GnB/066/0069/3

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESSCLIPS

Black Politics

Eingegangen
TO 31. AUG. 1983
KrAx

COMMITTEE OF TEN JOIN FIGHT FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT
STAR 11/7

The Soweto Committee of Ten would not participate in the coming community council elections because that would justify the "evil system of apartheid", Committee chairman Dr Nthato Motlana told a Soweto meeting at the weekend.

Instead, the committee will join the fight of the Anti-Community Council Committee to campaign for an election boycott in September.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten was addressing a public meeting organised by the Soweto branch of the Anti-Community Council Committee at Dube YWCA.

He told about 400 people that the Government-proposed elections under the Black Local Authorities Act were "abhorrent" in the eyes of millions.

Dr Motlana charged that no civic body would be viable without substantial financial support from the Government.

"Unless the Government is prepared to divert large sums of money from its treasury, the self-sufficiency of the proposed Local Authority bodies is impossible," he said.

He also accused the Government of using the housing shortage in black townships as an influx control measure to force urban blacks to go to homelands.

Among other speakers were Mr Curtis Nkondo and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who were both unbanned recently after being restricted to Johannesburg for three years each.

Mr Nkondo said because of the West German loan valued at millions of rand for the Soweto electrification, each resident was expected to pay an extra R5 for rent for the next 20 years to repay the loan.

"The director of the West Rand Administration Board is on record as saying that the only solution to the financial position in the townships is in the raising of rents and thereby wiping out the losses," he said.

Mrs Sisulu, who was honoured by the audience for her continuous banning from 1964 until earlier this month, appealed to the people to align themselves with the aims of the newly formed United Democratic Front.

BAYVIEW REJECTS SAIC

Graph 15/7

MORE than 500 Bayview residents rejected the SA Indian Council and local affairs committee system and affirmed their support for representative community organisations on the weekend.

The inaugural meeting of the Bayview Residents Association said that the SAIC and LACS "do not act in the interests of our community" and noted "the destructive role played by the South African Indian Council and particularly its Chairman in the education of our people".

The meeting, held at the Bayview Community Hall on Sunday was addressed by recently unbanned Natal Indian Congress member, Mr Mewa Ramgobin who called on the people to "reorganise themselves to create a new social order for all human beings".

Mr Roy Padayachee of the Chatsworth Housing Action Committee stressed the need for community organisations to work together. Mr R. Perumal of the BRA steering committee outlined problems facing the people of Bayview.

A constitution for the Bayview Residents Association presented by the steering committee was unanimously adopted.

CONTENTS

	Page
Black Politics.....	1.
Repression.....	5.
Labour.....	13.
Economy.....	24.
Education.....	32.
Communities.....	40.
Government Policy.....	50.
Churches.....	56.
Armed Forces.....	60.
Media.....	62.
Homelands.....	67
Namibia.....	78.
Southern Africa.....	80.
International.....	84.
General.....	86.

weekending
17 JULY 1983

PRODUCED BY BARRY STREEK, 36 WOODSIDE ROAD, TAMBOERSKLOOF, CAPE TOWN, 8001, SOUTH AFRICA.

2.

Inkatha's participation in new local authorities would help to legitimize constitutional arrangement

Cape Times 16 July 1983

DURING the past few months the most overused metaphor in debates about the new constitutional dispensation is whether it represented a step in the right direction.

To a large extent the question of wrong or right steps is largely hypothetical for only future developments will decide the issue. However, the issue has suddenly acquired concrete meaning through Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's announcement that Inkatha will not participate in the elections for the new black local authorities scheduled to be held shortly.

In his recent speech, delivered at the ninth national conference of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi firmly linked his decision not to participate to the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional dispensation and the arguments advanced by its protagonists.

Crucial problem

In a letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi referred to an information sheet issued by the National Party which rhetorically posed the question why blacks have been denied participation in the President's Council and the proposed new constitutional framework. The answer given in this sheet is wellknown: Blacks are enjoying political rights via the homeland governments, and the new black local authorities in places like Soweto will be given extended powers — in some cases greater than their white counterparts.

For Chief Buthelezi the crucial problem with this argument is that these new local authorities are being held up as an adequate substitute for excluding urban blacks from the new constitutional dispensation. For Inkatha to participate in the new black local authorities would mean that it would help to legitimize the new constitutional arrangement.

This the chief finds completely unacceptable — he now considers it Inkatha's prime duty to ensure that what he calls "the rot of the new dispensation" does not permeate to the regional and local level.

Chief Buthelezi has of course been willing to accept the KwaZulu homeland structure thrown up by government policy. However, he could still argue that it was a step in the right direction. In his wellknown 1974 federation speech he proposed that homelands, together with white and "multinational" political entities, should eventually be linked together under a common federal authority.

More recently he has made more generally-phrased demands for black representation in both the central government and at the regional level, where homelands could either be properly consolidated or merged with a contiguous white regional structure (for instance, KwaZulu and Natal) to become future provinces.

Share power

In 1980 he rejected the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission and refused to participate in the proposed separate black advisory council because it was a step in the wrong direction.

He envisages a unitary state in which all the races share power within one political system which guarantees the political rights of all national groups and defends minority rights.

Chief Buthelezi would risk losing all credibility if his Inkatha would now participate in the black local authorities after the new constitution has drawn the line so firmly between Africans and non-Africans. Indeed the new Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act is a distinct step backward relative to the President's Council recommendation that there should be co-ordination on a regional level of black, white, coloured and Indian local government.

In terms of the new Act blacks are specifically excluded from the terms of reference of the South African Co-ordinating Council for Local Authorities which is to recommend new local government structures accommodating the mutual interests of the various racial communities.

The government's answer is that it is still — to continue with the metaphor — watching its step with respect to blacks living in so-called white South Africa, which is the subject of study by a special cabinet committee. However, in the meantime the new dispensation, which leaves blacks out on a limb with respect to local and regional co-ordination, is unfolding.

According to Dr Piet Koornhof the preparatory work on the conversion of community councils into proper black local authorities has nearly been completed with respect to 25 townships (among others Soweto, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Port Elizabeth). These communities could, in the minister's words, "hold elections during September, October or November, should they wish to do so". No wonder that Chief Buthelezi has thrown up his hands in horror and has refused to walk any further steps in whatever direction.

Nothing of course stands quite still and the pace of South African politics is accelerating in a disconcerting way. Could it be that Chief Buthelezi's step is a fatal blunder? The Labour Party has decided to participate in the new dispensation because it is above all interested in capturing local government and from this base (rather than from the coloured chamber in Parliament) try to negotiate a better deal.

For Chief Buthelezi, control over the townships on the Witwatersrand is vital if he is to extend his rural base and truly become a national leader. For Chief Buthelezi the decision to pull out from the new black local authorities must be a particularly painful decision in view of the fact that his post-Soweto strategy has run into difficulty on several fronts.

Firstly, his effort to build up a Black Alliance to forge black unity is in trouble after the decision of the Labour Party to pull out.

Secondly, Chief Buthelezi has since the Soweto disturbances tried to promote Inkatha as the internal wing to the ANC. This is no longer credible after the ANC repudiation of the Chief, the recent ANC attack on Ulundi and the stepped-up ANC violence while Inkatha still holds out for a negotiated settlement.

Thirdly, Chief Buthelezi has, in Roger Southall's words, sought to present itself as a potential third force mediating between opposing white and black nationalism. However, the new constitutional dispensation will make such a role infinitely more difficult.

And now Chief Buthelezi has rejected the chance to get a base on the Witwatersrand through the new local authorities. Even with a membership of nearly three-quarters of a million, Inkatha's opportunities for action seem limited.

While there may be some *leedvermaak* in certain circles about Chief Buthelezi's troubles, the government and the business community have reason to be worried about Inkatha's decision not to participate in the elections of the new black local authorities.

From the Nationalist point of view the coloured people and Indians are an *ideological* problem; however, these communities do not at the moment constitute any real *political* problem in terms of maintaining stability.

The position with respect to the urban Africans is different. Here a major crisis can build up if the authority vacuum in the townships remains. Rents will simply have to be raised if services and amenities are to be improved. ("It is up to the Soweto Council to find ways of getting the money either from employers or from the residents but definitely not from us, as our resources are now dry," the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board said in 1980).

But raising of rents is an explosive issue, as shown by the disturbances of 1976 and the current nasty turmoil in the Durban townships, Lamontville and Chesterville, where rents were raised by 30 to 60 percent.

The present black community councils have shown vividly that they lack the popular legitimacy to facilitate the collection of higher

rates. Percentage polls of as low as six percent were registered in the Soweto elections of 1978. When Chief Buthelezi in 1980 and 1981 showed interest in participating in the new Soweto election there were great hopes that a credible local black authority could be established. However, the new constitutional dispensation, together with the fact that the government has still not spelt out a financial formula for the new black local authorities, has come as a serious blow.

With Inkatha boycotting the upcoming elections the authority vacuum in the black townships seems set to remain. It will cast a long shadow over our politics.

Qualified Western approval for the constitution rests on the assumption that giving coloured people and Indians an enhanced constitutional status is a step in the right direction — that of accommodating urban blacks as well. The setbacks with the new black local authorities will seriously put a question mark over that assumption.

It also raises an important question about the future stability of South Africa. Sam Nolutshungu, a prominent black sociologist, argues in his important new study Changing South Africa: Political Considerations (David Philip, 1983), that the accommodation of the black middle class "presupposes a black middle class with considerable ideological and political influence over the rest of their kind, sufficient to deflect workers and others less privileged from the paths of revolution" (p 122).

Clearly the new separate dispensation for urban blacks makes it all but impossible for middle-class blacks to fulfil that crucial role.

The so-called step in the right direction of the proposed new constitution could at the same time well be one towards a greater turmoil in our black townships. And that's where the real heart of South Africa's political problems lies.

Azapo says new health tariffs will cause suffering

SOWETAN 12/7/

THE TRANSVAAL executive of the Department of Health Services' decision to charge in-patients between R20 and R175 on admission to all provincial hospitals will bring untold suffering to most people.

In a statement to **The SOWETAN** yesterday, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation's Health Secretary, Dr A Savat, said that in future patients would be reluctant to go to hospitals and clinics for fear that they would be turned away if they did not have money.

Azapo was reacting to a statement by the Director of Hospital Services, Dr Hennie Grove, that the advance payments expected from inpatients to whom a noncurrent amount applied would be between R5 and R35.

CASES

According to a directive it will also be expected of out-patients, including emergency cases, to pay an amount ranging between R2 and R13 before treatment.

Dr Grove has also said that a patient is classified in a specific tariff group on the basis of the family's total income and the number of persons constituting the family.

In the statement Azapo says that the decision was taken without considering the untold suffering it would cause to all concerned.

MONITOR

However, the statement says Azapo will monitor this decision and keep the public informed about its consequences.

"The standpoint of the organisation is that health services are a basic right which should be available to all free of charge," the statement says.

Meanwhile patients at Baragwanath Hospital have been asked to bring reference books or medical aid membership cards to the hospital.

This scheme, according to sources, is likely to bring about a lot of inconveniences to people who might get ill while not in possession of their documents or money.

Super council - it's war!

SOWETAN 11/71

THE recently proposed amalgamation of the Dobsonville, Diepmeadow and Soweto councils into a single Greater Soweto Council, has sparked off such a fiery controversy among the leaders of the three councils that the trio have at times been on the verge of jumping into the boxing ring to sort out their differences.

Mr David Thebehali, of the Soweto Council, has supported the idea since it was mooted earlier this year. He saw it as the best way of facilitating the administration of the area because of its geographic unity.

But Mr I B Mashao, of Dobsonville, and Mr J C Mahuhushi, of Diepmeadow, were suspicious of the proposal and they dismissed it at first sight. To them, it was a ploy to get their councils to help in paying off the Soweto Council's R18-million deficit.

They gave other reasons which included among others, their desire to retain their separate identities. If the analysis given by Mr Thebehali on the deficits of the three councils is correct, the Soweto Council's deficit is no worse than that of the other two.

DEFICIT

We said Dobsonville had 4 000 houses and an annual deficit of R1-million against Soweto's 76 000 houses and a deficit of R18-million. If Dobsonville were to have 76 000 houses and a deficit of R1-million for every 4 000 of them, its total deficit would come to R19-million.

Dobsonville and Diepmeadow had hoped that the Black Local Authorities Bill soon to be passed by Parliament was going to grant them city status.

But Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, who is also in favour of amalgamation, said earlier that it was the Soweto Council alone which stood a chance of being granted autonomy because of its size.

He also said it would be a luxury to have three mayors, three civic centres, three town clerks, three chief engineers and three separate budgets being submitted to the Government for funding.

LOGIC

Mr Thebehali said earlier this year that it only required logic for one to understand that it was easier and much cheaper to run one administration instead of three. He also based his argument on the fact that geographically the three areas could not be seen as separate entities.

It has been argued in some quarters that Mr Mashao and Mr Mahuhushi oppose the amalgamation because they fear that their positions as "mayors" of Dobsonville and Diepmeadow respectively, would be in jeopardy after amalgamation since there would have to be only one mayor for the whole of Soweto.

and, about a year ago, a R100 000 house was built for him in Pimville. And there is not even the slightest indication that the same could be in the offing for the other two "mayors".

AUTONOMY

Recently, when names of townships that are to be granted autonomy in terms of the new law were announced, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow were not among them. This is in spite of applications they made that they also be granted autonomy.

The two councils do not have civic centres of their own and although the Soweto Council has one in Jabulani, a new and much bigger civic centre is currently being constructed at a cost of R4,1-million opposite the existing one.

Mr Thebehali would not confirm nor deny the necessity of building a new civic centre. But it is clear that the new centre is to cope with the expected increase in the workload the Soweto Council will be faced with after amalgamation.

And the fact that work on the new centre has been started even before finality has been reached on the question of amalgamation, is a stronger indication that Mr Mashao and Mr Mahuhushi's feelings on the issue are of no consequence.

But the hue and cry raised against amalgamation would seem unwarranted as there is clear evidence showing that the Government is going to amalgamate the three councils despite their opposition.

The Soweto Council's "mayor" has been provided with a mayoral car

Repression

PREDICTIONS RING OMINOUSLY TRUE

Star (WS) 13 July 1983

THE Police Act, which was quoted by the Minister of Law and Order a fortnight ago, was passed by Parliament four years ago.

The Government said at the time that the purpose was to protect policemen from false and malicious accusations. The Opposition and most of the Press said the effect would be to prevent public exposure of bad behaviour by the police.

Whose version was correct ? Judge for yourself from the recent course of events.

As most people know, there has been trouble at Lamontville, the black township outside Durban: rioting, arson and the murder of a community leader. Not many people would blame the police for taking a tough line in trying to root out the people responsible, even while acknowledging that there may have been some real grievances behind the unrest.

Close check

Part of the police strategy was to keep a close check on all who entered and left Lamontville and to ban representatives of the media from the township.

The head of the police in Natal, Brigadier Theo Scherman, appealed to the Press to "bear with the police," pointing out that experience here and in other parts of the world had shown that the sight of a Press camera or a poised notebook could stimulate more riotous behaviour.

It is a reasonable argument, and indeed Brigadier Scherman, with whom I am acquainted, is a reasonable man.

But then disturbing reports began to emanate from Lamontville, and eventually a council of community leaders called a Press conference and produced a list of detailed allegations against the police. This came to my desk for a decision on whether or not to publish it.

Penalty

The Police Act states that any person who publishes "any untrue matter" about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true shall be guilty of an offence. The maximum penalty is a fine of R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

The question then was: Did I have reasonable grounds for believing that the Lamontville allegations were true ?

One persuasive argument was the fact that the names and addresses of the complainers were given with each complaint. Every experienced newspaperman knows that a specific complaint by an identifiable individual is much more likely to be true than general complaints made anonymously.

Nevertheless an obvious precaution was to approach the police themselves.

Alas, the senior police officers in Durban were all occupied at a ceremony; and so, deeming discretion the better part of valour, I decided to hold the Lamontville report until I could get their comments, if any.

Flat denials

That evening, however Harry Pitman raised the matter in Parliament, quoting some but not all of the allegations and seeking information from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. Predictably, he got no information but plenty of abuse and flat denials, and not only from the Minister.

The Minister described the allegations as wild and far-fetched and said that "a Durban editor" had not been prepared to publish them and had sent them to Mr Pitman so that the matter could be raised under the shelter of parliamentary privilege.

This is not correct. As Mr Pitman has pointed out, he knew of the allegations before any decisions about publication were taken in Durban. And the use of terms like "wild" and "far-fetched" is hardly a reply to the detail, true or false, cited in the allegations.

Editors wary

More disturbing still was the Minister's reminder to the media, issued by one of his functionaries, about the provisions of the Police Act. He has since denied that this should be construed as any interference with the right to report what is said in Parliament, but what other interpretation could be placed on it ? At best it was an ill-judged attempt to intimidate newspapers into silence.

The Minister is of course quite right when he implies that editors are wary of publishing material that could contravene the Police Act. But this does not mean that we necessarily disbelieve all or any of the Lamontville allegations. It does mean that we might not be able to prove their accuracy in a court of law. It is not always easy to produce reliable witnesses or to convince a sceptical court.

The Police Act clause was modelled on a similar clause in the Prisons Act. This was the Act under which the Rand Daily Mail was charged in the 1960s after publishing a series of articles about prison conditions, the information coming from former prisoners and prison warders.

Under oath

It was suggested to the then editor that "reasonable grounds" for believing the allegations would be met if each informant were required to make his statement under oath and then submit to a searching cross-examination conducted by an experienced and practising attorney.

This was done. It was not enough. The Transvaal Supreme Court found that some of the published information was false and that the editor had not proved that he had taken reasonable steps to verify it.

It could be that in a similar case a different court might come to a different conclusion. But that case cost the Rand Daily Mail a huge sum, said to run into six figures, in legal costs, and it would be a brash editor who would put his employers at great monetary risk with no guarantee or even likelihood of court-room success.

The result has been that for nearly 20 years there have been virtually no reports in newspapers about prison conditions, except those authorised by the Prisons Department itself. These, understandably, tend to present a favourable picture.

Will the Police Act have the same effect on the media in their attitude to reports of complaints against policemen ? I hope not. The implications are much wider than those concerning prisoners. The police are an essential, visible and sometimes controversial part of our daily life, and it is obviously not in the public interest that complaints against them should be suppressed or concealed, least of all in the forum of Parliament.

In South Africa the police have very wide powers. If their activities were to be removed from public scrutiny and debate the fragile flower of civil liberty would surely wither further.

Officials stoned in township

KDT 13/7/1

6.

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Violence erupted in the black township of Chesterville yesterday soon after two Members of Parliament, a number of officials and reporters had left the area.

Crowds of youths stoned the Port Natal Administration Board building, injuring a white and a black employee. At least two PNAB vehicles and several private cars were damaged.

Mr L J Hooper of the Port Natal Administration Board last night confirmed that he and a Sergeant Zulu were hit by stones. The board's offices are next to the Chesterville school, which was visited by the party.

Mr Hooper has laid a complaint of assault.

The violence erupted after Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Pinetown, and Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, visited the school.

Police foil court bomb attempt

Natal Mercury 8 July 1983

Crime Reporter

TWO large bombs — both primed — were found at the Durban Supreme Court building by an alert police patrol early yesterday.

Police HQ in Pretoria released a statement yesterday that at 3 30 a m a police patrol passing the Supreme Court saw a black man behaving suspiciously outside the courthouse.

When he saw the police car he dropped a bag and fled. He managed to get away in the darkness.

The policemen found a big explosive device in the bag and immediately searched the court building perimeter.

Experts

In the doorway of the main entrance in Masonic Grove they found another large explosive device and radioed for help.

Explosive experts found both bombs had been primed and rendered them harmless.

Police declined yesterday to say at what time the bombs had been set to go off.

In May the second biggest bomb to that used in the Pretoria blast was found by two police reservists beneath a bridge on the southern freeway.

The 37 kg of high explosives were packed into a steel gas cylinder and fixed to the base of the bridge. The bomb was primed to go off to coincide with the early-morning traffic rush.

It was discovered shortly after midnight by the reservists. The bomb was defused on the spot.

Two MPs tour Chesterville

Cape Times 13 July 83

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two members of Parliament who were yesterday initially denied entry to the Chesterville township near here, scene of recent unrest, by officials of the Port Natal Administration Board, were later able to make a tour of the area.

Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Pinetown, and Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, took statements from residents who made allegations of police brutality.

On crutches

The parliamentarians, heading a party including members of the Joint Rent Action Committee, were stopped at the entrance to Chesterville and asked for permits. They were allowed in only after obtaining permits from the PNAB offices.

They saw a 17-year-old youth, Nkosinathi Shabalala, as well as a schoolboy, Wiseman Nala, who is on crutches.

Afterwards Mr Pitman and Mr Gastrow released a statement which read: "We have spoken to people here who said they had been assaulted, shot and had dogs put on to them, and to others whose houses were broken into and property damaged.

"I spoke to one of the young men I mentioned in Parliament as having alleged that he was given electric shocks and who complained of a wet tube-like substance pulled over and tightened behind his head and who was tied over the bonnet of a landrover before it drove through the township to a police station," said Mr Pitman.

"We will be providing the minister with copies of as many affidavits as possible, but we will have to respect the wishes of the attorneys if there are any affidavits they wish to withhold.

"The minister demanded of us in Parliament that we provide affidavits to substantiate the allegations made. With these affidavits, I trust he will do what justice obliges, namely institute a proper inquiry forthwith," the statement read.

Brigadier Theo Scherman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, said: "I am not interested and I have no comment, thank you.".

Violence

● Violence erupted in the township soon after the MPs had left the area. Crowds of youths stoned the PNAB building, injuring a white and a black employee. At least two PNAB vehicles and several private cars were damaged.

The PNAB offices are next to the Chesterville school, which the MPs visited to listen to complaints about alleged police brutality.

Largest 'cell death' pay-out

CT. 11/7/1

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The biggest known pay-out to the family of a man who died in detention — R150 000 — has been made by the Venda Government to the family of Mr Isaac Muofhe in an out-of-court settlement.

The original claim for damages amounted to R239 000. Yet the R150 000 out-of-court settlement remains the highest sum ever paid in a case of this kind.

The family of Mr Steve Biko, founder of Black Consciousness, was given a five-figure sum after his death in detention.

Mr Muofhe was found dead in his cell at the Venda Central Prison on November 12, 1981. An inquest court found that he had died of "severe bruising and internal bleeding."

The inquest magistrate, Mr C J Stainer, found that Captain Muthuphei Ramaligela and Detective-Sergeant Phumula Mangaga had unlawfully assaulted Mr Muofhe and were responsible for his death.

But at their subsequent trial in the Venda Supreme Court, Mr Justice Van Rhyn cleared them of the murder charge.

In giving his judgment, Mr Justice Van Rhyn said: "If it were true that a struggle had taken place on the truck, it would not need much imagination to find that the deceased could have been injured in the process."

7.

EP Herald 9/7/

Court asked to free ex-unionist

By MNCEDISI SALISO
Court Reporter

COUNSEL representing a banned former trade unionist who is charged with contravening his restriction order asked the Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday to acquit the man because the area he was restricted to "had no demarcated boundaries and was not legally promulgated".

Mr P Langa, who appeared for the defence, said this when he asked for the acquittal of Mr Dumile Makanda, 32, the former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, who is charged with contravening his restriction order and being possession of banned literature.

It is alleged that Mr Makanda contravened his restriction order by visiting his brother's house in Zwide on October 8 last year, and being in possession of stickers allegedly distributed by the African National Congress, bearing the names of Mr Joe Gqabi, Mr Solomon Mahlangu and one titled "Peoples' Hero: The Silverton Three".

Mr Langa argued that the onus was on the State to prove that Mr Makanda had contravened his banning order, and submitted that there were definite contradictions and improbabilities in the evidence of the two State witnesses, Lieutenant W S Dennis and Warrant Officer L C Hattingh.

He submitted that while it was not beyond the resources of the State to produce a map of the black townships which was approved by the Surveyor General, and despite postponements to give the State time to produce such evidence, this was not done because the map would favour Mr Makanda.

He said the order prohibited Mr Makanda from being in any black township established under specific regulations and promulgations other than Kwazakele, "a classical name", but none of these referred to Kwazakele.

On possession of banned literature, Mr Langa said Mr Makanda had told the court that he shared his room with a brother, who was a Fort Hare student at the time, and a sister who was a Standard 10 pupil, and the State had once again failed to prove the documents belonged to him.

Mr H S Goosen, for the State, asked the court to convict Mr Makanda on both counts because he himself had admitted he knew what he was doing and knew the boundaries of Kwazakele and Zwide.

Judgment will be given on August 15.

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench. Mr Langa was instructed by Nkanunu and Co.

STAR 14/7

Five years' jail for ANC gun charge

By Themba Molefe

A Soweto mechanic was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment, two of which were suspended for five years, for the illegal possession of a Russian 9 mm Makarov pistol which he said was sent to him by members of the African National Congress in Mozambique.

In the Johannesburg Regional Court Mr J van Dam found Moses Langa (38) of Zone 4, Meadowlands, guilty of illegal possession of the weapon with intent to commit acts of terrosim, or alternatively to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

Langa had pleaded not guilty to the charge and other charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr van Dam acquitted Langa of being an information courier for the ANC in Mozambique.

Langa had denied that he supplied the ANC with names and addresses of members of the South African Security Police.

He admitted that during his 1981 visit to Mozambique he met two ANC members who had told him to frequent shebeens, where he could obtain names and addresses of the Security Policemen.

He said he had not supplied the ANC with the information and did not intend doing so.

The ANC had also smuggled him a Makarov pistol and ammunition which he said he disposed of by giving it to a friend, Mr Sam Maminza, who sold it for R300. Langa got R150 from the sale.

Mr van Dam dismissed Langa's explanation that he did not think the ANC would send him the pistol as they had promised.

He said he found it improbable that the ANC could smuggle the firearm to someone who had not committed himself to the organisation.

Charge of threats to police

Cape Times 16 July 1983

Staff Reporter

A WARRANT was issued for the arrest of a Woodstock community worker, Mr Mohammed Cloete, 23, yesterday after he had failed to appear in court to face charges involving the alleged posting of threatening letters to members of the security police.

His bail of R300 was provisionally estreated by a Cape Town magistrate.

Mr Cloete, of Duke Street, had not yet been asked to plead.

The State alleges that in Cape Town during December last year, he contravened section 27/2 (b) of Act 7 of 1958 by sending threatening letters to security policemen.

In previous court appearances, Mr Cloete has told the court he was a community worker for the Church's Urban Planning Commission (CUPC) and had been employed by them for 18 months.

He was arrested while working on a project near Crossroads. While being driven to Caledon Square he was told that he would be charged for writing letters to members of the Security Branch.

Mr Cloete had been ordered at his first bail hearing to report to the police twice daily.

His final bail hearing will be on August 2.

Mkhize's son suing Minister

SOWETAN 11/7

MR Paris Mkhize, the teenage son of Driefontein leader Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead in the south-eastern Transvaal village in April, is claiming R10 000 from the Minister of Law and Order.

Paris Mkhize claims he was held overnight and assaulted by police in Piet Retief in February. He alleges he was repeatedly asked why his father was resisting removal of the Driefontein people.

The youth's legal representative at the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg said notice of a "nominal claim" of R10 000 had been sent to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Alleged wrongful arrest is one of the grounds on which the claim is based.

Earlier this year the Minister acknowledged in Parliament that Paris Mkhize had been held overnight.

8.

NAMELESS DETAINEE MYSTERY DEEPENS

City Press 17/7

By KOOS COETZEE: Port Elizabeth

THE MYSTERY has deepened over the unnamed detainee sent by a Port Elizabeth magistrate to a mental institution for observation this week.

The court ruled that the detainee must not be identified, and that the prison at which he had been held and the mental institution to which he has been sent cannot be named.

The detainee appeared in court on charges of treason, murder and contravening the Internal Security Act.

And on Wednesday PE's assistant chief magistrate, Mr P de Wet, told City Press a ruling had been made under the Criminal Procedure Act that the public would have no access to court records, although the Press had been allowed to report on the case.

City Press has also established that Port Elizabeth relatives of the detainee – who had live in Benoni before his detention in PE – were not given the correct time for his appearance in court, and did not attend.

Reliable sources told City Press there was considerable consternation in court when members of the Press arrived.

Relatives said they had only been informed of his detention on July 7, although he had by then been held for "some time". No date was mentioned.

The detainee, who had lived alternately in Benoni and the Transkei, is in his late 20s.

Giving evidence this week district surgeon Dr Benjamin Tucker, one of the doctors involved in the inquest into the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, said he had treated the detainee for multiple lacerations on his scalp on June 19.

He had seen him again towards the end of June, when he found the detainee "uncommunicative".

He had been told by other doctors that the detainee had admitted the injuries were "self-inflicted".

It was possible that the accused was suffering from mental illness and he had recommended that the accused be examined by a team of psychiatrists and psychologists, Dr Tucker said.

Security cop Major H du Plessis said he had seen blood on the walls and on the toilet handle of the detainee's cell on June 19.

The detainee later told him he had no reason to live.

And Eastern Cape security police chief Gerrit Erasmus said this week the accused had injured himself.

52 to sue over 'attacks'

PIETERSBURG. — Fifty-two University of the North students are suing the Lebowa Minister of Police for R78 000 arising from an alleged baton charge by police on the university campus on June 16 this year.

According to their legal representative in Pietersburg, each student is suing for R1 500.

In signed affidavits the students allege that Lebowa police stormed into their university residences at about midnight on June 16 and assaulted them without provocation.

As a result, 10 students were admitted to the Pietersburg Hospital and more than 200 others were injured.

The letter of demand says: "On or about June 16, at or near the university, the students were brutally assaulted by members of the Lebowa police whose names, ranks and particulars are unknown to the students."

The police action resulted in an examination boycott by students on June 17 and the university authorities closed the institution until July 1.

A further boycott on July 1 failed after a number of students went back to write their examinations. — Sapa.

Macwusa head angered by police warning

EP Herald 13/7/

LABOUR REPORTER

THE general secretary of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, has said that Security Police should stop "terrorising" his family because, he said, he felt strongly about his duty and responsibility "to protect my family".

Mr Zini was reacting to a visit to his home on Tuesday evening last week, by one black and three white Security policemen.

However, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, branch commander for the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday: "My staff visited his home because he was one of the main speakers at Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation meetings and left a message asking him to inform people attending the meetings it was against the law on public gatherings to march together down the road," said Col Erasmus.

Col Erasmus said the visit to Mr Zini's home had nothing to do with his trade union activities. "It's absolute nonsense that we are out to harass him or his family.

"Mr Zini was not the only Pebco speaker asked to pass on the warning. That was the purpose of the visit and Mr Zini was not at home at the time."

The Pebco meeting, had, in fact, discussed boycotting buses, and Mr Zini, a trade union official, was also involving himself in civic matters, said Col Erasmus.

Mr Zini said he attended a union executive meeting in the city on Tuesday night last week. When he returned home his wife said one black and three white Security policemen had visited his New Brighton home at about 9pm.

"They asked her about my whereabouts, if she knew I was serving on the Pebco action committee investigating recent busfare increases and if I had so far attended two meetings. She said they told her the visit was to give me a fair warning I should stay clear of civic matters."

Cape terror men get long sentences

STAR 14/7/

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — Five Galeshewe men, earlier this week found guilty of taking part in terrorist activities, were yesterday each sentenced to an effective 10 to 13 years' imprisonment by a Kimberley Regional Court magistrate.

All were found guilty on a first charge under the Terrorism Act, and four were convicted on a second charge, under the same Act.The first charge was under under Article 21a of the Terorism Act No 83 of 1967 relating to to events which occured during the night of September 8, 1980.

The second charge under the same act relate to events on September 9.

The magistrate, Mr A J van Wyk, ruled that three years of the sentences for the second charge should run concurrently with the first charge.

IMPRISONMENT

Neville Sollo Mothlabakwe (21) was sentenced to eight years' for each of the charges — an effective 13 years' imprisonment.

Johannes Joey Kers (21) was given seven-year sentences for each charge — an effective 11 years in prison.

Eugene Mokgoasi (22) received seven years for the first charge and eight for the second — an effective 12 years.

Nelco Zenzele Hlatswayo (22) was given eight years for the first charge and five for the second — an effective 10 years.

Ben Mlulami Fani (23) was convicted on the first charge and received a 10-year sentence.

Before passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr A J van Wyk, said the school boycott in September 1980 and the violence committed had totally disrupted law and order in Galeshewe and Vergenoeg.

He said the arson and attempted arson in which the accused had been involved was made even more serious by the fact that people, including women and children, had been in the houses at which petrol bombs were thrown.

The five are to appeal.

Junior reservists report for duty

RD News 11/7/

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

THE Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetzee, will welcome 72 junior police reservists when they start their training in Pretoria today.

A police spokesman said at the weekend there were about 1 200 active junior reservists throughout the country, and they were regarded as the "eyes and ears" of the police.

Students of 16 years or older are able to volunteer for the junior reservist movement and are trained during their school holidays.

Reservists are used in all facets of police work but only under the direct supervision of a permanent member of the SAP or an experienced senior police reservist, the spokesman said.

Members of the junior reservists are not allowed to carry weapons.

The course starting today will include visits to the SAP Police Dog College, the South African CID, the police training college in Hammanskraal and the counter-insurgency training centre at Maloeskop, near Grobblersdal.

The junior reservists will be staying at the SAP College and will be subject to the same discipline as the students training at the college.

10.

Police act over killing of Malatji

RDM 14/7/

By MIKE LOUW

AN UNIDENTIFIED white policeman has been suspended from duty following the death of a man allegedly shot dead while in custody at Protea Police Station, according to a statement issued by the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Paris Molifi Malatji, 23, of Mofolo Central in Soweto was buried on Sunday after being allegedly shot dead at the police station.

He was arrested on Monday last week and police told his family the next day he had died after being shot in custody, according to his parents.

A statement issued by the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, yesterday said: "A white member of the South African Police has been suspended and his suspension will remain in force until investigations have been completed.

It added: "Certain statements and results of scientific tests are still outstanding."

The suspended policeman was not identified in the statement.

Another statement issued later yesterday by the Lawyers for Human Rights, criticised the manner in which Mr Malatji lost his life in custody.

It said: "The killing of Mr Paris Malatji while in custody is a cause for an immediate action to punish those responsible and to prevent further brutality of this nature.

"The Lawyers for Human Rights wishes to record its shock and concern over the lack of efficient protection of those in custody.

"The police are under a legal obligation to secure the safety and wellbeing of all persons under their control and steps must be taken to compel members of the police force to perform this duty.

"While the circumstances that led to the shooting of Mr Malatji are still under investigation, Lawyers for Human Rights urges the authorities to speed up the investiagtions and bring those responsible for his death to trial."

Meanwhile, Mr Malatji's mother, Mrs Margret Malatji told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday she saw her son's body for the first time after it was brought home the day before burial.

Malatjis consider civil action

SOWETAN 13/7/

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE family of Mr Paris Malatji (24), who was shot dead at Protea Police Station last week, is considering taking civil action against the Minister of Police over his death.

Mr Malatji died while being held under the Criminal Procedures Act, under which detainees are sometimes held before being transferred to security legislation.

A post-mortem on him was held last Thursday and it is believed that the fatal bullet struck him in the centre of the forehead and went through his head.

Mrs Margaret Malatji, the mother of the dead man, yesterday revealed that the family was consulting with its legal advisers on what course of action to take.

"We are holding discussions with our lawyers and we should know sometime this week what action we will take," she said.

She was adamant that her family would never rest until her son's death was explained: "That we should have been informed about his death when we hardly knew that he was being held leaves me baffled," she said.

She added: "My son's funeral is over and I don't understand why the police are still keeping the clothes that he was wearing at the time of his death."

At the weekend thousands of people attended the emotion-charged funeral of the man who had been detained under security legislation twice before.

Mr Malatji was unemployed at the time of his death but was hoping to start work for an assurance company.

"The last we heard from the police was when they came to report that Paris had died," said Mrs Malatji.

Since the death of her son, Mrs Malatji said she found it difficult to walk: "It is only now that the truth about the death of my son is beginning to sink in," she said and broke down into tears.

Shot suspects' coffin carried shoulder-high

SOWETAN 11/7

MOLIFI

BURIED

By MONO BADELA

THE COFFIN of Mr Molifi Paris Malatji was carried shoulder-high by mourners for about one kilometre in a funeral which was characterised by heavy police presence yesterday.

Twenty-four-year-old Malatji was shot dead at Protea police headquarters last week and top level investigations have been made by South Africa's CID chief, Lieutenant-General Christie Zietsman and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, into his death.

According to reports yesterday the bullet that killed three-times detained Paris Malatji hit him in the centre of the forehead. This was said by Ms Pearl Legodi, a member of the family after attending a post-mortem examination on the body.

And yesterday **The SOWETAN** was informed that a car with six mourners was escorted to Moroka Police Station on their way to the funeral. Others, it was said, were forced out of their cars and pictures were taken of them. Pictures of placards pasted on some cars were also photographed and some were confiscated.

At the graveside plain-clothes police in three cars kept a low profile and at least one blue car was barely 100 metres from the graveside as police watched hundreds of mourners burying Molifi Malatji. The same car mingled among the cars of the mourners while the funeral service was on.

As the mourners returned from the cemetery, a hippo police vehicle and a police-van sneezer following several police vans showed up as they drove along the old Potchefstroom road on their way towards Protea police station.

A police officer in charge of the stand-by bureau in Johannesburg, Major O H J van der Merwe said nothing had been reported to him, and he could thus not comment on the police action.

At the memorial service at his Mofolo Central home, the mourners were told by Mr Muntu Myeza, the secretary general of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) that Mr Molifi Malatji died of a gun shot bullet in his forehead. The service, which was conducted by Azapo, was marked by political speeches which were punctuated by freedom songs and Black Power salutes.

The coffin carrying the body was carried shoulder-high for nearly a kilometre by chanting mourners who sang freedom songs.

School boycott: court convicts 5

STAR 12/7

KIMBERLEY — Five Galeshewe youths were found guilty yesterday in the Kimberley Regional Court of taking part in terrorist activities.

Sello Motlhabakwe (21), Joey Kers (21), Eugene Mokgoasi (22), Nelco Hlatswayo (22) and Ben Fani (23) were detained in February 1981 in connection with events during the Kimberley schools boycotts in September 1980.

Before giving the verdict yesterday afternoon, Mr A J van Wyk, the magistrate, said that the aim of the accused had been to show the State authorities that they could not stand in the way of the school boycott.

In his judgment, Mr van Wyk found that the motive behind the boycott had been to obtain better school facilities and higher salaries for teachers. He said this was a "truly honourable motive" but could not be taken into account in determining the verdict.

The court agreed the accsed had no political or revolutionary aims, but said terrorism involved acts committed against a "constituted authority" endangering law and order, and need not have political goals.

Mr van Wyk rejected allegations of improper conduct on the part of members of the Security Branch of the South African Police.

He said it was clear the assault allegations made by defence witnesses followed a pattern of lying. The witnesses had contradicted themselves and "totally destroyed" the allegations.

The defence will address the court in mitigation of sentence today.

12.

Policeman searched Aggett home illegally

Cape Times 19 July 1983

Staff Reporter

A SECURITY police sergeant stationed at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, was yesterday found guilty of illegally entering and searching the Somerset West home of Mr and Mrs Aubrey Aggett, parents of the dead trade union leader, Dr Neil Aggett, on March 15 last year.

