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1HE SUNDAY Ti~\202i~\202i~\201

13 OCT 1974

From TOM ROY
LOURENCO MARQUES :
Less than a month m m

' FRELIMO RULE
GETS OFF

ot e ;â\200\230"â\200\230 TO A GOOD START

cessfully 'tumed 'the coun-
try away from maamhy and
put it on the uphill road

When the i~\201u'st Frelimo
troops arrived in Lourenco
Marques a month ago,
followed a few days later
by a delegation of high-
ranking officials from Dar
es Salaam, headed by the
now Pnime Minister, Joa-
quim. Chissano, thm were
fears that the chaos in the
country would be per-
petuated.

The new - government
was

confronted
scalecivxil_ut_u'_e_g:amassl

of daliy strikes in all sec-

. â\200\234tors precipatated by al-

most of commerce and in

â\200\230durty.
Today, even

their success rate to date.
The

armival, was to get the
country back on its feet by

sheer hard work,
On the surface, that
priority is being achieved

â\200\224 despite the outflow of
skilled Whites and the
ruin of scores of factonies

and business premises
during the riots.

recently appeared on build-

vacant . for weeks;
repair gangs are out in force;
sign-writers have spruced up Lourenco Marques's traffic signs; and,
much to the despair of er-

are hard at work to sell

tickets.
- Sincere

More significantly,
stevedores who run the
money-spinning port of
Lourenco Marques have
assured the
strikes will end.

The country is by no
means out of the economic
woods, but the persistent

and sincere call for
hard work and the res-

to those with the country's

tho it_~
detractors have to admit

Noticeably, workers have !

ding sites which have been
road

rant motorists, traffic cops

government i

ponse to it is encouraging :

future at heart.

On the streets, Frelimo
troops continue to attract
attention, but their
presence in Mozambique is
now accepted as a fact.

Their original stiffness
and apprehension of
strangers has mellowed,
and on any day they can
be seen talking and joking
with civilians, Black and
White. -

At higher level it is not
as easy to assess the mood,
simply because Frelimo

cabinet ministers - and
other top brass are never
available to the Press.

Those who have mmu-â\200\230

ed to penetrate the ring of
silence on official business
have, however, expressed

admiration = for = the
moderate but firm
leadership which will

guide the country to in-

- dependence.

Still, many questions re-
main unanswered, es-
pecially at official level,
and nobody can be certain
of anything â\200\224 as has been

proved in other Black
states attaining in-
dependenece.

Rumours of every sort

- â\200\224 from another counter-

coup to internal strife in

- Frelimo â\200\224 abound and

there is no certain way in
which to check them out.

But for the present it
has been a good start.

\

SUNDAY*TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 13, 1974 .

By DICK
USHER ,.

{ â\200\234THERE is a lovely
road that runs from
Ixopo into the hills.â\200\235
So began prdbably the
Â¢ most famous_South
AfricafÂ® novel. . And
the man who wrote it
has finally embarked
on his autobiography.

. Dr Alan Paton, author,
poet, liberal politician, this
. week described something
of the processes which
have brought him to start
work on a project he has
resisted for years.
Sitting in the book-lined
study of his Bothas Hill

:
2
S
&

home, surrounded by theâ\200\231

memorabilia of a long and
. intense life, Dr Paton said:
| â\200\234I'm enjoying it.
â\200\234It is .something I al-

! ways said I wouldnâ\200\231t do
Â° because I wondered if I

had the honesty. .
i â\200\234But after giving a lec-
. ture on Roy Campbell
. whose biography I am
busy with, I realised that
it might be painful to his
. widow and daughters. I'm
â\200\230waiting to see whether
{ they want me to continue.
| â\200\234So I started my own
| biography.â\200\235? . = Â¢
| Dr Paton â\200\224 he holds six
Â¢ doctorates from some of
. the worldâ\200\231s most eminent
! universities â\200\224 was born in
Â© 1903, the eldest son of a
. Presbyterian Scotsman.

