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Homelands plan 'worse than Saso'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The kind of changes called for by Saso and BPC were very conservative compared with changes the Government intended bringing about in South Africa, Mr. Harry Pitman, defending, told the Saso terrorism trial yesterday.

Referring to the homelands policy Mr. Pitman, a Progressive Reform Party MP who left the trial earlier this year to fight the Durban North by-election, submitted that the Government's plan "to cut the country into 15 pieces" was way above anything envisaged by the two organisations.

He submitted that Saso and BPC played the roles of opposition groups in South Africa, and that a BPC statement on violence relied on by the State to infer violent aims by the organisation, was in fact a warning of the consequences of the Government's action similar to Mr. Vorster's statement about an "alternative too ghastly to contemplate."

In addition, statements by the organisations about Whites "losing their privileges but not their rights," were the same as the White Government was saying at the moment.

Argument

Commenting on the final State argument in the trial, Mr. Pitman said it had produced a few witnesses, none of whom supported its case.

As a result it had asked the court in effect: "Don't believe two of our four main witnesses."

The State's references to Saso and BPC documents did not substantiate its submissions, he told the Court. Statements from the documents had been misquoted in the State argument "inevitably to the detriment of the accused."

It was quite improper to ask the court to rely on these, he said. It had been asked to find the nine guilty on "a tenuous chain of inferences."

"The conspiracy alleged was a fiction in the mind of the State, and its evidence did not support but was destructive of its case," said Mr. Pitman.

"In fact the State made no case at all, and went none of the way to satisfy the Court that the inferences it drew led only to the conclusion that the accused are guilty."

All evidence heard by the Court concerning the activities and characteristics of Saso and BPC indicated that they were protest rather than revolutionary groups and acted legally and within the system.

The argument continues on Monday.

1976

THE WORLD, Monday, September 6, 1976

We will not tolerate any 'deals'—Kaunda

By THE WORLD's Correspondent

LONDON — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said in an interview published yesterday that Africa would not tolerate any deal between the United States and South Africa which bartered majority rule in Rhodesia for acceptance of South Africa's plans for Namibia.

"There is no question of trading one country for another in Southern Africa," Kaunda said in an interview published in The Observer.

"We have made our stand very clear: Namibia (South West Africa) must be free. Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) must be free on the basis of majority rule — and apartheid must be cleared off the face of Africa."

Kaunda said it was difficult to see what progress US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had made

with his initiative in Southern Africa.

"But what I do think is happening is Dr Kissinger is really groping in the dark and whether or not he will see daylight is too early to say".

PREDICTED

Kaunda said he found the situation in Southern Africa "healthy" and "promising . . . a question of the darkest hour coming before the dawn".

He predicted South Africa would have majority Black rule long before the turn of the century. I give it 15 years from now — but Rhodesia and Namibia very soon".

LET KENTE GO FREE OR

- 8 SEP 1976

SEPTEMBER 9-11-76 - 8 SEP

CHARGE HIM, CALL

LEADING Black theatre personalities have called on Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to charge or release South Africa's leading Black playwright, Gibson Kente, detained by Security Police at the weekend.



GIBSON KENTE: Security Police "promised to bring him back".

Kente was arrested by six White Special Branch policemen while filming at Zwelitsha Township, King William's Town, in the Cape. Police told cast members that they were taking him away for questioning.

The police promised to bring back Kente, but did not. It is thought that Kente has been detained under the new Internal Security Act.

Cast members also believe that his detention follows an incident when he invited pupils from a local secondary school to join the cast as extras — during filming of his celebrated play, *How Long*.

'Unnecessary detention'

"If the authorities have anything against Kente they should charge him. Otherwise he should be released," said Mr Sam Mhangwani, author of *Unfaithful Woman*, *Blame Yourself* and *Thembi*.

Mr Mhangwani has the distinction of having the longest running play in South Africa, and last year trained in Britain and America, continued: "This unnecessary detention will destroy Kente as a playwright."

"This detention also means that somebody somewhere is holding up the development of Black theatre".

But Mr Kente's detention will not hold up production of *How Long*, and production manager for Hamba Sizwe, Mr P Markdrat, told **WEEKEND WORLD** he had been assured by the security police that the detention had nothing to do with the film.

Detained Black leaders would be able to testify before the Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots, the commissioner, Mr Justice Cillie, Judge President of

Transvaal, said in Johannesburg.

Speaking at a meeting attended by Urban Bantu Councillors from all parts of the Rand and the executive committee of the West Rand Administration Board, he also said: "I am pleased so many leaders informed me frankly about their views on the recent disturbances."

● Ninety-three people, including a 54-year-old woman, appeared briefly in Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court in connection with the two-day riot in New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwide townships last month.

Twenty-one are charged with sabotage, 61 with arson, one with attempted arson and 10 with public violence.

They were all remanded in custody until October 4.

**'I BELIEVE THE TIME IS NEAR
WHEN PEOPLE WILL BE FREE'**

Tsietsi Mashinini—a student on the run

- 6 SEP 1976

IN TSWANA his name means "trouble", to his friends he is known as "Lieutenant General", at an age when most White children are still under the thumb of their parents and headmasters.

He is probably the only identifiable leader of the youth rebellions that has rocked South Africa in the past 10 weeks.

He is Tsietsi Donald Mashinini (19) head prefect at Morris Isaacson High School, Soweto; President of the Soweto Student Representative Council; former Executive member of the South African Student Movement (SASM) and a member of the radical South African Student Organisation (SASO).