Sergeant Paul Francis Erasmus, 27, pleaded guilty in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court to having searched the Aggett home without a search warrant.

He was fined R200 (or three months), the maximum fine for this offence.

A similar charge against his co-accused, Lieutenant Steven Whitehead, was withdrawn by the State at yesterday's hearing.

In a statement handed to the court, Erasmus said Lieutenant Whitehead had sent him to the Aggett home, primarily to check information received while they were on a "secret operation" in Cape Town.

He had been told to look for Mr Gavin Anderson, who was wanted for questioning by the security police.

Lieutenant Whitehead had also told him to be "on the lookout for any data about Dr Neil Aggett".

He admitted searching the Aggetts' home but said he had not been ordered to do so by Lieutenant Whitehead.

Mr D van Niekerk, for the State, said it was clear that Erasmus had told a domestic servant, Miss Sarah Isaacs, a "couple of lies" before entering and searching the house.

He said the offence should also be seen in a "most serious light" because of the sensitivity at that stage of the Aggett inquest.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr S F Burger, for Erasmus, conceded that the search had been the product of an "overzealous approach" by the security policeman.

Mr D Louw was the magistrate.

Barred woman allowed in S Africa for seven days

16 July 1983

Weekend Argus Reporter

MRS Kathy Luckett, wife of the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, the Rev Syd Luckett, has been allowed to enter South Africa for seven days.

Last night Mrs Luckett was refused re-entry when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a holiday in Zimbabwe.

A passport control official said she had not satisfied visa requirements.

Mrs Luckett, a Briton who has been living in Cape Town for several years, and her husband,



Mrs Kathy Luckett

spent the night at Jan Smuts Airport transit hotel.

Today Mrs Luckett was allowed to leave the hotel after being given permission to spend seven days in South Africa.

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mr Luckett said: "We'll use the time to try to clear things up with the Department of Internal Affairs in Cape Town.

"We have been trying to get permanent residence for Kathy for some time, but in order to get it she has to have a valid temporary residence permit and a valid work permit."

Although no official reason was given, it was widely believed that Mrs Luckett's role in helping Nyanga squatters led to the initial refusal to renew her permit.

Black permit 'harassment'

L.Times 16/7/

THE conviction of six people in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday could mean black people are not legally entitled to stay with, or even visit at night, friends or relatives in other parts of a township.

The six were convicted of contravening a seldom-used government regulation preventing a black person from staying anywhere other than the place specified in his or her permit.

All "legal" residents of Cape Town, the six were arrested by officials of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) at two houses in Langa early yesterday morning.

They were convicted of contravening paragraph 47 (i) (v) of a 1968 government regulation which makes it an offence for a "registered occupier" (anyone with a permit to stay in the township) to occupy a site, dwelling or accommodation other than that specified in the permit.

The six, who were not legally represented, all told the court they had been visiting friends or relatives when arrested. Five were fined R10 (or 10 days) and one was cautioned and discharged.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, who described the arrests as "ruthless harrassment", called on the WCAB to clarify what its intentions were in applying the regulation.

She pointed out that the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill made it an offence for a black person to be in a dwelling between 10pm and 5am without a permit to be there.

In terms of the bill, a person could be fined R500 or imprisoned for six months for visiting his grandmother or spending the night with his girlfriend.

The WCAB's chief liaison officer, Dr Gert du Preez, said the arrests resulted from "normal, routine action".

People in the area had complained and "the housing department was compelled to attend to the matter".

Labour And Trade Unions

Mines blacklist denied

STAR 8/7/ **Labour Reporter**

Union allegations that the Chamber of Mines operates a system of blacklisting former employees from being re-engaged in the industry have been denied.

The National Union of Mineworkers this week accused the Chamber of victimising black mineworkers through a system of blacklisting and various other penalties. This amounted to an unfair labour practice and was well-documented, the union claimed.

Chamber of Mines spokesmen said mines had run a system to keep track of former workers who had broken their work contracts but this was recently discontinued.

It was the right of mine managements to refuse to employ workers they did not think were suitable and in the case of a number of applicants, those best qualified would be taken on, the Chamber said.

Workers who felt they were victimised could take recourse through the Labour Relations Act.

The NUM's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said the union had been approached by workers who said they were being blacklisted from any employment on the mines and that similar cases had also been documented by the Black Sash.

Workers were blacklisted for participating in strikes, absenteeism and excessive drinking, the union said. Penalties usually involved three-month periods of non-employment on the mines.

14.

Dispute over race issue looms in mine talks

STAR 16/7/

Labour Reporter

A dispute threatens future negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and two trade unions.

Talks between the chamber, the Federated Mining Union and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) broke down yesterday over the issue of doing away with racial discrimination in employment practices on the mines.

A statement by the chamber said it would not conclude the issue until it was clearly defined and suggested that the unions could examine a draft document on the matter.

But the two unions had refused to accept this situation and had advised the chamber they were in dispute, the statement said.

However spokesmen for the unions said they believed the issue had been resolved and they wanted to address themselves to a number of other matters of employment.

A letter would be sent to the chamber asking for a meeting with the mining body's executive before Wednesday and, failing that, a dispute could be declared, the union officials said.

The declaration of a dispute is the first step towards a legal strike.

A NUM official asked whether or not the chamber was prepared to finalise the matter of abolishing racial discrimination in employment practices if it was bringing up the matter again.

The chamber statement also said it was willing to continue discussions with the unions at any time.

The two unions represent about 6 000 workers at nine chamber gold mines.

There were also problems over wage issues last month.

Strike at W Cape steel plant

Cape Times 14 July 1983

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 175 workers went on strike at the Cape Town Iron and Steel Corporation in Kuils River yesterday morning over a union recognition dispute.

A spokesman for the General Workers' Union (GWU) said recognition agreement discussions had been "dragging on" for 15 months and workers were "extremely unhappy" at this.

They would return today and there would be a meeting to attempt to resolve the issue.

Mr K D Kynoch, managing director of the company, which is a subsidiary of Iscor, said he would start recruiting new staff if the workers did not return today.

"They are asking for a signature to an agreement not yet in existence. The union has been given the latest draft of the procedural agreement."

If the workers returned to their jobs he would "consider" taking them back, Mr Kynoch said.

Workers want their jobs back

Natal Mercury 15 July 1983

Mercury Reporter

THE 160 workers who were dismissed from an Estcourt factory this week still refused to collect their pay yesterday and were assembled outside the factory gates demanding their jobs back.

But Mr Robert Craig, a director of Mosaic Producers, said the workers had dismissed themselves by disregarding an ultimatum following a work stoppage on Monday.

He said the workers had been given 'substantial' pay increases two months ago.

Mr Simon Kapa, branch secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union in Estcourt, said yesterday that he had met the company representatives again yesterday and pleaded with them to take back the workers.

'But they refused, saying that the matter was out of their hands,' he said.

Boycott of food into 10th day

STAR 14/7/

The food boycott at the Ga-Rankuwa United Breweries entered its tenth day today with management denying that there is any "conscious" boycott by workers.

The boycott followed last week's incident in which two employees had received medical treatment for suspected food poisoning after they had eaten at the plant's canteen.

Mr John Eastwood, the breweries' managing director, has denied that there was a boycott.

An average of 100 meals a day were being served at the canteen and about 45 meals were served on Tuesday, he said.

A source for the workers said the boycott would continue until they were satisfied with the quality of the canteen food.

The Press was yesterday taken on a tour of the plant and canteen by Mr Eastwood. They were shown the facilities and the meals available.

Meanwhile, the 500 student nurses continued with their boycott of food at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

15.

The defiant 249 fight for the right to work

RDM 14/7/

EVERY day for the last 10 months 249 workers at Brits have gathered to discuss their dismissal from a steel factory.

They have sold all their possessions, including their livestock, and have become relient on relatives and friends to keep them and their families alive.

They have had to take their children out of creches and schools and, in some case, send them away to relatives who will look after them.

But they have been locked in a dispute with B & S Steel Furniture Company since an incident in the Brits plant on September 7 last year and — in an unprecedented show of resilience and unity — have refused to give up their fight for reinstatement.

Earlier this year, they declared a dispute at the Industrial Council. But the deadlock was not broken.

This week they instituted an action at the Industrial Court, asking for an order declaring their dismissal unfair and unlawful and reinstating them to their jobs.

They also claimed R850 000 in back pay and costs for the legal action.

Since the costs are likely to be extremely high, the claim against the company could amount to nearly R1 000 000.

The case could be crucial to labour law, because it is by far the highest claim ever to be made before the court and because the court has never before faced a demand for retroactive reinstatement of as many as 249 workers.

The case could determine whether the court is prepared to award such large amounts and reinstate so many workers.

There have also been allegations that the practices which the union has claimed were illegal are common in outlying areas such as Brits.

If the court agrees with them, the case could be a first step in stopping such practices.

According to papers before the court, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has claimed that workers from the factory began approaching them for help in April last year.

Within two months, they had organised 35% of the factory.

Although Mawu had not yet asked for recognition, management learnt of their organising efforts and allegedly made intensive efforts to stop them.

For example, there were repeated searches of people suspected of carrying recruiting forms.

Two workers have said the managing director offered them extra pay if they spied for him. He wanted to find out who the union activists were so that they could be "kicked out" of the factory.

When a shop stewards' committee was elected, the 12 members were summarily dismissed.

According to Mawu, they were the only people dismissed that day. The reason given was retrenchment.

A work stoppage occurred in an attempt to get the 12 workers reinstated. After negotiations, they were reinstated on condition they did not serve on any committees.

Meetings and negotiations with management continued, with some success.

But, according to Mawu, management's attitude changed when the shop stewards asked for the union to be recognised.

Management are alleged to have made a number of efforts to erode the influence of the union by threatening workers with dismissal because of their union membership.

At a meeting about the dismissal of a worker, the managing director said "he was the boss and would do what he liked," according to Mawu's submission to the court.

"It was his factory and from then on there would be no more committee."

The next day, September 7, management turned off all the machines 10 minutes after starting time and informed the workers they were all dismissed and would have to reapply for their jobs.

No reasons were given and management allegedly refused to talk to the shop stewards' committee about the action.

Management then re-employed only people who had not joined the union, according to Mawu.

Some 600 re-applied and 400 were accepted. The 249 who have instituted the court action have never reapplied.

Because Brits is a small business community, Mawu said, the chances of workers finding jobs elsewhere in the town were small.

But, to add to this, management allegedly "took active steps to blight their prospects of employment elsewhere".

Mawu has claimed that the company sought to use influx control law to prevent workers from getting work elsewhere.

They also claimed that the dismissals constituted victimisation, were in breach of the workers' individual contracts and in breach of an Industrial Council agreement.

The company failed to give the workers a proper hearing and failed to negotiate properly with worker representatives. The purpose was to rid themselves of a union presence, Mawu claimed.

Mr H Back, the managing director, yesterday rejected the union's story and said he would be contesting the case.

"It is impossible to deal in the Press with these complex legal and factual allegations.

"We consider that at all times we have behaved correctly and fairly towards our workers," he said.

For all this time, the workers have gathered every day, some coming from as far as 25km away.

When they ran out of money for their bus fares, they shared bus tickets and took turns to attend the meetings.

If they had been able to find other jobs during the 10-month dispute, they would gladly have taken them, they have said. But there are no jobs in Brits.

For a while they could live on their savings and on the money they made from selling their possessions. Now, according to one worker leader, they live on charity.

"Some of us do not eat properly and cannot feed our children like we used to," he said.

"Some of us have had to sell our goats and cattle and this was very difficult, as we sold them for very litte.

"We have come to realise what it is to sacrifice and stick together and to trust one another. Most of us were not aware of our rights.

"We learnt that by being alone nothing could happen and the only way was to stick together."

STAR 6/7/

Casual staff keep stores open

By Tony Davis,
Labour Reporter

Casual workers and holidaying schoolchildren were manning the tills at more than a dozen Checkers stores in Johannesburg and the Reef today as the week-long strike by several hundred workers continued.

About 70 workers at the Checkers Killarney branch went on strike last Friday over complaints against a white store official.

The strike mushroomed early this week as workers at other branches joined their colleagues and also voiced demands for new wage increases.

A spokesman for the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union said that 600 workers from 17 Checkers branches were now involved in the strike.

Checkers management informed the union yesterday that they could not dismiss the Killarney official as he had denied the worker allegations of unfair treatment of workers, the spokesman said.

A Checkers spokesman confirmed that a number of branches had been affected by the strike but that stores were still being operated by casual staff.

Strikers return as race row is resolved

RDM 13/7/1

By HARRY MASHABELA

A WEEK'S strike by more than 700 black employees of Checkers ended yesterday when management assured union leaders that an assistant manager at the Killarney branch would be moved to another post at the same branch.

Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWU), said yesterday the assistant manager, a Mr Epstein, would have minimal contact with workers, according to management.

The branch's 70 workers struck on July 1, alleging Mr Epstein was "racist". Staff at 22 other branches struck in sympathy with their colleagues and added three more demands to management.

The strikers wanted the assistant manager sacked, workers paid while on strike, the reinstatement of a dismissed Checkers head office worker and an R80 across-the-board increase.

A statement from Checkers last night said the assistant manager would no longer be responsible for the workers involved in the incident, strikers would not be victimised on returning to work but would not be paid for time out on strike.

When Checkers' managing director returned from abroad, wage increases would be considered, but other grievances would be addressed through established grievance procedures, it said.

NEW PRECEDENTS

Financial Mail 15 July 1983

The Industrial Court appears to have created important new precedents in SA labour law in a case between the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union (Uamawu) and Fodens (SA).

Lawyers involved in the case are still studying the judgment which gives new guidelines on unfair labour practices. But it appears that one implication is that the court is willing to order an employer to bargain in good faith with a representative trade union. In an earlier judgment involving the SA Society of Journalists, the court had made such an order in circumstances where there had been a long-established relationship between a union and an employer. In the Uamawu case, the obligation on an employer to bargain in good faith seems to extend to circumstances where such a relationship had not yet been established.

The court has ordered the company to implement formal undertakings it gave during a court hearing in May. These included promises:

- ☐ Not to victimise employees who are union members;
- ☐ Not to interfere with the freedom of association of union members, and not to persuade them by any unlawful means to join another union;
- ☐ To immediately begin negotiations in good faith with the union on the signing of a recognition agreement, as well as retrenchment, grievance, disciplinary policies and procedures;
- ☐ To instruct directors, managers and employees not to use any word which is derogatory of employees;
- ☐ Pay two employees their average wages (including overtime earnings calculated on the basis of their earnings for the six months immediately before their dismissal) from the date of their dismissal to May 16 this year; and
- ☐ Utilise the services of the Wits Business School labour academic Loet Douwes Dekker as a mediator when deadlocks occur.

FIRST LEGAL STRIKE FOR YEARS

Fosatu Worker News July

AT 4.30 pm on Monday 27 June workers of Natal Thread in Hammarsdale walked off the job in the first legal strike in years. Outside the gates, the police were nevertheless waiting with dogs.

Negotiations with the National Union of Textile Workers broke down in June after 5 months of wrangling.

'It was evident' says Prof Sineke, NUTW's branch secretary, that the company was trying to provoke workers to strike in the hope that the workers would lose. The company's offer was no more than a 6 per cent increase for 11 months when inflation was over 12 per cent. The offer was completely unreasonable.'

After negotiations broke down at the factory, NUTW applied for a conciliation board. When the conciliation board deadlocked, NUTW called for a strike ballot on Natal Thread's premises during working hours. Natal Thread was confident that workers would vote against the strike during a recession. Only 8 workers voted to accept the company's offer. An overwhelming 315 voted to strike for an improvement in their wages.

When management realised that the strike was not just an empty threat, the company began to prepare for a strike. The gates were strengthened. The factory windows were barred. Riot police with dogs were outside on the expected day of the strike. 'Workers never planned a riot' says John Copelyn, NUTW's general secretary, 'this was a controlled exercise of workers' power. While management might be right to be confident of beating a strike during a recession, they miscalculated badly when they underestimated the disciplined response of our union members'.

FWN believes that Natal Thread's management will have to learn to respect workers' legitimate grievances the hard way.

United we stand, say workers

City Press 17/7/83

THEY HAVE had no income since September last year, have sold their possessions, but still 249 Brits workers refuse to give up their 10-month struggle for fair treatment.

CP Reporter

The 249 workers were fired from B&S Steel Furniture Company on September 7 last year.

They believe they were unfairly dismissed and have been fighting for reinstatement since then. They believe they were dismissed because the company was trying to get rid of a union presence in the factory.

Managing director H Back said this week he believes he has always treated his workers fairly and properly.

Everyday for 10 months the workers have gathered in a church hall in Brits to discuss their position and make decisions on their next move.

The Metal and Allied Workers Union, to which most of them belong, took the matter to the Industrial Council earlier this year, but the council failed to break the deadlock.

This week they began an Industrial Court action that could become crucial to labour relations in this country.

They are asking the court to rule that they were unfairly dismissed and to reinstate them retroactively. They are also asking for R850 000 in back pay, the largest claim ever to come before this court.

It is also believed that the kind of labour practice these workers are fighting is common in outlying areas like Brits. If the court finds these practices to be unfair, this could be a first step towards

This came the day after a meeting between shop stewards and the managing director over the sacking of a worker.

Mr Back told the shop sterwards he was the boss and would do as he liked.

The union says the company had hindered the union in its attempts to organise workers.

The company then rehired some of the workers, leaving out those who were active in the union, say the strikers.

"Some of us have had to sell our goats and cattle and this was very difficult, as we sold them for very little," one worker said.

"We have come to realise what it is to sacrifice and stick together and to trust one another.

"We learnt that by being alone nothing could happen and the only way was to stick together," he said.

Firm demanded proof — witness

STAR 11/7/83

By Themba Molefe

The management of an electronics firm, where workers had gone on strike, declined to reply to a letter from a trade union and demanded that the union prove it was legally registered, a witness told a Johannesburg magistrate on Friday.

Mr Titus Rampa, a driver for Teltron, in Newtown, Johannesburg, where about 300 workers went on strike on November 16 last year, was testifying at the trial of six members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (CCAWU), who have pleaded not guilty under the Intimidation Act.

The accused, appearing before Mr T Kleinhans, are Mr Jacob Rafapa (31); Mr Jack Mangwane (45); Mr Joshua Podile (55); Miss Joyce Mokola (27); and Miss Stella Mashigo (21), all of Soweto; and Mr Victor Damoied (44), of Alexandra Township.

Mr Rampa said on that day, Mr Rafapa had addressed workers gathered outside Teltron premises, after a brief meeting between worker representatives and management. He told them management had refused to discuss a CCAWU letter which called for the review of workers' wages and the dismissal of an employee, Mr Marshall Sithole.

Mr Rafapa had also told workers that management said they should go to CCAWU and return with written proof that the union was legally registered.

"A manager then told us either to return to work within five minutes or face prosecution.

"All workers then marched to CCAWU offices at Khotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg," Mr Rampa said.

The six are on bail of R200 each. The case was postponed until July 21.

AGREEMENTS

A step forward

Financial Mail 15 July 1983

The 10-day legal strike by members of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) at a Natal company has ended in an agreement which contains a significant provision.

In terms of the agreement reached between the union and Natal Thread, the company has given the undertaking that in any future legal strike, it will not selectively fire or re-hire striking workers.

The dispute between the company and the NUTW has attracted widespread interest. It is believed to be the first time since 1976 that a black union has gone through the time-consuming procedures needed to hold a strike which is legal in terms of SA's labour laws.

The undertaking given by the company not to fire or re-hire selectively in future legal strikes is important. In the past, the fact that workers involved in legal strikes could still be fired by an employer, has meant that there was little incentive for them to make their strikes legal. It remains to be seen whether other employers give similar undertakings to persuade employees to go through the official dispute-settling procedures that the parties are required to use before a legal strike can be held.

It certainly seems possible that unions will be making demands for such promises in future.

LABOUR LITIGATION

Breaking new ground

Financial Mail 15 Aug 1983

Labour relations in SA may never be quite the same in the wake of an Industrial Court action launched by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) against a Brits metals industry company and its associates.

The union believes that 249 workers dismissed in September last year have a monetary claim of more than R850 000 against B & S Furniture Company and its associated companies. Furthermore, the union claims they are entitled to be reinstated in their jobs.

Issues raised in the case — allegations of victimisation of union members and unfair dismissal — have been heard in previous cases in the ordinary courts and the Industrial Court, and have been declared unlawful. However, never has the Industrial Court been faced with a case of such magnitude.

The case will demonstrate, therefore, whether the court is willing to award amounts as large as R850 000 should it find that an unfair labour practice has been committed. In addition, if it makes employers pay costs of the action — something which the union is seeking — the total cost of the case to the employers could be close to R900 000, perhaps even more.

No matter what the actual outcome of the case, it will have one important practical effect. The mere fact that a union is both willing to pursue such a case and has the resources to do so, emphasises yet again to managements that an issue such as dismissal — especially mass dismissal — has to be approached with great caution.

A spokesman for the companies strongly denies the union's charges and says the court action will be opposed. He says it is impossible to deal in the press with such complex legal and factual allegations. "We consider that at all times we have behaved correctly and fairly towards our workers," he adds.

According to the union's version of the events, the case has arisen from a deteriorating relationship between management and workers at two adjacent Brits factories. The union alleges that, after it began recruiting workers last year, there were repeated searches of people suspected of having recruiting forms, that threats were made to workers about their joining a union and that some were offered payment to act as management spies.

It says 12 elected shop stewards were dismissed in July, but were reinstated after a work stoppage. It complains further that management stalled on granting it recognition.

The union alleges that on Monday September 6, management sought a pretext to dismiss a leading shop steward committee member and declared that there would be no committee in the factory at all. It claims that management stopped production the following day and informed workers that they had been dismissed. The union says it soon became clear that union members would not be re-employed.

Since then fairly extensive negotiations have taken place between the union and the companies, both inside and outside of the metal industry industrial council, but to no avail.

Mawu claims the major issues in the case are:

- **That the companies sought to rid themselves of a union presence. They could not do so by dismissing only union members because that would obviously infringe on the criminal prohibitions against victimisation. Instead, they dismissed everybody and then re-hired non-union members selectively;**
- **That the dismissals amount to victimisation of people because of their union membership;**
- **That dismissals were in breach of the contracts of employment of individual employees;**
- **That the companies failed to properly negotiate with a workers' committee or the union as the representative of the workers;**
- **That the companies failed to give the employees a hearing prior to their dismissal;**
- **That the companies adopted criteria for re-employment that constituted victimisation; and**
- **That the companies have influenced the local administration board to prevent union members from being re-employed elsewhere in Brits.**

The union is accordingly seeking an order declaring the dismissal of the employees to be an unfair labour practice, or, alternatively, that the failure to re-engage them after their dismissal should be declared an unfair labour practice. It is also seeking the payment to workers of all accrued wages and other benefits they should have received since their dismissal.

There are other significant features of the dispute. Firstly, there is the union's extreme dissatisfaction, as revealed in papers placed before the court, with the manner in which industrial council agents have investigated the dispute. And, secondly, it has shown the extraordinary tenacity and determination of the workers to continue their struggle against the companies, despite suffering considerable financial hardship over the past 10 months.

18.

Don't talk 'about boys' firm told

RDM 14/7/

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Industrial Court has ruled that it is an unfair labour practice to refer to a worker as a "boy" or a "kaffir".

The court, passing judgment on a dispute between the Cusa-affiliated United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union and Fodens (SA), also laid down a number of other important rulings that define an unfair labour practice.

The court ordered Fodens, an Alberton motor spares manufacturer, to start negotiations with the union with a view to signing a recognition agreement, a fair and comprehensive grievance procedure and a disciplinary procedure.

The deputy president of the court, Dr D Ehlers, also ordered the company to use Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker of the University of the Witwatersrand as a mediator if negotiations broke down.

He also ordered the company to pay three dismissed workers for the period from the date of their dismissal to the date their contracts ended.

The company was also instructed not to victimise union members, not to interfere with the freedom of association of the employers and not to use the word "boy" or any other word derogatory to the workers.

The union had claimed that that it was an unfair labour practice to refuse to negotiate with a majority or unregistered union, not to have a disciplinary code and procedure or a grievance procedure, not to pay retrenchment compensation and to retrench workers when others were working overtime.

They also claimed that it was an unfair practice to interfere with the activities of the union, to refer to employees disparagingly and to refuse to give an undertaking that employees would not be victimised.

Cont...

Dr Ehlers said these practices had to be seen not in isolation but as they related to each other and in the particular cirumstances.

All these practices harmed the relationship between employer and employee, tand were therefore unfair, the court found.

The ruling was unusual in that many of the issues were not contested in court because the Fodens attorneys withdrew after recording an offer they had made to resolve the dispute.

The union had decided, however, that they wanted the court to make certain rulings on unfair labour practices. The deputy president ruled that most of the points appeared to have been conceded by the company.

The court dismissed an application for costs .

19.

Union men get agreement

STAR 15/7/

The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union yesterday signed a comprehensive procedural agreement with the Central News Agency (CNA).

The agreement covers union members at the hundreds of CNA branches across the country.

Important features of the agreement include union and shop stewards' recognition, union access to stores, the right to negotiate wages and working conditions, disciplinary, retrenchment and grievance procedures, a dispute agreement, and time-off.

A maternity agreement provides for time off during pregnancy, automatic salary adjustments during these periods as well as 12 paid days off a year for members to see to the medical needs of their children

One major feature of the retrenchment agreement provides that management must negotitate any pending retrenchments with union officials in advance of lay-offs.

White employees, including management staff, are also likely to benefit.

Big boost for trade unions

Cape Herald 16/7

THE fight by some progressive trade unions to have the right to negotiate at plant level was given a major boost recently when an unregistered union and a Cape-based engineering firm concluded a wage agreement independent of the official Industrial Council for the metal industry.

The agreement provides for increases which are substantially higher than the Industrial Council's.

Consani's Engineering, in a historic move, last year bypassed the Council to negotiate at plant level. It did so again this year.

It was the first member of the giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Siefsa) to negotiate independantly of the Council.

Representatives of Siefsa and trade unions form the Council. Agreements are reached centrally and affect half a million workers.

Some unions have argued that bargaining centrally through an Industrial Council does not promote worker democracy because few, if any, workers are involved and negotiations take place far from the respective shopfloors.

They have called for plant-level talks.

Other unions have opted for a two-tier system with negotiations taking place both centrally and at plant-level.

Differences over non-participation in Industrial Councils was one of the factors which previously prevented the formation of a federation of progressive unions.

Consani entered into the wage agreement with the General Workers Union (GWU), which thus far, has refused to apply for official registration in terms of South Africa's labour laws.

The union is very critical of these laws.

The Consani agreement provides for an across-the-board increase of 15c with a minimum of R1,75 an hour. This adds up to an average 12 percent for labourers.

The average is seven percent in the case of the Industrial Council. There is a 10c across-the-board increase with a minimum R1,53.

The GWU's Shop Steward Committee at Consani's and the plant's management have also restructured job catagories.

Before Consani's increases, which are substantially higher than that set by the Council, the company's wage rates were also much higher than the national minimums set by the Council for the industry.

Lottery: no luck

SA Industrial Weekly 12 July 1985

A NEW appeal by the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) for a State lottery has been turned down by Finance Minister Prof Owen Horwood, writes **Kathy Gibson.**

Tucsa has repeatedly asked for a lottery - the proceeds of which would provide homes for the aged and handicapped - and claim it would be unanimously supported by 430 000 workers.

Prof Horwood said in his reply to Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of Tucsa: "As you know, debates have always shown the legislature to be totally opposed to lotteries - their supposed benefits notwithstanding -and I am not prepared to pursue the matter."

When the Bonus Bond scheme was launched it gave Tucsa renewed hope that their lottery would be approved.

But Grobbelaar said: "With the recent fiasco in that respect, the climate is obviously not yet right.

WORKERS BREAK FREE

THE Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union has broken the tight grip of a closed shop which forced workers to belong to the tame SA Typographical Union.

And now about 350 workers at three Nampak factories – Nampak Sacks, Nampak Conical and Nampak Cores and Tubes – in Industria can now belong to the union they have chosen to represent them.

Workers said the 'Typo Union' had been brought into the factories by the bosses.

'We only had one meeting with that Typo union, when we joined. Since then we've never had a single meeting until we called them to tell them we wanted to resign,' they said.

Late last year the Nampak workers started joining the PWAWU and as soon as there was a majority in the factory, shop stewards were elected and the union was introduced to management.

The workers immediately said they were opposed to the Typo Union and demanded that deductions be stopped.

However, management said they could do nothing since they were bound by the Industrial Council.

In terms of the Industrial Council agreement all workers in factories covered by the agreement must belong to the Typo Union, whether they like it or not.

But workers would not accept this and they continued to raise the matter with management and signed petitions saying they wanted to resign from the TUCSA union.

Eventually the Industrial Council agreed to exempt the Nampak factories from the closed shop but only when it was convinced that the workers were opposed to the Typo Union.

After a long delay the SA Typographical Union called meetings in the factories and workers made it clear that they did not want them, their deductions or their so-called benefits. All they wanted were resignation forms.

Workers said the Typo Union had forced itself on them, it did little for them and they knew very little about this union of which they were supposed to be members.

The SA Typographical Union is essentially a white union which recently set up 'parallel' structures for black workers.

It still maintains separate branches – A for whites, B for coloureds and Indians and C for blacks.

Like many TUCSA unions, the Typo Union has abused the closed shop to force black workers to join this 'racial' union.

FOSATU is not against the principle of closed shop which can be used to protect hard won worker rights. But it must always be the union that the majority of the workers have chosen.

A senior shop steward at Nampak said the exemption from the closed shop was a 'major victory' against 'sweet heart' unions.

'Workers were pressured by management into joining this TUCSA union. But workers conquered in the end,' he said.

Fosatu Workers News July

2D.

Bosses Send Workers Home To Die

Fosatu Workers News July

21.

RETRENCHED workers and their families face sure starvation in the homelands.

And yet metal employers are still laying off workers without even considering alternatives.

Over the past month more than 500 workers have been retrenched by a number of major companies on the East Rand without any negotiations on alternative methods of cutting back production – like short time or staggered leave.

As a result the Metal and Allied Workers Union, whose members have been effected by these retrenchments, has called on the employers' association, SEIFSA, to halt these inhumane retrenchments.

MAWU's Transvaal branch secretary, Moses Mayekiso said 'these mass retrenchments, which only add to the huge army of unemployed, must be eliminated instead of encouraged by SEIFSA.'

'Employers must learn to share the profits with their workers in bad times instead of kicking them out in order to keep profits high,' he added.

Brother Mayekiso said unemployment was a threat to everybody in this country and the only way this could be curbed was by forcing companies to negotiate with unions.

However, although the companies have tried to retrench workers without negotiating with the union, not all the workers have taken this lying down.

At Krost Brothers at Heriotdale the workers would not accept that management could just call in their shop stewards and tell them the company had retrenched 140 workers.

The entire workforce stopped work for four days until the company agreed to talk to MAWU.

Shop steward chairman, Elias Novela said as well as management refusing to discuss the retrenchment of the 140 workers, when the shop stewards raised the issue of severance pay 'the managers just walked out of the room'.

Krost Brothers has now agreed to just lay off the 140 workers and has begun to negotiate a retrenchment agreement with MAWU which will also cover these workers.

Litemaster workers also struck for two days after management retrenched 40 workers without any negotiations.

Although, the company at the end of the strike agreed to talk to MAWU, negotiations have deadlocked and the union is considering legal action.

Brother Mayekiso said it was clear that many companies were retrenching workers in order to get back the money they were having to pay for wage increases.

He said MAWU felt that the government should ban all retrenchments and make it compulsory for companies to negotiate short time or lay offs.

Talks on wage rise in catering

Natal Mercury 14 July 1983

Labour Reporter

THE non-racial Natal Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union, which represents more than 5 000 workers, is negotiating a 'substantial' wage increase for workers in the hotel and catering industry.

'At this stage we cannot divulge any information about the actual increase sought, but waiters can rest assured that it will be substantial,' Mr A C Reddy, the union's general secretary, disclosed yesterday.

He said it was hoped to get the minimum wage of a waiter increased to R250 a month from January 1.

Negotiations would also take place with the Natal South Coast Catering Accommodation and Bottlestore Keepers' Association next month for a hike in pay for the South Coast workers.

Low pay and poor working conditions have been a bone of contention among hotel employees for many years.

The problem was further highlighted at the union's annual provincial conference in Durban recently when Mr Reddy pointed out that these two issues were major drawbacks in attracting young people to the hotel and catering industry.

'Today, the youth is not interested in peanuts because of attractive wages offered by other fields of employment,' he said, adding that unless urgent steps were taken to upgrade the wages of waiters the industry was likely to be faced with a serious shortage of manpower.

Service

At a recent Wage Board investigation into wages and conditions of service in the liquor and catering industry, Mr Reddy said the hotel industry was probably the only industry which did not have a wage scale and proper conditions of service to protect the employee.

'A new Basic Conditions of Employment Act was promulgated this year which will now control the hotel and catering industry in so far as conditions of service are concerned,' he added.

Natal lace workers down tools

Rdn 12/7

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 200 workers at Universal Lace and Fabric Mills in Pinetown yesterday downed tools in support of their demand for more pay.

A spokesman for the workers said their minimum wage was R28 a week, which they described as "starvation wages".

"This money is not sufficient to cover our transport costs let alone feed and clothe our children," said a mother of five children who works as a sorter in the mill.

The spokesman said the workers were demanding a R20 rise, but they would be happy to accept less on condition that their pay would be reviewed again later.

A local organiser of the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers, said the workers' grievances had been fully discussed with management and a further meeting would be held tomorrow.

"We put forward certain proposals and we hope to hear the management's side at Wednesday's meeting," he said, and called on the workers to end their strike and return to work.

Mr K L Hayn, the mill's general manager, refused to comment when approached yesterday.

22.

WE WILL NOT BE USED — MAWU

Fosatu Worker News July

WE will not be used as window dressing while SEIFSA continues to sign agreements with the old minority unions — says the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

MAWU said this after the recent round of wage talks at the metal industries' Industrial Council.

At a meeting on June 20, MAWU attacked the director of the giant employers' association, Sam van Coller, for getting the union on to the Council so that it would look as though it now represented black workers and now would look after their interests.

But it still went behind MAWU's back and signed an agreement with the old minority unions on the Council – as it always had done.

SEIFSA did this at the meeting of the main Industrial Council when it signed an agreement with the old unions for an increase of 10c an hour.

DID IT AGAIN

The employers' association then went and did it again for the Cable Manufacturing Industry.

At the meeting with both the Cable Manufacturing Association and SEIFSA, MAWU made it quite clear that its members had rejected the 11c to 14c per hour increase that was being offered.

SEIFSA then raised the offer to 12c per hour but then refused to allow MAWU to take this offer back to its members.

WENT AHEAD

Instead when the other unions agreed to accept the offer, SEIFSA just went ahead and signed an agreement.

MAWU said this clearly showed that SEIFSA intends to negotiate in 'bad faith' with the union and was blocking MAWU from democratically reporting back to its worker members.

'It seems that SEIFSA is intent on continuing with the bad old ways of negotiating with unions representing a minority of the workers and which do not involve their members in negotiations nor report back to them,' MAWU said.

METAL PENSION FUND BOARD MADE MORE REPRESENTATIVE

Fosatu Workers New July

THE Metal and Allied Workers Union has booted off the Board of the Metal Industries Pension Fund a number of racist unions.

Previously, unions like Yster and Staal and the Amalgamated Engineering Union (which only allow white members) have sat on the Board although they did not have any members in the fund.

But at the insistence of MAWU and its sister unions – the General Workers Union, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union – these unions have been kicked off the Board.

And as part of the push to make the Board more representative of the workers who belong to the fund, it has been agreed that only the biggest unions will be represented on the Board.

However, SEIFSA – the giant employers association – has once again rejected MAWU's demand that the employers be allowed less than 50 percent of the seats on the Board.

SEIFSA has claimed that they could not possibly co-operate with the unions if they had less than half the seats on the Board of the fund.

MAWU made it quite clear at a recent meeting of the pension fund that it did not accept this position.

MAWU has continually argued that the money in the fund belonged to the workers and there was no good reason why the employers should have 50 percent of the seats on the Board.

Surely the workers have more right to decide what to do with their money which has grown to millions of Rand in the pension fund?

23.

Warning on labour unrest

Zululand Observer 8 July 1983

RICHARDS BAY INDUSTRIES ARE ILL-PREPARED — UNION EXPERT

RICHARDS BAY is a target for the black trade union movement and industrialists in the area all ill-prepared for any organised labour action that might arise.

The growing black union movement, too, is characterised by ignorance and a lack of experience in labour relations.

This was said by Professor P A K le Roux at an industrial relations seminar at Richards Bay this week. The seminar was organised by the Zululand branch of the Institute of Personnel Management.

Professor le Roux is one of South Africa's foremost authorities on labour law.

He teaches in Unisa's Department of Mercantile law.

He recounted a dispute between a union and management where the union was calling for 6 percent wage increase and management was willing to grant a 7 percent increase.

The dispute went to mediation. The mediator simply shook his head in amazement.

'This illustrates how ill-equiped the protagonists in labour relations actually are,' Professor le Roux said.

He detailed the dispute resolution machinery provided by the Labour Relations Act and pointed out that the Act did allow management and unions to construct mutually acceptable procedures not detailed in the Act.

This system existed to prevent random, illegal strikes which, on one hand, affected the credibility of unions and, on the other hand, affected industry negatively.

Industrialists at the seminar were advised on the law as well as practical steps to be taken in the event of industrial action to prevent alienating unions, yet remaining fair to themselves and their purpose in industry.

Mawu takes up cause of 500 fired workers

SOWETAN 15/7/

THE METAL and Allied Workers Union (Mawu), an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), is seeking legal advice over the dismissal of 500 members by Barlow Manufacturing.

The workers were dismissed after refusing to meet a-return-to-work deadline from management's plant at Kew, Johannesburg this week.

They went on strike after 13 of their colleagues were dismissed for having allegedly intimidated others during a wage dispute which started at the factory last month.

At the time, a union spokesman said that workers were not on strike but wanted an explanation for the dismissals.

• About 300 workers at Vaal Bottlers in Vanderbijlpark yesterday entered their third day of work stoppages in demand for higher pay.

INCREASE

Workers claim that they made representations to the management concerning their grievances, including a demand for a R2,50 per hour increase.

• About 150 employees of Liberty Life Insurance Company in Braamfontein yesterday stayed away from work after lunch when their management refused to meet the officials of their union.

The workers, who are members of the Insurance Assurance Workers Union, met at lunch and resolved that management should meet their union executive to hear their complaints about a recent wage increment.

Management refused to meet with the union because they believed in a non-racial union and did not want outsiders to speak on behalf of their workers.

'Racial laws contradict free enterprise' STAR 12/7

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government was warned last week that race laws interfered with and contradicated free enterprise.

The warning came from the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at its 19th congress in Cape Town.

Nafcoc, regarded as a conservative body which co-operates with the Government, also warned that the "short-sighted and ill-planned" new constitution would generate "confusion and social conflict".

These warnings were highlighted by the fact that most of the 800 congress delegates were technically breaking the law — because they had spent more than 72 hours in Cape Town without permission of the local administration board.

In a hard-hitting address Nafcoc president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said blacks often perceived free enterprise "as a heartless exploitive system which has helped enrich a few people at the expense of the majority".

