

Dladla gets murder threat

Daily News Reporter

MR BARNEY DLADLA, KwaZulu Executive Councillor for Justice, has received an anonymous letter threatening to murder him if he moves to Nongoma in Zululand as his position demands.

Mr Dladla was recently "demoted" from head of the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of Justice, and should therefore have transferred his offices from Pietermaritzburg to Nongoma. However, he refused to move to Zululand and is doing his work from Estcourt.

"This has convinced me that my life would be in danger if I went to Nongoma, and I will definitely not budge from Estcourt," Mr Dladla told The Daily News today. "It shows what kind of people I am up against — illiterate, uninformed people who can be fed with poisonous information and led to believe anything."

Mr Dladla said the letter was written in Zulu and the postmark was not very clear, but it appeared to have come from Amatikulu in KwaZulu. It was surprising that the letter had ever reached him, he said, because both his Pietermaritzburg and Estcourt addresses were jumbled together on the envelope.

"The anonymous writer said he wished I had died during my operation at Wentworth Hospital in Durban last year," Mr Dladla said. "I cannot read the letter to anyone because it is in such bad language."

Mr Dladla said that an ordinary member of the public would not have had access to his address, and must have obtained it from somebody who knew him.

"I will continue my work from Estcourt Magistrate's Court unless I am sacked, which I hope will not happen — the public needs me," said Mr Dladla.

● See Page 4.

Dladla's justice portfolio suffers

THE DAILY NEWS

- 7 AUG 1974

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu Department of Justice is virtually inoperative following the refusal by Mr Barney Dladla, the Executive Councillor for Justice to move from his Estcourt home to the Nongoma headquar-

ters of KwaZulu.

Last week after his switch from the Community Affairs portfolio with Mr Walter Kanye, Mr Dladla carried out his threat to remain in Estcourt and operate the important Justice portfolio from the KwaZulu Magistrate's Office there — and ordered the Justice Department's furniture to be moved there.

Mr A. B. Colenbrander, the KwaZulu Director of Justice, stopped the removal from Nongoma and Mr Dladla's Estcourt office is still without furniture or stationery.

A senior White official in Nongoma said yesterday virtually "nothing" was happening since the switch last week. And it is well known that Mr Dladla's presence is required almost daily in Nongoma to sign documents and deal with other matters that fall under the jurisdiction of the Executive Councillor for Justice.

TWIST

This is the latest twist in the personality clash which broke out in May between the fiery executive councillor and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu.

The matter is expected to be thrashed out later this month when the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly meets at Nongoma to try to break the deadlock. Chief Buthelezi announced last week that he had decided to call a special one-day session to deal with the impasse between himself and Mr Dladla.

However, the two men will almost certainly meet tomorrow in Nongoma at a meeting between the Executive Council and a group of Umlazi residents. Mr Colenbrander will then have to make the opportunity of keeping Mr Dladla in touch with what is happening in the Justice Department.

Ostensibly, Mr Dladla's reason for refusing to work from Nongoma was that the house prepared for him was, in his words, a "khaya". And he did not wish to move his children from school in Estcourt midway through their term.

FOOTNOTE: The session will be held at Nongoma on August 28 and not August 23 as reported in The Daily News of Friday August 2.

THE DAILY NEWS
**Press code
of conduct**

- 7 AUG 1974

ALTHOUGH they have evoked some strong criticism, the new constitution and rules of procedure of the South African Press Council, which sits in judgment on complaints against newspapers, will make not the slightest difference to our own coverage of the news. It is important that our readers should know this.

Despite the heated reaction in certain quarters, there has, with one exception, been only a relatively modest revision of the newspaper profession's code of conduct which has been in operation for more than 12 years. The exception is the fine of up to R10 000 for an adjudged infringement of the code. This, we agree, is too severe and should be reviewed.

But the other amendments are unexceptional. No responsible newspaper which strives to live up to its obligation to give its readers a fair, accurate and balanced presentation of the news, has anything to fear from them.