~ No fence

He took a BSc at the
| Natal
Itaught in African schools

and then became principal
of Diepkloof Reformatory
{ where he became known
' as the man who pulled
. up the barbed wire fence
" and planted geraniums.
His first novel, Cry
The Beloved Country, ap-
peared in 1948, the year in
which the present Na-

NOW FOR AMER

Tribune Reporter

University College, -

by Alan Paton
~ shaved off

' THE SUNDAY, TRIBUNE

his bear

Alan Paton's handwritten beginning to .Cry,
- The Beloved Country '
Back Brink's Fund to the rescue: Page 10

tionalist Government came
to power.
- A man who once tried to

identify with Afrikaner
nationalism not the
political kind helped

found the now disbanded
Liberal Party in 1953 the
year his second novel,
Too Late The Phalarope,
was published.

He later became its na-
tional president; and his
passport was confiscated
when he returned to South
Africa from the United
States in 1960 after receiv-
ing a Freedom Award
from a New York group.

Always -a - firm foe of
apartheid, Dr Paton as-
cribes his move to
liberalism as a conversion
from nationalism. =

] had gone to a
celebration at the Voor-

trekker Monument, riding

an ox-wagon, complete
with beard and Vierkleur.

â\200\234I was taking a shower
when a big, burly
Afrikaner came in and
told me to listen to the
crowd and added: â\200\230Nou

DR PATON visits the United States -later this month
to deliver the opening address at
the convocation on
peace and self-development at Willamette University,
Salen, Oregon. .

He has also been invi
ted to deliver two university
lectures â\200\224 the history of racism, and_ ' the future of
South Africa.

~_Dr Paton will be accompanied by Mrs. Paton, and
will also visit California and â\200\230Washingto
. western. Canada. He has not set a final date
-.return.

ICA

n, and parts ofâ\200\231
for his

gaanâ\200\231 ons die Engelse don-
der.â\200\235â\200\231 /

â\200\234And then I thought I
would never go to another.
I left and shaved off my
beard.

â\200\234But when I realised
how his nationalism forced -
him to repel others, just
a., my previous English
nationalism had forced me
to reject some, I started
looking for something
more complete.

â\200\234That ledfme to an un-
derstanding -of the life of
Black people.

~ Vulgarity

â\200\234#1- always thought it a
vulgarity to be proud of
something over which you
had no control, and 1

. think an . increasing num-
ber of Afrikaners feel
Afrikaner nationalism is a
vulgarity and anachronism
which holds no hope for

the future at all.

1906 was the great watershed when - British imperialism handed the old republic back to them, and in 1948 the great miracle occurred and the Afrikaner took over the whole country.)

But for the sake of all they have to realise that this empire is coming to an end.

* At present he is writing about his early childhood and the influence formed then that played a major part in his life and work. ~The hills around Ixopo

i are. still lovely beyond any singing of it" if and-

Alan/Paton is looking back down the road that runs through them. :

THE Natal congress of the Progressive Party is to propose next week that the Natal Provincial Council should open its ranks to Africans, Indians and Coloureds and that . all ' race groups should serve on

By BRENDA ROBINSON

the Natal Parks Board.

Also before the cimgress'

is 'a proposal by Mr George Cato â\200\224 great-

grandson of Durbanâ\200\231s first ' mayor â\200\224 that Durban City. taken -

Council, having

SPORTS POLICY
IS â\200\230KILLING
ALL INCENTIVE

Trlbune Reporter -

GOVERNMENT policy is killing all incentive for sportsmen â\200\224 from Springbok level right down the line to juniors, said Progressive Party sports spokesman Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert yesterday. He was reacting tc the surprise retirement from competitive athletics of top marathon runner Ferdie le Grange. Said Dr Slabbert: â\200\234There isnâ\200\231t any genuine attempt to move from racialism in sport and the Government isnâ\200\231t bluffing anybody

â\200\224_ certainly not sportsmen.â\200\235

Le Grange said thea'e was no chance of South Africans competing internationally until sport is fully integrated â\200\234which I donâ\200\231t think will come, or at least not for a long time.â\200\235

Le Grange, rated one of the top five marathon runners in the world, said if South "Africa still could

compete in the Olympic |

Games he would . stvll be running.

' He said he will concentrate now his medical stu-

minor steps to eradicate

some forms of petty apartheid, should now reintroduce a non-segregated bus service and throw open all libraries to all ratepayers regardless of race.

The congress will be addressed by Mr Leon, national president of the Labour Party.