He said: "The existing restrictions and limitations imposed on land ownership by blacks in terms of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 effectively preclude blacks from the free enterprise system and this exclusion poses a long-term danger for the survival of the free enterprise system itself.

"Our organisation remains strongly opposed to those policies and laws which for political rather than business reasons inhibit black economic advancement.

"The Group Areas Act and other laws like it, which sanction discrimination based on colour and racial considerations only are the greatest contradictions and obstacles of free enterprise."

Mr Motsuenyane pointed out there had been repeated calls by his organisation for central business districts in South Africa to be opened to entrepreneurs of all races.

"We totally disagree that white institutions which operate in the black urban areas do so mainly for the altruistic purpose of providing "needed facilities to blacks."

"The greatest weakness in the South African version of free enterprise lies in the tendency of the Government to want to compartmentalise business into racial or ethnic components.

"The extent of black resentment of the offensive policy which makes black citizens foreigners in the country and arrogates to the Government powers to deprive the black person of the democratic right to choose where she or he would like to live or belong has been conveyed to the Government by us.

"It should have been abundantly clear by now, that any attempt to isolate the black people or deny them legitimate fundamental rights in any part of South Africa is a dangerous exercise which creates and perpetuates unnecessary racial conflict in South Africa."

The way ahead

Financial Mail 15 July 1983

It is widely accepted that black businessmen in SA face many obstacles in their attempts to build viable undertakings. American experience indicates that dramatic results could be obtained by removing the obstacles — not all of which spring from apartheid legislation.

Carlos Campbell, Assistant Secretary for Commerce in the Reagan administration was in SA last week and spoke to the *FM* about the administration's success in helping the black community there to improve its own lot.

Campbell, himself a black, was devastatingly frank about the "negative self-image" of American blacks that had, so far, prevented them from following the success paths of other ethnic groups.

This self-image was due to being "historically the object of racist abuse" but, nonetheless, in recent years the administration had been "quite successful" in helping black business.

Although black business in America still did not have a turnover that was anywhere proportionate to the buying-power of the black community, there had been progress. In 1972, the top 100 black-controlled companies had a turnover of only about $463m. By 1983 this had grown to $2,6 billion.

The major problems of black businessmen were access to capital, access to skills and achieving market penetration. In all these areas, government was able to help without deviating from the administration's basically free-market approach.

Two of the biggest ways in which government was able to help was through the provision of loans or guarantees through the Small Business Administration (SBA) and by granting government contracts to bl[redacted] businessmen.

Since its inception, Campbell said, the SBA had provided some $96 billion in loans and guarantees — obviously not all to black business. In addition, billions in government purchases of goods and services had been deliberately steered towards small business.

The lesson for SA is obvious. Black businessmen here face more obstacles than their American counterparts — legislation like the Group Areas Act, various licensing regulations and influx control measures see to that. But they also face the difficulties in obtaining capital, skills and market share.

The National Party (NP) itself used the power of the government purse, with conspicuous success, to help build up the Afrikaans business community. Unfortunately there seems little chance of it doing the same for black businessmen.

Large corporations, however, could help — as some are already doing. And steady pressure needs to be kept on government to repeal legislation that places obstacles in the path of black business.

25.

Rising debts as pressure mounts for pay rises

By GERALD REILLY RDM
Pretoria Bureau 13/7

THE debt burden of South Africans is rising to critical levels as the recession shows no signs of lifting and wage and salary increases are kept down to a minimum, economists warn.

This is clear too from debt figures issued in Pretoria yesterday by the Government's Central Statistical Services.

Economists claim it will take the average debt-ridden South African several years to clear the debts which have accumulated since the economic slide started 18 months ago.

The "shocking" debt figures are aggravated, they claim, by the ease with which low-income workers — mostly blacks — can purchase costly commodities on credit.

Though no figures are available, the repossession percentage of goods sold on hire purchase is high, it was stated.

The figures show that in February, March and April this year the number of summonses issued for debt rose to 190 737, compared with 173 670 for the same period the year before — a 9.8% increase.

The number of civil judgments for debt increased by 16,8% in the three months — from 77 264 to 90 229.

Economists point out that with at least another 12 months of recession before hope of a recovery, debts will continue to pile up as wage and salary earners struggle to maintain living standards.

It is against this background that the Public Servants' Association, the Federal Council of Railway Staff Associations and Post Office workers are maintaining pressure for interim increases in October.

The Cabinet has just approved big increases of more than R600 a month for MPs and, according to senior public servants, it can hardly now reject demands from public sector workers for interim rises.

In fact, one senior source said, public servants were confident that with a constitutional referendum probably in late November, and growing uncertainty over the result, the Government could not afford to antagonise public sector votes.

And, it was stressed, there are about 500 000 white workers — the vast majority with the vote — in the State and provincial departments, the railways and the Post Office.

Their support, it was stressed, could be decisive in the referendum.

Water crisis

Reversing the Vaal River Financ 14-20/7/

The ambitious R33m scheme to reverse the flow of the Vaal River for more than 100km, between the Vaal Dam and the Grootdraai Dam near Standerton is well on the way to completion. The first water was pumped from the Vaal Dam at the end of June.

Although the complex series of pump stations, pipelines and weirs is only scheduled for completion at the end of September, progress is sufficiently advanced for the Department of Water Affairs, to contemplate holding an official "opening" ceremony later this month.

Carried out in cooperation with Escom and Sasol, the multi-million rand scheme is, however, unlikely to be operational in time to remove the threat of power cuts being introduced round the country, as certain power stations have already been forced to close or substantially reduce their output.

The multi-million rand scheme is designed to supply cooling water to the power stations at Camden, Kriel and Arnot, which together generate more than 75% of SA's electrical power. Because of the urgency of the situation, the Department of Water Affairs has been forced to mobilise a workforce of several hundred construction workers — some diverted from other construction sites — simultaneously to build the dams, pump stations and pipelines at five points along the route.

This scheme, together with the necessity of bringing into operation power stations that are considered to be uneconomic, is expected to add an extra R100m onto Escom's operating costs this year — which will inevitably mean electricity tariffs will again rise sharply, unless some alternative means of funding the utility's running and capital costs can be found.

More jobs are predicted

Sunday Times 17/7

By Don Robertson

A MODEST upswing in the demand for labour is expected in the next six months, according to Ralph Parrott, chairman of Manpower International in the Cape and Transvaal.

His forecast is based on a survey carried out in the four provinces and 30 industrial areas, but, says Mr Parrott, it is too early to draw any long-term conclusions as to whether this trend will continue.

He adds that "as it is the first upward movement since the beginning of 1981, its significance must be regarded as highly encouraging".

Mr Parrott warns, however, that "it is of the utmost importance not to draw any conclusions that we consider the recession will be shortlived or that an end is in sight to retrenchments or redundancies".

What the survey shows is that there is likely to be some halt in the reduction of workers that will be required to maintain non-productive units and cash flows.

Retailing and construction, two sectors which are among the first to show signs of an improvement in the economy, both expect improvements in the prospects for black and white staff for the rest of the year.

This is thought to result from Government schemes to assist lower-income housing projects and the attitude of some building societies to helping first-time borrowers.

Regardless of the causes, this expected expansion is likely to have beneficial side-effects on other industries.

"It is our view that retrenchments and redundancies will continue to be a problem for some time, and that management personnel who appear to be or prove to be inadequate in the very difficult business conditions will continue to be removed and be replaced with others better able to cope.

"In general terms, our survey tells us that more employers are planning to staff up slightly than those who plan even further cuts."

Employer unity needed

26.

Financial Mail 16 July 1983



Loet Douwes Dekker is a senior lecturer in industrial relations at the Wits Business School.

The expulsion of the SA Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) from the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) is tragic. External circumstances forced that decision. It did not reflect strong sentiments among other affiliates of that Geneva-based pro-free enterprise employer body. But the effect of that action will be compounded if employer associations in SA do not use the shock of the rejection to re-assert their unity of purpose.

Saccola claimed to speak on behalf of 90% of SA employers through the IOE at the International Labour Organisation congresses. But it had no internal organisational base to give expression to its international commitment to freedom of association. This was a serious strategic mistake and it weakened attempts over the past two years to counter expulsion. This is why the 11 employer organisations who constitute Saccola face a fundamental decision. Will internal cohesion be built and resources allocated to make Saccola the employer spokesman and promotor of free enterprise principles (and by implication, the promotor of freedom of association)? Surely it must.

Individual employer associations play a crucial role in the about 100 industrial councils, which facilitate collective bargaining on the central level of economic sectors. In fact, if Saccola is not reorganised to tackle industrial relations issues, centralised collective bargaining will be seriously weakened.

What functions do employers' associations, particularly in western Europe, perform?

☐ They were established in response to the emergence of worker collective consciousness and trade union organisations. This expression of the traditional defensive role is part of our industrial relations system. But the SA union movement, emasculated up to 1979, did not challenge employers' associations sufficiently for the other functions to develop;

☐ They promote the interests of free enterprise principles and sound industrial relations ideology through pressure group activities and other services. Bodies such as the Manpower and Management Foundation, the Urban Foundation and the Free Market Foundation, have become involved in industrial relations matters which should revert to the control of a centralised body such as Saccola;

☐ Industrialisation brings with it problems of an intensity and complexity which are best tackled through semi-state tripartite bodies. In Western Europe such advisory bodies developed to facilitate consultation and co-operation between public bodies and trade unions and employers associations. The broad agenda of such bodies is to agree on socio-economic policy programmes to develop the economy, improve conditions of work, social security services and raise the standard of living.

SA has such bodies, but the emerging black union movement is not involved in their decision-making processes. The organisational strains resulting from this anomaly require from employers' associations an even greater effort and responsibility to enter dialogue with union groupings, with the long-term aim of joint agreements; and

☐ Western European countries operating in terms of the free market principles have developed social policies to supplement the effects caused by the operation of market forces. Employer associations need unity of action to give expression to pragmatic social policy programmes and thereby match the emphasis by black unions on community involvement. This should be done jointly, not unilaterally.

SA's industrial relations system has developed potentially sound practices: The centralised approach to collective bargaining, the operation of the peace obligation during agreements, and the ability to compromise during negotiations. These principles can be enhanced, for example, by:

☐ Articulated social policy statements;

☐ Standardisation of social security funds of industrial councils, both in terms of range of benefits and type. These include sick pay, slack pay, medical benefits, pensions, and other contingencies; and

☐ The self-governance system of the recognition agreement which can bring a power balance into the workplace and supplement industrial council functions.

SA cannot follow the American route which does not grant employers associations any positive role. This is contrary to traditions already established.

European employers have protected the principle of private ownership of the means of production, private property, as well as free competition and freedom to contract as an individual responsibility. If this is an objective of SA employers, they have to accept the obligation for the social component which derives from that system of production and wealth distribution. Through partnership with organised unions they must establish social justice and security for labour as well as joint policy decisions. Employer solidarity in terms of sound principles is as crucial as union solidarity.

MPs urged to reject pay rise

Cape Times 19 July 1983

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government is on a collision course with one million public sector workers unless an early announcement of interim salary increases is made.

Anger among senior public servants is mounting over the big salary increase MPs have voted themselves, while they have been given no assurances of interim relief.

And leading trade unionists claimed yesterday it was "outrageous" that politicians had "quietly" raised their earnings by more than R600 a month, ignoring the desperate plight of the nearly one million workers in the public sector.

The 23 percent hike in MPs salaries will bring their total earnings to about R36 000 a year, including a R10 000 tax-free reimbursive allowance.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Dr Anna Scheepers, said: "If politicians expect other workers to make sacrifices, then they too should be prepared to forego their increases."

She stressed it was 18 months since public sector workers were given increases.

They were told by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, that because of the recession, inflation and the lack of funds, they would get no regular rises in April.

Dr Scheepers added that the living standards of workers were falling. There was no justification for MPs voting themselves increases which made it possible to maintain theirs.

"The only firm solution is for the government to announce immediately they intend giving public sector workers increases too, or refuse to accept their additional R600 a month."

27.

CHRIS VAN WYK

Looking twice at SA

Financial Mail 15 July 1983



Chris van Wyk, MD of the Trust Bank, will be addressing a seminar on US/SA trade later this month.

***FM*: What kind of pattern has our trade with the US shown over the last five years?**

Van Wyk: It's shown a steady growth, which doesn't appear to be diminishing. In 1981, for instance, the US was our largest trading partner, and I don't think the position has changed since then.

Of course, they get the benefit of it, in the sense that on balance we import more from the Americans than we export to them. Our US imports have almost tripled in the last five years, to about R2,5 billion in 1982, and only in two of those years did we run a trade surplus with them. By contrast, our exports to them doubled between 1977 and 1980, when they stood at about R1,7 billion. But the figure has fallen since then. In 1982, the deficit was over R1,3 billion.

Has financing this trade presented problems?

No. Not at all. We have no difficulty with trade finance with any country. That figures, of course, since most of it is geared to financing their exports to us. But in general, no trade flows to and from SA are impeded by financing problems.

What are the main mechanisms?

There are two, which cover the two main types of trade flow. One operates through multinational parents sending goods to their SA subsidiary. The other operates through the banks. This is the bulk of trade finance and its main instrument is the New York bankers' acceptances market, although Eurodollar finance plays a part as well.

How free are trade flows?

Well, ordinary merchandise trade flows are pretty free. But there are a number of categories that aren't — for political, rather than commercial reasons. Steel has become an example since Iscor's "cheap" steels were embargoed by the US. The Americans call the tune in international sugar quotas, so we can't export sugar freely. Arms exports to SA are embargoed, of course, and there is no overt trade with SA in nuclear materials and equipment of one kind or another. So these, not to mention the growing global tide of protectionism, interfere with the physical flows of merchandise.

Are there problems with longer term finance?

There's certainly greater sensitivity in this area. Three- to 10-year term loans, say, which are geared to capital goods and not merchandise trade flows, are governed much more by political perceptions. The US Exim Bank ruling a few years ago put an end to export credit guarantees, although there has been some relaxation recently. And most US banks are reluctant to deal openly with the SA government and parastatals. But there does seem to be slightly more interest from the US now in the wake of debt crises in the Third World and eastern Europe.

How keen is this interest?

Well, as a matter of intuition more than anything else, I get the feeling that US banks are taking a more positive view of SA. They're certainly not yet prepared to lend for, say, 10 to 15 years. But they seem to be coming over more often, and expressing greater interest in business development here. That doesn't mean providing risk capital through equity stakes, of course. If anything, as recent events show, non-resident risk capital is leaving the country. It's a matter, rather, of financial term loans against security. But it suggests that for several reasons, commercial and political, SA and its relatively strong sovereign risk rating is looking more attractive.

Deeper recession forecast

Argus (3/11)

Financial Editor

BUSINESSMEN are becoming increasingly aware that the recession is likely to last for much longer and could be deeper than they expected.

Recognition of this is found in today's annual review of the Anglo American Corporation's affairs by the new chairman, Mr G W H Relly, and in the Standard Bank's latest economic survey.

Mr Relly warns that the delay in the recovery of South Africa's exports and mounting competition from imports mean that the difficulties of local industry are likely to be greater and more prolonged than in the last recession.

This theme is taken up by the Standard Bank. It says the bottoming of the economy will probably be later than expected and blames this development partly on the balance of payments position and partly on a shift in the Government's monetary policy.

The bank says the lifting of exchange controls on non-residents has resulted in a large outflow of capital and a reduction in domestic liquidity.

The authorities have reinforced this trend by following monetary policies aimed at regaining control over the money supply in the next few months and reducing inflation to a lower base.

"As a result interest rates have surged, particularly in June, and it appears that high rates have come to stay for the remainder of the year."

If persisted in, the new policy mix will lead to some reduction in inflation but it is likely to reduce economic activity even further.

EVAPORATED

As businessmen come to grips with reality the euphoria that characterised much of the first quarter of the year has largely evaporated even though the stock exchange has yet to reflect this.

The intensification of the money squeeze by the authorities is the result of a belief that the gold price could remain relatively weak for a time and it was thus imperative that the economy be held back until exports of other goods improved.

The bank estimates that the abolition of ex-

28.

STILL MORE MAIZE TO BE IMPORTED

STAR 15/7/83

Arms of SA labour 'tied' — Relly

Argus 13 July 1983

Staff Reporter

FREE market forces could not be expected to work effectively if labour had its arms tied behind its back, according to the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly.

In his annual statement Mr Relly said it would be "self-destructive" to throw open South African industry to international competition while the productivity of our own labour force continued to be impaired by a wide range of restrictions and a failure to provide adequate support and incentive.

"The South African economy is at a stage of evolution where the growth of black earnings is not only not at the expense of white, but where there can be little real growth in white earnings without further material gains in black.

"The essential point is that the rates at which both move up is partly a function of productivity — in other words the wise and proper development of our human resources."

Deleterious

Mr Relly said formal restrictions on the mobility of black labour were deleterious to productivity.

So too were the informal restrictions on the mobility of Indian and coloured workers, where lack of housing made it impossible for them to offer their skills in the best market.

"Thus the Group Areas Act becomes, in effect, a form of influx control further restricting labour mobility, individual advancement and economic growth."

Shrank

The Government had taken some steps towards allowing black people to compete in industrial society, but it shrank from allowing them to enjoy the fruits of their labour and improve their life-styles.

"Increasing opportunity for personal industrial success must be accompanied by demonstrable social success within the totality of South African society, unencumbered by the restrictions of the Group Areas Act and the inhibiting psychology which flows from it."

"If we can get on with this task, difficult and complex though it is, I see no reason why South Africa should not be capable of competing effectively with international industry both at home and abroad," Mr Relly said.

By Hannes Ferguson, Farming Correspondent, and Joao Santa Rita

The importation of maize has been resumed.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, acting on recommendations made by the Export Advisory Committee, has asked the Maize Board to call for tenders for the importation of a further 500 000 tons of yellow maize.

This will bring the total purchases under tender to 1,2 million tons. A total of 2 million tons is expected to be purchased.

Mr Hennie Nel, general manager of the Maize Board, said full tender conditions were obtainable from the board's headquarters in Pretoria.

He said unloading of the first three shiploads of maize was almost complete. Two further shipioads were expected next week.

Mr Nel believed the distribution programme he had worked out would ensure buyers' and consumers' requirements would be met.

This was the biggest importation programme for maize in the country's history.

The Maize Board has assured the milling industry that the price of maize will not go up despite the imports.

Mr Peter Thomas, divisional manager of a large milling company, said yesterday that because of the drought this year's production was two million tons short of the country's needs.

Daily Dispatch 13 July 1983

Drought's effect worsens

EAST LONDON — Virtually no cash crops were planted in the Border area last month, and grazing, non-existent in some areas, is gradually deteriorating.

Water supplies have also been described as "critical" by a spokesman for the Dohne research station in Stutterheim, which has released comprehensive statistics on agricultural conditions in the Border for June.

The spokesman said: "We expect the situation to deteriorate during the next month and areas like King William's Town, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, and Stockenstroom are going to apply for more drought aid."

The tabled statistics show that almost no crops were planted in the Aliwal North, Jamestown, Barkly East, Molteno, Queenstown, Sterkstroom and Stutterheim areas.

Wheat crops planted in the Elliot, Ugie and Maclear areas are reported to be "struggling".

Limited vegetable production is taking place in the Komga area by farmers who have "a bit of irrigation."

In the Eastern Cape, around Alexandria, wheat crops are reported to be taking well.

Grazing conditions in the Aliwal North, Jamestown, Lady Grey, Molteno, Wodehouse, Queenstown, and Tarkastad areas were described as "weak" while conditions in the Stutterheim area were described as "poor".

Grazing areas around East London were described as "severely depleted."

Water supplies in the Elliot, and Maclear areas were recorded as "poor to critical."

Water supplies in East London were recorded as "very low".

Rain that did fall last month was badly distributed in many areas.

The statistics showed that rainfall did not fall over parts "needing rain most" around Elliot and Maclear.

Distribution was also "very poor" in Cathcart and Stutterheim. Figures for rainfall distribution in East London were not available.

29.

Cont...

However, because of existing stocks the real shortage of white maize was one million tons.

White maize was available in the United States but the American stocks were of poor quality, he said.

"The Maize Board then decided to mix our stocks of yellow maize with white maize, a decision we welcomed. But this means there will be a shortage of yellow maize, traditionally used in our country to feed animals. About one million tons of high quality yellow maize will be imported from the United States," he said.

"However we have been assured by the board that there will be no price increases."

The mixture of yellow and white maize will mean the disappearance, at least for a year, of white maize from shops.

There's no room for casual job-seekers

Zululand Observer 8 July 1983

HEALTH OFFICER WARNS OF RICHARDS BAY HOUSING CRISIS

ITINERANT job-seekers have been warned that there is no accommodation for them at Richards Bay where rapid expansion and large-scale industrial development are putting pressure on temporary housing arrangements.

New plots are being developed at all temporary housing sites around the town.

Chief health officer Dennis Fisher told the Zululand Observer the town council was preparing to house 4 900 more temporary construction workers in the very near future.

The immediate need was for 213 white staff members, 534 white artisans, 630 coloured and Indian workers and 3 550 black workers.

The Richards Bay Child and Family Welfare Society's social worker, Mrs Laura Conje, and the society's public relations officer, Mrs Lyn Goosen, said wandering job-seekers who brought their families into the area without arranging for accommodation presented problems.

Some families had been housed in the society's small premises at Greenhills.

The town council insists that it cannot house these families at its temporary housing sites.

Mr Fisher said: 'Housing in Richards Bay is at a premium and casual itinerant labour cannot be accommodated.

'All lease agreements at our sites are entered into with the principal construction contractor and not with individuals. This is the only way in which we can keep control of the situation.'

Drought relief survey

Daily Dispatch 13 July 1983

EAST LONDON — Indications were that up to 150 000 people in Ciskei and Transkei needed relief during the present drought, the public affairs manager of Tiger Oats Mr P. McLaughlin, said yesterday.

And in trying to meet this need the company, in co-operation with Operation Hunger — an organisation run by the South African Institute of Race Relations — would be conducting a survey in these countries to determine the extent of the need, he added.

Operation Hunger is but one of several organisations concerned with hunger and drought relief in the Border area, Transkei and Ciskei.

Among these are World Vision, the South African Red Cross Society (Border region), the Mayor's School Feeding Fund and various church and service organisations.

Mr McLaughlin, whose company started the "Induna Children's Fund", said the company's trucks were already delivering mealie meal in Lebowa and Venda.

"Yesterday we had a meeting with Operation Hunger officials in Johannesburg and we have been supplied with figures for most of the areas," he said.

A King William's Town company would handle all the mealies for Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr McLaughlin would meet Operation Hunger officials — Mrs Sally Motlana and Mrs Ina Pearlman — and representativesof the company in King William's Town on July 22.

The first consignments on trucks would then be despatched to Ciskei.

"But we can't start on that until we have established which the most seriously affected areas are."

He believed Peddie and Dimbaza would be major priorities in Ciskei.

A large delivery would be sent to Transkei after a survey had been conducted.

Mr McLaughlin said that between 400 000 and 500 000 people needed assistance in South Africa and the neighbouring states.

"I would say 50 000 of these are in Transkei and Ciskei.

The Border regional director of the Red Cross, Mr A. H. Johnson, said they had been distributing food parcels and blankets in Kwelera and Mooiplaas and were hoping to launch a major distribution of relief in Ciskei.

"We have been asked by several big firms if we can handle relief to which they are prepared to contribute in cash or kind," Mr Johnson said.

He believed there was a need to co-ordinate relief work but Red Cross, being an international organisation could not come under the authority of another body.

His organisation's policy was to provide where there was a need and if they found someone else operating in an area in which they had seen a need, they would investigate the effectiveness of the relief and if satisfied, move to another area.

The chairman of the Mayor's School-Feeding Fund, Mr A. Addleson, said they were feeding 20 000 primary school children a day in Mdantsane, Duncan Village, Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

"We would like to provide more than the biscuit and soup we now provide but we are hampered by limited funds," he said. — DDR

30.

Phase 3 status is not enough — farmer

Daily Dispatch 14/7/

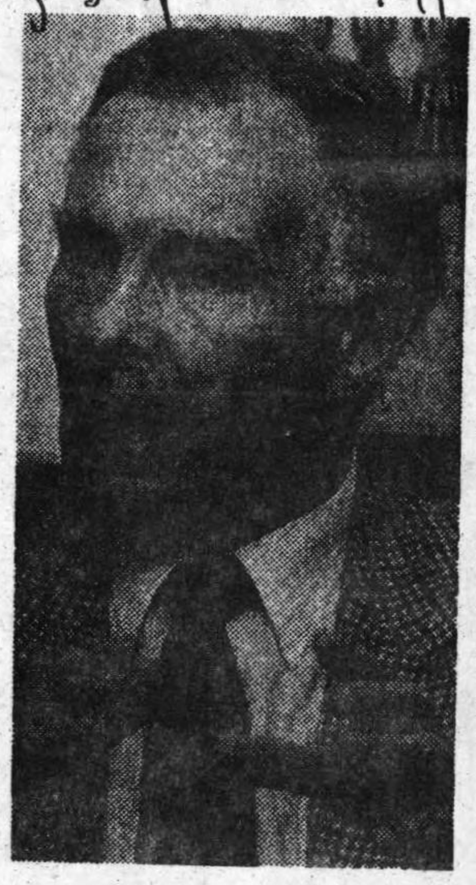
EAST LONDON — Farmers have been granted Phase 3 drought-relief status from July 1, it was announced at an East London District's Farmers Union meeting yesterday.

Mr M. Luck, the chairman of the union, said the granting of Phase 3, which entitles farmers to subsidised loans for the purchaseof livestock fodder, had come just in time as the financial position of many local farmers was becoming precarious.

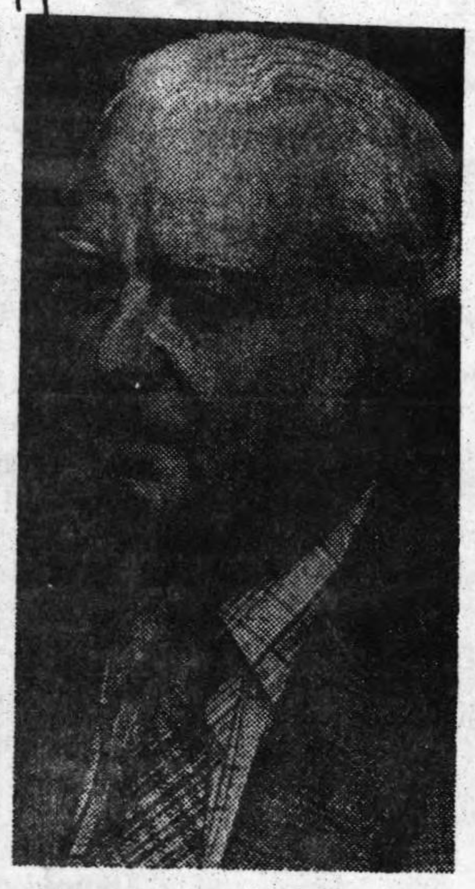
Mr Cecil Dalbock, one of the farmers attending the meeting, said he felt that the granting of Phase 3 was not enough and that applications should be made to the Department of Agriculture for the granting of at least Phase 4.

"We are in a grassveld area — but there is just no grass. Who is responsible for us?" Mr Dalbock said.

"Does the Department of Agriculture expect us to beat the drum and blow the bugles now that they have granted us Phase 3 status?" he said. "I know of at least a 100 farmers who are applying for domestic water alone and because of this, I propose we push for Phase 4 or Phase 5."



MR ROGERS



MR LUCK

The MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, said he agreed with Mr Dalbock's proposal but he wanted to emphasise that there was a four-month delay before the next phase could be granted.

He said the reason for this was that the Department of Agriculture was tightening up on drought relief expenditure. However, he said people who were eligible for Phase 2, and who had not made use of it, could still apply for the same benefits even if conditions had changed.

Mr Rogers said the government had also made a subsidy available to farmers for the cartage of water.

"But the government makes a big play about these concessions and a lot of them are just impossible to procure," he said.

Mr Rogers said he believed officials should go out and look at an area, and deal with the problems themselves.

"These people are conspicuous by their absence," he said.

Mr Rogers said that local farmers would have an opportunity to make their positions known when the Minister of Environmental Affairs visited the district on July 28 as well as when the Minister of Agriculture arrived here on July 29.

"We must not waste our time sitting around and drinking tea, but we must take these men to the worst affected areas," Mr Rogers said. — DDR

Development needed: Roos

Daily Dispatch 13 July 1983

EAST LONDON — There is a greater need for development, as a result of co-operation between the private and public sectors, in the less developed areas of Southern Africa, according to Professor H. Roos, the dean of Economic Studies at the University of the Transkei.

Professor Roos, said at the new Southern Africa Club's monthly dinner that development was brought about through a joint effort by public and private institutions and only the quantity and quality of the collective efforts would determine the level and success of the development.

He said development could best be brought done especially in the areas of education and training, employment creation schemes and legalising the informal sector.'

Professor Roos also felt that the injection of money by both the public and private sector, into developmental schemes, was also very important.

He said development could best be brought about through team work and involvement with a club such at the Southern Africa club was the best way to go about. The chairman of the Southern Africa Club, Mr J.P. Maritz, which was originally known as the South Africa Club, said the club's name was changed to allow for the formation of other branches in areas such as Transkei and Ciskei.

He said he had reason to believe that there was fair co-operation between the public and private sector in South Africa.

"But we may ask ourselves whether enough is being done, especially in the less developed areas of the Southern African region," he said.

"I doubt it because the development spectrum is a very wide one and much more needs to be

"We believe that a club of this nature, which helps to bring out anomalies in the business world and promotes the skills of the club member, is one way in which development will be engendered," he said. — DDR

SA being forced to import essential foods

STAR
16/7/

By Hannes Ferguson,
Farming Correspondent

South Africa is fast becoming reliant on imported essential foods.

So say economists who believe that this situation is the result not only of the current drought but also of the Government's economic policies and administrative bungling.

As a direct result of the drought, they say, a maize surplus has been converted into a shortfall and, far from being the continent's granary, South Africa now has to rely on grain imported from America and Argentina.

And this situation, they continue, has been aggravated by the Government policy of keeping the rand at a higher international exchange rate than is warranted by its internal value.

A spokesman for the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) said yesterday that the point had been reached where it was often cheaper to import food than to grow it locally.

This had led, among other things, to the importation of large quantities of out-of-season fruit from Europe, much of which is flown out at great expense.

And this, the spokesman said, had caused a situation where the competitiveness of South African fruit, canned food and other agricultural exports had been severely damaged.

The policy of protecting industry supplying agriculture stood in the way of any effort to lower production costs of farm products, the SAAU said.

Two weeks ago, the Government established a "hush-hush" inter-departmental committee to look at the uncontrolled importation of foodstuffs.

The departments of Agriculture, Finance and Industries, as well as the SAAU and various control boards, are represented on the committee.

The SAAU also accused the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism of issuing "general food permits irrespective of existing surplus stocks", and said the relevant control boards had only been consulted where it was laid down by law.

According to market research done by the Diary Control Board, about 8 000 tons of milk powder products annually enter the country — either through the use of fraudulent customs declarations or through loopholes created by the Department.

The countries of origin usually paid a subsidy of about 50 percent.

The customs service does not have sufficient manpower to inspect a containerised cargo which has, according to sources, become a major channel of import duty evasion.

The SAAU recently set up a special committee to deal with the irregular importation of vegetables, potatoes and other foods.

DESPERATE MOVE TO BOOST VAAL DAM'S LEVEL

By KEITH ABENDROTH

SOUTH Africa's most strategically important dam, the Vaal, has dropped by a further one percent and at 23 percent full its level is the lowest in more than 40 years.

A round-up yesterday of dam levels by the Department of Environment Affairs revealed the seriousness of the country's water table — only dams in the Western Cape are above near disaster level.

Meanwhile plans have been finalised for a vast injection of water into the Vaal Dam next week from the carefully hoarded supplies in the Sterkfontein Dam atop the Drakensberg above Harrismith.

The water from the Sterkfontein Dam has been carefully husbanded and saved over the past six years and its use now will represent a near desperation measure to keep the Vaal from dropping below 20 percent in the next few months.

In the Western Transvaal only the Hans Strijdom and Klein Marico dams, at 67 and 71 percent capacity respectively, are above critically low levels.

The average levels of the 15 dams in the region has dropped to 40 percent from last week's 41 percent — compared with last year's 70-plus percent.

The 26 main dams in the Eastern Transvaal region are at a critical 31 percent — also a further one percent lower than last week.

This time last year their average level was 67 percent. The 13 dams making up the Vaal complex are at 30 percent capacity, half of last year's figure.

The Upper Orange River's 10 key dams are maintaining their level at 57 percent, compared with last year's 64 percent.

Critical conditions are expected in the Lower Orange River region where the all-important Boeboeberg Dam has dropped nine percent in the last week to 39 percent, compared with last year's 86 percent.

In contrast, the average level of the Western Cape's 25 main dams, thanks to heavy rains in the past week, has climbed to 76 percent — one percent higher than at this time last year.

Sugar mills may close

Natal Mercury 9 July 82

JON BEVERLEY
Financial Editor

MORE sugar mills may have to be closed, Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Huletts Group, said yesterday.

Some weeks ago the group closed some of its mills in the Zululand area because of the drought.

A Huletts spokesman said the group's other two mills, at Maidstone and Mount Edgecombe, might face similar cutbacks.

The milling season usually runs from April to December with a shut-down

About 2 000 workers at the Felixton, Darnall, Amatikulu and Empangeni mills were laid off with the promise of 70 percent of their normal wages for the next six months.

between January and March.

Mr Saunders said he expected the twin forces of drought and world recession would have a severe impact on the group, but forecast that earnings for the year should not fall by more than 20 percent of last year's 116,6 c a share.

32.

Education

Freedom Charter splits black student organisations

STAR 15/11

The Azanian Students' Organisation is potentially a "home" for all black students and there is no need for the founding of rival groups, says the new Azaso president, Tiego Moseneke.

Mr Moseneke, a second-year B Comm student at the University of the Witwatersrand, was elected last week at the annual Azaso conference in Cape Town.

The gathering also committed the organisation to the principles of the Freedom Charter adopted 28 years ago in Kliptown by the Congress of the People.

NO SURPRISE

The endorsement of the Charter represents Azaso's sharp break from its predecessor, the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), which was firmly in the Black Consciousness (BC) tradition.

It also places Azaso in solid opposition to the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), one of the bodies which sponsored Azaso's formation just four years ago.

Azaso's no-holds-barred Charterist stand came as no surprise to the BC camp. Azapo, anticipating the move, had launched a rival BC student body, the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm), just days earlier.

Reflecting on these developments this week, Mr Moseneke said he believed the conflict between Azaso and Azasm — as between Charterists and BC groups in general — was over leadership and not over ideals.

He argued that the present BC views, put forward last month in the manifesto of the National Forum Committee (NFC) — an alliance of BC groups, did not differ substantially from the Freedom Charter. He suggested that the play on words — for instance, substituting "anti-racist" for "non-racial" — was irrelevant.

"If we so nearly agree why are there alternative organisations?" he asked.

It might equally be asked, if the creeds are interchangable, why Azaso will not gracefully give up its allegiance to the Freedom Charter and take to the NFC manifesto.

The reasons are two-fold, according to Mr Moseneke. Firstly, Azaso believes the process of mass consultation by which the Freedom Charter was adopted is at least as important as its content. "Even if it has some flaws we cannot out of the blue have small groups of ideologues making up their own alternatives."

Secondly, endorsement of the Charter went hand-in-hand with continued acknowledgement of the national leaders associated with it — Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others, Mr Moseneke said. He added that present BC proponents, unlike their Saso predecessors, had called into question these leaders.

Unity of black students was paramount, he argued, and said he believed Azaso could accommodate students who were not Charterists. "There is a home in Azaso for all students irrespective of their outlook. We are open to all students at all times."

Mr Moseneke said a major task of the incoming executive committee would be to establish Azaso as a visible national body.

GRASSROOTS

"To date we have done a lot of work at grassroots level, getting students to understand our analysis of the situation, encouraging them to read and to discuss things. But we haven't managed to achieve an effective national presence."

The launching of a national publication is planned this year. It is expected to be a specially valuable tool of organisation on campuses where Azaso is banned or where its activities are discouraged by the administrations.

Much effort will be concentrated on a national campaign for an education charter. This will involve wide-ranging discussions with students and community members, culminating in a set of demands and principles for education. The idea was mooted last year and the project would probably be completed in 1984, said Mr Moseneke.

Azaso's established community role would be played out mainly in association with the United Democratic Front (UDF), he expected. The UDF is a body co-ordinating political groups, community organisations and trade unions along broadly social democratic lines. It was formed in February this year as a force to combat the Government's "reform" plans, as embodied in the proposed constitution and the Koornhof legislation affecting black South Africans.

Azaso is a formal affiliate of the UDF. It also regards itself as a moving force in the Anti-Community Council movement launched in Soweto at the weekend.

Despite its range of community activities Azaso admits it is limited by its purely student membership. It aimed to strengthen links with former students by expanding its associate membership and increasing the number of its branches, said Mr Moseneke.

R40m to build nine Indian schools

Natal Mercury 13 July 1983

By Nagoor Bissetty

A R40-million programme for the construction of technical secondary and pre-vocational schools for Indians was announced yesterday by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council.

'A large number of matriculants could not be admitted to our teacher-training institutions and every effort has to be made to train our youths to satisfy South Africa's manpower needs.

'Therefore the construction of five technical secondary schools and four pre-vocational schools is included in our major works programme for the 1983-1987 period,' he said.

The technical secondary schools will be built at Phoenix, Pietermaritzburg (with hostel), Lenasia (with hostel), Chatsworth, and Stanger (with hostel).

Pre-vocational schools are to be constructed at Chatsworth, Phoenix, Pietermaritzburg and Lenasia.

'These are expected to cost about R40 million,' he said, adding that tenders would be called for the Chatsworth pre-vocational school next month.

POST Correspondent

13-17 July 1983

THE conflict between students and administrations at black universities has its roots in the ideological foundations of these institutions and the tensions will remain as long as this basis is unchanged, a respected black educationist believes.

Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Medunsa are now calm but all four black campuses have had to contend with conflict between students and authority this year.

At Medunsa a boycott of lectures last month followed the suspension of two students. It came in the wake of tensions on the campus after a dispute between administration and students over a new constitution for a Students' Representative Council.

The two students have since been reinstated and all are back at lectures.

At Ngoye (University of Zululand) last month 700 students rampaged through the campus, burning a police car and causing R50 000 damage, in a demonstration against the hanging of three African National Congress men.

The three hangings resulted in a lecture boycott on June 9 by Fort Hare students whose demonstration resulted in the arrest of 22 students who were later charged with public violence.

Turfloop (University of the North) has had most trouble this year and has seen bitter confrontations over the years. When the university opened in late February there was a threatened lecture boycott by students when several were turned away because of lack of campus accommodation.

An anti-Republic Day demo at the university resulted in clashes between police and students but a worse situation developed after a June 16 commemmorative service on campus.

Both sides in this fray have given their versions of the events which resulted in the premature closing of Turfloop and the postponement of examinations. In a statement by three student bodies on campus the students maintained that during the evening following the June 16 commemmoration policemen broke into hostels, beat up men and women students and fired teargas.

The result, according to the students, was injuries to about 200 students and a decision by a students meeting to boycott examinations and leave the campus. Police have maintained that extreme provocation by students led to the action against them.