Editors in this country have to pick their way through a minefield of some of the most comprehensively restrictive legislation to be found anywhere, and function in a society of extraordinary diversity and complexity with all the dangers and difficulties that this implies. Some degree of self-restraint, self-censorship if you prefer it — exercised as often as not in the interest of other parties — is inevitable in the circumstances. The amendments to the profession's code impose no new burdens in this respect.

The code will continue to be administered by a retired judge and two ex-newspapermen but now counsel will be able to appear for complainant and respondent, witnesses can be cross-examined, and proceedings fully reported. Is this not infinitely preferable then to Government-imposed Press censorship — and no one should underestimate the pressures in favour of such a drastic step — which would follow utterly predictable lines? Does the question even have to be asked?

Spear:

THE DAILY NEWS

'Action

- 7 AUG 1974

against

policy'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has told Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that it would be "wrong and contrary to policy" if there was any internal interference by security police in the internal political affairs of KwaZulu.

Mr Vorster was asked in Parliament yesterday whether any representations had been made to him by the KwaZulu Chief Minister about the financing of the Unkhonto Kashaka Party.

Replying to questions from Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party and MP for Sea Point, the Prime Minister said no specific complaints had been lodged with him.

However, he said that during a conversation with Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister had made mention — "in vague and general terms" — of what he had called interference in his internal political affairs by unnamed security officers.

"The conversation," said Mr Vorster, "took place on October 17, 1973, and my reply was that I was not aware of such interference, that it would be wrong and contrary to policy if such interference took place and that this applied to both Whites and Bantu."

Janson asks: help urban Africans

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 7 AUG 1974

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, yesterday appealed to Whites to improve conditions for Africans in urban areas.

And he attacked United Party policy, saying that if Coloureds were given shared power with Whites, there were no moral grounds for refusing the same rights to Africans.

Mr Janson admitted that many things had been done in the past which were wrong, and that there were many things with which he did not agree. He was not satisfied with the status quo, and conditions for Blacks should be improved, he said.

HOME

Things would have to be changed, but gradually. Referring specifically to African education, he said the Government was working towards compulsory education. But there was still a long way to go.

Questioned by Dr Gideon Jacobs, United Party MP for Hillbrow, on whether he recognised the permanency on the urban African, Mr Janson said he did not, adding that they would be there for many years.

What was important was that when they were in the White areas, they should have a home and work.

Whites should recognise

that Africans could not live on R15 a month. Both pay and conditions should be improved.

Earlier, Mr Janson criticised the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, for saying that Coloureds and Whites might share power to ensure the survival of the White man. If universal franchise was applied, there would be many more than 60 Coloured representatives in Parliament, he said.

"And if you give them these rights, what moral right have you to refuse them to the African people?" he asked.

"There must be change, but it cannot happen overnight."

There were many points with which he agreed in the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers

Graaff, particularly where Sir De Villiers said South Africa was moving into a new era in a dangerous world, and that the people of South Africa might well be faced with the gravest challenges in the country's history.

Referring to the statement by Sir De Villiers that the problem was safeguarding of a peaceful existence, and indeed the ultimate survival, of the people in southern Africa, the Deputy Minister said he agreed wholeheartedly with this.

"We must pay attention, however, to what Sir De Villiers meant by 'our people'. Is he referring to the White people? If that is the case, then I cannot understand how the Leader of the Opposition can, in the same speech, say what he has said about the Coloured people."

Jacobs won't talk

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — There is still confusion over whether the United Party's MP for Hillbrow, Dr Gideon Jacobs, has resigned as deputy leader of his party in the Transvaal.

The new Young Turk MP, Mr Dick Enthoven, said on Monday when approached by Pressmen, that Dr Jacobs had in fact resigned as the Transvaal's deputy leader.

But in an interview Dr Jacobs said: "I don't talk to anybody on the outside about my personal position

in the party."

Dr Jacobs refused to confirm or deny that he had resigned his position.