Today he is on the run. He is said to have quit the country after police placed a price of R500 on his head for his capture. Last week he spoke on British television about the current unrest in the country.

His name first cropped up in police reports soon after the June 16 disturbances when a strong police detachment raided his home, but found he had gone underground.

From then onwards, Soweto police force made unrelenting efforts "to get our hands on that agitator".

People close to him say that the young student leader who quickly rose to fame during the recent disturbances is "just like any other student."

He is not an ostentatious person — always seeking other people's views on issues — but de-



Tsietsi Mashinini, the Soweto students' remarkable leader.

cisive about means of effecting change in the country.

His recent call which he made through the Press was one of a peaceful struggle which he said could only be promoted by dialogue between the authorities and "our leaders".

But his decisiveness about the present setup was spelled out when he said "what the people of today, especially the White people, should realise is that

the student of today is not saying that the people must be free, but that the people will be free. I believe the time is near when people will be free."

Tsietsi is admired by many students throughout Soweto and other townships who see him as an inspiration to fight for a better future.

During the August 4 unrest he was carried shoulder-high by fellow students who marched

through the township streets.

At his home his parents Mr and Mrs Mashinini described him as a "quiet boy" who is always engrossed with his school work. He was doing final matriculation.

His school mates came to call him "Lieutenant General" after he displayed strong leadership ability during the second Soweto march. They felt he made an impact on students and adults.

Police who are still hot on his trail describe him as the man behind the June 16 demonstration and who knew a great deal about the killing of sociologist Dr Melville Edelstein.

Colonel J P Visser, head of the Soweto CID, warned Tsietsi to give himself up as there had been threats on his life.

Off the record comments by Soweto policemen showed clearly they wanted him.

"If I catch him I'll smash his skull with a knobkierie," said one.

On one occasion, police were tipped off that he was at Morris Isaacson High School. A strong contingent rushed to the school, but over-zealous policemen competing for the "honour" of arresting Tsietsi spread panic among the students, and Tsietsi managed to escape.

As police hunted in vain for him, he was quoted in newspapers, photographed addressing a meeting, seen being carried shoulder-high by students on the march.

The talk among Soweto policemen was that he had a "body-guard" of 100 friends and followers, who stayed with him at all times.

It was also said that he slept at a different house each night, and was driven around in different vehicles each day by sympathetic taxi drivers.

BASOTHOS WALK OUT ON CHIEF MATANZIMA

8 SEP 1976

A DRAMATIC walk-out on Chief Minister of Transkei, Kaiser Matanzima, took place in Umtata this week.

It happened during an inquiry into the grievances of Maluti and Herschel-based Basothos.

By

**MARCUS
NGANI**

They wish to break away from Transkei to join QwaQwa.

Their 20-man delegation suddenly walked out claiming Chief Matanzima was not giving their spokesmen a fair hearing.

Left with only a handful of supporters to discuss the dispute, Chief Matanzima warned that the delegates involved in the walk-out were merely a group of "arrogant agitators", and that his security men were there to look after them.

Warning

With the arrest of the Maluti MP, Chief Neo Sibibi, who was detained under proclamation R400 shortly after arranging the inquiry, Chief Minister Matanzima's warning cannot be taken lightly.

What is more, the warning was made with security agents seated among delegates.

At the conclusion of the inquiry, Chief Matanzima said he could never allow the Maluti and Herschel districts to secede to

QwaQwa, or fall into the hands of dissident Basothos.

"The land they want belongs to the people of Transkei," he said.

"Those who want to leave Transkei should tell Chief Mopedi (the QwaQwa leader) that they are coming with their luggage."

"We don't want people who are disturbing our peaceful life in Transkei," Chief Matanzima added.

He then announced he was preparing to go to Pretoria. There, he would hand over to the Prime Minister Vorster a record of the inquiry proceedings.

The inquiry was held to discuss a petition, purportedly signed by 36 000 Basothos wishing to break away from Transkei to join QwaQwa, without leaving their homes in Maluti and Herschel.

Speaking on behalf of the petitioners, a Basotho leader from Herschel Mr David Theki, said one of their complaints was that the language and traditions of the Sothos would no longer be recognised by Transkei after independence.

Chance

He claimed he and fellow petitioners were never given a chance to put their case when the incorporation of Herschel from Ciskei to Transkei was explained by Pretoria.

Mr Tseki took strong exception when Chief Matanzima frequently interrupted to cross-examine him.

Complaining he was not in a court of law, and that the cross-examination was not giving him a chance to express himself freely, Tseki warned that he and fellow delegates would walk out of the inquiry room.

"Are you trying to threaten me?" asked Chief Matanzima.

"I am not threatening you. I am trying to express the feelings of my people," said Mr Tseki.

"This is not something we have gathered in the air. We have the backing of 40 000 people. We want to join people of our own nationality in keeping with the government policy of separate development."

Speaker

Mr Tseki was backed up by another speaker from Herschel, Mr Malefane, who also taking exception to cross questioning by Chief Matanzima, cut short his address, and sat down.

The delegates representing the petitioners then walked out.

The Government MP for Herschel, Mr B Kakudi, later warned that the dissidents would organise reinforcements, and "cause a lot of trouble."

He claimed they were already organising other Sotho's secretly to boycott the coming elections in Transkei, and urged the Government to take action "to silence the rebels."