Students returned to Turfloop last weekend and are now belatedly writing examinations.

The real root of the tensions that break out at these universities is the basis on which they were established and continue to run, says Professor Zeke Mphahlele, black educationist and author who taught at universities in Africa and America for 20 years before returning to South Africa about eight years ago.

Today he is Professor in African Literature at Wits and heads the Private Council for Black Education and Research.

"The black universities are institutions controlled by the government which works on an ideology we all know," he said in an interview. "These universites are run the way the country is run — based on white trusteeship.

"When somebody is appointed rector he must be approved by the white authority and becomes an extension of the ideology along which the university is run, even if he does not subscribe to that ideology."

The black student then regards this structure as something set up to monitor his intellectual growth and in these circumstances he does not believe he is as free as his white counterpart, Professor Mphahlele added.

"This will always create a climate in which violence and conflict thrive. Take the SRCs at black universities. They are continually being monitored and their leaders harassed, which doesn't really happen at white universities.

"So when students boycott lectures for one reason or another and the authorities take a hard line it always happens against a background which promotes conflict. In other words, black university authorities are political authorities."

At the same time, Professor Mphahlele believes certain steps could be taken, in the context of ethnic institutions, to change the situation.

Make university councils predominantly black with people who have education at heart as a first step, he said. Then increase the numbers of black lecturers and introduce "a considerable black presence" into university administrations.

But most important was for black educationists to be called on to revamp the curriculum at black universities.

"These universities need to express the culture of the people they serve," he said.

"At present they do not represent us as black people. They express the Establishment and we have nothing to do with what goes into the curriculum."

Another view, complementary to the opinions of Professor Mphahlele, was expressed recently by a former rector of troubled Turfloop, Professor Johan Boshoff, who believes separate black universities are a failure.

In a letter to *Woord en Daad*, the Afrikaans Calvinist movement magazine, he said black students rejected separate universities because they saw those institutions as proof of their rejection as people by whites.

Black students told him during his tenure at Turfloop that they believed separate universities, which followed the 1959 Extension of Universities Act, had been created to keep black students out of English universities and ensure that Afrikaners would never have to associate with blacks at their own universities, he said.

TEACHERS ACT OVER SAIC MOCKERY

Mercury Reporter

THE simmering row between the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the South African Indian Council boiled over yesterday — with the association demanding that SAIC executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi should be restrained from making what it called a 'mockery' of Indian education.

The association decided at its conference to report Mr Rajbansi to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, for his alleged political interference in education control, and have him restrained.

The SAIC came under heavy fire at yesterday's session. Teachers gave a rousing applause for recently unbanned Natal Indian Congress leader Mewa Ramgobin, who told the conference the NIC stood solidly with teachers in their rejection of the SAIC.

A report tabled by a committee consisting of Mr Pat Samuels, president of the association, Mr R S Naidoo and Mr Dhama Nair, said the implications of a letter from the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, to the association were far-reaching and disturbing.

The letter, it said, gave clear indication that professional control over education had now been 'wrested' from the director's hands.

It said the move could have the effect of lowering educational standards and breaking down of authority at all levels of educational administration.

TEACHERS BODY MAY FIGHT SAIC IN COURT

Natal Witness 12 July 1983

by Carmel Rickard

THE Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) is to investigate the possibility of taking legal action against the South African Indian Council.

This follows a letter to Tasa informing the organisation that its officials were no longer to communicate directly with the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, but would have to go through the chairman of the executive committee of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

The letter was considered by a subcommittee at the Tasa annual conference, which ended in Durban yesterday. The committee recommended that legal advice be sought about taking the matter to court if other methods of reversing the SAIC decision proved unsuccessful.

Tasa is also to send an urgent letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, setting out in detail the organisation's "strong objection to political interference in educational matters and prevailing upon him to restrain the chairman of the executive committee from making a mockery of Indian education".

Tasa's letter will also say that the organisation knows of no other recognised teacher body in the country which is being subjected to "political harassment" in this way.

These decisions were approved by representatives of the 7 000 members of Tasa during the morning session when the subject under discussion was "the role of politicians in education".

During his address, the president of Tasa, Mr Pat Samuels, explained the background to the conflict between his organisation and the SAIC.

He said that Tasa does not recognise the SAIC because the members of the council was elected by only a 10 percent poll in the last elections and was therefore "unrepresentative". Tasa also contests the right of the SAIC to make "educational appointments" as it is claimed it has done, rather than simply ratifying the choice of the director of education.

The State versus Azaso

Student leaders fear a step-up in SB action

Post 13/7 July 1983

THE main task facing student organisations in South Africa was to fight for a free and democratic education system, Mr Tiego Moseneke, the new president of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), which represents black students on eight university campuses, said last week.

In an interview after the five-day Azaso conference in Cape Town, Mr Moseneke said free and equal education was not possible in an undemocratic society.

"The conference therefore unanimously resolved to continue working actively in the broad democratic movement in South Africa, especially within the United Democratic Front (UDF)," he said.

Mr Moseneke, a second-year B Comm student at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the Black Alliance on the Wits campus, said Azaso had grown dramatically in the past year.

"Our continued growth will undoubtedly mark an upsurge in activity on the campuses where we are organised," he said.

In an interview the outgoing president, Mr Joe Phaahla, predicted that the growth of the student movement would go "hand-in-hand with a harsher clampdown on student leaders" by the authorities of more conservative universities as well as by the Security Branch.

"We have already seen this happen in recent months. At the Medical University of South Africa, two students, who are officials of Azaso, were suspended from the campus after being accused of inciting students not to attend a State Theatre function in Pretoria.

"The whole student body went out on boycott and the two men were unconditionally re-instated.

"More recently, one of our Western Cape executive members, Mr Saleem Badat, was detained by Security Police for questioning. He has since been released," he said.

About 300 delegates from eight university campuses who attended the conference unanimously condemned the new constitution "because the implementation of these proposals would entrench apartheid and make no fundamental changes in the present system of inequality".

Among the speakers at the conference was Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Churches. Mr Oscar Mpetha, who is on R1 bail awaiting appeal on his sentence of five years under the Terrorism Act, was unable to deliver the closing address at the conference because of ill-health.

Leave, pupils tell head

By Michael Tissong

STAR 15/7

The boycotting students at Ibhongo High School in Dlamini, Soweto, have issued an ultimatum that they will not return to classes unless their new principal leaves the school.

In a pamphlet distributed at the school, the students said that the return of Mr R T Venter who was principal at the school before he was promoted within the Department of Education and Training (DET), was unwelcome.

When DET schools opened on Monday last week, Mr Venter returned to the Dlamini school to replace the principal who had been in office until then.

Throughout last week there were disruptions of classes which culminated in a lock-out of students from classrooms on Friday.

The students' complaints included allegations that Mr Venter was the first principal in Soweto to practise the age-limit regulation which requires many students who are over the age of 20 years to leave school.

The regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, issued a pamphlet at the school on Monday. In it he said that "owing to disruptions the official opening of the school for the third term is delayed until further notice."

The principal, Mr Venter, was not at the school and could not be reached for comment.

35.

Police disperse 200 students as school is closed

Mail Reporter

TEARSMOKE was used yesterday to disperse about 200 Ibhongo Secondary School pupils in Dlamini, Soweto, after police were called in and the school was closed after week-long unrest.

Trouble at the school started last week when some of the students said they were not in favour of the new white school head who was appointed last Tuesday.

The matter came to a head on Friday when senior students were locked out after the morning prayer meeting. School authorities were threatened when they tried to unlock them.

Later, all classes came to a halt when pupils in the junior classes were forced out, and the rest of the school went home.

The Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr J P Enhelbrecht, on confirmed the disturbance on Friday and said part of the trouble was as a result of the change of principals at the school.

And yesterday, teachers and pupils were handed circulars addressed to parents and guardians, as they arrived for classes in the morning. Several policemen were present.

The circulars, signed by Mr Engelbrecht, said events of the past week had disrupted both the orderly opening of the school for the third term and the functioning of the educational programmes throughout the school.

"Owing to these disruptions the opening of the school for the third term is delayed until further notice", the circular said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, said police were summoned to the school when a gathering of students refused to disperse after they were told by the principal to leave.

"We were called to the school because students adopted a threatening attitude. We intervened with the minimum violence in the form of tearsmoke to prevent them from damaging school property.

"And of course they gave the black power salute", Brig Jacobs said.

Brig Jacobs said no one injured during the tearsmoke incident and no arrests were made.

Mr Engelbrecht was not available for comment until late yesterday as he was in a meeting.

This is the second time this year classes have been disrupted. Earlier this year inspectors threatened to close the school.

Tasa allegations 'a storm in a tea cup' says Rajbansi

Mercury Reporter

Natal Mercury 12 July 1983

THE South African Indian Council's executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, yesterday dismissed as a 'storm in a tea cup' allegations by the Teachers' Association of South Africa that he had 'wrested' professional control over education from the Director of Indian Education.

'I have done no such thing and teachers jolly well know it,' he said.

Commenting on a Tasa move to seek senior counsel's opinion on an SAIC decision to cut direct communication between the Division of Indian Education and the association, he said Tasa had brought it upon itself by its 'negative attitude' to his pleas for co-operation.

'Tasa has made unashamed political attacks on the SAIC. And what is shocking is that its telephone number is listed in newspaper advertisements attacking the Indian Council,' he said.

Mr Rajbansi said professional and administrative control of Indian education had always remained firmly in the hands of the Director of Indian Education and nothing he had done had changed this.

His executive had control over policy matters and also dealt with senior school promotions, he said, adding he wished Tasa would see what he called the realities of the situation.

Mr Rajbansi said teachers employed by the Division of Indian Education still had the normal means of access to the Director as was the case with any other teacher in any other education department.

•NEW STUDENT BODY LAUNCHED

Graphic 8 July 1983

A new national student organisation, to cater for both scholars and students, was launched at Kranzenstein near the University of the North (Turfloop) on the weekend.

The Azanian Students Movement (Azasm) at its two-day inaugural conference, pledged support for Azapo and for the National Forum.

The conference was attended by about 400 delegates from most of the universities and from several high schools around the country, the South African Students Association and the Western Cape Youth.

Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation opened the conference.

Azasm rejected the President's Council proposals, pledged solidarity with the boycotting students at Turfloop and condemned that University's administration for allowing "police brutality" on the campus.

Mr Kabello Lengene, a student at Turfloop, was elected first president of Azasm, with Mr Mandla Mthembu as vice-president for secondary institutions and Mr Mandla Nkosi vice-president for tertiary institutions.

Mr Gopal Naidoo is publicity director and Mr Pule Manama national organiser.

Appeal is awaited

Daily Dispatch 12 July 1983

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Former Fort Hare students whose applications for reinstatement were dismissed last September, are still waiting for the appointment of two judges to constitute a full bench of the Ciskei Supreme Court, with Mr Justice Pickard, to hear their appeal against the dismissal of their applications.

This was said by their instructing attorney, Mr T. M. Mdlalana, who said his office had been inundated with inquiries about the progress of the appeal.

He said an application to the full bench of the Ciskei Supreme Court had been noted and notice of opposition had already been filed by the University of Fort Hare authorities.

Mr Mdlalana said the Registrar of the Ciskei Supreme Court, Mr G. M. Mfundisi, had told him that Chief Justice De Wet had advised he was awaiting the appointment of two judges from the Republic of South Africa.

The four applicants are Mr Hazzy Sibanyoni, Mr Sandile Nongxia, Mr Loyiso Stamper and Mr Simpiwe Mgoduso. They filed an urgent application on August 7 asking for an order to direct the university to allow them to return, to restore their full rights as students, to allow them to write those examinations which they had missed as a result of their purported expulsion and that their expulsion be declared null and void. — DDR.

36.

Tiego Moseneke and Kabelo Lengane are young, black — and leaders in the student struggle against apartheid. A mere twitch of the thumb separates their clenched fist salutes. But their beliefs are worlds apart. KHULU SIBIYA reports . . .



BLACK students cannot lead the struggle against apartheid — if they try, they'll get in the way.

The newly-elected president of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), Tiego Moseneke, said this in an interview with City Press this week.

"Students should not see themselves as the vanguard of the struggle. They should strive to mobilise themselves in order to play a supportive role in the community," said the 21-year-old second-year commerce student from Wits University.

Moseneke is the third president of Azaso. He succeeded Joe Phaahla at Azaso's congress held in Cape Town this month. He is also president of the Black Student Society at Wits.

Moseneke is not new to student politics. He has had several brushes with the police and school authorities. In 1976, he was expelled from Holy Trinity Secondary School for his involvement in a demonstration. He was also expelled from Hebron College in 1979.

How does he see his role as president?

Moseneke is confident that Azaso will grow to be the biggest student organisation in the country, "and we are aware that the State is not turning a blind eye to our growth".

Moseneke was born in Atteridgeville near Pretoria. His elder brother, Ernest, was recently released after serving more than 10 years on Robben Island.

Azaso, which subscribes to the Freedom Charter, will work towards forging links with progressive trade unions and the United Democratic Front, he said.

"Slogans are not enough to bring about change in this country. Our struggle is based on unity in action and is a protracted one," he said.

About the banned South African Students Organisation (Saso), which developed the black consciousness philosophy, Moseneke said: "We commend the work done by Saso, but we as Azaso must develop from where they left off."

He was disappointed by the formation of another student body last week called Azasm.

"Those who differ with the policy of Azaso are welcome to criticise us. But they should not form another organisation. That is unnecessary and redundant."

Moseneke's main aim is to mobilise students from all the universities — "that is my biggest dream as president," he added.

Azaso was operating under difficult conditions in some universities, like the University of Zululand, because the authorities opposed the policy of Azaso.



YET ANOTHER student body has been formed — creating a wider rift between black consciousness followers and supporters of the Freedom Charter.

The Azanian Students' Movement (Asasm), supporters held its inaugural conference at Kratzenstein near Pietersburg last week. Among the resolutions taken were pledges of support for the National Forum and Azapo.

The first president of Azasm, Kabelo Lengane, said in an interview this week that Azasm was formed because some students felt they had no role to play in the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso).

"We formed Azasm because we feel the role of the students is to articulate the aspirations of the working class. We reject anything that involves whites in our struggle," said the 21-year-old law student from the University of the North.

He said Azasm owes allegiance to Azapo, "because they are the only authentic political body that fights for our dispossessed land. The Freedom Charter says South Africa belongs to all, but we say it belongs to blacks only."

Azasm has opened its membership to all students from higher primary to university. According to Lengane this is one way to mobilise, consolidate and educate the masses towards a free anti-racist, socialist country.

The formation of Azasm now means there are three student bodies. The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and Azaso pledge solidarity with the Freedom Charter.

Lengane said Azasm will work in close contact with Azapo, and will strive to forge links with black trade unions, "but not unions that have whites — because unions that have whites are irrelevant to us," he added.

Lengane said students at various campus were divided, because of differences in ideology.

"We cannot deviate from the policies of the banned Saso. They laid a ground for black consciousness. We will continue from were they left off."

During the students uprising of 1976, Lengane was in form one at Musi High School. Although he was not in the hierarchy of the Soweto Students Representstive Council (SSRC) at the time, he said the events had an impact on his political outlook.

In 1979, he was detained by the police for eight days.

"I was questioned about my involvement in student policics. This, too, had an effect on me. I then told myself that I would rather be actively involved in politics."

City Press
17 July
1983

37.

Delegates slam Administration

Times 8 June 1983

SOVENGA — The administration of the University of the North came under heavy attack at a conference attended by about 300 students from universities and high schools throughout the country at the weekend. The inaugural conference of the recently formed Azania Students' Movement was held at Kratzenstein and was officially opened by the president of the Azania People's Organisation, Mr Lybon Mabaso.

Speakers at the two day conference also attacked the President's Council and its proposals were rejected unanimously by the delegates. The delegates also pledged solidarity with students of the University of the North who recently boycotted examinations, and condemnded the administration for using "police brutality" at the campus.

Delegates at the conference also pledged solidarity and support for both the National Front and Azapo and issued a warning to "divisive elements".

Other speakers at the conference included Mr Pandelani Nefholovodwe and Mr Strini Moodley, a former president of the banned South African Students' Organisation.

UWC acts to relieve lodging crisis

Argus 12/7/11

Staff Reporters

THE University of the Western Cape, staggering under a severe accommodation shortage for students, might enter into an agreement with private developers to provide flats.

Professor Richard van der Ross, reetor of UWC, confirmed today that it had held a preliminary meeting with two Rylands Estate businessmen on a proposal to build 100 two or three-bedroomed flats for use by UWC.

In the past few years the accommodation crisis at UWC has resulted in students squatting in hostel rooms of other students.

PROTEST

Then a few months ago the crisis came to a head when students erected tents on the campus grounds in protest over the shortage of accommodation.

Professor van der Ross said negotiations with the businessmen were underway. If successful the flats would form a "substantial contribution" to easing the problem.

The university was growing at between 500 and 600 students a year. Of the present population of 4 500 students about 2 500 were in lodgings while the university could at present cater only for 540 on campus.

Professor van der Ross said the university was starting to build another hostel complex to accommodate 1 080 students. Tenders for the first phase of this project, to provide rooms for 270 students, had closed. The builders could be on site by the end of the year.

This would be followed by three more hostels, each catering for 270. The first would be ready by 1985 and the others in 1986 or 1987.

Even then the accommodation for the 1 080 would not take in the university's present slack. And the university would have increased by 2 000 pupils by 1987.

Dr No hunts student soul

Rand Daily Mail 15/7/11

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE struggle for the political soul of the Afrikaanse Studentebond continued last night when the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, closed the organisation's congress in Pretoria with a thinly veiled speech pushing a hard CP line.

Dr Treurnicht capitalised on an opening address to the congress on Monday night by the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Mr F W de Klerk, who used the opportunity to punt the NP's line on change in South Africa.

Mr De Klerk told students the NP's policy on constitutional change was defensible and contended it did not threaten Afrikaner freedom.

Dr Treurnicht took up that theme last night and said Afrikaners had the right to demand political, cultural and economic systems separate from other races.

There could be co-operation and contact between groups without sacrificing identity.

"The idea that a community can be culturally and politically open is unattainable," he said.

A free nation had to have the freedom of exclusivity on all levels.

It saw its universities, for example, as a basic striving for a culturally aware nation and not as a "pick and pay" for knowledge seekers, he said.

Without the exclusivity he demanded, there could be no talk about a free nation.

Quoting Aristotle and Calvin, Dr Treurnicht said the forcing together of incompatibles was tyranny. Africa had proved this and South Africa should take note.

Afrikaners knew they could not build their freedom with the stolen rights and freedoms of other nations.

But they believed they could give others freedom without giving away the right to take their own decisions affecting themselves, Dr Treurnicht said.

38.

Split: A critical week for Afrikaner

(Times 11/7/71)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A critical week lies ahead for the future of Afrikanerdom, during which it should become clear whether the split in the Broederbond on the new constitution will spill over into student and cultural organizations.

The annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) starts today, while the annual conference of the Broederbond's influential cultural wing, the Federasie Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK), takes place tomorrow.

Afrikaner student and cultural leaders will meet in the wake of a call yesterday in the Afrikaans newspaper Rapport to the ruling National Party to press more vigorously the fight against opponents of its reform plans.

The ASB agenda for its four-day meeting reflects an attempt by the student leaders to straddle the widening divisions in Afrikanerdom. It will be opened by the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and closed by the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Common culture

The FAK has traditionally tried to unite Afrikaners across political divisions by emphasizing their common culture.

But while the ASB and the FAK may try to contain the conflict by retaining members of both camps in their ranks, they will not be able to stop followers of either side from manoeuvring for control of the key positions.

The theme of the FAK conference, "Afrikaans culture as a binding factor", could easily lead delegates to ponder the explosive question of whether Afrikanerdom is defined by race or culture — whether it is confined to Afrikaans-speaking whites or whether it extends to Afrikaans-speaking coloured people.

'Homeland'

The present dispute over whether to accommodate coloured people within the same political system as whites or within a separate coloured homeland, revolves largely around this question.

In an article last week, Dr Piet Muller, assistant editor of Beeld, labelled this issue a "burning question" and said: "We will have to take (it) from under the bed and take a stand over it in public."

Censorship being used by SP — claim

(Citizen 13/7/71)

By FRED De LANGE

A WELL-KNOWN Cape Town political scientist, Professor André du Toit told the ASB congress in Pretoria yesterday that censorship in South Africa was being used chiefly to legitimise the judgment of the Security Police.

Prof du Toit said about 56 percent of all publications brought before the Publications Committee were brought by the Security Police and customs officials.

Describing the Directorate of Publications as the "mightiest authority in the country," Prof du Toit said the real danger was the amount of control its decisions placed in the hands of the Security Police.

"If you are just mildly interested in politics, you are sure to have at least one banned publication on your bookshelves. If somebody at the security police doesn't like you, but cannot get his hands on you because you are not doing anything illegal, he can search your house, find a banned book, and have you up in court on a criminal charge.

"Despite promises by Government that a small number of publications would be banned, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it is impossible for the average man to ensure that he has no banned books on his bookshelves," said Prof du Toit.

Prof du Toit said it was also clear to him that the Directorate of Publications no longer acted in the interests of the general public.

"Only about five percent of all publications brought before the committee were submitted by the general public".

He warned that it was dangerous for the Directorate of Publications to ban all publications with political viewpoints that differ from those of the Government.

"To eliminate certain political material will certainly not eliminate people who believe in those viewpoints," he said.

Prof du Toit said the Black consciousness groups were a good example of this. "After they and their literature was banned in 1978, the groups have gone from strength to strength".

He said if one were not openly allowed to write or talk about different political viewpoints, other people would not know enough about those viewpoints to tell you about their dangers.

Prof du Toit said in the past the Directorate of Publications banned only Leftist publications but that it was possible that the Directorate could in future also concentrate on Rightist publications.

"Censorship such as we have in South Africa means that the government of the day can dictate political borders in this country. It means you can only say and think what they (the Government) want you to think.

39.

Racism comes under fire during lively ASB debate

STAR 14/7/

By Carolyn Dempster

Black aspirations, hopes and political goals were yesterday cast before South Africa's Afrikaner youth in one of the most enlightened debates ever held at an Afrikaanse Studentebond congress.

Using the ASB congress theme "freedom" as a starting point, Mr Musa Zondi of the Inkatha Youth League told delegates at Tukkies that racism should be regarded as the most menacing threat to freedom in South Africa.

If racism was seen by whites as the key to freedom, then this kind of freedom was dangerous because it would destroy the interests which whites were seeking to preserve, he added.

"The Pretoria bomb signalled the dangers South Africa is heading for unless it puts its house in order," Mr Zondi warned. "That the problems of this country are resolved peacefully or violently lies entirely with you."

When asked if he trusted Afrikaners, Mr Zondi deftly turned the question around and quizzed the delegate "Do you trust us?"

The Afrikaner viewpoint was articulately expressed by Mr Chris Fismer, 1980 ASB president and one of the three youth speakers on the platform.

Mr Fismer cautioned the delegates and said they should not live in a fools' paradise, in the rarified atmosphere of a select group of thinkers, when there were thousands who held different views.

Young Afrikaners should critically examine their motives, ideals and the course of Afrikanerdom and decide what changes to make to stay on the right path.

The debate was dominated by one of the Inkatha supporters who summed up the essence of imminent conflict in South Africa with the words "you are well armed, we are very many", to subdued hisses from the conservative delegates.

Security laws fall short, professor tells students

South Africa was not a democracy but a race-bound aristocracy, a professor of law told the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Professor J P van der Vyver, lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, told delegates there were three reasons for South Africa's security problem:

- A white monopoly of political power.
- The unequal distribution of wealth on the basis of race.
- Institutionalised injustice.

All South Africans needed to be safe and they would have to find a system of security legislation which would ensure safety for citizens and eliminate abuse of power by the Security Police.

It was neither necessary nor acceptable for police to have arbitrary power. The current Internal Security Act left much to be desired — in particular the clauses that provided for detentions.

It was a "sick system of justice" in which a detainee could not defend himself in court or his representatives feared repercussions if they took the matter to court on his behalf.

The code of conduct recently drawn up for police officers by the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange, was inadequate because it did not provide for external control.

Professor van der Vyver was asked if the abolition of current security legislation would lead to an increase in terrorist activity. He replied that there were regulations that could be implemented to prevent the abuse of the system of security legislation.

Inkatha attack shakes students

RDM 14/7/

By CHRIS FREIMOND and HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Pretoria was severely shaken yesterday when an executive member of the Inkatha Youth League, Mr Simphiwe Mxumalo, warned that blacks could resort to violence unless whites showed a willingness to share political power.

He further stunned the students by stating that after "liberation" blacks would be concerned with the rights of individuals and not minority groups.

And in a response that drew strong applause and underscored the tense situation, a former ASB president, Mr Chris Fismer, said Afrikaners would "fight for the specific rights of groups, come hell or high water".

Many of the 300 delegates murmured their disquiet as Mr Mxumalo said non-violence was an Inkatha strategy and not a principle.

In an aggressive statement he said: "Inkatha does not want violence, and although you have the arms, we are very many.

"We are faced with a monster of apartheid that will devour us all and no-one will survive."

He told the delegates and observers — including a leading Rightwinger Professor Carel Boshoff — that the Government had repeatedly excluded blacks from decisions of national importance.

It had rejected the Buthelezi Commission into the future of the Natal-KwaZulu region, and had excluded blacks from the new constituional plan.

A new dispensation without blacks was a recipe for disaster and if ASB delegates, as future leaders, "miss that point, you will miss your future". Blacks were reaching the point where they believed dialogue with Afrikaners was becoming useless, he said.

He asked whether Afrikaner youth felt it was worthwhile following Inkatha's advice, to which a number of hecklers quietly, but firmly, said "No".

In reply Mr Fismer said Inkatha was the most numerically powerful organisation in South Africa and Afrikaners had to acknowledge its importance and listen to its ideas.

Residents 'unimpressed'

Natal Mercury 14 July 1983

Mercury Reporter

LAMONTVILLE residents are unimpressed with the renovations being carried out by the Port Natal Administration Board.

The chairman of the Joint Rent Action Committee, Mr Richard Gumede, said yesterday the board was 'wasting its money' and people were not happy.

'What is the use of painting rotten buildings?' he asked.

'Those houses are so old and dilapidated; the new paint will last longer than the houses will.'

The Mercury was taken on a tour of Lamontville yesterday by Mr Pat Adderly, external liason officer for the board, and Mr Karl Bense, board official in charge of cyclic maintenance.

Mr Bense said 60 men — many of whom were otherwise unemployed in the township — were completing an average of six houses a day.

R550 000

'The men are cleaning the walls, chipping out cracks and re-filling them, painting both the walls and the roofs, replacing doors, window frames and glass,' he said.

'Those houses where the foundations need strengthening take about four or five days but we have, since mid-May, completed 32 houses.'

Mr Adderly said a total of R550 000 had been set aside for the renovating of the houses in the township where there were about 3 500 homes and more than 11 000 people.

'There is an average of eight people per house.'

One resident, Mrs Nicolena Mavundla, told the Mercury, using Mr Adderly as an interpreter, that she was happy they were painting the outside of the house but she had improved the inside herself — which made all the difference.

'I put in the wooden ceiling myself and the electricity,' she said.

Mr Gumede said the houses should be re-built or done away with.

'The board knows what we want, what our priorities are, so why can't we get on with it and do what we would like ourselves?' he said.,

Conditions have been improved in the S J Smith and Dalton Road Hostels where construction company workers are renovating the blocks..

Some extensions had already been completed. Now each block has a kitchen with many hot plates and sinks, a wash basin and plugs where modern electric appliances can be connected.

In the sleeping quarters the naked light bulbs hanging from the ceilings have been replaced with fluorescent tube lighting which residents said had brightened up their rooms.

Khayelitsha move rejected

Cape Times 13 July 83

Labour Reporter

THE Western Cape Civic Association (WCCA), an organization based in Cape Town's three black townships, has "totally rejected" the removal of people from these areas to Khayelitsha.

At a mass meeting in Guguletu on Sunday, the association demanded that the authorities grant people the right to buy their present houses, for which they say they have already paid more than the construction costs.

The WCCA also called on the government to talk to authentic civic leaders and not the "imposed leaders of dummy bodies like the Community Council".

MINISTER 40.
HONOURS UNDERTAKING

The Minister of Community Development has set a 31 July deadline for the lodging of applications for alternative residential or business accommodation by those people who have been displaced through government action.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the executive committee of the SA Indian Council said in a statement this week that one of the issues raised with the Minister recently was the government honouring its undertakings that displaced people would be resettled.

"The Minister has accepted that every effort will be made to resettle people who were displaced as a result of Government actions, especially through the implementation of the Group Areas Act" Mr Rajbansi said.

He added that the Minister had requested that the applications be lodged with the Department of Community Development's regional office before 31 July.

"The Minister has indicated that no claims for resettlement will be entertained after that date" he said adding that anyone experiencing difficulty should contact their SAIC representative.

Graphic 5 Aug 83

R4 m loss on black buses for ratepayers

Natal Mercury 15 July 1983

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S ratepayers will pay for a R4 000 000 loss on the black bus service this year.

The white service, which has always operated at a deficit, will cost ratepayers another R364 000. But the black service, with fares heavily subsidised by the Government, has always broken even up to now.

Councillor Peter Corbett revealed yesterday that R1 000 000 of the loss was because of a City Treasurer's Department boob.

The department had forgotten to include staff benefits such as leave pay, housing allowances and medical aid benefits in this year's estimates.

The other R3 000 000 was due to boycotts and the recession.

News of the massive loss follows close on the heels of a fares increase for white commuters from July 24.

Mr Marshall Cuthbert, general manager of the

CONT...

41.

The new housing policy: Will it solve the crisis?

Natal Witness 11 July 1983

MUCH has been said and written in recent months about the Government's new housing philosophy — most of it laudatory. With the accent now on self-help and ownership rather than on State provision on a mass scale, many people have become excited by such concepts as the creation of a stable Black middle-class and some have even suggested that the new philosophy could be a panacea for all the collosal housing ills with which South Africa is beset.

by David Robbins

While there can be no doubt that there are elements in the new housing policy which are positive and in fact long overdue, there is a growing body of opinion which casts grave doubts on the new package as a whole and which suggests that it might not have quite the effect that is desired.

Symposium

At the recent Indian housing symposium held in Pietermaritzburg, the deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, asserted that the main objective of the new housing policy was to establish "a broad class of property owners among all the population groups with the concomitant pride and other great advantages which accompany home-ownership and property rights".

But during a tea interval at the same symposium, a man said to me: "Home-ownership is part of the middle-class value system, and it is a grave mistake to assume that the working-classes, the people who are in most urgent need of housing, will automatically adopt it as a part of theirs."

This type of objection, and many others besides, are now beginning to be raised, but before examining them it will be worth summarising the main points of the new policy.

As already stated, the accent is now on home-ownership and self-help. In practical terms this means that the Government will no longer finance the provision of completed housing for rent, but will use its housing funds to provide land and services infrastructure upon which homes can be built. The responsibility for this is supposed to rest with the individual, private enterprise and non-profit-making utility housing companies which, it is believed, will soon spring up all over the country. A further practical aspect of the new policy is Government's determination to sell off a significant percentage (over half a million units) of its stock of State housing.

In this way, after decades of providing houses for rent and deliberately debarring millions of Blacks from owning land conveniently close to their places of work, it is hoped to create, in the words of deputy Minister Cronje, "thousands of little capitalists" each presumably content to own his patch in the right group area.

Indeed, it is the suddenness of the implementation of the new policy, and the attempt to impose a free-enterprise housing solution on a broad social situation which is anything but free, which are among the main criticisms being directed now at the new housing policy.

Shortage

Let us take the suddenness aspect first. To simply drop the provision of housing, especially when such an acute shortage exists, and to expect other areas of the economy to take up the slack could lead to a serious exacerbation of the country's housing problems in the short-term. The private sector, which is ruled almost exclusively by the profit motive, can hardly be expected to pour funds, certainly not the amounts required, into economic and sub-economic housing ventures.

The Pietermaritzburg City Council's housing director, Mr Tony Erasmus, points out that "a startling fact which housing planners, developers and administrators cannot overlook is that the average worker has an income of R200. (He is talking about Indian workers, the average Black earns even less.) The low income factor also has a bearing on the selling of existing public housing, and while the case for home-ownership and security of tenure is excellent, one must be wise about the indiscriminate selling of cheaper, older stock which cannot be replaced."

There is also the problem of attitude. How, overnight, do you instill into huge sections of the population, in fact the entire working-class, the sort of middle-class optimism necessary to change them from dependent tenants into independent property owners? Why does the Government's housing policy not make provision for pilot schemes and a more gradual introduction of the new concepts?

And how successful will a free-enterprise housing policy for so-called non-Whites mix with the strictures and realities of apartheid? It is one thing to talk about "the creation of a broad class of property owners", it is quite another, however, to expect the bulk of that class to be satisfied with 30 or 99 year leasehold, while other sections enjoy freehold rights. Further, the operation of free-enterprise in housing is dependent on the individual's upward mobility through the property market. Can this mobility, and indeed the free enterprise concept itself, be achieved under the obvious constraints of the Group Areas and similar acts.

There have been frequent cries that housing should not become a political issue. But such cries are unrealistic, say the critics. For it is absolutely certain that housing is a political issue — and always will be so long as apartheid survives.

Mr Pierre Cronje, MP for Greytown, said recently: "It is no coincidence that we have to struggle simultaneously with a housing crisis and a constitutional crisis. The housing crisis is merely a reflection of the constitutional/political crisis in South Africa."

Critics

It is in inescapable conclusion, and one which the critics of the Government's new housing policy are beginning to voice with increasing volume, that the solution to the housing problem does not lie merely in finding the thousands of millions of rand required to adequately house the nation, but rather in the socio-political field.

The housing crisis is being seen as the direct result of job-reservation and inequal education standards, the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and the Group Areas Act — in fact the whole structure of separate development. Indeed, the sheer size of the crisis (45 million urban South Africans by the year 2000) which the separate development structure has engendered could well become the single most potent element in its ultimate dissolution.

Cont...

shoba was therefore guilty.

Mashoba, who at an earlier hearing was found not guilty of failing to produce a reference book, was fined R70 (or 70 days), suspended for a year.

During the hearing Mr Fourie and Mr Fortes clashed a number of times. At one point Mr Fortes requested that Mr Fourie record his arguments.

Four others who were arrested with Mashoba were released on bail until July 22.

Mr D Mngomeni appeared for the State.

Argus 14/7/1

Anger as Grassy Park floods again

Staff Reporter

MANY residents of Grassy Park were today marooned by flood waters for a second time this month — and anger was growing against local authorities.

The residents of Grassy Park and nearby Retreat were stranded in their homes by the flood waters.

Roads in both areas were turned into rivers and heavy branches ripped from trees by gale-force winds were strewn along the avenues.

Residents in Grassy Park said they had to stay away from work and keep their children from school because it was virtually impossible to leave their waterlogged homes.

LINES OUT

Many were unable to tell their employers because telephone lines were out of action. Some homes had also been left without electricity.

A public health nurse who has been visiting Grassy Park for years said the conditions were very unhealthy with people living in damp homes and the children playing in wet marshes.

"Our people were moved from fine neighbourhoods such as Harfield Village, Claremont, Diep River and Newlands by the Group Areas Act and simply dumped in an often flooded wetlands area.

"Year after year the people have sent delegations to the councils (Divisional and City) to ask for tarred roads, better drainage and proper sewage facilities. But the news is still the same — the mud remains, no money, no roads."

SEWAGE

She said the sewage was pouring into the houses with the flood water and that the situation was "very unhealthy indeed".

A City Council spokesman said scores of complaints had been received from the Grassy Park area.

"Our staff is working overtime to try to pump the water out, but we are working against flood waters and highly unusual weather conditions," he said.

Black housing: tomorrow's timebomb

STAR 16/7/1

This week's launch of the mass sale of Soweto homes under the Government's new discount scheme has focused attention on the black housing scene again — and raised the politically-loaded question of land for future black housing development in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area. **ANTHONY DUIGAN** reports.

WHERE will the PWV's exploding black population be housed during the coming two decades? This is the politically explosive issue Government officials do not want to talk about.

Right now there are about five million African, coloured and Indian people — three times the number of white people — living on less than a tenth of the land area given over to white residential development in the PWV.

Add to this the 100 000 African, coloured and Indian families already waiting for housing in the industrial heart of South Africa and the issue becomes an equation of critical proportions.

The official guide plan for the development of the PWV — intended to establish the future shape of South Africa's most dynamic region —is an indication of official thinking about the question of land for the urban black population. It totally ignores the existence of the eight million blacks expected to be living in the area early next century — in spite of the fact that almost three out of every four people in the area will be black by 2020.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association, believes the question of further land for black housing is the issue nobody wants to talk about.

"I think we are at the end of a stage of the grand design during which there was first a restriction on the entry of blacks to urban areas and secondly the creation of black states," he said.

"Things are now falling apart and the permanence of the urban black is now accepted. But black areas have to expand. There is no chance of keeping black migration away."

Mr Sam Moss, veteran Johannesburg city councillor and former chairman of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Committee, believes there is a real danger of a mass removal of "surplus blacks" from the PWV to nearby deconcentration points like Bronkhorstspruit.

"I would almost pose a question here: have they imposed a limit on the growth of black areas like Soweto?

"What is worrying me is that the Government may have gone back to thinking that the tide will be turned and blacks can be housed in nearby homeland areas."

Officials of Administration Boards controlling the black areas in the PWV have confirmed that extra land for black housing has been purchased or that negotiations to purchase are on the go. But it is acknowledged that the issue is a politically explosive one and the officials will say little about their future plans for new black townships.

Last month the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Pie[illegible] Koornhof, told West Rand whites that no expansion of black areas would take place from Soweto westwards unless they were first fully consulted.

The Viljoen Report on the housing of Soweto's homeless recommended that immediate attention be given by the Government to purchasing more land. It was estimated that another 2 200 ha had to be added to Soweto's present 8 000 ha to take up the backlog of housing needed up to 1985.

Dr Flip Smit, the Government's adviser on black urbanisation, believes the emphasis put on extra land for black housing in places like Soweto is wrong. What was needed was better planning and use of available resources and an increase of the density in Soweto which has yet to develop properly as a city.

At the same time he believed the obvious direction for black housing development was westwards towards Randfontein.

43.

Rive plan begun despite lack of finance

16/7

HERALD REPORTER

FINANCE has yet to be approved for the multi-million rand plan to improve black living conditions in the Eastern Cape, initiated over a year ago with the Government appointment of Mr Louis Rive to mastermind the plan.

Nevertheless, the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has started implementing some of the Rive recommendations.

"We have made interim arrangements for financing of projects," Ecab's chief director, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

Neither the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
mer[illegible]

Dr Koornhof, who announced Mr Rive's appointment in May last year, nor his deputy, Dr George Morrison, were available for comment yesterday and Mr Rive cannot be contacted until he returns from a holiday, at the end of the month.

Mr Koch was reluctant to disclose details of Mr Rive's recommendations because, "although I know what is happening, it is for Mr Rive to comment".

However, he denied that the Rive Plan had been shelved and outlined progress on projects which were proceeding.

"Contractors are servicing 2 150 sites at Motherwell where a tender has also been awarded for a stormwater canal. Tenders have closed for another 2 150 serviced sites in Wetcore and we are busy servicing some 2 000 sites at Zwide," Mr Koch said.