It was understood at the time that Dr Jacobs had resigned over an alleged "raw deal" the Transvaal UP had given Mr George Oliver, former MP for the new defunct constituency of Kensington.

The situation of uncertainty could become another source of conflict within the United Party, reopening wounds and feuds that have shown distinct signs of being on the mend lately.

Second Prog voice in 13 years

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — Parliament yesterday heard a second Progressive voice for the first time in 13 years when party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, made his first major speech of the session.

Flanked by Mrs Helen Suzman, sole Prog representative since the 1961 election, Mr Eglin faced a barrage of heckling from Nationalist backbenchers.

Midway through his speech, the Speaker, Mr A. Schlebusch, intervened and asked MPs to give Mr Eglin a chance to continue without interruption.

The sole audible heckling from the United Party came from the MP for Durban Point, Mr Vause Raw, who, towards the end of Mr Eglin's half-hour, asked: "Are you going to start the debate now, Colin?"

Amid laughter one Nationalist MP interjected to tell the House of Mr Eglin's speech: "Helen wrote it."

Another, when Mr Eglin was dealing with the economy, said: "What does Harry Oppenheimer say?"

The former United Party-turned-Nationalist MP, Mr S. J. M. Steyn, was involved in a brief exchange with Mrs Suzman when the Progressive leader was saying history might see the founding of the Republic as a necessary constitutional development.



among the debris of the store.

Sappi fire . fighting teams were reinforced by members of the S.A.P., the Department of Forestry, KwaZulu Department, the NPA, the Department of Prisons and several local farmers.

Late last night a shift system was instituted to allow some of the men to rest while others continued operations.

Mr. Dennis Ogram, Sappi's Natal forestry manager, said yesterday that between 20 000 and 24 000ha of pine trees between the ages of five and 22 years had been affected by the fire.

He said a lot of the

TURN TO PAGE 2

GOVT HEDGING ON COLOURED

The Natal Mercury Aug 7 1974

From Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government appears to be still on the run over the future of the Coloured people. For the second successive day it has given no indication of what its thinking is on the Coloured issue which has dominated the censure debate so far.

Dr. Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, shed no light on Government thinking in a 30-minute speech. He was immediately attacked by the Leader of the United Party in Natal, Mr. Rad-

cliffe Cadman for avoiding the issue.

"We have learned precisely nothing from the Minister responsible," said Mr. Cadman. "He was put up to present an untenable case."

Mr. Cadman was reflecting the growing frustration of Opposition members to the Government's refusal to deal with the issue.

Opposition speakers have devoted most of their time to dealing with the collapse of the Government's Coloured policy and have had no indication of how the Government intends dealing with the matter.

"Let us hear what is

wrong and what the Government is doing to rectify the position," said Mr. Cadman.

It had been hoped Dr. van der Merwe would be able to provide some clarity in the matter. Instead he had attacked the Opposition parties for having discussions with the Coloured leaders. He had warned about the development of a "violence psychosis."

Mr. Cadman said later he had provided a "smoke screen," and added: "We have heard nothing from the ranks of the Government."

Mr. Bill Sutton, MP for

LAUGH WITH

On the Black-White edge of reality

- 7 AUG 1974

- 7 AUG 1974

From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government was warned yesterday that relationships between Whites and Blacks were more delicate and potentially more dangerous than ever before.

The urgent warning by the Progressive Party leader, Mr. Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, was directed at the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, who sat listening intently.

The harsh reality, said Mr. Eglin, was that after 26 years of National Party control the country's major problems of human relationship, economic growth and political coexistence remained unresolved.

"If the object of a political solution is the resolution of conflict and tensions within a society, then our South African society is today further from a solution than ever.

"Indeed the Government appears to be heading straight for increased conflict and tension," Mr. Eglin added, in his first Parliamentary speech in 13 years.