Other resolutions call for: .

• The immediate restoration of the Coloured people to the voters roll;

• The overhaul of archaic laws relating to the engagement of domestic workers; '

• The setting up of a top level party commission to report on all discrimination on grounds of race or sex in all provincial departments in Natal, and to mount an intensive public campaign to

LY,

_ Dr Slabbert

g elnmmte it;

Sohny

• The right to conscientious objection to military service because it is a highly personal and

" moral question and not one that should have an

answer imposed on people by any group in societyâ\200\231â\200\231;

• The SABC to observe the practice of unbiased and fair reporting.

Regarding the representation on the Natal Provincial Council of the Coloured, Indian 'and urban African populations, a resolution which stems

from Musgrave proposes

_ that as a first step towards

this end the Natal Provincial Council be enlarged by the addition of seven

- members - four of

Natal's urban Africans, two Indians and one Coloured.

To ensure the appointment of these ' representatives to the Natal Provincial Council during its

Ml"-S, ony Leon

present term of office and because suitable machinery does not exist to elect people by popular vote they should be selected by electoral colleges composed of existing public representatives of the particular group concerned.

But immediately after

election, the resolution says, all race groups

should devise a blue print for the participation of all groups in provincial and local government in Natal,

The Pietermaritzburg North branch has urged the establishment of 'a

joint consultative committee

between the Natal Provincial Council and the KwaZulu Government to discuss and make recommendations on matters

dies and will confine his running to the occasional jog.

Asked whether fellow athletes felt the same, he said: Well, some do but there's still enough internal competition for others. But there's Fanie van Zijl who has also had enough.

Brilliant Sprmgbok dis- |
tance runner Van Zijl has Â\$
announced he will be cut- |
ting down on his com-
petition programme. He
gave â\200\234business reasonsâ\200\235

for his decision.

Py

Le Gramge said: â\200\234The'
motivation is not there any {
morza. There are too manyâ\200\231
doors closed and the only {
big marathon in whxch Â\$f
-can compete is - the|

Polytechnic in England. I
cannot spare time to train
for weeks and weeks for"
only one decent race a,"
year.â\200\235

Former Sprlingbolg
ericket captain Ali Bacher"

"sold ~me lack of . in-

ernational

had hit â\200\234gates". petitioq,
â\200\234And lack of i~\201nance

â\200\230creates a host of other de-)

i~\202ciencies me

â\200\224Progs want all races to -

affecting the two authori-
ties and their citizens.

Pensions should 'be in-
creased' by 50 percent, 'Â«
cause of the devastati
effect of inflation on- %
pensioners, the means 4 &
should be abolished, â\202~ Â£ [
all old age pensioners, 5
respective of race, :shoty
receive the same pensxor%
according to a resolutlo-
from Mooi River.

WHEN ALL Yand atlocations nhave been
made, the Africanâ\200\231 homelands will con-
stitute 12,4 percent of South Africa. At
present half the countryâ\200\231s Black popu-
lation lives on 11,93 percent of the land,
divided into 13 homelands. AR

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{3 OCT mlt

TRADITIONALLY the African family was always a community of close relationships, where an ageing couple and their unmarried sons, daughters-in-law .and grandchildren lived together .in a kraal sharing the production of the fields and livestock. 1 But migratory labour | has changed all that. According to a study by Elizabeth Clarke and Jane Ngobese, <due to be published by Natal University, the poverty of the reserves, the dependence on the cities monetarily and economically, have combined to dess | troy it. â\200\230 The sacrosanct quality | of the traditional African { family has gonme. Elders, no longer able to legitimise their authority through the distribution of goods, are themselves no longer assets. They possess nothing to distribute, and spiritual values feed nobody.

Everything about the migrant workerâ\200\231s life in the city tears him away from his rural family. His money, his time are easily absorbed by new needs and new ventures and, as â\200\230the months go by, he can spare smaller and smaller amounts for his family.

Families at home go on hoping - the breadwinner will send them money, but he may disappear â\200\224 ftemporanily or permanently. He 'may become the victim of statutory crimes which make life so hard for Africans seeking work in the towns, or he may be assaulted or even murdered by thugs who fterrorise the townships.