Infrastructure was being provided for 300 Cradock sites, another 300 in Somerset East and 180 in Grahamstown. Services were also being installed at Middelburg.

It has been estimated that it will cost R300-million to provide or upgrade infrastructure to mininum levels. In the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area alone, about R200-million would finance sub-minimum infrastructure.

Chicken farm baby dies in hospital

Star 13/7

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Residents of the "temporary" settlement of Chicken Farm, Soweto, will gather tomorrow to bury one of their youngest members — month-old Tabitha Ndongeni, who died at Baragwanath Hospital yesterday.

The cause of the infant's death has not yet been released, but the Ndongenis' family doctor said he treated Tabitha for a severe cold less than three weeks ago.

The family of five lived in a single-room prefabricated hut, one of 12 provided by the West Rand Administration Board about two years ago to accommodate evicted Kliptown residents.

The doctor said he had received reports that Mrs Juliet Ndongeni had taken her baby to the weekly clinic run by the Health Workers' Association last Thursday. Doctors there had recommended the child be admitted to hospital because it was frail and would recover better in the warmth of of a ward than at home.

"At the weekend, I understand, the baby started having fits and she died yesterday," the doctor said.

"While 'flu can develop into meningitis it is difficult to say at this stage this was the cause of the fits. So we cannot conclude that the child would necessarily have survived if she had lived in better surroundings.

"But we can say she would have had a better chance of survival in better living conditions. I remember Tabitha as a small baby, whose chances of survival are sharply reduced by poor surroundings."

The funeral, to be held at 10 am tomorrow at Chicken Farm, has been organised by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches. Bishop Desomond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, will officiate.

MAN CONVICTED ILLEGAL STAY AT HOUT BAY

Staff Reporter

HOUT BAY could not be considered part of the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula and it was therefore not illegal for blacks to stay there without permission, the Langa Commissioner's Court was told yesterday.

In defending a Disa River squatter, Mr Colin Fortes told the court that the 1960 proclamation which declared the Peninsula a prescribed area was made in terms of Section 23 of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945.

Joe Mashoba was convicted of being in a prescribed area for longer than 72 hours without permission. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Fortes said the section made provision for only urban areas to be declared "prescribed areas" and, as the magistrate Mr W Fourie had conceded, Hout Bay was not an urban area.

The proclamation, therefore, had to be understood to exclude Hout Bay.

He contended that Hout Bay failed the three "tests" in the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act to determine which areas were "prescribed areas".

Mr Fortes further contended that a 1944 proclamation which declared the Cape Divisional Council to be an "urban local authority" for the specific purpose of administering the 1923 Black Urban Areas Act (and in terms of which Hout Bay could technically have been said to be an urban area and therefore a prescribed area), had been automatically withdrawn when the 1945 Act came into force.

The 1945 Act made provision for proclamations that had been made in terms of the old Act to be carried forward if the new Act contained a corresponding section to the one under which the proclamation was originally made.

A similar section did exist, but because the powers granted to the Governor-General in the first Act were different to those granted the State President in the second, it could not be said that the sections corresponded, said Mr Fortes.

No notice had ever been published under the current Act which made Hout Bay a prescribed area, he said.

Passing judgment, Mr Fourie found that the proclamations under discussion had not been withdrawn and that Ma-

CONT

44.

Housing: 'Crisis created'

CT. 11/7.

Staff Reporter

GOVERNMENT policy had created a black housing crisis of alarming proportions in the Cape Peninsula which could have seriously aggravated social problems within the community.

This is the finding of a research paper on the provision of urban black housing in the Peninsula between 1900 and 1982 by Mrs Kim Elias, of the Research Unit for Sociology of Development at the University of Stellenbosch.

According to the paper, the crisis, which dates back to the turn of the century, is now at the stage where at least 10 000 additional family dwelling units are required to alleviate critical overcrowding and squatter conditions in the townships.

Bubonic plague

Through history, the responsible authorities had invariably responded "only when housing conditions had deteriorated to such a level that they were perceived as a threat to the well-being of the wider community".

For example, Mrs Elias says, the first "native location" of Uitvlugt (later Ndabeni) was established in 1901 as a result of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Town.

Guguletu, and in particular the Nyanga transit camp, were developed in response to the "appalling" squatter conditions at Windermere and other areas in the Peninsula. New Crossroads was initiated in response to squatter conditions which had led to the proclamation of Crossroads as an emergency camp.

Mrs Elias says the government's coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape has aggravated the crisis further since 1948.

The policy of limiting and systematically reducing the number of Africans in the area had strongly influenced decisions on the provision of housing.

'Consistent growth'

An attempt had been made to limit the demand for family dwellings in the urban areas of the Peninsula and Eiselen line area by providing hostel accommodation for single migrant workers.

But, says Mrs Elias, the consistent growth in the Peninsula's urban black population during the past three decades — from 60 008 people in 1960 to 180 400 in 1980 — suggested that these expectations of central government were not realized.

The net effect had been that the backlog in housing had continued to grow, causing continued squatting and severe overcrowding.

As a result of the housing crisis, she says, "there is every possibility that serious social problems will develop within the community, if they have not already manifested themselves."

'10 000' family units needed

Staff Reporter

AT LEAST 10 000 additional family dwelling units are needed to relieve severe overcrowding in existing African townships in the Peninsula, and to provide for families living here as squatters.

This assessment is made in a report prepared by Mrs Kim Elias of the Research Unit for Sociology of Development at the University of Stellenbosch.

At the time of the 1980 census, 180 000 Africans were in the Peninsula, the report says. Of these, 131 000 lived in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

Housing and hostels in these townships could reasonably accommodate just over 75 percent of the township population.

Waiting lists showed a need for 3 215 family dwelling units. However, "an objective assessment" indicated that 4 961 family dwelling units were needed to house the township's population at a reasonable standard, the report says.

Of the 49 000 Africans in the Peninsula who did not live in the three townships, at least 32 000 were known to be living as squatters. Some 5 323 units were needed to house these.

Therefore the total number of three- or four-roomed units still required to house the 1980 population reasonably was more than 10 000.

Mrs Elias said the 2 700 units provided between 1980 and 1982 may have lessened the crisis "somewhat", but added that if the population grew normally there would not necessarily have been any improvement in the situation.

• In the introduction to the paper, Mrs Elias explains that information for the study was extracted from government department records. Early ones were "very comprehensive", but later ones were less so, she said.

Angry Langa residents locked out

RDM 15/7/1

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Hundreds of Langa residents were turned away from a public meeting on Wednesday night when the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) kept the doors of the hall they were to meet in locked.

The meeting was called by residents of Langa to discuss the planned relocation of people at Khayelitsha, which has become a burning issue in the township.

According to Mr Colenso Mama, chairman of the Langa branch of the Western Cape Civic Association, he arranged with an official of the WCAB last week to book the hall, known as the Board Room. When he arrived for the meeting, it was locked.

"When I asked why the hall was locked, I was told by Mr G Potgieter, the housing superintendant, that it was only for use by the Cape Town Community Council.

"We had to turn away hundreds of people who had braved the weather to come and discuss the issue. No-one has yet dared or cared to explain to us why we are to be moved out to Khayelitsha."

Dr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer for the WCAB, said Mr Mama's allegations were unfounded. "He approached a junior member of staff last Friday and was told Mr Potgieter was the only one who could decide on the use of the hall.

"Mr Mama did not turn up for the meeting with Mr Potgieter on Monday, so the hall was not booked. When he approached Mr Potgieter on Wednesday he was told the hall was part of the administrative offices of the WCAB and not for use by the public.

45.

Black Communities

Black transport — political risk

STAR 13/7/1

Conrad Berge of Jomag, writing in his personal capacity, warns of the dangerous nature of the newly-proposed African public transport policy.

Bus operation in South Africa is dominated by whites. The users are overwhelmingly black.

The reaction of the "white" Welgemoed Commission on bus passenger transportation to this stark fact was to deplore the "politicisation" of bus transportation. Yet the very policy it now suggests hopelessly politicises the issue.

The commission recommends long-term phasing out of subsidies, banning kombi taxis altogether and, at the same time, depoliticising the issue. The commission's fear of politicisation is clearly justified.

A likely scenario: buse fares becoming rapidly more expensive, the option of black-owned microbus transport removed and the inevitable striving for personal freedom in the form of the motor car frustrated by an incurable shortage of road space in and out of the townships.

No doubt in line with its concept of depoliticisation the commission recommends an elaborate structure of "autonomous" agencies to control the bus industry. This includes the National Transport Commission (NTC), Regional Road Transportation Boards and Regional Transport Co-ordinating Boards.

The prospect that one day the bulk of bus users might influence operators through the normal channels of representative government seems very dim. One detects a reluctance to face up to the demands of a democracy.

The original purpose of establishing autonomous agencies ("boards") was to remove specialist activities from the general function of government departments and the prejudices of the party in power.

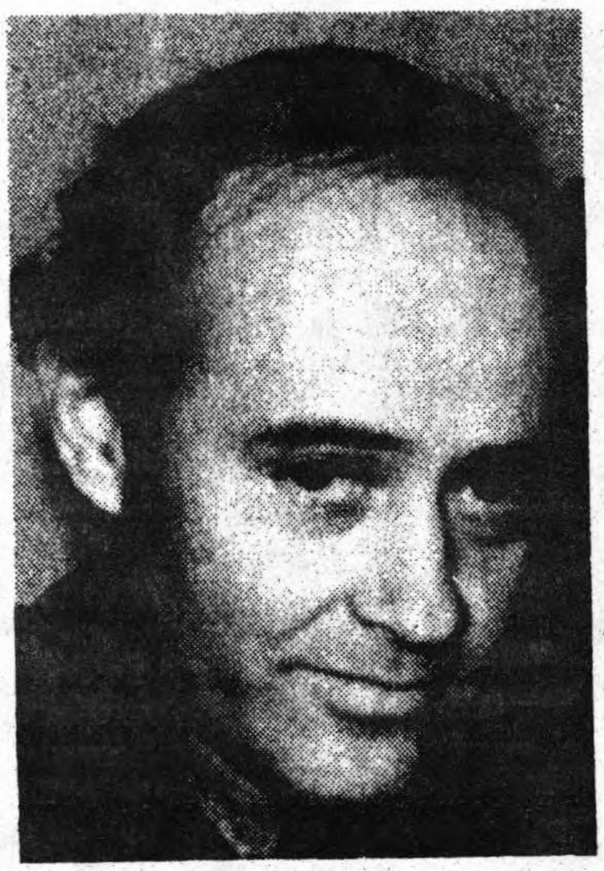
In the case of bus transportation these agencies are being used to accommodate highly controversial activities which are the subject of intensely political control. This control is inaccessible to meaningful debate by elected representatives and the public.

The Welgemoed Commission went so far as to suggest that bus transportation be declared a "strategic" industry. The implications for open and free coverage of the industry by the media are obvious.

Almost ironically the Commission revealed the value it places upon the autonomy of the proposed agencies by first recommending that the NTC retain the responsibility of high level formulation of broad policy and then proceeding to recommend what large sections of that policy should be.

In recommending the banning of microbus taxis the commission pre-empted the discretion of the proposed Regional Road Transportation Boards.

The appointment of the commission was premature. How can anyone solve an issue which centres upon the sentiment of blacks where there is no proper channel for that sentiment? This leads automatically to the whole question of a new constitutional dispensation.



Conrad Berge . . . "There is a reluctance to face up to the demands of a democracy."

What can be done?

Bus transportation cannot be separated from the creation of appropriate democratic administration. The bus transportation issue is a classic example of the type of problem a new constitution is trying to solve. It inevitably contains the clues to a solution.

- First, the wrong intention behind delegating control of buses to autonomous agencies must be acknowledged and the work handed over to government departments, where it can be frankly identified with the Government and debated openly as such.
- Second, this work must be distributed to all three tiers of government.

While the first and third tiers already have departments of transport, the introduction of such departments in provincial administrations would accommodate much of the work of the proposed Regional Transport Co-operation Boards and offset the traditional bias of provincial administrations towards extravagant highways and car commuting generally.

In the urgency to find a new constitutional dispensation not enough thought has been given to preserving and adjusting the existing three-tier system.

- Third, the multi-chamber interim system of government must include blacks and be extended to all three tiers.

- *Mr Conrad Berge is honorary secretary to the Johannesburg-based Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag).*

Fight for Sandton township continues

STAR 8/7/1

Municipal Reporter

The Labour Party's Transvaal leader, Mr Jac Rabie, plans to continue fighting to establish a coloured township in Sandton.

"The time has come to found another coloured township where thousands of 'homeless' people can live near their places of work, and without fear of prosecution," Mr Rabie said yesterday.

He was reacting to the decision of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to set aside representations by the Sandton Town Council which he (Mr Rabie) had supported in a memorandum to the Minister.

"The plight of coloured people without accommodation is an untenable situation."

In his memorandum, he said that apart from the coloured families living in Alexandra who faced possible eviction when the township was expanded to accommodate black families, there were thousands of homeless coloured people filling vital posts in industry and commerce in the PWV area."

He said there were about 1 000 coloured people working in the Kempton Park area who lived in backyards.

Mr Rabie said the coloured people living in Alexandra had no desire to be resettled.

CONT.

Durban Transport Management Board, confirmed last night that Putco had made a bid to buy 50 of the city council's most profitable routes in Umlazi, Glebelands and Ntuzuma.

The company claimed this complied with the instruction of the Minister of Transport Affairs to bus operators to rationalise services.

But these 'plum' routes make a profit of R60 000 a month and subsidise less profitable routes, according to Mr Cuthbert. If they were sold the viability of the whole municipal operation would be endangered.

Councillors had been kept fully informed with monthly reports to the Transportation Committee of the losses on black and white services, Mr Cuthbert said.

The council had budgeted for a R2 000 000 deficit because a fares increase had not been approved when the estimates were drawn up.

But it had been expected that increase would offset the loss. When fares did go up on December 1, the black service was hit by boycotts which lasted until May and June.

There had been other factors, including a 10 percent drop in passengers.

'Whether you run a bus with 100 passengers or 90, overheads remain the same,' he said.

Dr G Prinsloo, executive director of the South African Bus Owners' Association, said a recent survey had revealed a national drop in black commuters.

In some areas this had been as high as 35 percent.

Illegal taxis were a serious concern, the recession had affected black commuters and in some areas, where people's incomes had improved, they were switching from buses to cars.

46.

Ecab defers demolitions at Redhouse

EP Herald 13/7

By MANDLA TYALA

THE demolition of squatter shacks near Redhouse has been deferred indefinitely while officials evaluate the situation, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

The surprise announcement came on the deadline of 14-day notices which were served on about 32 squatter families on June 29, ordering them to pull down their shacks or have them demolished by Ecab officials.

Mr Koch said yesterday that the decision was taken by a committee consisting of both Ecab and Port Elizabeth Community Council officials.

done a situation where people who are in Port Elizabeth without the necessary authority stream in and erect structures in an area where there are no sewerage and refuse removal facilities and no water supply. This is becoming a health hazard and these people are only serving to aggravate an already existing problem."

He said families who were in authorised squatting areas were "irritated" by people who streamed into the city illegally and jumped the queue of people waiting for formal housing.

However, he reaffirmed Ecab's policy on the erection of "unauthorised" structures.

"We certainly cannot con-

"Our obligation lies with people who for a long period have put up with a lot of suffering waiting for proper housing. We have several housing projects underway at Motherwell, Kwamagxaki and Kwadwesi."

Mr Koch said officials were investigating individual cases in the Redhouse squatter area. Alternative accommodation would be sought for people who did qualify, in places where services could be provided.

He said Ecab had established that most of the "unauthorised" dwellers in the area were contract workers who had brought their families into the city "without the necessary authority".

"These people will just have to take their families back. We have only taken the decision to defer the demolitions in order to see to what degree these people are prepared to co-operate."

Meanwhile squatter families, some of whom have received demolition notices, saw little to rejoice about in the announcement last night.

A domestic worker who stayed home yesterday awaiting the Ecab demolition squad said: "To me this sounds like peace for only two or three more days. The point is we built shacks here because we have nowhere to go."

WILLOWDENE GOING WHITE

EP Herald 13/7

So Willowdene will be moved, the last "coloured spot" in white Port Elizabeth, and the last remnant of the predominantly coloured community of Fairview will disappear into the coloured group area north of Kempston Road.

When it does happen it will complete a process started in the 1950s and which led to seven predominantly coloured residential areas either being demolished or taken over as white housing.

According to a survey of the coloured community published in 1978, Schauder is the only coloured housing scheme built between 1920 and 1950 that survived the group areas removals of the '50s and '60s.

In 1951 only 10 per cent of the coloured population lived in the northern areas; by 1977, 86,7 per cent lived in the coloured group area.

Seven residential areas which are now part of the white group area were primarily inhabited by coloured people — Fairview, Salisbury Park, South End, two areas in North End, Dowerville and a part of Sidwell.

These and Stuart Township, Hoy Township, Lea Place, Valley Road, Dowerville and Gipsonville have all either disappeared or are inhabited by whites.

And now Willowdene, built in 1955 to house coloured people removed from Walmer Township, will cease to exist. The Department of Community Development insists.

The people are expected to move to Bethelsdorp Extension 21 where houses will sell for R18 640 and R20 360. Whether they will be able to afford living there is unknown.

Most people don't even know where Willowdene is, jutting out on to the lip of the Baakens Valley on the extreme north of Fairview.

For half of its existence the township's inhabitants have been scheduled for removal because in 1969 the area was declared a white group area.

In 1979 the Port Elizabeth City Council, at the insistence of the Department of Community Development, agreed not to re-let houses when they became vacant but to demolish them.

But whatever all the other arguments might be, it seems so supremely stupid to move a community out of houses, albeit not very good ones, when there is such a dire shortage of accommodation.

CONT

CONT

It was for this reason that the City Council last year agreed to halt the demolition of vacant houses when they were warned that no funds for new housing projects would be available for at least three years.

Later it was poised to authorise the rewiring of the houses at a cost of R151 134 because the wiring was considered dangerous by the City Electrical Engineer. Knowing that the Department of Community Development was unlikely to lend the funds for the project the council was ready to use its own funds for this.

But the department stopped even this, saying that it would "consolidate a situation which, in terms of the Group Areas Act, is not permissible".

Why now the renewed urgency to get the people out of it, in the face of a shortage of 8 000 houses for coloured people? Is it possible that renewed pressure last year for the "new" Fairview, "Overbaakens", to be opened up for white housing, is finally forcing the issue?

PORT Elizabeth City Council has always had its share of quiet councillors. People like Mr C P Snyman seldom speak, others like Mr J F Nel took years before they found their debating feet.

It seems that Dr Hirbie van der Merwe is having the same problem. Apart from his maiden speech at the first City Council meeting after his election in Ward 12 in September last year he has not spoken.

What is remarkable is that he is not a man without views as was very clear when he chaired the Central Executive of Ratepayers' Associations.

THIS WEEK:

THE Wards 5 and 6 Ratepayers' Association meets tomorrow at 7.30pm at the North End library.

THE PEOPLE CANNOT PAY...

47.

COMMUNITY Councillors and township leaders are worried that the people cannot afford the 5c increase proposed by the Municipal Transport Department.

The Pietermaritzburg City Council has agreed to a recommendation that municipal bus fares should go up by 5c in October and another 5c in April 1984 if the department discusses the matter with township leaders.

However, members of the Transport Liaison Committee and Community Councils who spoke to Echo yesterday said "the people cannot pay these fares."

They said they had not been consulted about the proposed increase. They would not support it because "there is much unemployment and wages are low".

This would be the second time this year that bus fares are going up. In January fares were increased by 2c.

A spokesman for the City's Transport Department told Echo his department has been given the green light to apply to the Road Transportation Board for the increase.

The Transport Department has not yet discussed the increase with the Transport Liaison Committee. The spokesman said they would do so before going to the board.

"The department needs an extra 5c per passenger to avoid losing more than R2 million during the coming year," the spokesman said.

"If the board approves the increase, the transport department will

CONT...

Black leaders condemn increase in fares

'Rail tariff rises will hit poor most'

STAR 15/7/

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Black community leaders and labour organisations have condemned the rail fare increases announced last night, charging that they discriminate against the most poorly paid section of the work force.

The rises announced by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, are applicable from August 1 and feature the following:

- An average rail fare rise of 6,5 percent.
- An increase of 10 percent on weekly third class tickets and 5 percent on monthly third class rates.
- A flat 5 percent increase on both monthly and weekly first class tariffs.
- No increase on single-ride tickets, in order to encourage travel in off-peak periods.
- An average 4 percent increase on air fares.

In increasing weekly third class rates more sharply than monthly rates the authorities hope to encourage people to buy on a monthly basis to relieve pressure at ticket offices.

The general secretary of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), Mr Piroshaw Camay, said he was disturbed that the poorest section of the community was paying above the average increase.

He said that wage increases had just kept up with the change in the consumer price index and that any increase would be an added burden to workers.

A spokesperson for the Federation of South African Women, Miss Amanda Kwadi, said any increase was to be condemned as long as people earned wages below subsistence level.

She added that the bulk of the organisation's members were working women whose average earnings were R45 a week. They had already been subjected to maize, rent and milk price rises — and faced an increase in Putco bus rates as well as the rail fare rise.

The publicity secretary for Azapo, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, echoed the view that it was the oppressed and exploited who were being forced to bear the brunt of the economic ills of apartheid.

Mrs Sally Motlana, national president of the Black Housewives League, pointed out people were already battling just to feed themselves and pay rent. "I don't know if the people who determine the fare increases take into consideration the fact that most of their passengers live below the breadline."

...CONT

then plead with the Government to subsidise the increase.

"This would mean that the department would only have to put fares up by 2c or 3c," he said.

Mayor of Sobantu, Mr David Mngadi, told Echo yesterday that "the Transport Department has discussed this with the City Council and they have decided to go ahead.

"By the time they get round to telling us it will be a formality and it will be too late," he said.

"The test will come when they consult us and we tell them our people cannot afford the increase. We call on the Government to look into low wages people are paid before they put up the bus fares," he said.

Mr Qokololo Hlophe, who is chairman of Unit 13 liaison committee and a member of the Transport Liaison Committee, said he had not been told about the increase.

"The Government and the Municipality won't listen to what the people want.

"The buses are inefficiently run. That is why we have increases. Stop the monopoly of the Council and the bus fares won't go up all the time," he said.

Mr Les van Wyk, chairman of the Coloured Local Affairs Committee (CLAC) told Echo that CLAC had turned down the proposed increased.

"We asked for an investigation into the running of the Transport Department. We feel there should be no need for an increase."

Mr van Wyk said he was disturbed by the increase because people could not pay.

He said the hikes come when unemployment was at a peak.

"They're not bothered by the downswing in the economy when money is tight. This is why there is unrest all over the country."

Mr van Wyk said for years the CLAC had asked for a government subsidy for the black routes.

"Nobody listens. Whether we say yea or nay, these increases go through," he added.

Commuters have greeted the proposed increase with disgust.

Mr Ignatius Ntuli, a commuter from Edendale told Echo "the answer is to give more licences to taximen. They know how much people can pay."

Mr Sakie Msimang of Sobantu, said the hike was proof that buses were inefficient.

Squatters' school used to house families

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 Crossroads families, who fled the shanty town after a faction fight in April, have moved back to find that the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) is housing hundreds of homeless squatters in their school.

The 200 families, followers of community leader Mr Oliver Memani, fled Crossroads after a fight with a rival faction on April 10, which left eight people dead, 26 injured and a number of shacks razed.

Hundreds moved

While the families were absent the WCAB moved hundreds of squatters, who had been living in the open for several months, into the Sizamile School, the seat of Mr Memani's power.

Mr Memani said yesterday that the families were "very angry" that their more than 200 children could not return to classes.

"The school does not belong to the board," he said. "It was built by us, with the help of the Urban Foundation. It is the board's responsibility to find proper housing for the people.

"We demand that the WCAB clear the school as soon as possible."

'Not used'

Dr Gert du Preez, the chief liaison officer for the WCAB, said the people had been moved there because the school had not been in use for some time.

"I am not prepared to discuss or comment on any statement by Mr Memani until I have seen it and the board has had time to consider it," he said.

The people who were moved to Sizamile were known as the "bed" squatters because they lived on their beds in the open for several months.

The people, all former lodgers at Crossroads, became homeless when their landlords were moved to New Crossroads last year.

They were moved to the Sizamile School in May.

THIRTEEN ARRESTED IN SWOOP ON CAMP

POLICE yesterday morning arrested 13 homeless people after raiding their open camp in the veld near Kliptown.

Soon after receiving news of the arrests, Reverent Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, went to inspect the area where the people had been living.

He also went to the Kliptown Police Station, where he obtained the names of the people arrested, who by then had been transferred to John Vorster Square.

A police spokesman last night confirmed the arrests, but said charges against the people had not yet been formulated.

He did, however, say they would definitely appear before the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development today.

Arrangements for their defence was being made by Rev Begbie last night.

A few people who had not been seized in the police swoop returned to their camp to collect the few belongings, blankets and valuables left scattered around the area.

One woman said she was afraid to return permanently to area lest the police come back.

Witnesses to the earlier police clearing of the camp heard on person screaming: "Let us go! Let us go! We have not wronged anybody. Our only sin is that we have become outcasts of the community and nobody cares to help us.

"Give us homes then we will not have to sleep in a veld."

A mine dump, which has become the hideout of several homeless women near Crown Mines, was also raided yesterday but the women ran away before they could be detained.

They claimed it was the third raid of its kind in almost a week.

At the weekend police raided the area and arrested at least six people under the Squatters Act for being in the area illegally.

A police spokesman said yesterday the women were in the area illegally and were brewing a concoction known as "barberton".

Some of the women from the mine dump claimed they had grown up in Soweto, while one said she had been born in Kimberley.

The following people, arrested yesterday, are due to appear in the commissioner's court this morning::

Esther Letswalo, Ishmael Moletsane, Mmasi Khefu, Juda Zondi, Betty Koba, Isaac Mkhwanazi, Agnes Modise, William Kumalo, Wilhemina Mokone, Sophie Cefu, Soris Siwane, Bishop Mashindi Aletta Makgalemele and Lilian Siwela.

49.

Bophelong may be moved . . .

SOWETAN 11/7

THE FUTURE of a small township in the Vaal, Bophelong, hangs by a thread. The fate of its over 4 000 families is in the balance as they might be moved to the neighbouring Sebokeng township any minute.

The little township, the smallest after Dennisville, also a Vaal township, has been on the Government's "black list" for some time, the Vaal Triangle Community Council chairman, Mr Esau Mahlatsi said.

Although talk of removals has toned down, many projects that were earmarked for future development have remained on the drawing-board because of the pervasive uncertainty and the township's future.

No new houses have been built since the township came into existence in the '50s and according to Mr Mahlatsi no new houses will be built in the near future. The housing backlog is not abnormal but Mr Mahlatsi said he expected it to soar following the historic Rikhoto ruling by the Supreme Court.

Although faced with such a tough situation, Mr Mahlatsi said the council has decided to go on with some projects irrespective of the decision by the Government. Playparks and a community hall and other projects have already been completed, Mr Mahlatsi said.

Another major headache for the "mayor" is plans by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) to build a highway which will cut through the township.

About 140 houses will be affected, Mr Mahlatsi said. However, the council was negotiating with the TPA to persuade them to divert their highway or else exchange the affected area with an equivalent piece of land adjacent to the township. Mr Mahlatsi does not know how the TPA will acquire land because land surrounding Bophelong is owned by private companies and only 3km separates the township from the Vanderbijlpark and a white residential area.

Bophelong is also known for its notorious crime rate. Muggings, robberies and rape are rife in the area and not much has been done by the residents to fight, the "mayor" said. There is no vigilant group in the area or police reservists to patrol the streets at night. And for this reason, Mr Mahlatsi said, a seminar on crime would be held in the township to try and educate the people. The seminar is for all townships in the Vaal, he said.

NEW HOUSING PROJECT FOR VERULAM WILL EASE BACKLOG

Graphic 8 July 1983

VERULAM's third housing project—aimed at reducing the 2 000 unit backlog is expected to get under way in the near future.

The project, to build a 210 unit Oaklands township in Verulam, is expected to cost in the region of R4 million.

The new township, to the west of the central business district, will consist of 92 economic and 118 sub-economic houses. About half of them wil will be sold to owner occupiers and the rest will be available for rental.

The project will be based on the socio-economic research findings from a survey undertaken by the University of Durban-Westville.

According to a case study conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, "it is intended to design six types of dwelling, both single and double storey, thereby avoiding the monotonous duplication of units and creating a varied street scene. Minor design variations will also create unit individuality."

The CSIR case study added that "the most important design feature is the provision being made for future expansion with every unit being able to add one, two or even three rooms with ease."

They pointed out that "the idea of designing units capable of easy extension at a later date is to be commended for this takes into account the process of incremental improvement which has been shown to exist in all communities."

Verulam has at present a housing backlog of over 2 050 economic and sub-economic units, and in an effort to reduce this representations were made to the Department of Community Development for assistance. As a result, an 11,8 hectare site, Oaklands, was set aside for the housing project.

The scheme is expected to cost an average of about R20 000 a unit.

Tenders for the construction of roads, stormwater drains, earthworks and sewerage reticulation were called for last year.

The CSIR case study regarded the provision of three recreation areas within the new township as a "positive feature" but added that their success would depend on whether the initial input and subsequent maintenance were adequate.

"Group parking spaces in the area designed for two and three bedroomed units may well encourage vandalism. The provision of lock-up garages might have been a better idea although it is still too early to draw conclusions in this respect" the study said.

Government Policy And Parliamentary Politics

PUBLIC SERVICE INCREASE?

Anger as MPs vote for more pay

6 July 1983

Weekend Argus Reporter

THERE has been surprise and anger in the Public Service at the R600-a-month pay rise which MPs have given themselves. And the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is expected to face demands for corresponding rises in the service.

But the president of the Public Servants' Association, Dr Colin Cameron, said today that he had no basic objection to the rise for MPs because he assumed it heralded a rise for public servants.

Some members of his association, however, expressed their surprise at the rise today, pointing out that in even better economic conditions last year the Cabinet itself decided to forfeit part of its 1982 increase to set an example to the country.

Inflation fight

Public servants, whose salary increases were linked until this week with those granted to MPs, have been told by Mr Horwood and other Ministers not to expect any rise this year because of the recession and the Government's attempts to fight inflation.

To give effect to the 23 percent rise, which will bring the salaries of MPs to about R38 000 a year, the link between parliamentary and Public Service salaries was abruptly scrapped by the politicians.

"Frankly, I'm astounded and disturbed," said Mr M Domingo, chairman of the 26 000-member Public Servants' League, which has its headquarters in Cape Town.

"The Government has appealed to the private sector not to give salary increases this year and it has told public servants they cannot get rises until the economy improves.

"Really alarming"

"Yet it gives MPs a salary boost way above even the rate of inflation. This really is alarming.

"Are we to assume that the economy has taken a dramatic turn for the better and that public servants will get a rise after all? Naturally, we shall be taking this up."

Mr Domingo said the scale of the increase was "astounding" in the light of the fact that many public servants of colour were still earning as little as R180 a month.

"How do they square a R600-a-month increase with the fact that this alone is more than three times the total monthly income of many public servants?"

Dr Cameron said today: "Since their increase has been quite substantial, the possibility of correspondingly substantial adjustments for public servants seems to be good," he said.

It's softly, softly for the FAK ...

KDH 13/7

AFRIKANER unity, however tenuous it may be, will be the issue under the spotlight at the 34th general meeting of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), which is to be held in Pretoria today and tomorrow.

But following the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs' fall into disgrace with the Government — and the subsequent split in the Afrikaner Broederbond last week — the FAK is expected to approach the issue with much circumspection.

The chairman of the FAK, Professor Gawie Cillié, is expected to deliver a decidedly unpolitical speech today in the Aula of the University of Pretoria on the Africaner's liturgical heritage.

Even Thursday's keynote speech by the pro-Vorster former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, on "Afrikaner Culture as a Binding Factor" is expected to be low-key.

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

The meeting was officially opened last night by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr W A Cruywagen, who spoke on the same theme.

With three less conservative members of the executive ending their term in office this year the main issue seems to be whether the Rightwing will gain ascendancy in the organisation.

The three "verligtes" who will retire from the FAK's executive are Dr Jannie Pieterse, general secretary of the National Party, who is at present in the United States to study party political organisation, Mr R S De la Bat, of the Cape Wine Farmers' Association and Mr Hendrik Sloet of Saambou-Nasionaal.

However, according to the constitution of the FAK, all three may be re-elected ... but it seems unlikely.

Dr Pieterse is not expected back in South Africa until the end of the month.

Observers believe that the election on Thursday of the new executive will be the most interesting and important part of the meeting. Verkramptes are expected to make an all-out effort to put their supporters in office.

Last year Prof Tjaart van der Walt, the "liberal" principal of the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education was beaten by Dominee Mossie van den Berg, a member of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk and council member of Sabra.

Prof Van der Walt presently serves on the education committee of the FAK.

The present chairman, Prof Cillié, had only one opponent last year, Prof Marius Swart, the present deputy-chairman and arch-conservative of the University of Port Elizabeth.

The former Broederbond chief and head of Sabra, Prof Carel Boshoff, also serves on the FAK executive as a co-opted member.

The FAK has a number of affiliated organisations which includes the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB), the Federation of Rapportryers Corps, Jong Dames Dinamiek, an organisation concerned with the intellectual development of young Afrikaans women and the Afrikaans Student Press Union.

The organisation also publishes a bi-monthly magazine "Handhaaf" which receives an annual subsidy of R4 500 from the Department of National Education.

Six quit Sabra over report

RDM 12/7/

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

AT LEAST six people have resigned from the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) since the organisation brought out its report last week rejecting the Government's new constitutional proposals.

Acceptance of the report by Sabra's executive committee led to the resignation of Sabra's chairman, Professor Carel Boshoff, as head of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

It also led to the Government stopping its R70 000 annual grant to Sabra.

Two members known to have resigned from Sabra are Professor Christo Viljoen, dean of the faculty of engineering at Stellenbosch University, and Johannesburg city councillor and Rand Afrikaans University lecturer Mr Johan Fick.

The Free State chairman of Sabra, Professor Johan Strauss, resigned last week but said it was because of pressure of work. He said he would remain a life member of the organisation.

Both Prof Viljoen, a leading "verligte" Nationalist, and Mr Fick said they resigned because of Sabra's obvious political bias.

Prof Viljoen said he could no longer associate himself with the direction followed by the organisation.

He said he found Sabra's study document, rejecting the constitutional proposals, unacceptable and regarded the organisation's idea of a coloured homeland "nonsensical".

Mr Fick said he also disagreed with the position taken by Sabra and he had supported discussions in the Johannesburg City Coucil about four months ago opposing the granting of municipal funds to Sabra.

Sabra's secretary, Mr D B R Grabe, said yesterday that four members had resigned since last week. He said he was not aware of the resignation of Prof Viljoen and Mr Fick because he had not received their letters of resignation.

Mr Grabe declined to give the names of the four people he knew to have resigned, saying membership of the organisation was a "private matter".

"You should rather ask how many people have joined Sabra since the report came out," he said.

"People did not realise they could become members and since last week the telephone hasn't stopped ringing.

15

52.

Broederbond split is now a reality

STAR 8/7

There are fascinating implications in the change this week of the chieftainship of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Trying to discover what happens in this super-secret so-called "cultural" organisation has always been like following the plot of a spy thriller.

For South Africans, the sinister menace and secret mysteriousness of the AB made James Bond look like its little brother, and the tentacles of Octopussy (from his latest film) certainly could never hope to penetrate the depths of social and political life of the nation like the AB has done.

One needs some history to see this week's shuffling in perspective.

There are four personalities involved who have all occupied the chieftainship — Professor Carel Boshoff, newly-axed, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who masterminded the axing, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who was ousted from the job by Dr Viljoen some time back, and Professor J P de Lange, the new incumbent.

Once every two years the AB holds a "bonderaad," a gathering of the clan to discuss policy, strategy, and the election of office-bearers.

There are those who say this meeting also decides the future policy of government in South Africa, instructing the Cabinet what path to follow. This is stretching things a bit, but there is no doubt it has a profound influence on government thinking.

At the last Bondsraad, the AB broke its traditional secrecy to issue a statement confirming that Professor Boshoff had once again been elected chairman.

This was a start of the loosening of the secrecy surrounding the AB, a secrecy journalists have always seemed to get through.

That Bondsraad, held in October last year, was to be the great battleground between Mr P W Botha's ideas and those of Dr Treurnicht.

Both men were invited to address it, but only Mr Botha took up the offer. Dr Treurnicht said this week he thought it was unseemly to get two people who had clashed so violently in public to appear on the same platform.

The Star's Political Correspondent Peter Sullivan examines the background of this week's drama surrounding the Broederbond and the Sabra organisations

This was neither the style nor the function of the AB, he said, and he still believed his decision had been right not to address the meeting.

Asked whether he did not feel Mr Botha had managed to swing the AB behind him, Dr Treurnicht said the AB had only decided not to take a positive decision on the constitutional proposals.

At the time Dr Treurnicht warned that should it decide to take sides on the constitutional issue, it would be split from top to bottom.

That split is now happening, for Professor Boshoff's decision to endorse the condemnation by the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) of the Government's proposed constitution is seen as little short of treason, given his undertaking to the AB that Sabra, of which he is chairman, would not delve in constitutional matters.

Professor Boshoff was given the choice this week of resigning from Sabra or resigning from the AB. He chose the latter.

The AB's function was to maintain Afrikaner unity, he said, while at Sabra he would be able to follow his principles in a scientific atmosphere.

Now, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education and onetime Broederbond chief and Rector of RAU, has withdrawn the Government's R70 000 subsidy to Sabra.

Some time ago, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, stopped the appalling subsidising of Sabra by black Administration Boards, following an expose in the Press.

Dr Koornhof said in Pretoria this week: "It was because, if I remember correctly, Sabra's research and work had more to do with whites than with blacks, so we stopped the subsidies from Administration Boards."

Denying that Sabra has political overtones is absurd. I attended one of their "youth camps," which was simply an indoctrination into the ideas of separate development.

And the sheer cheek of using money from black rentals to subsidise an organisation that preached apartheid is what horrified those who objected at the time to the Administration's Board's subsidy.

Had Sabra supported the National Party's view, no doubt taxpayers from all political parties would have had to continue subsidising it.

Labelling Sabra a National Party "think tank" may have been true some years ago, but the organisation had for some time been on the right fringe of the party. When Dr Treurnicht hived off, Sabra was already alienated from the regime of Mr P W Botha.

CRUCIAL HEARING BEGINS

RDMail 11/7

ONE of the most important Parliamentary Select Committees in South Africa's recent history begins hearings in Cape Town tomorrow on the Government's proposed new constitution.

The committee, representing all four parties in Parliament, is chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

After its report to Parliament in the short session, which opens on August 8, the committee stage and third reading of the Bill will be debated.

Committee officials say a large number of submissions have already been received, and that there have been requests to give oral evidence.

The select committee may recommend amendments to the Bill, but may not suggest changes to the principles established by the second reading.

The draft Bill has been strongly condemned by the Official Opposition and the Conservative Party.

In the final days of the Parliamentary session, which ended on June 30, PFP MPs tried to have a series of motions introduced which could have led to a widening of the debate on the Bill in the select committee.