South Africa could have been one of the most powerful, prosperous, industrial countries of the world, but instead, after 26 years of rule, the Government had:

- Failed to resolve the critical issue of South West Africa's future;
- Failed to resolve the tensions between South Africa and practically the whole international community;
- Failed to secure peaceful coexistence between South Africa and the rest of the African continent;
- Failed to provide a basis for either the redistribution or the sharing of power within our country, and
- Failed to resolve the areas of conflict which were developing between itself and the instru-

ments of Government it had created under the policy of separate development.

The failure of the Government was dramatised by the collapse of its Coloured policy only a few days ago, Mr. Eglin said, when the Prime Minister had claimed only three years ago that it was supported by most Coloured people.

BLACK POWER

Mr. Eglin advised fellow MPs to go into the townships, the Cape Flats, Langa, Guguletu, Soweto, Kwa Mashu, New Brighton, Mdantsane and Gelvendale to hear the talk of Black Power and sense the frustration, resentment and bitterness, especially from the young people.

Quoting at length from Black and Coloured leaders, Mr. Eglin said the future would not be so sombre if the Government had a policy for solving the country's problems, but it had not.

Mr. Eglin also urged the Prime Minister to make a statement to the House of Assembly about the future of the Coloured people.

He was referring to the assurance given by Mr. Vorster to Prof. Eric Theron, heading the commission inquiring into the future of Coloureds, that he would not slight the commission or anticipate its findings.

"The simple fact is that Cabinet Ministers, by their statements have already prejudged the findings of the Theron Commission," Mr. Eglin said. Even the Prime Minister himself had done so.

Race issues getting worse warns Eglin

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 7 AUG 1974

By BERNARDI WESSELS

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Government was warned yesterday that relations between Whites and Blacks were more delicate and potentially more dangerous than ever before.

The urgent warning by the Progressive Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, was directed at the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The harsh reality, said Mr Eglin, was that after 26 years of National Party control, the country's major problems — human relations, economic growth and political coexistence — remained unresolved.

SOLUTION

"If the object of a political solution is the resolution of conflict and tensions in a society, then our South African society is today further from a solution than ever.

"Indeed, the Government appears to be heading straight for increased conflict and tension," Mr Eglin said in his first speech to Parliament in 13 years.

South Africa could have

been one of the most powerful and prosperous industrial countries of the world, but instead, after 26 years of Nationalist rule, the Government had:

- Failed to resolve the critical issue of South West Africa's future;

- Failed to resolve the tensions between South Africa and the international community;

- Failed to secure peaceful coexistence between South Africa and the rest of the African continent;

- Failed to provide a basis for either the redistribution or the sharing of power within the country; and

- Failed to resolve the areas of conflict which were developing between itself and the instruments of government it had created under the policy of separate development.

The failure of the Government was dramatised by the collapse of its Coloured policy only a few days ago, and the Prime Minister had claimed only three years ago that its policy was supported by the majority of the Coloured people.

Mr Eglin advised fellow MPs to go into the townships—the Cape Flats, Lan-

ga, Guguletu, Soweto, Kwa-Mashu, New Brighton, Mdantsane and Gelvendale, to hear the talk of Black Power and sense the frustration, resentment and bitterness, especially from the young people.

Quoting at length from Black and Coloured leaders, Mr Eglin said the future would not be so sombre if the Government had a policy for solving the country's problems, but it had not.

"The Prime Minister has undoubtedly got a mandate from the voters to govern, but he has no policy for governing.

"Nothing could constitute a greater danger to all in South Africa than giving 'freedom' to Africans living in the homelands, but requiring the majority of Black South Africans to live on in the rest of South Africa under policies of race discrimination," he said.

PROSPERITY

What the Prime Minister had to realise was that "when we share one country, share one economy, one future, when we are dependent upon one another not just for prosperity but for survival, then we are already sharing our sovereignty."

The Government had to stop evading reality. The Progressive Party did not claim to have all the answers, but it believed that its federal solution formed the basis for a new deal.

PATRIOTISM

Much had been said about patriotism, but if the Prime Minister meant by patriotism the promoting of the common good for all South Africans, irrespective of race, language or creed, or defending South Africa against armed aggression, then he would find the Progressive Party and millions of White and Black South Africans prepared to work together in the difficult but challenging days ahead.