But in any case his values, needs, hopes and B his whole life-style changes. He develops new tastes for different food, clothes, piped water and

electric light. His relationship with his rural family is under constant threat of dissolution.

As an example, the authors cite the case of Thamboni Hlatshwayo, a strikingly beautiful peasant woman, proud in her traditional attire, whom visitors to Nqutu loved to photograph if they saw her.

Thamboni was always

proud Tham

confident of the integrity and faithfulness of her man, although "all he sent her from Johannesburg

where he works was about

R4 or R5. Consequently, although her children suffered from pellagra, she spoke of him only with love. She was longing for his return at Christmas time. ;

. He came, a tall, lavishly dressed spiv of a man, his eyes red with drink. Nearby a mammoth transistor

radio played African jive.

Soon he would return to Johannesburg. And Thamboni struggled on for another year on the small sums sent by Jakes, as he became known.

Tears

But she continued proud in her faith in him as long as some contributions came. Then they stopped.

She went to Nqutu Hospital

to beg for a bag of mealies.

Was anything else the matter? No. She struggled to check her tears and left hurriedly. ;

Beautiful Thamboni, neither her devotion and her beauty nor her love as a wife and mother could

keep. her man. She was
still a peasant woman â\200\224
but he was no longer a
peasant man. :

Reserve poverty forces

.men and women to seek

work in the cities. As a
result, children are left
with grandparents or
teenage siblings, bereft of
the traditional family and
its hierarchy of discipline
and care. . Promiscuity,
delinquency, teenage pre-
gnancies and violence be-
come commonplace.
African children do not

qualify for maintenance -

grants although the chil-
dren of other race groups

0.

The total monthly in-
come of 150 families sam-
pled was R2281 â\200\224 an
average of R15,27 a family.

A disturbing = factor,
report Clarke and
Ngobese, is the ir-

regularity of the
received. One mig]
bring "

How do they live? .

Natal University researchers Eliza-
beth Clarke and Jane Ngobese have in-
vestigated an area in Nqutu, Northern
Zululand. Their findings will be released
in two weeks. These are some of them...

boni
DOoNni1
By BRENDA ROBINSON

But the Tmldnson Com-

mission the in-
come of families

to be about R194 a year â\200\224
R16 a month. That was in-
1952.

Thus, 22 years later,

Nqutu families receive less
than they did then and,
since the rand has
deteriorated to - half its
value in that time, the
families have now half the
buying power they had in
1952.

Malnutrition was not a
feature of traditional life
â\200\224 starches were at one
time abundantly comple-
mented by milk and meat.
But foodstuffs being
bought now indicate that
bulk starches are the
staple food of the people
and tea and coffee con-
stitute additions to the
staple. The rest are oc-
casional luxuries.

The cost of a low pro-
tein diet â\200\224 calculated by
the State Health Depant-
ment â\200\224 is R57,83 @ month.'
It is clear that the families
in the Nqutu area are in a
state of chronic starvation.

As an example of what
the systemâ\200\231 is doing to
young and old, the authors
cite the example of an old
Zulu woman who said:
â\200\234My child, do not ask me
why I herd cattle. You are
the people who built the
schools and told us our
children must be
educated.â\200\235

Elsewhere a youngster
will be at school â\200\224 he will
have walked eight to 12
kilometres having had only
a plate of porridge in the
early morning â\200\224 and he
will get nothing until his
evening meal. :

He will be in his khaki
trousers and shirt, but out
of necessity he will go
barefoot. The importance
of education has been im-
pressed on him and during
school he will listen
carefully to lessons cen-
tered on healthy living and
agriculture. There are 900
children in the Â\$six

classrooms and the church.
In the afternoon he will
take charge of the cattle
so that his grandmother

icgn children have to

â\200\230at iall. JIn

* variety to choose from in

pay for their school books, fees, and their parents must also contribute from time to time towards 'the costs of extensions to the school. *

The requirements as listed in a Nqutu wĩ\202 â\200\230 primary school prospectus | are as follows: Up to Standard 7: School fees â\200\224 R4; " | Book fees R17; Sport fees R1; examination fees R1.

The estimated population for 1980 in this region is 120 000. There is no significant agriculture in the area and no industry. In 1954 the Tomlinson Commission reported that the area if fully developed agriculturally could support about 13 000 people.