The series was also an attempt by the PFP to show, in their opinion, shortcomings of the Bill and to suggest improvements.

But the motions were never introduced because the daily order paper was arranged in such a way that the

CONT...

1. CONT

PFP's notices of motions were relegated to the end, and the business of the days on which the notices appeared was never completed.

The Opposition's motions would have called for the select committee to be instructed by Parliament to consider various changes to the Bill. These were for:

- A Bill of Rights.
- The provision for the participation of blacks in Parliament.
- A separation of the offices of head of State and head of Government and a requirement that the Cabinet and the President resign if a motion of no confidence in the Government was carried, or if many Bills were rejected.
- The principle of proportional representation to be made applicable to the electoral college that chooses the President, and for representation on joint committees and the President's Council and with regard to MPs.
- A Constitutional Court with the final authority to interpret and enforce the Constitution and to pronounce on the validity of the President's decisions.
- Parliament itself and not the President's Council to be able to resolve disagreements between the three chambers.
- The provision for joint sittings of the three chambers of Parliament to decide on matters of common concern.

A PFP source said yesterday the party would not let the seven points rest and was considering "all available avenues" to have them drawn into the constitutional reform debate.

53.

AWB 4 charged with terrorism

RDM 12/11/

MR EUGENE TERRE'BLANCHE, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, and three members of the organisation — including a prominent Springs town councillor — have been charged with terrorism following a surprise preparatory examination in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

Exhibits handed into court included several AK47 automatic rifles, thousands of rounds of ammunition, a handgrenade, a booster charge for anti-personnel mines, teargas canisters, a 20mm missile — which can be fired from a rocket launcher — and an anti-riot smoke grenade as well as several camouflage outfits.

Events took a sensational turn from the start of the hearing before Pretoria magistrate, Mr B J D van Schalkwyk, when State prosecutor, Mr Paul Fick, said the original charge of illegal possession of arms was being withdrawn and replaced — on the instructions of the Attorney-General's office — by a preparatory examination into alleged terrorism.

More drama followed when Mr Fick told the court that a Dutch family, at whose garage in Kameeldrift the cache was allegedly kept, had apparently skipped the country for Holland.

Mrs C M Moes and her daughter, Cor, had been warned to appear in court yesterday as State witnesses. A warrant for their arrest was consequently issued by Mr Van Schalkwyk.

Defence counsel, Mr Paul Barnard, reserved cross-examination of all State witnesses and said the accused would exercise their right of silence during the examination.

Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, Jacob Daniel Viljoen, the AWB's secretary, Mr Jan Jurgens Groenewald, and Springs town councillor, Mr Dawid Frederick Botes all pleaded not guilty to the charges of terrorism onfences allegedly committed at the beginning of last year at Kameeldrift, the farm Shanandoah at Cullinan, Middlebult at Delmas and at Ventersdorp.

CONT.

Boshoff beats Nat to FAK post

RD Mail 15/7/

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE National Party was dealt a severe blow yesterday when the general secretary of the party in the Transvaal, Dr Jannie Pieterse, was rejected as a member of the executive council of the Afrikaner cultural organisation, Die Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenginge (FAK).

Dr Pieterse was rejected in favour of Professor Carel Boshoff, head of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) and former chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Prof Boshoff resigned as chairman of the Broederbond this month following Sabra's rejection of the Government's constitutional proposals.

His election to the council of the FAK follows what is seen in some Afrikaner circles as a veiled warning by the main speaker at the organisation's annual meeting, former Bantu Affairs Minister Mr M C Botha, to the Government not to turn its back on Afrikaner culture.

Dr Pieterse, NP supporter Mr R S de la Bat and Mr Hendrik Sloet, of Saambou-Nasionaal and president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, were all re-nominated to the executive council, but only Mr Sloet was re-elected.

The third member elected was Bloemfontein theologian Professor Kobus Lombard, chairman of the FAK's Free State cultural council.

Neither Dr Pieterse nor Mr De la Bat attended the three-day conference because they are both overseas.

Dr Pieterse is in the United States, where he is studying political party organisation.

Mr Botha told FAK's annual meeting that politics, as an important branch of Afrikaner culture and the stronger binding force, was being strengthened through cultural awareness and fertilisation of the Afrikaner-idea.

"Therefore the political parties can't turn their backs on culture. They can't fight it or humiliate culture because then they will lay their hands on the fertiliser of the people," he said.

Bill will cause problems for Buthelezi, says MP

Rand Daily Mail 8 July 1983

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi will find it more difficult to talk his people into peaceful change if the new Constitution Bill, which excludes blacks, is implemented.

This message was brought to Empangeni by Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, this week.

At a public meeting organised by the local branch of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Gastrow said he was surprised by the lack of public response to the new constitutional bill which, he felt, needed to be taken back to the drawing-board to avoid an 'explosive situation'.

'We are dealing with a new constitution, the most basic and important cornerstone of a community.'

He drew a parallel between government and a rugby match, emphasising the importance of an independent and unbiased referee.

'If the ref favours one team and is determined that it will win, the game is ruined. The new constitution changes from a neutral one to one that favours one party and one race group, namely the whites,' he said.

The most serious flaw in the new bill, Mr Gastrow said, was its total exclusion of blacks.

'Not one mention is made of blacks, not even a hint of opening a door. The Government tells us that we are moving away from white domination with the new constitution, but with a 4:2:1 ratio in favour of the whites, it is in fact entrenching domination.'

Mr Gastrow said the PFP did not want the status quo, 'just negotiations with more people, to make it possible for black paritic pation' to improve the proposals.

... Cont

They also pleaded not guilty to alternative charges of illegally possessing a large cache of arms and ammunition.

Viljoen is serving 15 years for a previous conviction.

Evidence before the court was that a Mr Daniel Erasmus went to Mr Kees Moes' garage in Kameeldrift, where he received two containers. Mr Moes told him he had to keep the containers at his farm Shanandoah at Cullinan.

The next day Mr Moes arrived at the farm and told Mr Erasmus to hide the containers in a bush.

Two weeks later Mr Botes and Mr Groenewald removed the steel boxes and a small ammunition box with it.

Mr Anthonie du Plessis, of the farm Middlebult near Delmas, testified that he was a member of the AWB and a member of its Hoofraad until last year. He said at the beginning of last year he had received a phone call from Mr Botes to go to the AWB headquarters in Pretoria.

At the offices he was told to follow Mr Botes and Mr Groenewald to Pretoria North. There he waited while the two, together with Mr Moes' son, Herman, travelled further on.

When they returned they loaded two containers into his car and Mr Botes instructed him to hide them on his farm.

Mr Du Plessis testified that "on April 22 last year members of the AWB stayed overnight at my house after a meeting.

"The following morning, Botes and Terre'blanche had a terrible argument. I gathered it was about the containers and I heard Terre'blance saying the boxes should not be kept there."

They then removed the containers and Botes put them in Terre'blanche's car, he testified.

Major Frederick Nel, of the Northern Transvaal Security Police, told the court he had arrested Viljoen in Pretoria in December last year after he had received certain information.

He took him to the farm Witrandjiesfontein, near Ventersdorp, where Terre'blanche's brother lives. There they found the containers with the exhibits before the court, Maj Nel said.

The case was postponed to August 5, awaiting a decision from the Attorney- General whether to prosecute under the charges as put by the State.

Mr Terre'blanche, Mr Groenewald and Mr Botes were released on bail of R1 000 each.

Viljoen remains in custody.

Unisa hits out at the proposed constitution

Citizen 15/7/71

By FANIE HATTINGH

ANOTHER august body — the constitutional and international law department of the University of South Africa — has condemned the Government's proposed constitutional reformes, saying the envisaged "constitution" would have "emotional rather than juridicial value".

The deparment's "comment" on the Governments's Draft Constitution is contained in a 123-page booklet.

In an introduction the head of the department, Prof H Booysen, says the booklet was compiled for submission to the Select committee on the new constitution and as guide for the ordinary voter.

Prof Booysen says the booklet contains comment on which everyone in his department had reached consensus, but this does not mean that it represents the views of the University of South Africa (Unisa) as an academic institution.

He adds that his departments's criticism of the Government's constitutional proposals were compiled in record time to ensure that it reached the Select Committee within the prescribed period, as it "appears that everything concerning the Draft Constitution is reasonably urgent".

Unisa's constitutional and internaional law department appear to have agreed with the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra). A furore was created in Afrikaner ranks recently when a secret report by Sabra, advocating coloured and Indian homeland-type areas slating the direction chosen by the Government, was leaked to the Press.

The Unisa booklet, entitled "A commentary on the Draft Constitution", says the Government's new constitution "can't really be described as a constitution.

"The 1983 draft," it says, "has a more limited purpose than a constitution normally has. It merely tries to establish structures for co-operation between Whites, Coloureds and Indians. To call it a 'constitution', would be of emotional rather than juridical value".

It says the Bill can best be described as creating a



PROF H BOOYSEN ... consensus over flaws in the proposed new constitution.

race federation with out the usual "territorial basis" for the different federal components.

"There is no unequivocal differentiation between 'own' and 'common' matters for the various population groups" and though it may be possible "in theory" to establish a race federation without a terrirorial basis, it is "doubtful whether such a system could function smoothly and without unnecessary conflict in practice".

In terms of the draft, the booklet continues, there will be four different legislative systems in the country: one for Whites, one for Coloureds, one for Indians and one for the three population groups collectively.

"Since all four systems will have the same area as its field of application, the chances of conflict between the four systems appear to be unavoidable."

It is an important flaw of the draft that there is uncertainty over how it works. Neither politicians nor lawyers understand exactly how it will function, whereas a constitution should leave them in no doubt.

In terms of the present draft, the commentary says, there are three possibilities. One possibility is that the status quo will be preserved, another that a completely integrated dispensation will be brought about, and yet another in which the costitution will function pragmatically, with 'own' affairs becoming 'common' affairs depending on administrative expediency.

"All three these possibilities are in conflict with the ideals and objectives of the constitution in terms of the constitution itself, as well as with regard to pronouncements by the Government and the reports of the President's Council.

"A fourth, and final possibility, that the constitution will function, as ideally it ought to function, seems most remote in the light of the premises and stipulations of the constitution."

The constitution, the commentary continues, does not prescribe an order of priority for legislation. Legislation with regard to 'own' affairs could in practice become unenforceable either because it clashes with legislation pertaining to 'common' affairs or with legislation pertaining to another population group.

"The only person that will have to co-ordinate legislation is the President and if an error should creep in, as it inevitably must, administrative chaos could ensue over the application of legislation."

55.

Bond:

Sunday Times 10/7

CP gains ground

SUPPORT in the Afrikaner Broederbond for the Conservative Party is growing — and could be as high as 70% in the Transvaal and 50% countrywide.

This is the opinion of political observers following the dramatic resignation of the Broederbond chairman, arch-verkrampte Professor Carel Boshoff, this week and his replacement by the verligte Professor J P de Lange, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Professor Willem Kleynhans of the political science department at the University of South Africa, said he estimated CP support among Broederbonders at "about 50% countrywide and as high as 70% in the Transvaal".

And another highly regarded Afrikaner academic, Professor Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch University, said he estimated support for the CP in the Broederbond countrywide as "35% or 40%", adding that "it could be much higher in the Transvaal".

Prof Kleynhans said he saw Prof de Lange's appointment as an "emergency measure which will not stop the rot".

"I believe the Broederbond is split clean down the middle — it is mortally wounded."

And in a thinly veiled warning Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP and a former Broederbond chairman, said the Broederbond should keep out of politics — "otherwise it can only harm itself".

Prof Boshoff resigned after the board of Sabra (S A Bureau for Racial Affairs) — of which he is chairman — approved a report by a Sabra committee which severely criticised the new constitution Bill and made recommendations closely in line with CP policy.

Prof Kleynhans said "the Broederbond will never again be able to speak on behalf of a united Afrikanerdom.

"The executive's announcement this week of Prof Boshoff's resignation is a public admission that the Broederbond is seriously divided on the highly important constitutional issue.

"Appointing a verligte chairman may give the impression that the verligtes have regained control, but the disintegration is at grassroots — and there are more than 12 000 Broederbonders.

"The disintegration of the Broederbond started on February 24 last year when Dr Treurnicht and his followers walked out of the National Party caucus."

Prof Kleynhans added that if the verligtes in the Broederbond had been assured of their overall support "Prof Boshoff would not have been allowed to resign — he would have been axed and he would certainly not have been allowed to remain on the executive".

"But Prof Boshoff's support is apparently so strong that his verligte opponents have had to handle the whole affair with kidgloves.

"Any expulsions, or any suggestion of a witch-hunt against the CP, such as took place with the Herstigte Nasionale Party in 1971, would lead to the total shattering of the Broederbond as we know it.

"It will not surprise me if it splits altogether — with the major support remaining with the CP."

Prof Terreblanche described this week's events as "a traumatic experience for all Afrikaners".

The row had arisen because Sabra has apparently reversed its decision, made last year, "not to become involved any further in debating the new constitution and to devote its attention to peripheral studies such as consolidation," he added.

"There was great deal of criticism of its report on the 1979 constitutional proposals, in which it recommended homelands for coloureds and Indians, and of its endorsement of the 'Oranjewerkers' plan for white heartlands.

"Sabra's acceptance of its committee's critical report on the new constitution Bill was at least consistent — it has taken the same line throughout the 11 years of Prof Boshoff's chairmanship.

"But a clash was unavoidable — we all knew it was coming.

"As for the withdrawal of the R70 000 annual grant to Sabra by the Government, that followed naturally because any apparent support for Sabra would destroy the image the Prime Minister is attempting to create that the NP is a party of reform."

Dr Treurnicht, asked to comment on estimates of CP support among Broederbonders, said: "It is very difficult to say — all the indications are that support for the CP is gaining ground.

"We are not without hope for the future. But a movement such as the Broederbond should restrict its activities to its basic principles which are non-political. This can be very complicated because politics touch so many aspects of life.

"But the Broederbond should keep out of politics — it can only harm itself."

Prof Boshoff could not be reached yesterday for comment on Prof Trreblanche's statement that Sabra had reversed its decision not to become involved in debating the constitution.



Rev Potgieter . . . co-operation now vital.

Kerks have 'a deep longing' for closeness

STAR 8/7/1

Decisions taken at the recent Barkly West synod of the black Ned Geref Kerk have implications for ecumenical relations — both international and internal — of the white Afrikaans reformed churches. Ecumenical isolation of these churches has been on the increase since a world church body last year declared the moral and theological justification of apartheid a heresy. Religion reporter CARINA LE GRANGE reports.

Decisions taken at the synod of the black Dutch Reformed Church — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika (NGKA) — at Barkly West have come in for heavy criticism as well as praise from different groups within the NGK family of churches.

The moderator of the white NGK who attended the synod, the Rev Kobus Potgieter, has said these decisions reflected a "deep longing" for close co-operation between the white and black churches.

He said that in the past this had existed in areas such as theological schools, hospitals, schools and drought aid.

But he felt that continued co-operation had become even more important in view of the state of the world, the South African political situation and the attitudes of other churches in the world.

On the latter point he referred specifically to the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) which last year suspended the NGK at Ottawa because of its support for apartheid. He also mentioned the assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in Vancouver, Canada, later this month.

The NGK resigned from the WCC in the early 60s. It therefore will not be directly affected by any decisions taken in Vancouver.

But a closer alliance between the WCC and WARC (of which Dr Allan Boesak of the coloured NG Sendingkerk is the president) could affect the NGK regarding matters such as access to overseas study opportunities.

Mr Potgieter said: "Greater co-operation between the white and black churches is influenced by differences in language, culture, morals and behaviour patterns."

He referred, for instance, to differences on the question of lobola, but also said finance was a delicate matter which was open to misunderstanding. (The black church annually receives 90 percent of its income from the white church.)

A statement by the Broederkring — a dissident fraternal of the NGK family working for a relevant and united church — however strongly condemned the decisions taken at Barkly West synod as "stage-managed by the white church".

The Broederkring's secretary, the Rev Shun Govender, said: "We also regret the willingness with which the leadership of the NGKA succumbed to the domination of the NGK."

He pointed out that the NGKA defended a heretical theology in its support of the white NGK and in its refusal to declare theological justification of apartheid a sin.

The Broederkring warned: "The NGKA will sooner or later also face the charge of being heretical and opportunistic. Black Christians will show in the years to come that Barkly West was an unfortunate mistake."

Decisions taken at Barkly West served the white NGK's designs and did not reflect the aspirations of black Christians in South Africa, especially since Ottawa, the Broederkring statement said.

'Catchy' hymns would be 'disaster'

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — It would be a disaster for Afrikaans churches to introduce hymns with a beat, said the chairman of the Federale Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging.

Professor Gawie Cillier chose The Afrikaans Church Music Inheritance as his theme for his chairman's address at the FAK congress today.

TENDENCIES

Most of his speech was spent dealing with historical trends — he is connected to the faculty of music at the University of the Orange Free State — but at the end he dealt with modern tendencies.

"It has become the custom in some English churches to sing hymns with catchy words and secular music with a beat.

THREAT

"If our Afrikaans churches follow this example it would in my opinion be a disaster which would threaten to destroy the beautiful progress we have made in our churches as far as music is concerned.

"History has taught us that the lofty and permanent message of the Bible cannot be given its permanence with less important and temporary melodies."

It was Professor Cilliers's birthday today and before he spoke he was given a rowsing hymn of praise by all the delegates.

The FAK congress is being held in the Musaion at the University of Pretoria, next door to the Aula, where the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) congress is being held.

57.

Active bid to end 'heresy of apartheid'

STAR 11/7

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

The Alliance of Black Reformed Churches in South Africa (Abresca) has become the first church grouping to convert into action the decision that the theological justification of apartheid is a heresy.

The coloured Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk — the NG Sendingkerk (NGSK) — was the first church to declare a state of confession incorporating the essence of the controversial decision taken by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) in Ottawa in August last year.

The newly-appointed Abrecsa secretary, the Rev Francois Bill, said representatives of the churches from which Abresca draws its membership met for a special consultation on July 5 and 6 to draw up a confessional statement after Ottawa.

It was decided at Abrecsa's second annual conference in November last year that the it should follow up the Ottawa decision with "something positive".

"The NGSK had already taken the lead with their *status confessionis*. The purpose of our meeting was to bring out a confessional statement which would say where we are now in the light of Ottawa and to have a version of this statement that could be used in church services," he said.

The confession is now in final draft form and will be released for publication at a later stage.

"This is the first step in beginning to implement the Ottawa resolution. It is a way for black reformed churches to profess their faith that is relevant to the situation they find themselves in."

"At our annual conference later this year we will look at other practical ways in which to eradicate apartheid from our lives," he said.

"It was important to establish our base first. We had to make it very clear that our base is scriptural and that we work from there. The Ottawa decision also said apartheid is idolatory — it must be pulled down as an idol," he said. The November conference would be more of a workshop to try to achieve this. Delegates will try to work out guidelines for everyday human experience, Mr Bill said.

Church alliance elects organiser

Religion Reporter

The all-black executive of the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches in South Africa (Abrecsa) last week unanimously appointed a white founder member of the alliance as its first organising secretary.

The Rev J F Bill (49) will be responsible for the administration and organisation of Abrecsa at grassroots level.

The alliance was established in October 1981 and represents about 500 000 people. Its membership is made up of churches established as a result of white mission work — both Afrikaans and English. It is a movement for a united and relevant church embracing the reformed tradition of the founder churches.

MEMBER CHURCHES

Member churches are: the Evangelical Presbyterian Church in SA, Reformed Church of Africa, Reformed Presbyterian Church of SA, the United Congregational Church of SA, as well as the Transvaal presbytery of the Reformed Church of Africa (the Indian Ned Geref Kerk).

Individual members of churches such as the black and coloured NG churches — the NGK in Afrika and the NG Sendingkerk — are also members as Abrecsa draws its membership from churches and groups within churches, as well as individuals.

Mr Bill is also the moderator of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, pastor of an East Rand Daveyton parish, senior director of the Church and Mission Unit of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), secretary of the Ministry for Refugees, and is a member or committee member of various other church or religious organisations.

Mr Bill was born in the Northern Transvaal and his home language was French but he learned to speak Tsonga before speaking Afrikaans and English.

He received his theological education at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and later at the Chicago Theological Seminary in the United States where gained a masters degree. Mr Bill is married to a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Molly Cameron, and has three children.

'Avoid strife'— warning by NGK

Argus 13 July 1983

Religion Reporter

THE Ned Geref Kerk leadership has deplored "the sin of fraternal strife, bitterness and possible schism" among Afrikaners.

The NGK executive committee referred specifically to the Government's constitutional proposals as the subject of Afrikaner division.

The church, whose propagation of the apartheid doctrine resulted in its suspension from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches last year, has not referred to divisions in other population groups.

ACT

But it has called on its members to act against divisions within Afrikanerdom.

Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK, today carried a front page report headed Vermy Broedertwis en Bitterheid (Avoid Fraternal Strife and Bitterness), containing the text of a statement by the NGK national executive.

"The executive committee of the General Moderamen notes with concern the serious problems and divisions in the ranks of the Afrikaner people about the Government's Constitution Bill.

CAMPS

"Although the church may not be directly involved in the conflict, which is taking place at the political level, it is indirectly involved because many of its members are divided into different camps in this conflict.

"The church must seriously warn against the sin of fraternal strife, bitterness and possible schism.

CONT...

58.

... Cont.

"Therefore, an urgent call is made on all concerned, on the news media and all leaders to display in these circumstances the necessary responsibility, not criticising a person's integrity, but conducting the debate on the merits of the issue.

"It is trusted in particular that the discussion will be kept open and will continue in order to bridge the differences and bring about reconciliation."

WCC TO DISCUSS APARTHEID AT ITS VANCOUVER MEETING.

New 15 July 1983

By BRIAN STUART
Religion Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA and apartheid are among the subjects for discussion at the sixth assembly of the World Council of Churches, which opens in Vancouver, Canada, on Sunday.

All eight South African member churches are totally opposed to apartheid and some have already formally designated it a sinful heresy.

At the same time the South African churches have withheld funds from the WCC because of the financial support given by its Programme to Combat Racism to organisations participating in violence in Southern Africa.

Among the speakers at the WCC conference will be Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

It was this body which last year suspended the Ned Geref Kerk and the Hervormde Kerk, both of which defend the apartheid ideology.

Invited

The Sendingkerk, of which Dr Boesak is Assessor, is not a member of the WCC. But he has been invited as president

CONT

Churchmen want cost of living kept down

Staff reporter

Southern Cross 24 July 1983

ARCHBISHOP Denis Hurley of Durban and three other church leaders informed South Africa's minister of Cooperation and Development on July 8 that they were increasingly alarmed at the "deteriorating situation" in Lamontville and Chesterville.

"When tariff increases were first announced toward the end of 1982", the churchmen said in a telex to Dr Koornhof, "responsible community leaders warned your department of the serious consequences. As events have shown over the past few months, these predictions have proved totally accurate.

"There have been a number of deaths and numerous injuries. Damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands has been done to property. Above all, relations between the Port Natal administration board and the affected communities, and between the police and these communities, could hardly be worse.

Problem not solved

"While we welcomed your visit to Durban on 8th May to meet with community and other leaders in order to resolve the situation, it appears that postponing the tariff increases to 1st August has not solved the problem. The residents of PNAB townships are struggling even to pay the existing tariffs because of the increase in the price of such staple foods as bread, milk and dairy products; in sales tax and in bus fares.

"In addition there is escalating unemployment because of the recession. The residents' economic position will be no better on 1st August; possibly it will be even worse. We therefore share their anxiety about the proposed increases.

Obligation

"In the circumstances, we feel a serious obligation to urge you not to proceed with the increases. A significant first step towards the restoration of peace and order in the PNAB townships could be achieved if your department would announce as soon as possible that the tariff increases are to be scrapped."

The letter was signed by the Rev. John Borman of the Methodist Church's Natal coastal district, Bishop Enos Dlamini of the Evangelical Lutheran Church's south-eastern diocese, Anglican Bishop Michael Nuttall of Natal and Archbishop Hurley.

Church leaders seek peaceful end to apartheid

STAR 9/7

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A top-level meeting of church leaders will be held soon amid speculation of a "convention", widely representative of Christianity in Southern Africa, to seek a peaceful end to apartheid.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference president, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, proposed a "large-scale conference" of churches in South Africa for 1986, aiming at uniting Christians in seeking a peaceful, non-racial future for South Africa.

Major churches, like the Anglican, Catholic and Methodists, have called on the Government to initiate a "national convention" of all races to work out a new political dispensation for South Africa.

"I cannot see the Government doing that," Archbishop Hurley said.

"Apartheid is a grievous problem for Christians and there is no common approach to the problem. When peace is broken or threatened by injustice, the Christian has a responsibility to work for peace."

Church leaders, including Archbishop Hurley (Catholic), Archbishop Philip Russell (Anglican), Dr Khoza Mgojo (Methodist) and Bishop Desmond Tutu (SACC), are due to meet after the World Council of Churches conference in Vancouver, Canada, from July 24 to August 10.

Among those attending the WCC conference will be Archbishop Russell, Bishop Tutu and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches president, Dr [illegible]n Boesak.

Archbishop Hurley said he hoped to discuss proposals for a 1986 conference at the South African church leaders' meeting.

"The proposals must have the support of church leaders before any organisation can take place. The conference must be part of grass-roots level action."

His proposals are:

- That consultation between the churches start as soon as possible.
- That churches and church groups should take part in who would assume overall responsibility for the conference.
- That the South African Council of Churches should provide executive and secretarial services, with finance provided by churches, with the help if necessary of sympathetic funding agencies.

Archbishop Russell of Cape Town said he supported the move by Archbishop Hurley.

... CONT

of the WARC.

Since the WARC meeting last year the Sendingkerk has also declared apartheid a heresy.

Dr Boesak has pointed out that South Africa is not the only government which the Programme to Combat Rcism is concerned about.

"Apartheid is but a microcosm of a worldwide situation," he said.

But he expected the programme to be reviewed at Vancouver this month.

Nuclear threat

South African delegates to the WCC have said one of the main concerns of northern hemisphere churches is the threat of nuclear arms which is linked to growing militarism. They see apartheid and South African militarism as but a part of a global situation.

Much of the conference's time will be taken up by purely theological issues.

Among the South Africans who will attend the WCC conference are the Most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town; Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, and Dr Donald Cragg of Rhodes University, a leading figure in the Methodist Church.

The Southern African member churches are the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican), the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of South Africa, the Presbyterian Church of Africa, the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Moravian Church in South Africa.

59.

Methodists may challenge racism ruling

Argus 11/7

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The Methodist Church is considering challenging a ruling that advancing Christianity does "not include opposing racism".

According to the Church Times, the ruling was made by the Charity Commissioners, who earlier this year ordered the church to stop making grants to the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism.

The president's council of the Methodist Church, the top policy-making body, considered the issue at a meeting last week.

A motion was passed by a huge majority criticising the commissioners "for their judgment that the advancement of Christianity did not include opposing racism".

Meanwhile, the World Council of Churches is being urged to adopt a "programme to combat violence" along the lines of its programme to combat racism.

The call comes from Mr David Bleakley, general secretary of the Irish Council of Churches and president of the church missionary society.

It follows an international seminar in Northern Ireland on peacemaking in preparation for the WCC assembly in Vancouver later this month.

Mr Bleakley said: "Many who have been life-long pacifists by conviction have now gone through the harrowing process of becoming pacifists by experience."

He hoped the WCC would create at Vancouver a programme to combat violence "which would match in urgency and outreach the imagination, dynamism and dedication which have characterised the programme to combat racism".

Resolutions adopted at CASA meeting

Southern Cross 24/7/71

by Protas Madlala

PRETORIA — The Catholic Students' Association (CASA), a black group which broke away some years ago from the nonracial National Catholic Federation of Students, resolved at its annual meeting in Johannesburg from July 4 to 8 to endorse the southern African bishops' "preferential option for the poor and oppressed".

The 30 participants, from the universities of Zululand and the Western Cape, Fort Hare and the Medical University of Southern Africa also expressed solidarity with victims of forced population removals "dumped in drought-stricken areas where they have no choice but to starve and die in a country of tremendous wealth."

Other resolutions were to learn more about workers' problems, to collaborate with trade unions and community organisers and to conduct literacy classes, communications media workshops and leadership training courses.

A member of the International Movement of Catholic Students, CASA support other student groups such as the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Council of South African Students, and has of late maintained links with NCFS as well as attempting to organise students at seminaries and technical colleges.

Elected at the end of the meeting were Mr Calvin Mosala, president; Mr Smangaliso Matjila, vice-president; Miss Dolly Khumalo, secretary; and Mr John Samuels, treasurer. Mr Blessing Mphela remains "permanent organiser".

Father Steven Xulu of Ngwelezane in the diocese of Eshowe is the organisation's national chaplain.

60.

ICSA RIVAL — "JUST LIKE OTHER COUNTRIES" — SALOJEE

Graphic 8 Dec 1983

The moves to form a rival body to the Islamic Council of South Africa were likened this week to "fractious manipulations" in other countries "to destroy the agalitarian and humanitarian demands of Islam".

Dr R.A.M. Salojee, vice-chairman of ICSA this week compared the treat of a new organisation to the formation of the Quadiani and Ahmediya movements "engineered by the imperialistic greed of the super-powers, on the sub-continent of India."

This was occuring at present in most Muslim lands, he said adding that it was the "perennial occupation of those opposed to unity, justice and freedom."

Dr Salojee said that "from time immemorial collaborationist factions, with vested interests in the maintenance of exploitative systems of government, monarchies and dictatorships, have undermined moral and spiritual considerations".

He slammed the reported comments of some opponents of the ICSA stand against the constitutional proposals, that it was not the function of Muslims to replace injustice with another form of injustice.

"By what prophetic vision do these paramours of opportunism postulate that an alternative system of government, based on the will of the people will be oppressive. We must cease to generalise or judge others according to ones prejudiced views, without any foundation for such wild allegations. I consider this to be a crass judgemental insult to the sacred human personalities of the oppressed masses of this country", he said.

Dr Salojee added that many of the positions held by these trustees who opposed ICSA were on closed trusts and mosque boards and "based on sectarian and caste considerations entrenched decades ago," which he said was totally against the Islamic principles of merit based on piety, community consensus and public accountability."

ICSA had rejected the three-tier proposals on the grounds that they were unIslamic, he said in reiterating the ICSA stand that there could not be a division between political and religious activities for the Muslim.

The Armed Forces

SADF WAS NOT KEEN RDMail 11/7/23

THE South African Defence Force has turned down the chance to equip servicemen in the Operational Area with armoured vests as used by the Israeli Army, a Johannesburg businessman said at the weekend.

The businessman, who prefers not to be named, said the vests — also known as flak jackets — were compulsory in the Israeli Defence Force.

He said he was keen to distribute them in South Africa and had tried several times to persuade the SADF to use them, but the authorities had shown no interest.

The flak jackets are standard army equipment for Israeli troops, and it is a punishable offence for a soldier to be without his while manning a frontline position in Lebanon.

An SADF spokesman said at the weekend that the Defence Act forbade the disclosure of whether the SADF intended equipping its soldiers with bullet-proof vests, which sell for about R500 each.

The vests were introduced into Israel five years ago and their effectiveness is unquestioned. They are acknowledged as being one of the two factors — the other being improved evacuation procedures — responsible for the relatively low death:wounded ratio during the war in Lebanon.

Previously accepted ratios improved dramatically during the fighting there.

According to a military expert, the vast majority of deaths during the Lebanon war were caused by head and neck injuries. Flak jackets are held responsible for minimising the number of fatal chest and stomach injuries.

After conducting a personal investigation into the use of bullet-proof vests, the Johannesburg businessman learned that none of the soldiers he spoke to was supplied with them.

"These are our boys on the border and they are getting killed almost every week," he said.

"Surely when there is a chance to stop the deaths, the SADF should take it."

He said he received the vests from the same manufacturer in Israel who supplied the Israeli Army.

Israeli manufacturers were producing a second generation flak jacket.

The previous heavy, unwieldy vests, based on those worn by American soldiers in Vietnam, have been replaced by vests which are more effective and weigh less than 1kg.

They are the result of a recent breakthrough in ballistic material research which resulted in the manufacture of Kevlar, a material which, by weight, is five times stronger than steel.

The vest consists of layers of Kevlar in an outer shell of fire-proof ballistic nylon.

The vest protects the back, front and both sides, reaching from the neck to the waist. It allows for full manoeuvreability and protects against most handgun bullets and fragmentation.

The businessman said he did not believe the cost or extra weight of the vest contributed to the SADF's lack of interest.

"The soldiers carry heavy loads with them as it is and the vests are attached to the body, so they will not increase this load," he said.

"If the cost had been a drawback, the SADF could have contacted me and we could have come to an arrangement, but it just seems as if they are not at all interested.

"Several attempts I have made to get them to purchase the vests have been to no avail."

61.

Men in rural areas are more liable for call-up

Natal Mercury 8 Jan 1983

MILITARY COMMITMENTS EXPLAINED AT SEMINAR

CONFUSION among local employers about the military commitments of South African men was cleared at an industrial relations seminar in Richards Bay this week.

Colonel P J Botha, senior staff officer (man power research) in the Personnel Division of the Chief of the Defence Force, told industrialists of the defence force's manpower requirements.

'There are more than one million men liable for military service. The ultimate requirement of the defence force is not nearly so many,' he said.

In spite of the limited manpower needs of the force, it was decided to make all men between the ages of 17 and 65 liable for military service because rural areas were sparsely populated yet essential for defence.

Thus elderly men in rural areas were more likely to serve in the defence force than their peers in urban areas.

'We are anxious to involve more white women and black men in the defence force because the white man is already overexploited as a source of manpower,' he said.

But social and political opinion prevented these groups from being trained at bases where white men were trained.

'We need more training bases if we wish to use these groups.

'But bases accommodating 1 000 people cost about R25 million and take two years to build. Our economic situation therefore does not allow us to use these two groups more extensively,' he said.

Bullet-riddled windscreen becomes unique table top

Paratus July

THE table that was presented to the retiring Administrator General of SWA/Namibia by the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, looked, at first glance anyway, to be an elegant enough piece of work, but nothing all that special really.

It was when one took a closer look at it, however, that one realised that Maj Genl Charles Lloyd's gift to Mr Danie Hough was a unique, never to be repeated present. Inlaid into the table was the windscreen of a Buffel at which six AK 47 rounds had been fired by SWAPO terrorists. It had been the idea of Col N. Roets, SSO Inspectorate of the SWA Territory Force, to incorporate the windscreen into a gift for the AG, and he told PARATUS about the contact incident in which the shots had been fired.

On the morning of 3 January 1983, the company commander of 44 Parachute Brigade attended a conference at Opuwa in Kaokoland. Towards the end of the day, two Buffels arrived to escort the commander back to his unit and on the way back they ran into a vehicle ambush.

The Buffels raced through the ambush, drawing enemy AK 47 and RPG 7 fire as they did. Due to the fact that five Security Force members were wounded in the contact, immediate follow-up operations could not be pursued.

During the attack, the windscreen of one of the Buffels had been hit by six rounds and it was this piece of glass that was removed from the Buffel and set into a specially constructed table by a Windhoek firm.

● Our picture shows Maj Genl Lloyd and Mr Hough with the gift.

Media

The award that Thloloe couldn't go to collect...

'When a symbol of journalistic integrety is jailed, hardly a murmur is heard...'



Julie Ally

Mixed feelings on Julie

Weekend Argus Reporter

VIEWERS' response is evenly divided on Julie Ally's appearance last night as the first Indian continuity announcer on SABC-TV1.

According to Mr Daan van Schalkwyk, a spokesman for the SABC TV, the corporation had been inundated with telephone calls from viewers from "the moment Miss Ally appeared on the screen".

"While many viewers felt the appearance of Miss Ally showed the SABC was moving in the right direction, an equal number felt that coloured and Indian people should be given Channel 4 for themselves, leaving TV1 for whites exclusively," he said.

"Many people were opposed to in the sense that they were not used to seeing an Indian on their screen."

Miss Ally, who has had five years' broadcasting experience on Swaziland's commercial radio station Radio Truro, is secretary to the chairman of a chain of stores.

Mr van Schalkwyk said the SABC had received an equal amount of calls from white English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking people and blacks.

63.

The Journalist - June

Editor fined for publishing SA's 'best picture'

THE Editor of The Star, Harvey Tyson, has paid an admission of guilt of R50 for illegally re-publishing a photograph from The Star that helped win the "Photographer of the Year Award". He was prosecuted in his personal capacity and in terms of the Prisons Act.

He was the sixth newspapr editor to be prosecuted this year. Further prosecutions against him and several other editors under various laws are still under consideration.

The charge against The Star's editor related to a picture of convicted murderess Maureen Smith which appeared in the newspaper five days after the stipulated legal period for publication.

The admission of guilt was paid while the editor was on his way to Amsterdam to address the International Press Institute congress.

In his address he warned the world's free Press of "petty bureaucratic actions" against newspapers here, but pleaded that the South African scene should not be reported as a simple stereotype of black-or-white and good-or-evil.

Since then there have been protests in the pro-Government Press and in Parliament at the "intimidation" of South African editors, and at the bureaucratic process which "has made criminals" of several of them.

At least nine of the dozen top newspaper editors on the Highveld alone have been prosecuted or have faced the possibility of prosecution this year.

Four editors – those of Die Beeld, the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Time, and Die Vaderland – were found guilty in court of various offences. The current editor of Rapport faces the same charges as the Sunday Times did.

The editor of Die Volksblad has paid an admission of guilt and there is a possibility of The Pretoria News and The Star being prosecuted on further technical charges.

Of the eight newspaper editors in Johannesburg, four now have criminal records and two (Rapport and The Star) have had to pay admissions of guilt.

Three years ago, the editor of The Star went to court rather than pay an admission of guilt in a Police Act case involving the publication of a photograph of Eschel Rhoodie.

Mr Tyson said he wished to draw attention to several laws and regulations which created a confusing and absurd situation concerning the publication of pictures. He had to plead guilty to do so, but did not collect a criminal record as he was cautioned and discharged.

However, he might just as well have paid an admission of guilt, for the court made no comment on the law or the issues raised.

'Crime nothing to do with Press freedom'

14 July 1983

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Newspaper editors should take their punishment like men when they violated the prevailing laws of the country, the MP for Pretoria Central, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

Addressing a Pretoria Press Club seminar on the freedom of the South African Press, Mr Nel referred to recent convictions of editors and charges under the Prisons Act currently being investigated against at least four newspapers.

All the cases allegedly involve the publication of photographs or sketches of convicts more than 30 days after conviction.

"We have heard ad nauseam that the State is making criminals of newspaper editors who now have criminal records," Mr Nel said.

The Press often regarded State action against violations of laws as attacks on the Press.

But any contravention of the prevailing law was a crime and certainly had nothing to do with the freedom of the Press, Mr Nel said.

If an editor trespassed against the law, he could not cry that the freedom of the Press was being dismantled. He should take his punishment like a man.

That was what a reasonable society expected of him.

Malan hints at tighter media curbs on defence

STAR 11/7/83

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hinted at the weekend that the Defence Act might be applied more strictly to the media in future.

Speaking at a Commando Day parade in Kempton Park, General Malan said the measures were necessary because of the "absolute lies" against South Africa newspaper corre spondents in some of the country's neighbouring states were publishing and transmitting to South African newspapers.