"But if there are people who equate patriotism with a commitment to maintain domination or race discrimination or White privilege in our country, then they go into the future alone," Mr Eglin said.

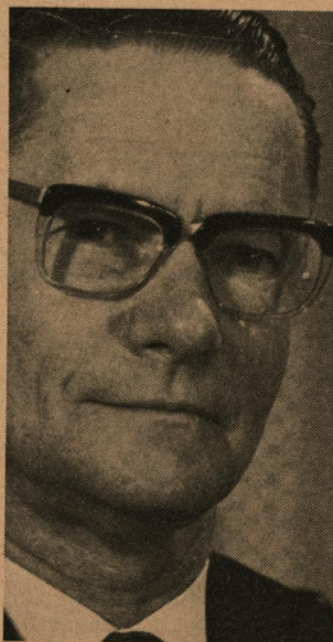
UP 'holds the key'

Political Correspondent THE ASSEMBLY. — The key to South Africa's ultimate security lay in the ability of Whites to engender among Blacks "a preparedness to defend those things which we believe in and are of value to us," Mr Radclyffe Cadman, United Party MP for Umhlatuzana, said yesterday.

Mr Cadman, leader of the UP in Natal, was speaking in the Censure Debate. It was, he said, important that Afri-



MR EGLIN ... warning



MR WOOD ... Nats too rigid

Govt policy 'too rigid to change'

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 7 AUG 1974

THE ASSEMBLY. — The United Party MP for Berea, Mr L. F. Wood yesterday attacked the Government for the rigidity of its policies, saying it would not be able to cope with fast-moving events in the world.

Speaking during the Censure Debate, he said there had been frequent statements by Government members that race relations were running on a more or less even keel, but this was only superficial. The fact was that there was anger and frustration among the younger generation, of Whites and Blacks.

The National Party, he felt, would be unable to effect the necessary changes in the little time left at its disposal.

"For how long can the Government expect the Blacks to sit back and see the doors flung open for visiting Black diplomats, sportsmen and pop singers when basic facilities are not provided for them in the cities?"

Mr N. F. Treurnicht, Nationalist MP for Piketberg, said that instead of playing politics with the Coloureds, the important thing was to concentrate on the realities of the situation. The growth tempo of the

Coloured was such that it overloaded their ability, and placed a tremendous strain on Coloured leaders and their administration, as well as the Government.

The Coloured was not in a position to cope if placed in open competition with Whites in the economic sphere, he said.

The Coloureds were an undeveloped group and the average Coloured was more interested in a roof over his head at this stage than in political aspirations.

There were not enough Coloured teachers to man Coloured high schools, and this was one of the real problems standing in the way of their development.

GUIDANCE

On the political front, the Coloured Representative Council provided an opportunity for Coloureds to play a meaningful part in their own government, and was a step on the way to their eventually governing themselves.

It would be over-hasty to grant them realisation of their political aspirations at this stage. With guidance along the path laid by the National Party, they would obtain equilibrium, he said. — Sapa.

Black strikes in Natal

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — There were 222 work stoppages involving 78 216 Black workers in Natal between June 1972 and June 1974, the Minister of Labour, Mr Marais Viljoen told Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Pinetown, yesterday.

In reply to another question by Mr McIntosh, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said statistics were not readily available on the number of workers who were charged or convicted of "striking illegally."

Mr Viljoen also said that in the Durban and Pinetown magisterial districts, there were 27 works committees, 219 liason committees, one "Bantu labour committee" and four "Bantu labour officers."

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said statistics on the number of contract labourers in the Pinetown - New Germany area were not available.

Housing for the contract workers "on certain sites" met departmental standards.

The labourers were recruited from KwaZulu and the Transkei and employers were required by law to return them at the end of their contracts.