The cost of living is higher in the homelands than in the cities because the people are dependent for all their needs on â\200\234importsâ\200\235 from outside their borders. This adds a high transport cost on all the products.

The city housewife has

products and in price, she markets where she can get the best deal, buys in greater quantities. 4

dependent on the few local stores, has a small, inconsistent cash allowance with which to buy small, uneconomic quantities of goods.

The following story,

overheard in a bus, illustrating the irony of it all.

Two Zulu mammas sat
side by side in the bus on
the journey to Nqutu,

"Where are you going?" asked one. :

"To the hospital, my

child is sick," replied the
other.

"What's wrong?"

"He is swollen and

miserable."

They peer at the grizzled
youngster,

"Dear sister," said a
knowing fellow passenger,
"your baby has Rwash. Let
me give you a tip. At the
hospital they will ask you
what you feed the child
on. So tell them - meat,
eggs, beans, vegetables and
milk. Otherwise the nurses
and doctors will shout at
you and tell you it's your
fault the child is ill."

labourers...and tussle over homeless

Tribune Reporter
TWO EASTERN CAPE towns sre

African resettlement town to their
areas.

- Fort Beaufort and Peddie
have each told the Government:
Select our area as an alternative to
the original Committees Drift site,

Their reasons are identical:
110 000 people will boost their
flagging small-town economies.

The Government was all set to
establish the Black town at the
barren and isolated Committees
Drift site â\200\224 46 kilometres from
Grahamstown â\200\224 when the Gov-
ernment of the Ciskei stepped in
with a firm No. :

Rejecting: the Commit-
tees Drift site, the Ciskei
Minister of the Interior,
Mr L. F. Siyo, said it
would be a duplication of

i o T O w N S in : C
fight for gia
Black settlement

FRICANSâ\200\231

the â\200\234Dimbaza catastropheâ\200\235
and would perpetuate the
practice of migratory
labour,

Boundary
Fort = Beaufortâ\200\231s Ã@â\200\230cting
Town Clerk, Mr Danie van

Eck, said this week indica-.

tions are that.his town will
get the resettlement town,

The townâ\200\231s present Afri-
can township would pro-
bably be included in the
new town and the Ciskei
boundary, - about - four
kilometres away, would be

movÃ@d to include the area.

He said " his * council
would be prepared to sell
the land, which is com-
monage, to ' the ' Ciskei
Government.

A town of 110 000 on the
outskirts of Fort Beaufort
would be a boon to

economy, heâ\200\230said,

Meanwhile, the Peddie

Town Council has sent a memorandum to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development setting out reasons why they should have the resettlement town.

grime mover of the scheme is Peddie hotel-

.owner â\200\230and former mayor,.

Mrs K. H. Lawlor. Pedale has been declared a Black area, although nobody knows when Whites will have to move.

ldsai area

She told me: â\200\234We have

everything here for the .

development of â\200\230such a town. We have electricity, a hospital, school, agricultural potential and the land belongs to the Governmient. Also we are

on the national road.

â\200\234As Peddie is going Black, I it it was the ideal area to establish such a town, unlike the desert at Committees Drift,

â\200\234Besides, we will do a thousand times more business if Peddje gets the town. We would become the shopping centre of the resettlement town.

â\200\234Even if we have to move out before the town is completed, the value of our properties . will â\200\230have gone up as well,â\200\235. Mrs Lawlor said.

â\200\230WE BADLY NEED THOSE 110000 A

All this was news to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Eastern

Cape, Mr T. R. H. Garney,
He is also chairman of the
Committees Drift control
committee,

Promised

I know nothing of
these moves, he said, As
far as I am concerned
Committees Drift is still
the official site. The deputy
Minister of Bantu
Administration and
Development, Mr Punt
Janson, has promised to

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

ape
nt ,

OCT 1978

visit the Committees Drift
site to see for himself. As
far as I'm concerned, until
that happens everything is
being held in abeyance.

The final word comes
from some of the people
who will have to live in !
the resettlement town
the Africans _ from
Grahamstown's Fingo
village which has been
declared Coloured.

We are opposed to the
Committees Drift plan -
and we don't want to move

. anywhere until we know

what we are getting, a
spokesman said.