General Malan called this a "new tendency in the propaganda onslaught".

Not content with allegations and "half-truths" about South Africa being spread by the leaders of neighbouring states, "this is now being supplemented with absolute lies by newspaper correspondents in some of our neighbouring states", he said.

"My liaison division is being confronted daily with reports on South Africa's alleged attempts to destabilise southern Africa. A person gains the impression that the Republic has been outlawed and that every Marxist-inclined journalist is sucking allegations out of his thumb daily and then still sending it to South African newspapers for publication," he added.

'DON'T PLAY WITH ENEMY'

A typical example of this, he said, was a recent report by a journalist in Mozambique claiming South Africa was planning an attack and that the Mozambican forces were on full alert.

"The report was sent after we had informed the country's government at diplomatic level that we were going to hold another army exercise near their border.

General Malan said he trusted that South African newspapers realised what the situation was and, for the sake of truth, "maintain the integrity of their newspapers and not play along with the enemy".

This Government cannot allow lies and blatant propaganda to be dished out to our public (aan ons publiek opgedis word nie)," he said.

"I have instructed the (SADF) liaison officers not to react anymore to such blatancies (blatanthede) that originate with journalists, and by so doing, give credence to such lies. There are radicals at work in our country who thrive on such lies," he added. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS FREEDOM - FOUR VIEWPOINTS RDM p.1 15/7/83

64.

DR 15/7

Publish and be damned — MP

ANY attempt to prevent or inhibit the Press from "free and full access" or its right to publish every speech made in Parliament would be tantamount to closing down Parliament itself.

This point was made forcibly by the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Federal Executive, Dr Alex Boraine, at a seminar on Press freedom in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Boraine urged editors not to ask for permission to publish any speech made in Parliament.

The law was clear: They had the right to report as much as he and others in Parliament had the right to speak freely without let or hindrance.

"To coin a phrase — I will speak and be dammed — I hope you will continue to publish and if necessary, be damned," he added.

Dr Boraine urged Cabinet Ministers to stop threatening and warning, because the impression gained was that an attempt was being made to intimidate the Press.

This was unnecessary and dangerous.

Dr Boraine examined the relevant legislation, and stressed Parliament's right to free debate and the right of the Press to report without hindrance the proceedings of Parliament.

MPs, he said, would be placed in an intolerable position if they were forbidden to raise matters of public concern.

Dr Boraine said the Salem oil fraud case, which he said involved taxpayers' money, and the Lamontville disturbances near Durban, involving serious allegations of police brutality "and therefore the future security of all South Africans", were matters of supreme public concern.

"Any attempt or even any threat to muzzle Parliamentarians will be a further discouragement of peaceful, constitutional change."

The Press sought to hold up a mirror to society.

Without the right to report every speech, no matter how controversial or contentious, the image of society it was possible for the Press to reflect would be distorted even futher.

RI

The freedom is gone

FREEDOM of the Press was already gone in South Africa . . . lost when Minister Jimmy Kruger closed down The World and put its editor in jail, the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Press freedom seminar he said if an editor was thrown into jail and not even told why — let alone given the opportunity to defend himself in court — then freedom was gone.

"We cannot regain our freedom until that law is amended. We have to fight for the rule of law if we hope to win our own freedom."

Of all the freedoms Press freedom was among the most vulnerable because it was so voluble and irksome to government.

There were subtle restrictions and threats to Press freedom even in countries like Britain and the United States.

The proposed media council would be a step back to sanity. It could prove a shield for what was left of Press freedom in South Africa.

If left alone the South African Press would serve the country well.

The Afrikaans newspapers were trying to lead their readers closer to the centre. The English Press had long ago followed a policy of "broad South Africanism".

The black Press had shown extraordinary moderation in terms of its consituency.

"Yet the task of the largely middle-of-the-road Press was made almost impossible by authoritarian action.

The Minister of Defence was reported last week as saying the Press printed "lies" from Marxist-oriented journalists and "too much enemy propoganda." Mr Tyson said.

The authorities had been most lenient, he claimed, with the Defence Act.

"An audience such as this could drive a double decker bus through its argument."

A similar speech in Britain or the US could have led to public pressure for him to resign his post.

The Press asked for even less than qualified freedom which every individual sought. The Press asked for no more than the right to report on matters people wanted to know about.

The right to know

OVER-REACTION to terrorist reporting, such as a Government-imposed news black-out could invite disaster, the director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Professor Mike Hough, warned the Press freedom seminar in Pretoria yesterday.

The public, he stressed, had a right to know . . . and preventing the spread of chaos and rumours was an important aspect of reporting on terrorist incidents.

However, it was a fact that South African newspapers in which terrorism was described circulated in terrorist camps to keep morale high.

Prof Hough pointed out that all countries had some form of control over the media where national security was involved.

The mass media, he said, was an important instrument for terrorist groups. The general propaganda and psychological warfare goals of terrorists were often served by the media.

It was argued that the need for publicity was one of the main reasons for the shift from rural insurgency to urban terror.

Authorities said in the final analysis it was not the magnitude of the terrorist operation that counted, but the publicity.

It was said that the more publicity given to bomb scares the more bomb scares there were likely to be.

This was particularly so where there were competing groups such as the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in South Africa.

Prof Hough claimed that ideally the media should underplay the terrorist event and yet report the facts. The way the news was presented was the main problem.

However, news played a crucial role in forming public opinion, and comment and opinions on terrorist incidents were important functions of the Press.

If the media were to ignore terrorism, terrorists would merely increase the scope of their activities, or select targets the media could not ignore.

Professional armour — Steyn

THE Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media had offered journalism a suit of armour — professionalism — but this had been rejected as a strait-jacket, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Opening a seminar on Press freedom Judge Steyn said journalism could be deemed a learned calling by virtue of the knowledge and insight now required for the proper performance of its tasks.

To assist in achieving effective journalistic independence the commission suggested professionalism.

"As they saw it they were offering a suit of armour, but journalists, regarding it as a strait-jacket, rejected it."

Judge Steyn said in securing essential freedom journalistic independence was an essential pre-requisite for its attainment.

That journalistic independence had not been achieved was certain . . . a fact made painfully evident by the fate which recently overtook some of the country's most prominent editors.

The judge said freedom of the media was not merely that of the media owner to have reported only what, and how, he wanted.

The true essence of that freedom was the right and ability of those reporting and commenting on the affairs of the day, to do so correctly, adequately and according to individual conviction.

Judge Steyn said it was only in this way that the pen could beneficially be mightier than the sword.

It was only in that sense that the reporting and commenting members of the media could assist in giving effective shape to ideals and values constantly forming and emerging in the social crucible.

53

65.

Television: the case for a 4th channel

RD Mail 17/7/1983

MAIL INVESTIGATION by GREG GARDEN

LAST WEEK's announcement by the SABC that it would be increasing its television transmission time by 10 hours each week from the start of 1984 would seem to put an end to speculation of past weeks that the introduction of a fourth SABC TV channel had reached advanced planning stages.

The SABC still has "no comment whatsoever" to make on this possibility, and the slightly earlier starting time to daily broadcasts does little to alter the major points which have been argued regarding a fourth channel. These are:

● The competition factor — direct or indirect — which will be posed by Bophuthatswana television.

This service will pose a massive threat to the SABC's TV 2 service particularly.

● Numerous senior personnel changes at the SABC and a streamlining of the production management.

● Large organisational changes in the news and actuality divisions of Channel One, and in their aims and objectives.

● Increasing reference by continuity announcers and the SABC public relations division to "Channel One".

This could point to a preparation for distinction between channels.

● The current education crisis ... Transvaal Nationalist MEC Fanie Schoeman has requested that broadcast television as an educational medium should be thoroughly researched; aspects of the De Lange Commission call for similar action; and there are still many recommendations of the Meyer Commission into television which were accepted by the Government but which have yet to be implemented.

● Strong pressures on the Government from the major newspaper Press groups, who see revenue from advertising on a television channel in which they have shares as the only solution to their threatened financial feasibility.

Newspapers derive the bulk of their revenue from advertising, and television has obviously made serious inroads into this income.

The final decision in this regard lies with the Cabinet and, as usual, is blanketed in secrecy.

Early in May it was reported that the possibility of an "independent" fourth channel was high, and that it was on the cards that the four major newspaper groups — South African Associated Newspapers, Argus, Nationale Pers and Perskor — would each hold 15% of the shares and the Government and/or the SABC 40%.

The question of control of the channel is, of course, crucial; and in spite of the unlikelihood of either Nationle Pers or Perskor voting against the Government, informed sources close to the Cabinet told me this week that, should the plan go ahead — and this is by no means certain — a more likely arrangement would be 60% Government and 10% for each of the Press groups.

● The future possibility of competition from DBS ... Direct Broadcasting by Satellite. It has been well publicised that South Africa is likely to have its own satellite in static orbit in the near future.

Short of proscriptive legislation, it will be possible for the private viewer to invest in the technology required to receive signals directly from this source.

The Steyn Commission into the Media drew attention to this when it recommended that the question of an independent service alongside the SABC (a fourth channel) should be considered in the light of possible "media actions from the outside," which could be harmful to the country's (Government's) interests.

Clearly, the SABC and the Government will wish to counter this threat.

● The fact that a fourth channel has been mooted for some time, and that there are mounting pressures for its introduction.

● The SABC is known to be concerned about the challenge of video rental outlets.

Although the corporation does not have to fight for viewer ratings, its advertising rates are determined by the size of its audience; and if sufficient numbers of viewers boycott television in favour of videos, this could result in a drop in advertising revenue for the corporation.

Quite obviously, the present broadcasting setup suits the Government admirably.

The total grip held by the Government of the present service is quite explicit, but the more viewing is available the more difficult it may be to retain this grip.

In spite of this, however, there seems to be a rising tide of awareness that there is a strong NEED for a further channel.

But the role of the Government and the SABC in such a channel is likely to be the subject of much controversy.

● The monopoly held at present by the SABC is inherently bad and against the public interest.

The newspaper groups are applying strong — some say inevitable — pressure for representation of their interests.

Home video rentals have become the alternative to SABC broadcasts, and this constitutes a loss of viewers.

THe SABC has in the past used Lord Hailsham's BBC argument "that is is not a monopoly in the accepted sense of the word, since it sold nothing".

The "sale" of home videos has now put a different complexion on that argument, and it would now be to the SABC's advantage to break the monopoly and allow viewers a choice of channel.

● Although the SABC is opposed to the idea, there are still strong pressures to introduce separate language channels.

This is part of the second phase of television recommended by the Meyer Commission (the first being TV 1 and the introduction of channels for black viewers).

Although this move could constitute a major blow to the video industry and bolster the SABC's position, it is unlikely that this recommendation will ever be implemented.

● The crisis in education has made formal educational television a national priority.

(The factors influencing this argument, and the unimplemented Meyer recommendations, will be analysed in the second part of this article tomorrow).

● In spite of the SABC announcement that Bophuthatswana television will be broadcast to certain areas only — and will not reach the white, coloured and Indian viewers of the PWV area — it is clear that this situation can only exist for a limited time.

I personally expect current negotiations between the two governments to end with greater coverage for the new service; should this not occur, it is inevitable that advertisers will bargain for greater audiences.

And with the proposed limited broadcasting areas of BopTV, doubts must be cast on its financial feasibility.

Statistics compiled by Market Research Africa for the January to March period for this year show that nearly 40% of black television view-

CONT...

...CONT

ers prefer to watch TV 1 rather than Channels Two and Three.

The equal division between Setswana, English and Afrikaans on BopTV will constitute a further challenge to the SABC.

It is no secret that the SABC is embarking on a five-year, R50-million capital development programme.

This, coupled with recent administrative changes at the SABC and the creation of two separate divisions within each of the English and Afrikaans services, has further fueled the fires of rumour, which contend that parts of existing departments are being prepared for a split to a fourth channel.

Where previously English and Afrikaans television each had a head, they now each have two: Head, Arts and Variety; and Head, Actuality.

The drama, variety and youth programmes fall under the former, whilst magazines, documentaries, sport and religion are the charge of the latter.

The news services department remains independent of this structure.

● It is noteworthy that, whilst previous annual general reports from the corporation have included a breakdown of the staff structure, this is not included in the latest report.

But whatever the present attitude of the Government and the SABC to a fourth channel may be, it is in the area of education and educational television that the strongest needs arise.

Pressures to implement the De Lange and Meyer Commission recommendations in this regard are known to be strong.

The issues at stake here — and the likely structure of a fourth channel as being mooted presently in influential circles — will be examined tomorrow.

THE INDEPENDANCE OF BOPTV

RDMail 12/7/1983

BOPHUTHATSWANA Television will have as much independence regarding the content of its television programmes as the homeland state does in economic affairs.

Deputy Information Minister Barend du Plessis has said that South Africa will prescribe no content restrictions to BopTV.

The only restrictions will lie in an, as yet, unsigned technical agreement between the two governments.

In terms of this agreement, South Africa will transmit signals received from the transmitter and television studios to be built at Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana.

These signals will be legally regarded as South African, because Bophuthatswana cannot apply to the International Telecommunications Union for a frequency, as its "independence" is not internationally recognised.

BopTV will, to all intents and purposes therefore remain an aspect of South African broadcasting.

Bophuthatswana Minister of Works Amos Kgomongwe, entrusted with the task of getting the television service off the ground, has stated that "television broadcasts will be bound by our own set of standards of morality and eithics and our own political conscience".

However, in recruiting trained personnel to be entrusted with these tasks, Mr Kgomongwe doesn't have many options.

Several well-known figures in local — that is, SABC broadcasting — are known to have responded to Bophuthatswana's recruitment drive in the local Press a few months back, and it is thus more than likely that those in power at BopTV will be subscribers to the dominant ideology which gave Bophuthatswana its "independance" and which is guided by the SABC view of "current affairs".

Under such circumstances there is patently no need for Minister du Plessis to try and set content restrictions for BopTV.

What will be of local interest will be the daily eight hours of "educational viewing," which Mr Kgomongwe has stated the new service will broadcast.

It is widely believed here that Israeli Educational Television will play a dominant role in this regard. Education Minister L G Holele and Rowan Cronje, Minister of Manpower, recently travelled to Israel to meet senior Israeli education and television authorities.

Advertisements were also placed in the Israeli Press to recruit staff for these programmes.

It is in this area that BopTV can hasten the introduction of a fourth "South African" channel with a strong educational component.

The few extra hours per week allocated by the corporation for TV 1 are meaningless in this regard.

Viv gets OK to talk

RDM 1983

By JOHN MICHELL

VIVIAN SOLOMONS, the first coloured continuity announcer to be appointed by SABC-TV 1, has been given the green light to continue his TV appearances by his employers, the Directorate of Coloured Education.

After his first stint as a freelance continuity announcer last Wednesday, Mr Solomons faced possible censure from his full-time employers because teachers are not allowed by law to receive an income from any other source.

But yesterday the directorate sent him a telegram confirming it had no objection.

Mr Solomons said, prior to applying for "leave" to appear on SABC-TV, he had decided to donate whatever money he earned as a television announcer to charity.

"The breakthrough as a non-white continuity announcer on SABC-TV is much more important than any financial gain," he said.

'Banned' play goes ahead

Echo 14 July 1983

Echo Reporter

Durban playwright, Dr Muthal Naidoo, continues to stage her play even though she has been told that it has been banned.

The play, Master Plan, takes a funny but critical look at the Government's constitutional plans.

Dr Naidoo recently received a phone call, from someone who said he was an official, telling her the play had been banned.

But after consulting her lawyers Dr Naidoo has decided that the show must go on.

"As far as I'm concerned it's not banned. I have received no official notification and there has been no notice in the government gazette," said Dr Naidoo.

The play is now on stage at Verulam. Then it will move to Tongaat, Phoenix and Chatsworth.

Will Master Plan come to Pietermaritzburg? "I haven't given it much thought yet. But, yes, I would like to. It's something that could be looked into," she said.

Dr Naidoo, who also wrote a play poking fun at the South African Indian Council elections last year, said inspiration had nothing to do with the writing of Master Plan.



Dr Muthal Naidoo.

"I wrote it earlier this year for the Natal Indian Congress. They were having a fundraising dinner and asked me to do something for the occasion."

"It's actually a revue. It's an hour long and deals briefly with a lot of things," she said.

"With all the talking and posturing going on over the new government plans, the play needed some rewriting.

"There is scope for enlarging it. I've been meaning to, but haven't got round to it," she said.

67.

SA film director slams distributors

13 July 1983

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An independently-made South African film is scoring big successes abroad — in spite of the fact that local film distributors have turned up their noses at it.

The film, My Country My Hat, is about to be snapped up by British and German distributors after being premiered on Dutch television in January. It received good reviews at the Sydney and Melbourne film festivals in Australia and will be screened at this year's Edinburgh Film Festival.

But the only chance South Africans will have to see the film will be at special showings in the few remaining independent cinemas and at film festivals such as the Durban festival earlier this year at which My Country My Hat was well received.

Film giant Ster-Kinekor turned down the film because it was not seen "as a commercial venture".

Herman Visser, general manager of distribution at Ster-Kinekor, said that while in his personal opinion My Country My Hat was good, it was a "special interest" type of film that would not go down well with the public.

"After all, our main aim is to make a profit," he said.

David Bensusan, author and director of My Country My Hat, slammed Ster-Kinekor's attitude, saying it was strangling the local film industry.

"Their attitude has led to a decline in the quality and quantity of local films. Last year only four South African films were made," said Bensusan.

To finance his low budget film he raised R120 000 from private resources, loans and his family. He would not be able to cover his costs if he did not sell the film to overseas distributors.

"Ster-Kinekor weren't prepared to even consider showing my movie. They should have put it up at a couple of the smaller theatres and given it a chance," said the 32-year-old director.

"They're just not interested in promoting South African cinema."

Bensusan's film is a thriller that follows the fortunes of a young black man in his efforts to get a pass and employment in the city.

He finds out about a murder when he is given a job as a gardener by a young white couple — and the tension mounts.

The Homelands

Homelands illegal prof claims

Citizen 14/7/83

Citizen Reporter

AFRIKAANS university students were yesterday told that the country's black homelands were constitutionally illegal — an independent black state could lose its independence if somebody should go to court on the matter.

Speaking at the Afrikaanse Studentebond Congress in Pretoria, Professor J van der Vyver told the students that a court of law would declare the homelands illegal if given a chance to do it because certain important aspects in the Constitution of South Africa were ignored in the establishment of the homelands.

"In terms of the Constitution, a petition must be sent to the central Government by a province before that province's borders may be changed," he said.

Professor Van der Vyver said no petitions were sent to the Government before any of the homelands were established and the homelands were, as such, Constitutionaly illegal.

"Any South African court will have to declare the homelands illegal if given the opportunity to do so.

The Professor, who teaches law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the question of the homelands were just one of the consequences of the disparagement of the courts in South Africa.

"The Internal Security Act is also part of the country's sick juridicial system," he said.

He said it was important for law and order to be maintained in South Africa but it should not be done in such a way that one gets the feeling that the pious God's creed in the Constitution was just another part of the catacomb in which the decadence of our juridicial system is stored.

He said the Internal Security Act allowed too much power in the hands of Security Police.

He said the code of conduct published by the Minister of Law and Order on the handling of detainees were so badly defined that it was possible "to turn a wagon inside it."

Resettlement blamed for E Cape ills

16/7

Mail Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Resettlement is the greatest challenge facing developers in the Eastern Cape, according to two speakers at the Environmental Development conference in Grahamstown.

The representative of the Urban Foundation, Mr Bill Davies, said the "astronomical costs" of forced removals and the degrading effects it had on people made it the most unsettling factor of life in the region.

"Security must be a key issue — security of tenure, security of jobs and security of family — in any development plan.

"For that reason the people in the region must have a stake in the planning on any development," he said.

Earlier yesterday the Rhodes University academic, Professor J B Daniel, said political developments in the Eastern Cape, such as the forced removals of communities and the creation of independent homelands, were slowing down development and the region's potential.

A bag of mealie meal stands between many and starvation

68.

STAR 9/7/

By Anthony Duigan

A bag of mealie meal a week is all that stands between almost 55 000 rural families and starvation — and the number dependent on this tenuous supply of basic food will increase by thousands during the coming weeks.

The channel for a network of feeding points supplying these needy people is the three-year old Operation Hunger — a tiny relief group working under the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

"Right now we are committed to feeding 380 000 people with more feeding schemes in Transkei and Ciskei still to be set up," Operation Hunger organiser Mrs Ina Perlman said.

In March/April about 150 000 people were getting food relief in the northern Transvaal and kwaZulu where Southern Africa's worst drought in memory has already bitten deep.

DROUGHT

As the full impact of the drought is felt, the numbers needing aid is rising dramatically. At the same time the generosity of the public and community-spirited companies filled the breach. As funds flowed in during the last two months, more lorries laden with fortified foods headed for the far-flung drought areas.

[redacted]

Since the end of March about R750 000 in cash and kind has been given to Operation Hunger.

"This has been sufficient to give one 12,5kg bag of mealie meal a week to each family of seven, as well as 300 g of dehydrated soup which is enough for two high-protein meals a week," Mrs Perlman said.

A gift of R50 000 from the Johannesburg City Council will also be heading Operation Hunger's way — the result of a plea by Councillor Mrs Rae Graham during last month's municipal budget meetings.

Despite the surge of donations during the past few weeks, Mrs Perlman is still worried about the ability of Operation Hunger and other aid agencies to meet the ever-growing demand. Besides the feeding schemes still to be set up, Operation Hunger anticipates another 20 000 mouths to feed in Lebowa before the winter is out.

Aid to date allows for less than R2 a head needing assistance.

"We are going to have to feed people in some areas into next year while they wait for early crops," Mrs Perlman said. "I believe the really critical period will be reached by the end of November.

TERRIFIED

"I've now reached the stage where I'm terrified to look at my in-basket because of the heart-rending appeals which are still coming in."

Soweto doctor, community leader and a founder of Operation Hunger after research he did on rural poverty in 1979, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was delighted with what had already been achieved by the group.

"What pleases me more than anything is the way women's groups are being set up in many rural areas to promote self-help projects like vegetable gardens to produce fresh food. It's not just a case of handing out free food," Dr Motlana said.

Dr Motlana and Mrs Perlman appealed for more gifts in cash and kind. They emphasised that everything collected went into the kitty for feeding the hungry. Administrative costs are borne by special grants from trust funds or private enterprise and there was continual liaison with other relief agencies like the Red Cross and World Vision so there was no duplication.

Contributionss can be sent to Operation Hunger, P O Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

Revivalist welcome in Israel for Sebe

Daily Dispatch 9/7

TEL AVIV — Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, who is in Israel on an unofficial visit, was given a revivalist welcome on Thursday night at the Christian Embassy in Jerusalem. The slogan of the reception was "Mixing in Fellowship."

President Sebe was welcomed by Embassy head, Johan Lukhoff, a South African Dutch Reformed Minister who spoke of the Christian duties of responsible rulers. President Sebe replied in spiritual kind. The Christian embassy is a grouping of pro-Zionist fundamentalist Christians from all over the world.

The reception was attended by South African diplomats, including Ambassador David de Villiers du Boisson, and representatives of the Israeli Foreign Ministery. Israel does not have diplomatic relations with Ciskei.

President Sebe's visit has not been made public in Israel and he says that no talks have been scheduled with Israeli Government officials.

According to President Sebe, the purpose of his visit is to examine technical aid and trade projects organised by the Ciskei Trade Mission, which was established here last year. He is being accompanied by Ciskei Health Minister, Dr Beukes.

See also page 6

69.

Sebe plans Israeli aid

Daily Dispatch 12/7

JERUSALEM — President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei hopes to finalise plans for Israeli assistance in technological and agricultural projects during his visit here.

Project co-ordination between the Ciskei and Israeli governments is being carried out by the Ciskei Trade Mission which was established in Tel Aviv eight months ago. Israel does not have diplomatic relations with Ciskei.

The groundwork for the projects was laid during President Sebe's visit to Israel last year.

A newspaper here reported that President Sebe said the job of the trade mission was to screen experts interested in offering their expertise to Ciskei and to arrange aid projects.

Trade mission head Mr Yosef Schneider said that the mission also served as a link between the two governments and did public relations work for Ciskei.

Part of the financing for the industrial and agricultural projects under discussion would come from Israel, Mr Schneider said. He expects work to begin within six months on the first factories to be established with Israeli aid.

While in Israel, President Sebe has been feted by the Christian Embassy, a grouping of pro-Zionist fundamental Christians in Jerusalem, and by the town of Ramat Gan, which awarded him the medal of the town on Saturday night. Yesterday he visited an Israeli Defence Force exhibition in Tel Tel Aviv. He will be in Israel another week. — DDC.

SEBE FLIES BACK AS RIFT TALK GROWS

16/7/1983

HERALD REPORTER

PRESIDENT LENNOX SEBE returned unexpectedly, and unannounced, by helicopter to Ciskei yesterday from an overseas visit amid rumours that the Chief of State of Security, Lt-Gen Charles Sebe, and his brother, the Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, had been dismissed.

Even the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B N Pityi, was unaware of President Sebe's sudden return.

President Sebe immediately called a Cabinet meeting which added to the tense and uneasy state in Ciskei which had earlier been sparked by mysterious shots being fired at the home of Mr Pityi, a staunch supporter of the president.

But Ciskeian authorities last night rejected rumours that General Sebe, and Mr Namba Sebe had been sacked.

Nevertheless the unexpected three-hour Cabinet meeting fuelled speculation of a rift in the Ciskeian hierarchy.

Despite denials, rumours last night were rife that the president has suspended his brothers, Lt-Gen Sebe and Mr Namba Sebe, following a family feud.

Linked to these reports of deep rifts in the Ciskeian hierarchy was the shooting attack on the home of Mr Pityi in which 14 bullet marks were found on the walls and windows of his home.

"I don't know much about guns, but from the sound of the shots, I thought it was a machine gun," Mr Pityi said.

Most of the marks were above his bedroom window, but three went through window panes in his bedroom and lounge while one pierced a steel window frame in the lounge.

Mr Pityi said he tried to contact the president in Israel, but was told he was visiting factories and would be back at 2pm.

To his surprise, Chief Sebe landed by helicopter on a parking lot near his official residence at 1.02pm, while Mr Pityi was going through the interview about the shooting results.

The shooting follows speculation about strong divisions in high echelons in the Ciskei Government.

Commenting on the shooting, the Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba, said: "The shooting shows that a bad element is operating in Zwelitsha.

"Since this is the first shooting, I can say the war is on and we don't know who's next," Mr Xaba said.

But earlier this week, Mr Xaba dismissed talk of the president's brothers' dismissal as "blue lies".

"If there was a family dispute it would not be carried over to government level," he said.

"These allegations are malicious gossip — I deny them categorically."

Questioned again last night, Mr Xaba again rejected the alleged axings and said a government statement would be issued on Monday.

President Sebe's early return from Israel was occasioned by the arrival of Israeli visitors in Ciskei.

Attempts to reach General Sebe at his home and office during the past four days have been unsuccessful.

According to one Cabinet Minister, the general was "planning a hunting trip".

Mr Namba Sebe said from his home last night that the rumoured dismissals were "news to me. It's not true".

There is speculation that Colonel Z Makuzeni — said to have attended the Cabinet Members' meeting yesterday — is tipped to replace Gen Sebe.

IT'S SEBE VS SEBE

City Press 17/7/1

CP Correspondent

THE Ciskei Sebe syndicate is cracking.

Speculation is rife in Ciskei that when President Lennox Sebe returns from Israel on July 23, both younger Sebes, Namba, the Minister of Transport, and security strongman Charles may lose their jobs.

Sources close to the government say President Sebe moved against several people, including his brothers, before he left for Israel two weeks ago.

He allegedly handed them an ultimatum demanding their resignations.

The family feud is now an open secret and several impeccable sources confirmed that the Sebes have been at each others' throats for some time.

The rift has been demonstrated in a number of incidents, among them the detention of Mr Caweni Sotyelelwa at a congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party earlier this year.

He was ordered detained in mid-speech by General Sebe when he referred to plans to oust President Sebe by "people very close to the President".

70.

Gen Sebe's son held in new swoop

Cape Times 19 July 1983

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Sons of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe and the Vice-President of the Ciskei, the Rev W M Xaba, were detained in Ciskei yesterday, and the earlier detention of some of General Sebe's associates was confirmed.

The sons are Mr Khambashe Sebe and Mr Mbulelo Xaba.

Sources said their arrest followed an argument they had with President Lennox Sebe's son and the son of the Foreign Minister, Mr B N Pityi, whose home was peppered with gunshot last week in what has been called an abortive coup.

Speculation is mounting that the new security network is closing in on General Sebe.

He was tight-lipped when contacted at his home yesterday. Asked if he was afraid, he said:"Why must I be? I won't run".

The Justice Minister, Mr D Takane, recently invested with control of police, prisons and security, said he did not have enough evidence "so far" to be able to say whether a coup had been attempted.

Charges have not been brought against eight detainees who were General Sebe's aides.

They are Colonel L L Nonhonho, Major Mlotana, Warrant-Officer Damoyi, Captain Joe Ntwasa (all of the disbanded Ciskei Central Intelligence Service), Colonel G M Pakade and Colonel T M Tele (formerly based at the Ciskei uniformed police headquarters), Lieutenant-Colonel M W Nkani of the defence force and Brigadier H Tamsanqa, once the General Sebe's right-hand man.

The former Ciskei Labour Party leader, 74-year-old Mr L F Siyo, now in his third week of detention, is under police guard at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital.

The Ciskei's defence force chaplain was named deputy of the new Defence Ministry yesterday.

The Rev G Ntshinga is a former school inspector of religious instruction.

Among promotions announced yesterday was that of President Sebe's son, Captain Kwane Sebe, to the rank of major.

Night of the long knives in Ciskei

S Times 17/7/1

By PETER MALHERBE

CISKEI'S controversial security chief, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, was stripped of many of his powers yesterday amid signs of a major upheaval in the territory's power structure.

General Sebe's deputy as commander of the feared Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier M Tamsanqa, and three other officers have been arrested in terms of security legislation.

Earlier it was disclosed that in a pre-dawn attack the Zwelitsha home of Mr B N Pityi, Foreign Minister, was peppered with machine-gun fire.

Announcement of the effective demotion of the once all-powerful General Sebe was made after an emergency cabinet meeting summoned by his brother, President Lennox Sebe.

Relief

President Sebe cut short a visit to Israel to rush home and deal with reports of deepening strife and a serious crisis within the Ciseki's ruling elite — between rival factions loyal to him and to his brother.

Speaking by telephone from Zwelitsha last night, General Sebe refused to comment on reports of friction with his brother, the President.

Asked whether he saw the change in his position as a a demotion, he said: "The fact that I don't have executive powers is a relief."

He confirmed that his deputy and other officers had been detained — adding, significantly, that he had no knowledge of the reason for this.

Colonel Z Makuzeni will now head the Department of State Security, which also encompasses the police, prisons, and traffic.

MINISTER PRAISES WHITE FARMERS

Natal Mercury 8/7

THE KwaZulu Government is taking a short-term approach and a medium-and-long-term approach to drought relief.

This was explained by the Minister of Health, Dr Dennis Madide, when he received a donation of maize meal in Pretoria.

'We have set aside R6 million to provide increased employment opportunities just to enable people to earn a little money to buy food,' he said.

Dignity

'We do this so as to preserve the people's dignity and self-respect by making them feel they have earned what money they get.'

The Agriculture Department was making hay available to try to make up for the scarcity of grazing.

'In this respect, the response of white farmers has been most heartening. Some are coming forward to offer hay while others have opened up their land to our stock to come in and graze.'

This made one wonder about the amount of goodwill existing among different peoples and why it had taken 'such a ruinous catastrophe' to bring it to the surface, Dr Madide sai

Test case for migrant workers

R D Mail 12/7/1

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A CRITICAL test case on the right of migrant workers from the "independent homelands" to qualify for permanent residence in white-designated urban areas is on the cards.

Their right was thought to have been established by the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment, but the West Rand Administration Board now contends that thousands of workers from these territories do not qualify.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said yesterday she wanted to test Wrab's ruling in court and had referred cases where these rights had been denied by Wrab to the Legal Resources Centre.

The centre originally brought the Rikhoto case to the Supreme Court, where the judge ruled that migrant workers could qualify for urban residential rights under section 10 1 (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

The East Rand Administration Board appealed against the decision, but the Appeal Court upheld the Supreme Court finding.

But Wrab maintains migrant labourers from the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda who qualified for 10 1 (b) rights after these states attained independence do not qualify.

It is accordingly refusing applications from these workers for Rikhoto rights, and has referred its decision to the Department of Co-operation and Development for a final verdict.

71.

Workers regarded as ineligible

Daily Dispatch 9/7/71

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of migrant workers from South Africa's nominally independent states are regarded by the West Rand Administration Board as ineligible for permanent urban residence rights under the Rikhoto judgment, the Wrab chairman, Mr John Knoetze, acknowledged yesterday.

Under the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years or for more than one employer for 15 consecutive years qualify for permanent residence in white-designated urban areas under Section 10 1 (B) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mr Knoetze distinguished between two types of migrant workers from the independent states of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

- Those who completed their 10 or 15 years of service before independence.
- Those whose 10 or 15 years of employment ended after independence.

Applications for Rikhoto rights from migrant workers who fulfilled the employment requirements before independence were "favourably considered," Mr Knoetze said.

Asked what he meant by "favourably considered," he replied: "It means they can get a 10 1 (b) endorsement."

Of workers who completed the required conditions after independence, Mr Knoetze said: "Our interpretation is that they don't qualify, but we have referred their applications to head office for a final decision."

Wrab had not yet received a definite reply from Pretoria on the matter, he added.

About 8-million blacks are deemed to be citizens of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. It is not known how many migrant workers from these territories are affected by Wrab's policy, but it almost certainly affects thousands. — DDC

Probe into Msinga tension long overdue — Cronje



Natal Witness 9/7/71

Witness Reporter

THE investigation into border tension between KwaZulu and White farmers in the Msinga area is "long overdue", Mr Pierre Cronje, PFP MP for Greytown, said last night.

"I welcome the commission's investigation," said Mr Cronje.

"I raised this issue in Parliament last year. Once the investigation is under way, I am sure we will get back to the root of most problems in South Africa — problems caused by resettlement and the fact that we have paid no attention to the 'Third World' part of the country."

Mr Cronje added that consolidation had cut off traditional pastures, water supplies and grazing.

"There is total overpopulation in the area," he said.

"There is only about 1,6 hectares of land for each person in Msinga. The Tomlinson Commission found in 1954 that 18 hectares a person were needed to maintain the most meagre subsistence economy. Even then 81 percent of the families were superfluous."

Mr Cronje described the Msinga area as "a dumping ground".

"Several thousand people were dumped there 10 years ago. They were told that their stay would be temporary and they should therefore not build or keep animals.

"The faction fights in the area are not barbaric wars: they are a fight for survival. I sincerely hope that the three-man panel appointed to identify and list problems also lists the complaints of the rural Blacks.

"The Government is trifling with lives here," Mr Cronje warned.

Newlands residents walk 7 km for drinking water

Daily Dispatch 15/7/71

EAST LONDON — Residents of Nxarhuni (Newlands), near Mdantsane, are walking 7 kilometres every day to get drinking water.

And when they reach the three boreholes sunk by the Ciskei Government, there may be an hours-long delay in a queue of people waiting for water supplies.

The headman of Nxarhuni, Mr N. J. Skritshi, has expressed concern that diarrhoea and dysentery may reach epidemic proportions if extra water sources are not forthcoming.

Mr Skritshi, who praised the Ciskei Government for its efforts, said two other boreholes had been dug but the necessary equipment had not been fitted yet.

"The real problem is the water people get from wells in the area," Mr Skritshi said.

For some time the health staff at the local clinics had pleaded with residents to boil the water they got from the wells before using it.

"It appears this instruction is not always followed and we have already had many cases of dysentery."

Mr Skritshi said the drought had brought another serious problem to the area — that of stock theft.

Livestock owners had moved their stock — especially cattle — to Potsdam and the area surrounding Mdantsane where there was some grazing land. " "All that the drought has done to local farmers is to provide easy meat for some Mdantsane meat hawkers," Mr Skritshi said. This was aggravated by the fact that the stock thieves were now operating on a daily basis.

"We used to have problems during the week but now they even rob us of our stock on Sundays." — DDR

72.

Matanzima: stop racial slurs

Daily Dispatch 12/7

UMTATA — Transkei was a non-racial state and Members of Parliament had a duty to protect the decorum of the house by refraining from racial slurs, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said here yesterday.

Speaking during the closing of the fourth session of the second National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said the government was committed to good administration and was not obsessed with the colour of people who were serving the country.

The Prime Minister said the phasing out of the expatriates in favour of Transkeian citizens would be done on merit and in an orderly manner.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei aspired to the creation of a just society in Southern Africa, a society that would be free from hatred, fear and racial prejudice.

"While the trend in the modern world is to lay emphasis on industrialisation, sight should not be lost of the fact that agriculture remains a very important facet of the Transkeian economy.

"I am still optimistic that the prevailing drought is a passing phase and that, therefore, with a firm agricultural base and commitment to rural development the influx of our people to South Africa's urban areas, where they are subjected to the indignities of the influx control system, could be harnessed," Chief Matanzima said.

He said views had been put forward from a cross section of the membership of the House as to how best the available resources could be stretched to satisfy the country's diverse human needs.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was being ravaged by a serious drought and industrialists were playing an important role by opening employment avenues for Transkeians.

Appealing to Members of Parliament to stop racial slurs and attacks on industrialists, Chief Matanzima said: "Honourable members have a duty, moreover, to protect the decorum of this House by refraining from racial slurs.

"In other words, I am putting it solemnly to the members of this House that actions speak louder than words and it is the duty of all the honourable members to transform the words that have been uttered in this House into action during the forthcoming recess without criticising other people," he said.

Chief Matanzima said there could be no doubt that a thriving and expanding economic base was as much a fundamental requirement for Transkei as it was for the rest of Southern Africa.

"History abounds with examples of the relatively small beginnings of the modern industrialised nations. Transkei's participation in the regional development issues should therefore be seen as an endeavour to attain economic self-sufficiency for the country," said Chief Matanzima. — DDR

Top men slam new proposals

Daily Dispatch 12/7

JOHANNESBURG — President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei and the Chief Ministers of Lebowa, Kwazulu, Gazankulu and Qwaqwa have criticised the South African Government's constitutional proposals.

This emerged at a meeting yesterday convened by Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa to discuss a federal system for the country.

But at the meeting they admitted that black leaders in South Africa had so far failed to agree on an alternative solution.

The summit was also attended by representatives of Venda and Kangwane. They will meet again on October 5. — SAPA

'You are not above the law'

Phatudi tells policemen

Times 8 July 1983

LEBOWAKGOMO — Speaking at the passing out parade of the newly qualified Lebowa Police recruits here at the weekend, the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said that policemen should not consider themselves above the law but "you only execute the law as you are members of the same society you are serving".

He told the policemen that their services include much more than arresting offenders and pointed out that sound human relations play an important role in police work.

According to Dr Phatudi, "A career in the Lebowa Police compares favourably with any other career". He said that a career in the police force offers much more than job satisfaction and that members of the force can gain rapid promotion if they apply themselves diligently to their work.

He went on to say that the role played by the South African Police in laying a sound foundation on which the Lebowa Police force is built, is not a small one and he congratulated the former for all they have done for Lebowa. He however appealed for a united police force for the whole country.