Nats can cope with change, says MP

THE ASSEMBLY. — The electorate had entrusted the governing of South Africa to the National Party in this period of change because the party was able to cope with the situation, Mr L. A. Pienaar (NP Bellville) said yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the second day of the censure debate, he said the National Party was fully aware of all the problems confronting South Africa and concerned itself with all the aspects, while others were still basking in

the twilight of the disappearing British Empire.

Change meant a responsible adaptation to changing circumstances, and it would be wrong to elevate change to mystic levels. Basic truths could not be changed without violent convulsions.

The National Party had inherited a colonial South Africa left by the British Empire, and it was to the credit of the party that it had been able to lead South Africa through the very crucial period of decolonisation in Africa, which had not been without bloodshed elsewhere.

The National Party was seen as being ultra-conservative and the last outpost of colonialism, but this was not correct.

The National Party did have certain elements of conservatism in its ranks and policies, one of which was the absolute right of the White man to retain his place.

The National Party had also accepted the challenge of the African and Coloured peoples. These groups were dependent on the White man and South Africa was developing Blacks at the ratio of four to one White. In Europe the ratio was one to one.

"We have achieved a lot and much had been done, but much remains to be done." It was not the duty only of the Government, but of other groups in South Africa to make contributions to this development. They included commerce and industry, the Press, public institutions and the opposition in Parliament. "All of us will have to make our contributions the serious times ahead of us. We cannot afford groups — English or Afrikaans-speaking, in commerce or industry — to think themselves alone and stand on the sidelines any longer."

THREATS

South Africa faced an enormous task, and threats, including terrorism, were directed against all her peoples, including the Blacks. "We must accept those policies which protect all the peoples."

Common ground could be found on which both sides of the House could come together and act responsibly in the interests of all. Dialogue with Black leaders for instance, should be conducted on behalf of the whole country, and not only for one political party.

Licences for N-vessels

THE ASSEMBLY. — Ships and other vessels propelled by nuclear energy will be required to be licensed by the Atomic Energy Board before entering the territorial waters of the Republic in terms of a Bill which the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof, has introduced in the Assembly.

The Bill, which has been read for the first time, stipulates that no vessel which is propelled by nuclear energy, or has on board any nuclear installation, may enter the territorial waters of the Republic for the purpose of calling at any port or otherwise stay in territorial waters except under authority of a licence granted by the board.

A licence will be granted subject to conditions relating to liability for nuclear damage, security of the vessel and manner of dealing with such security.

A licence will also be subject to any conditions which the Atomic Energy Board may deem necessary or desirable in the interest of health and safety.

In the case of a vessel registered outside of the Republic, the licence will also be subject to the terms of any agreement between the Government of South Africa and the government of the country where the vessel is registered.

The conditions relating to security may, in particular,

include provisions determining, limiting or precluding the liability of the licensee concerned for nuclear damage caused "by anything being done upon or originating from the vessel while it is in territorial waters or in a port of the Republic."

The licensee may be required to give security or otherwise provide, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance, proof of being able to meet any obligations which the licensee may incur for any nuclear damage.

The conditions relating to security and damage may also include the manner and circumstances in which the security or any means otherwise provided for will be made available in order to

satisfy any claim against the licensee in respect of nuclear damage.

Provision may be made in the conditions for determining any period or periods within which an action against the licensee for compensation in respect of nuclear damage may be commenced.

Failure to obtain a licence before entering the territorial waters or a port of the Republic will render the owners of vessels to a minimum fine of R1 000 or five years imprisonment, or both. — Sapa.

Today's Business

TODAY'S business: Resumption of Censure Debate.

New look at salaries

THE ASSEMBLY. — Notice of a Bill to amend the law relating to the salary and pension of judges was given in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Senator Owen Horwood gave notice of a Bill to amend the Commerce and Industries Act; a Bill to amend the law relating to Iscor, and a Bill to amend the law relating to the Electricity Supply Commission.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT reports on this page by Bernardi Wessels; Sapa reports by A. J. Classen, R. S. Postma, J. Venter, P. C. le Roux, R. Keet and B. Stephenson, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.