The Chief Minister mentioned that the Lebowa Police Force has improved tremendously in the last decade and that at the moment there are more than six hundred policemen in Lebowa. He mentioned that the first batch to be trained by Lebowa were the young men who were passing out as previously all policemen were trained at the South African Police College in Hammanskraal.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Lebowa cabinet as well as senior officers of the Lebowa and South African Police.

71.

Workers regarded as ineligible

Daily Dispatch 9/7/71

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of migrant workers from South Africa's nominally independent states are regarded by the West Rand Administration Board as ineligible for permanent urban residence rights under the Rikhoto judgment, the Wrab chairman, Mr John Knoetze, acknowledged yesterday.

Under the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years or for more than one employer for 15 consecutive years qualify for permanent residence in white-designated urban areas under Section 10 1 (B) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mr Knoetze distinguished between two types of migrant workers from the independent states of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

- Those who completed their 10 or 15 years of service before independence.
- Those whose 10 or 15 years of employment ended after independence.

Applications for Rikhoto rights from migrant workers who fulfilled the employment requirements before independence were "favourably considered," Mr Knoetze said.

Asked what he meant by "favourably considered," he replied: "It means they can get a 10 1 (b) endorsement."

Of workers who completed the required conditions after independence, Mr Knoetze said: "Our interpretation is that they don't qualify, but we have referred their applications to head office for a final decision."

Wrab had not yet received a definite reply from Pretoria on the matter, he added.

About 8-million blacks are deemed to be citizens of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. It is not known how many migrant workers from these territories are affected by Wrab's policy, but it almost certainly affects thousands. — DDC

Probe into Msinga tension long overdue — Cronje



Natal Witness 9/7/71

Witness Reporter

THE investigation into border tension between KwaZulu and White farmers in the Msinga area is "long overdue", Mr Pierre Cronje, PFP MP for Greytown, said last night.

"I welcome the commission's investigation," said Mr Cronje.

"I raised this issue in Parliament last year. Once the investigation is under way, I am sure we will get back to the root of most problems in South Africa — problems caused by resettlement and the fact that we have paid no attention to the 'Third World' part of the country."

Mr Cronje added that consolidation had cut off traditional pastures, water supplies and grazing.

"There is total overpopulation in the area," he said.

"There is only about 1,6 hectares of land for each person in Msinga. The Tomlinson Commission found in 1954 that 18 hectares a person were needed to maintain the most meagre subsistence economy. Even then 81 percent of the families were superfluous."

Mr Cronje described the Msinga area as "a dumping ground".

"Several thousand people were dumped there 10 years ago. They were told that their stay would be temporary and they should therefore not build or keep animals.

"The faction fights in the area are not barbaric wars: they are a fight for survival. I sincerely hope that the three-man panel appointed to identify and list problems also lists the complaints of the rural Blacks.

"The Government is trifling with lives here," Mr Cronje warned.

Newlands residents walk 7 km for drinking water

Daily Dispatch 15/7/71

EAST LONDON — Residents of Nxarhuni (Newlands), near Mdantsane, are walking 7 kilometres every day to get drinking water.

And when they reach the three boreholes sunk by the Ciskei Government, there may be an hours-long delay in a queue of people waiting for water supplies.

The headman of Nxarhuni, Mr N. J. Skritshi, has expressed concern that diarrhoea and dysentery may reach epidemic proportions if extra water sources are not forthcoming.

Mr Skritshi, who praised the Ciskei Government for its efforts, said two other boreholes had been dug but the necessary equipment had not been fitted yet.

"The real problem is the water people get from wells in the area," Mr Skritshi said.

For some time the health staff at the local clinics had pleaded with residents to boil the water they got from the wells before using it.

"It appears this instruction is not always followed and we have already had many cases of dysentery."

Mr Skritshi said the drought had brought another serious problem to the area — that of stock theft.

Livestock owners had moved their stock — especially cattle — to Potsdam and the area surrounding Mdantsane where there was some grazing land. " "All that the drought has done to local farmers is to provide easy meat for some Mdantsane meat hawkers," Mr Skritshi said. This was aggravated by the fact that the stock thieves were now operating on a daily basis.

"We used to have problems during the week but now they even rob us of our stock on Sundays." — DDR

72.

Matanzima: stop racial slurs

Daily Dispatch 12/7

UMTATA — Transkei was a non-racial state and Members of Parliament had a duty to protect the decorum of the house by refraining from racial slurs, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said here yesterday.

Speaking during the closing of the fourth session of the second National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said the government was committed to good administration and was not obsessed with the colour of people who were serving the country.

The Prime Minister said the phasing out of the expatriates in favour of Transkeian citizens would be done on merit and in an orderly manner.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei aspired to the creation of a just society in Southern Africa, a society that would be free from hatred, fear and racial prejudice.

"While the trend in the modern world is to lay emphasis on industrialisation, sight should not be lost of the fact that agriculture remains a very important facet of the Transkeian economy.

"I am still optimistic that the prevailing drought is a passing phase and that, therefore, with a firm agricultural base and commitment to rural development the influx of our people to South Africa's urban areas, where they are subjected to the indignities of the influx control system, could be harnessed," Chief Matanzima said.

He said views had been put forward from a cross section of the membership of the House as to how best the available resources could be stretched to satisfy the country's diverse human needs.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was being ravaged by a serious drought and industrialists were playing an important role by opening employment avenues for Transkeians.

Appealing to Members of Parliament to stop racial slurs and attacks on industrialists, Chief Matanzima said: "Honourable members have a duty, moreover, to protect the decorum of this House by refraining from racial slurs.

"In other words, I am putting it solemnly to the members of this House that actions speak louder than words and it is the duty of all the honourable members to transform the words that have been uttered in this House into action during the forthcoming recess without criticising other people," he said.

Chief Matanzima said there could be no doubt that a thriving and expanding economic base was as much a fundamental requirement for Transkei as it was for the rest of Southern Africa.

"History abounds with examples of the relatively small beginnings of the modern industrialised nations. Transkei's participation in the regional development issues should therefore be seen as an endeavour to attain economic self-sufficiency for the country," said Chief Matanzima. — DDR

Top men slam new proposals

Daily Dispatch 12/7

JOHANNESBURG — President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei and the Chief Ministers of Lebowa, Kwazulu, Gazankulu and Qwaqwa have criticised the South African Government's constitutional proposals.

This emerged at a meeting yesterday convened by Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa to discuss a federal system for the country.

But at the meeting they admitted that black leaders in South Africa had so far failed to agree on an alternative solution.

The summit was also attended by representatives of Venda and Kangwane. They will meet again on October 5. — SAPA

'You are not above the law'

Phatudi tells policemen

Times 8 July 1983

LEBOWAKGOMO — Speaking at the passing out parade of the newly qualified Lebowa Police recruits here at the weekend, the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said that policemen should not consider themselves above the law but "you only execute the law as you are members of the same society you are serving".

He told the policemen that their services include much more than arresting offenders and pointed out that sound human relations play an important role in police work.

According to Dr Phatudi, "A career in the Lebowa Police compares favourably with any other career". He said that a career in the police force offers much more than job satisfaction and that members of the force can gain rapid promotion if they apply themselves diligently to their work.

He went on to say that the role played by the South African Police in laying a sound foundation on which the Lebowa Police force is built, is not a small one and he congratulated the former for all they have done for Lebowa. He however appealed for a united police force for the whole country.

The Chief Minister mentioned that the Lebowa Police Force has improved tremendously in the last decade and that at the moment there are more than six hundred policemen in Lebowa. He mentioned that the first batch to be trained by Lebowa were the young men who were passing out as previously all policemen were trained at the South African Police College in Hammanskraal.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Lebowa cabinet as well as senior officers of the Lebowa and South African Police.

73.

TV Gag.

SA whites can't see homeland broadcasts

Express 10/7

SOUTH Africa has exacted harsh revenge for Bophuthatswana's insistence on having a free hand in choosing political material for its new television service due to start broadcasting on January 1.

It has decided to blot BOP-TV out of the white areas of Pretoria and the Reef which constitute the richest advertising market on the continent.

Instead, the service will be beamed only to black areas like Soweto and most whites will be prevented from viewing "undesirable" political broadcasts from across the border.

The decision follows President Lucas Mangope's refusal to compromise his country's right to broadcast without interference from Pretoria's censors.

The SABC has the technical ability, using a directional aerial, to beam BOP-TV signals only to selected areas. These will include Atteridgeville outside Pretoria, Soweto, and a broad band of South African rural area between the Reef and Mmbatho. Some white areas, like Roodepoort and Krugersdorp, will be included.

Both governments have clamped a blackout on the dispute while Bophuthatswana tries, in desperate last-minute negotiations, to persuade Pretoria to modify its decision.

The director of broadcasting in Mafikeng, Mr David Mothibi, said this week: "I know enough to fill your notebook, but unfortunately I can't speak. A directive has been issued that empowers only the Minister, Mr (Amos) Kgomongwe, to comment."

Mr Kgomongwe, Minister of Works, refused to discuss the issue of advertising revenue but on the political front he said: "Basically, we want to reach our people."

He said it appeared "logical that we could make a political impact on South Africans", but that Bophuthatswana would be satisfied if it could reach its own people. He refused to elaborate.

"I am not able to answer your questions because negotiations are underway. I am happy with the way negotiations are going and an official statement will be released at a later stage."

However, South Africa holds the whip hand in the talks because Bophuthatswana is not recognised internationally and must therefore depend on Pretoria for an allocation of airwaves.

South Africa has used this muscle to block BOP-TV from the sight of politically sensitive white viewers, and to keep its richest market to itself.

Shocked advertisers said the effect would be to preserve the SABC's monopoly, with possibly devastating impact on BOP-TV's hopes of tapping the rich PWV market for advertising revenue.

"I am very distressed," said Mr Barry Kaye-Eddie, managing director of a leading advertising agency.

"We will have to look at the media planning very carefully. Its programme content may mean that BOP-TV should be considered as a medium competitor to SABC's TV 1, 2 and 3 — especially if it has a lot of programmes in English," he said.

"It might have a larger audience that TV 2 and 3, but is has to be a wait-and-see thing."

The head of another firm said, "It is a huge blow for everyone. It just takes the whole spirit out of the free enterprise system."

"One wonders how many Bophuthatswana citizens have television sets," he said.

One media director, Mr George Smith, was more hopeful. While some advertisers would pull out of BOP-TV, others would still use it to get into black areas. "There is much more spending power in these areas," he said.

The SABC is taking no chances. It announced this week that its transmission time was to be extended by 10 hours a week as from January 1 1984 — the day BOP-TV is due to start.

Mr Hein Jordaan, chief of public relations, said the SABC had for a long time planned to extend TV hours "for educational purposes, flexibility in scheduling programmes and to provide time for programmes to be repeated."

The SABC refused to answer questions about the BOP-TV decision, claiming the issue did not concern them. They referred questions to the two governments.

Mr Henry Howell, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Board, said: "The only people who can speak to you are officials of the two governments concerned. I have no comment."

No comment from the South African Government could be obtained.

310 now have Section 10 'yes'

16/7/71

HERALD REPORTER

THE chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Louis Koch, said his board had, by yesterday afternoon, approved 310 applications from migrant workers for permanent residence (Section 10) in Ecab's urban areas.

Mr Koch said Ecab had not yet received applications from black women for Section 10 rights to live permanently in Ecab's urban areas.

He said another 186 applications were still pending, while 30 have been turned down.

"We have now processed 526 applications, which is quite good progress," said Mr Koch.

He explained that black women could apply for Section 10 rights if they had worked for the same employer continuously for 10 years or had worked in the same area for various employers for 15 years.

"The wife's 10 or 15 years would be the qualifying factor for the whole family even if the husband had not yet completed his own qualifying term. The husband would, in any case, be legally in the area since he would be a migrant worker," said Mr Koch.

It was "quite common" for the wife to have been in the area longer than her husband, said Mr Koch.

Manpower Development Authority to raise standards

Herald 6 July 1983

In establishing a Manpower Development Authority for Bophuthatswana, the President Kgosi L. Mangope, has further demonstrated his concern that people should be properly trained for job opportunities which will enable them to fully participate in the future development of Bophuthatswana.

CONT...

... CONT

The President has appointed the Honourable Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination, Mr. Rowan Cronjé, to be the Chairman of the Manpower Development Authority and a powerful team of widely experienced persons have been brought together from the Public Service, Statutory Bodies, Commerce, Industry and the University of Bophuthatswana to be its members. Representation from recognised employees organisations will be added to the membership.

The Manpower Development Authority met for the first time on the 2th April, 1983, in Mmabatho to discuss its task and to chart its course. The task of the Development Authority is to assess the future needs for trained Manpower in Bophuthatswana and to initiate and implement schemes of training to meet these needs.

Commenting after the meeting, the Honourable Minister Mr. Rowan Cronjé stated that the ultimate objective of the Authority is to ensure that every worker receives initial and further training to enable him to obtain a higher post and hence to improve his standard of living and his social status. The Authority will bring together the Departments of Education, of Manpower and Co-ordination and the Public Service Commission to co-ordinate all aspects of technical and vocational education to implement the plans of the Authority. It is fully recognised that without the fullest co-operation between all sectors of the community there cannot be significant success in training. The part played by Commerce and Industry in providing training is already large.

74.

Winnie Mandela visits graves

Daily Dispatch 13/7

UMTATA — The five times banned wife of Robben Island prisoner Mr Nelson Mandela, Mrs Winnie Mandela visited graves near here yesterday.

Mrs Mandela was on her way back to Brandfort in the Free State to which she is banished.

She was in Transkei to attend a funeral of her late uncle, Chief Delihlazo Madikizela, of Bizana in Eastern Pondoland.

Chief Madikizela, 72, died last week and was buried at his Bizana home on Sunday.

Before coming to Transkei, Mrs Mandela, whose ban was reimposed on June 30 this year, had obtained permission from the South African police to attend her uncle's funeral.

She has to report to the South African Police today.

Nelson Mandela is a blood relative of the Tembu kings of the Delindyebos, the Matanzimas the Joyis and the Mtiraras.

Mrs Mandela visited the graves of her late father-in-law, Nelson's father, Chief Henry Mphakanyiswa Mandela, her mother-in-law, Mrs Nowisile Mandela and that of her late sister-in-law, Miss Bliwe Mandela who was buried last November which are below the former Mandela home in Qunu location. — DDR.

Ciskei Minister's house is shot up

RD Mail 16/7

Mail Correspondent

ZWELITSHA. — Shots were fired at the official residence of the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B N Pityi, in Zwelitsha early yesterday morning.

Mr Pityi, who said he had no enemies and had no idea who could have fired the shots, said the shooting started at 12.35am.

"I don't know much about guns, but from the sound of the shots, I thought it was a machinegun," Mr Pityi said.

Fourteen bullet marks were found on the walls and windows after the shooting, but Mr Pityi said police told him they found 20 shells.

Most of the marks were above his bedroom window, but three went through window panes in his bedroom and lounge while one pierced a steel window frame in the lounge.

The shooting follows speculation about strong divisions within the high echelons of the Ciskei Government.

Ciskei President Lennox Sebe cut short a visit to Israel and returned home yesterday, but it could not be confirmed whether his return had anything to do with the shooting.

Chief Sebe flew by helicopter to the scene of the shooting yesterday afternoon, and said he would issue a statement on Monday.

Commenting on the shooting, the Ciskei Vice President, the Rev W M Xaba, said it showed "a bad element" was operating in Zwelitsha.

Tarr aims at a sound labour force

Daily Dispatch 15 July 1983

UMTATA — It was the duty of the Transkei Development Corporation to build a sound labour force so that industrialists could not doubt the role of the corporation in the development of Transkei.

The managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, said this yesterday at a certificate-awarding ceremony for 18 TDC officials who had attended a 12-day achievement course at Misty Mount, near here, this month.

Mr Tarr told the recipients and their lecturers from Pretoria, including Dr James Buitendag and Prof Christo Nel, that Transkei had a stable government and with a stable labour force no industrialist could ever doubt Transkei's thirst to train its labour force to take the lead in the country's development.

Mr Tarr said it was no use establishing factories and industries when the Transkeian labour force had not been trained to take the initiative to develop and be leaders of tomorrow.

"To be honest, I must stress we have a stable government here in Transkei and our labour force and the training of our personnel must be sound so that we can show the world we have produced a stable labour force which will not be doubted by any industrialist in this country and abroad," Mr Tarr added. — DDR.

MP DEFAMED VENDA MINISTERS

THOHOYANDOU — A Venda Member of Parliament was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, after being found guilty by the Thohoyandou Regional Court of two counts of criminal defamation.

David Netshizhale was convicted of saying the Venda Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, Chief C A Nelwamondo, and the Minister of Works and Transport, Mr A A Tshivhase, had committed ritual murders.

He was acquitted on a charge of contravening the Venda Constitution Act.

The magistrate, Mr C Stainer, found that nothing Netshizhale had said had violated or injured the reputation and dignity of the President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu.

Netshizhale had allegedly said Chief Mphephu would follow in the footsteps of Chief F Ramovha, the former Deputy

CONT...

... CONT

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who was executed last December in Venda after having been convicted of the ritual murder of a schoolteacher.

Mr Stainer said evidence on this count had "left much to be desired."

The sentence was suspended on condition that Netshizhale is not convicted of any defamatory statement or contravention of the Constitution Act. — Sapa.

AVOID BLOODSHED
15/7/83
Daily Dispatch

UMTATA — A call has been made for revolutionary emancipation in South Africa that is sufficiently sophisticated not to incur bloody confrontation.

The call was made in the London-based quarterly magazine, Transkei Today, which Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs uses as a vehicle for putting its case internationally.

The publishers, Imbumba, said: "Our black leaders must by now accept that history has proved that in our efforts to redeem the plight of blacks in South Africa we cannot afford to resort to a kind of

revolution which involves military confrontation because this has proved disastrous and costly in terms of human losses involved. In fact more often than not this has proved suicidal whenever it has been attempted.

"In order to accommodate revolutionists in our emancipation efforts we must evolve methods which are sufficiently revolutionary but whose revolutionary nature is sufficiently sophisticated so as not to incur bloody confrontations, although they yield speedy results. Our aim, therefore, should be to outplay or beat white South Africa at her own game.

"The political dispensation proposed by the President of the Republic of Transkei seems to meet the foregoing requisites because it seeks to beat white South Africa at her game in that it calls on the independent states, the self-governing 'homelands', chairmen of black urban councils, heads of political organisations and emerging African unions to come together and form a federal parliament on the same pattern as the United States of America or European Economic Community where, the individual states retain their various sovereign status but act collectively in a federal parliament in the areas of foreign affairs, financial and defence."

The magazine said black solidarity was essential for any dispensation aimed at emancipation of blacks in South Africa.

It carried several readers' letters from Kenya and Nigeria in reaction to the last issue of the magazine which hailed Transkei's independence as a strategy for liberation.

Some of the letters rejected the issue as "propaganda to project the so-called Bantustan Republic" while others said the issue had highlighted Transkei's struggle against apartheid in a commendable manner. — DDR.

Ciskei satellite TV illegal?

75.

Daily Dispatch 13 July 1983

EAST LONDON — Satellite television reception in Ciskei is technically feasible but would probably be illegal at this stage, according to a leading astronomer.

Mr Greg Roberts, who is attached to the Cape Town observatory and has a special interest in satellites, yesterday said current international regulations made it illegal for private individuals to receive "feeds" from Intelsat satellites.

"Ciskei as far as I know is not recognised by the international community and therefore must fall under the South African post and telecommunications regulations," he said.

In South Africa these regulations only permitted the SABC to receive Intelsat transmissions for which they paid a "very hefty fee".

Mr Roberts was approached for comment on recent tests undertaken by an American electronics company at Bisho with a view to market in Ciskei a commercial system apparently capable of picking up some 50 television stations.

Meanwhile, Ciskei's Postmaster General, Mr J. F. Venter, yesterday denied any knowledge of an American team having investigated the possibility of satellite television reception for Ciskei.

"I can confirm that no application for permission from my department to conduct such tests in Ciskei have been received," he said.

Mr Venter said should such an application be received in the future, the matter would first have to be investigated before any decision could be taken.

The electronics team, of Barger Electronics in the United States, spent some time at a Bisho hotel and used a 6,5-metre diameter dish antenna in conducting their tests on the hotel grounds.

They have temporarily shelved their plans and according to the hotel's manager, Mr Dave Haysom, on departure indicated that they might return to Bisho in December to complete the investigation.

An East London television engineer who visited the testing site said yesterday the team had not received any "positive results" when he left them last Thursday.

"They claimed they received a negative picture, but as far as I am concerned they could not see any picture," he said.

Mr Roberts said there were at least two Intelsat satellites in orbit above the Atlantic and Indian Oceans which could transmit to Ciskei if suitable receiving equipment existed there.

"If you have a big enough dish antenna and a low noise amplifier between the dish and the receiver it can be done.

"With a 20-foot dish it will be a practicable proposition. Anything smaller won't produce much of a picture and even a 20-foot dish may be marginal," he said.

Mr Roberts, however, ruled out the possibility of Ciskei receiving the American 24-hour television channels. The satellites which transmitted these services were unfavourably positioned, he said.

He warned that anybody who invested in a system using a dish antenna of dimensions smaller than 15-foot diameter might be landed with a "nice piece of equipment in his backyard" which would be of little use.

The price quoted by the American team for a scaled-down version of the system, R4 000, appeared "reasonable" in terms of overseas prices, but a system suitable for local conditions could prove more expensive.

Mr Rogers said the wisdom of the proposed development was questionable. "At the moment there is just not enough worthwhile public material available through satellite which warrants this expense" he said. — DDR

76.

New amendment bill is wicked, says homoeopath

Daily Dispatch 15 July 1983

UMTATA — The Transkei Homoeopaths, Naturopaths, Osteopaths and Herbalists Amendment Bill passed during the last session of Parliament has been described as "wicked and designed to wipe out homoeopaths."

But the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, who piloted the bill, rejected the criticism and said the bill was designed to "lift homoeopathy to the honourable position of a recognised skill of health rendition."

Criticism came from Mr O. O. Gobodo who said all homoeopaths in Transkei had buried their differences to form one united body of which he was president.

The Transkei Homoeopathic Association will meet here tonight to discuss the bill and plan strategy.

Mr Gobodo said: "This is indeed an inquitous bill which will take the bread out of our practitioners' mouths . . . it will literally put an end to our practice in the land of our birth.

"Our Parliament has handed us on a plate to our adversaries — the medical fraternity and



MR GOBODO

they are going to make mince meat of these unfortunate and uncared for citizens of Transkei. What was for us doomsday has been a red letter day for the medical profession.

"They have been given unlimited powers by Parliament to destroy us ruthlessly. It is unprecedented in the world history of homoeopathy that medical doctors have been given such a wonderful opportunity to ruin them. This is a travesty of justice."

Mr Gobodo was referring to the fact that homoeopaths would now have to register and that their association would be controlled by the Medical Council with the Minister of Health as head over all their affairs.

Dr Bikitsha said: "When a parent has a couple of querulous children he wisely allows them to settle their squabbles in the way disputes have been settled from time immemorial. It is surprising how often it is the troublesome and irascible one who complains loudest about the unfair treatment and intimidation neted out by his elder brothers.

"If it is true that Transkeian homoeopaths have formed a single association this welcome act is a sign of maturity."

The Minister said the bill sought to prescribe standards of training to raise the level of competency of practioners and the practice would enjoy a legitimate academic and social standing in Transkei.

Dr Bikitsha said the cry about being handed on a plate to the medical fraternity should not deceive anyone as homoeopathy was another philosophy of medicine, but was nevertheless still medicine.

"These two have never been inimical but complementary to each other."

He said the syllabus for training homoeopaths would be established by the homoeopathic committee or council and the examinations conducted by them. Their registration would also be done through these bodies nd all this would be done under the supervision of the Department of Health on the advice of the Medicial Council.

"After all, dentists, pharmacists and radiographers are all registered by the Medical Council so why not the homoeopaths? — DDR.

Recession, drought has not dampened investments in Bophuthatswana

Mail 8 July 1983

THE present recession and severe drought had not dampened the interest of industrialists and businessmen in investing in Bophuthatswana, says the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr K.C.A.V. Sehume.

Addressing guests at the official opening of the Siemens Telecommunications Training Centre in Mmabatho last week he said interest shown by the business sector in the proposed Bophuthatswana Television Service was yet another indication of the confidence the country enjoyed from investors.

He said a telephone system was a natural monopoly. "But we have to guard against ineffiiciency, poor service and the disregard of the needs of the people," the Minister. said. "This is where the supplier fits in with the provision of reliable equipment and the training of the people who will maintain the service."

The Chief Executive of Siemens, Mr W.F. Zieler, said it was part of his company's international policy to "accompany our marketing activities with installations, on regional basis, of supporting services among which the most important are those to relate to the training of people and to the development of their skills."

He said there was no better investment than in the education of personnel which made them more productive and through their increasing contribution to the community become more useful members of their society and thereby, better citizens.

"Young people will be trained in the maintenance of telecommunication equipment," Mr Zieler said. "They will also be trained to train others so that in a few years time you will be self-sufficient to maintain the telecommunication system of this country independently."

President Kgosi Lucas Mangope was a guest of honour at the ceremony and opened the centre officially.

77.

Chief calls for united front to 'abort' new deal

Mercury Reporter

Natal Mercury 12 July 1983

TOTAL non-compliance with the Prime Minister's plans to implement a new political set-up had to be an essential part of any strategy and tactics adopted by the Black Alliance.

This was said by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at a meeting of the alliance in Johannesburg yesterday.

He condemned what he termed Mr Botha's plans to have white Afrikaner-led supremacy entrenched in the constitution and to establish an internationally recognised confederation of States in which Afrikaner political supremacy dominated the whole of Southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also chairman of the alliance, said their 'first responsibility' was to 'do everything in our human power to help abort the political tragedy' which was looming ahead.

'Mr Botha cannot achieve his objectives unless there is black acquiescence or a black political failure so great as in fact to be acquiescence,' he said.

Mr Botha's main aim, he said, was to eradicate black politics from 87 percent of the country in which the real wealth and power was located.

He said the first step in broadening the political base on which they stood should be to stage a national convention, preceded by what he termed 'national consultative conventions'.

There was vast consensus on the components of an alternative to the hard and pragmatic achievement-orientated vision of Afrikaner constitutional thinking — but black South Africa needed to construct a 'future reality' out of those components, he said.

'We need to initiate a significant new direction in constitutional developments by the technical competence and political astuteness of what we are doing.'

Stressing the need for black unity, Chief Buthelezi said unless it was 'deep and vibrant and achievement-orientated' they would never 'conquer oppression'.

Praising the decision of the President of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to join the alliance, Chief Buthelezi said he did not know what penalties Transkei would have to pay for 'going it alone' against other members of what he called the 'independence league'.

'But it is clear Pretoria will do its damndest to undermine Transkei if she alone stands with us in our quest for black unity.

'If Transkei alone goes along with us and Mr Botha is still able to harness the leadership of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda into his confederal scheme, we are still back to square one,' he said.

R1,6-million for drought relief

R1,6-million has been set aside for drought relief in KaNgwane.

Agricultural conditions in KaNgwane are currently better than those experienced in most other parts of South Africa. Although the limited rainfall during the past planting season resulted in very little grain production, late rains benefited grazing and heavy cattle losses are not expected in the immediate future, says KaNgwane's director of Agriculture, Mr J H Diedericks.

It is still necessary to control veld usage and veld fires to prevent any catastrophe.

An assortment of problems, economic and social, have arisen as a result of the drought forcing many people to seek work.

The flow of the most important rivers, the Komati, Lomati and Crocodile, has decreased alarmingly. Water restrictions have been in force for the past months. Winter production has had to be postponed on projects supplied with water from the Komati. Several boreholes and streams have dried up and cattle prices have slumped as a result of increased offloading on the market, reports Mr Diedericks.

CONVENE

The KaNgwane government appreciates that lower prices are a country wide phenomenon, and hasn't looked to the marketing organisations for the answers, but rather acknowleges the efforts of the Meat Board inpromoting the sale of surplus meat.

A Central committee has been instituted by the government to keep check on the drought

JOINT VENTURE DEAL PAYS OFF

Industrial Week 12/7/

CITY industrialists are being offered a new deal in some decentralised growth points - and several have already jumped at the joint-venture proposal.

Offering a return on investment exceeding 65% after the second year, the Brivik Group -and its training and administrative sister operation Interco Management Services (IMS) - stresses its scheme permits the city industrialist to stay put and leave productivity, maintenance and training to the group.

"Many city industrialists are loath to move to decentralised growth points as they are worried about recruitment and training of factory personnel, while not wishing to distance themselves from the market place. But our concept overcomes these concerns," said industrialist Ernest Brivik.

Preferring to enter into joint manufacturing ventures on a 50-50 basis, the Brivik group was also geared to offer tailor-made package deals using some of the services provided by IMS, he said.

In return for running the manufacturing side of the city industrialist's operation, Brivik and IMS require the industrialist to channel orders through to the factory and market the finished product.

CONT..

cont

As a gauge to the success of this scheme, Brivik cites a joint venture with the Kingsvik shirt-manufacturing pilot project established eight months ago in Isithebe, KwaZulu.

"Within four months we were making a profit, against our predictions of viability only after the first year," Brivik said.

"The Government concessions, together with our own internal controls, have enabled us to produce shirts to the same specification and of equal quality to that made by the Durban-based parent company - but with a 40% cost saving on the finished product."

Brivik said his group was contracted to establish five more labour-intensive industries in Isithebe this year while the approval to establish another 16 had not come through from the decentralisation authorities.

More applications were pending approval.

"But with Isithebe bursting at the seams, we are concentrating on Ezakheni, outside Ladysmith, in Natal; on Seshego outside Pietersburg; and Nkowakowa in Gazankulu.

"By the end of next year we will have established 30 factories representing a total investment of R28-million in these and other national and self-governing states," said Brivik.

His group of entrepreneurs - among them companies director and director of finance of the National Party Sen Hendrik Klopper; and industrialist and property director Lionel van Tonder - aim to create jobs for 20 000 Blacks in the Homelands.

78.

KaNgwane chiefs go to SA Supreme Court

RDM 11/1

MBABANE. — KaNgwane chiefs in favour of a border "adjustment" with Swaziland have submitted urgent applications to the South African Supreme Court to have the recently-elected KaNgwane Legislative Assembly declared null and void.

KaNgwane pro-unification leader Mr David Lukhele said in Mbabane yesterday that the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly's chief councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, had created a political scandal in attempting to restrict membership of the new Legislative Assembly to his supporters only.

Mr Lukhele said 12 KaNgwane pro-unification chiefs who resigned from the previous Legislative Assembly — which expired on June 1 — had done so because they strongly disagreed with Mr Mabuza's policies.

Despite their resignations, Mr Lukhele said, they remained ex-officio members because of their status as chiefs, and were therefore eligible for nomination as members in the new Assembly.

However, Mr Lukhele claimed that Mr Mabuza had deliberately instructed magistrates in KaNgwane not to notify those who were known to be opposed to his views. These included the pro-unification chiefs in KaNgwane.

"In view of Mr Mabuza's illegal and unconstitutional behaviour in denying people their legal rights, the Legislative Assembly which is now in office is unconstitutional and should be declared null and void," Mr Lukhele said.

He questioned how Mr Mabuza could "aspire to become a leader when he is unprepared to accommodate anyone opposed to his own views." — Sapa.

Namibia

REVENUE SHAMBLES COSTS SWA 'MILLIONS'

Rand 16/1

WINDHOEK. — Severe problems in the administration of state revenue in South West Africa were costing the territory "millions of rand", the Thirion Commission of Inquiry has been told in Windhoek.

The Department of the Receiver of Revenue this week came under the scrutiny of the commission, which is investigating alleged malpractices in the administration of the territory.

A senior South African tax inspector, Mr Jacob Heydenreich, said no effort had been made since 1979 to trace people in SWA who had not submitted tax returns.

He said general sales tax owed to the Treasury was estimated at more than R1-million, but it could be considerably more.

Tax inspectors last visited business concerns in October last year.

Mr Heydenreich said staff shortages were a major reason for bottlenecks in the department.

Other problems included lack of proper supervision and control of officials, laxity and failure to make best use of staff available.

"It is a question of lack of experience from the highest to the lowest ranks," he said.

He added that the commission's team of investigating officials had uncovered a taxpayer who had owed R19 000 in tax for a considerable time, but revenue officials had made no attempt to recover the money.

In the relatively short period that the commission's investigators had been active in the affairs of the department, it had traced an additional R1 600 000 in tax.

Mr Heydenreich said the Receiver of Revenue's office was already in arrears with 45 000 tax assessments.

He commented: "I anticipate that this backlog will increase to 55 000 next year."

Unless matters improved drastically, the Directorate of Internal Revenue would stop functioning within three years, he said.

The commissioner, Mr Justice P W Thirion, of Natal, commented on the share in a liquor store which the SWA Receiver of Revenue, Mr J Lubbe, had held.

Mr Lubbe, it is alleged, did not have written permission to run a business concern, although such a requirement was clearly laid down in the Civil Service Act.

"It presents a beautiful image when you buy your liquor from your Receiver of Revenue," Mr Justice Thirion remarked.

"It is an equally nice picture when the Receiver queues in the bank with his money bag."

The commission was also told that conditions in the second-tier administration for Hereros had deteriorated to such an extent that the Administrator-General of SWA would have to intervene without delay.

The commission's chief investigating officer, Mr A G Visser, said in evidence that since December last year financial control in the administration had ceased.

He said a matriculated, young Herero clerk with about two years' experience, was in charge of the finance department of the administration, which had a budget of R19-million last year.

The budget had been exceeded by R14-million.

Mr Visser said the clerk was doing the work of four accountants. He had to sign cheques, pay salaries and keep the books.

"I am convinced that this administration cannot continue in this way," he said.

Another member of the commission's investigating team, Mr Johannes Calitz, recommended that the Herero administration contract an agency agreement with the central government for trained officials to help out.

"The situation is so critical that it requires immediate attention," he said. — Sapa.

79.

WHITE EXTREMIST WARNS

'While you relax the Swapo fighter sacrifices'

Windhoek Observer 16 July 1983

STAFF REPORTER

WINDHOEK: In its latest edition the white right wing publication *Die Stryder* which is edited by Mr F J Strauss, warns that while there are those whites enjoying life, devoting their time to pleasures, the enemy in the form of SWAPO working feverishly.

Mr Strauss writes that while white people were enjoying re-creation, seated in many cases, the combatence of SWAPO were moving from deep inside Angola with heavy kit bags.

He writes that these SWAPO fighters were making immense sacrifices while on their way to South West Africa to conduct an arm struggle for what they believe to be theirs.

It was inevitable, Mr Strauss writes, that the whites here must eventually loose the struggle if personal sacrifices on their part compares so poorly with that made by SWAPO.

In his article which is headlined "Sweet is the struggle for the combatant" he poses the question if it were really necessary for many whites to strain themselves for ever growing revenues. He asks the question if the money were used for the purchase of luxury cars and consumer articles - in short to enjoy life with ameneties with which other people must do without. He warns in his article there could be those sweating and labouring to purchase a residence or a farm but they should consider that all the troubled labour could be to no avail if nothing were to be done on the political terrain to protect those properties.

"What will become of your property if through your negligence you have allowed a communist or black government which gives no acknowledgement to private ownership? You work many hours to feed your family and to clothe them, and to give them the best in life, but if you do not make your contribution on the political terrain, you may yet look on helplessly how your wife and daughters are being raped and murdered by barbaric black terrorists," Mr Strauss warns.

Bomb rocks Windhoek

Argus 16/7/1

WINDHOEK. — A powerful 2 kg bomb rocked Windhoek's city centre early today. No one was injured.

The blast occurred at 6.50 am.

Police said the bomb was wedged between a petrol pump and a steel column supporting a iron canopy over the forecourt of a service station.

The blast destroyed a petrol pump and badly damaged others, ripping out showroom windows and scattering glass over a wide area.

LEGISLATION

Damage was estimated at R60 000.

Police said they were investigating sabotage. Explosives experts were still combing the debris. The area was cordoned off.

Today the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, promulgates legislation to institute a State Council.

The purpose of the council is to formulate a constitutional dispensation to serve the territory until its independence could be implemented. — Sapa.

KALANGULA BARRED FROM OFFICE 14/7/1

Natal Mercury 9/7/1

Windhoek Bureau

ONE of South West Africa's most senior politicians has been barred from entering his offices by members of the security forces.

An irate Mr Peter Kalangula, leader of the Christian Democratic Action Party and chairman of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, said yesterday: 'I find this to be totally unnacceptable.'

Mr Kalangula, in Windhoek for meetings with his party officials, told the Mercury he went to his offices in Ondangua, Owamboland, as usual on Tuesday morning.

But when he arrived at the gates to Ondangua, he was told by soldiers on duty that he would not be allowed in without showing his identity card.

'This was done without any notice and I simply find this insulting and totally unacceptable — why should I have to produce an identity card to get into my own office?' he said.

List

He asked why 'many other people', including members of his own party, were being allowed into Ondangua without showing any identification?

In addition, the soldiers on duty had a list of vehicle registration numbers allowed into the area.

'I am working from home now, because I am not being allowed into my office,' Mr Kalangula said.

His party has always in the past been regarded as the party favoured and backed by the military as being their hope of installing a moderate, reasonably credible black leader as a counter to the influence of Swapo.

But the party has recently been trying to shed its image of being the 'SADF's party' and surprised observers last week by refusing to take part in the proposed State Council, saying it would simply increase ethnic divisions and conflict in the territory.

Sorry

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force confirmed the incident last night, but said the guards were 'only following orders'.

'We are sorry for the discomfort Mr Kalangula had to endure, but we trust he will have understanding for the action of the troops who were only applying security measures as they are ordered to do.

'Everybody entering Ondangua, even the Officer Commanding Sector 10 (the Owamboland war zone) has to produce an ID card. In the past, there were probably guards who knew Mr Kalangula, and these ones did not.'

The Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said last night said the guards were 'probably improving security for Mr Kalangula's own safety.

'He is an important leader so there is danger to his life.'

He dismissed suggestions that the action against Mr Kalangula was taken because of his and his party's decision not to take part in the State Council.

80.

Difficulties for SWA council?

Daily Dispatch 13/7/

WINDHOEK — The proposed Council of State planned by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, is encountering a rough passage, according to indications here.

In a statement published yesterday, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the alliance would not participate in the council's proceedings unless they were "meaningful."

The proposed formation of the State Council was announced last month to draft a constitution for SWA/Namibia for the interim period until plans for the territory's independence could be implemented.

The DTA, the SWA National Party, the coloured Labour Party, the Rehoboth Liberation Front and the Namibian Christian Democratic Party had conditionally accepted invitations to serve on the council.

However, in its latest edition, the SWA-NP newspaper, Die Suidwester, quoted a senior party spokesman, Mr Jannie de Wet, as saying that serious question marks had arisen over the State Council following recent pronouncements by Dr Van Niekerk.

According to a news report, Dr Van Niekerk said the State Council would assume control of the territory's administration until independence.

"We have never been given this impression." Mr De Wet said, referring to negotiations with the administrator-general.

Such a move would effectively mean a return to the abolished National Assembly dominated by the DTA.

"The Prime Minister of South Africa himself referred to the National Assembly as a non-representative body that was no longer effective," Mr De Wet said.

"Does that mean we are now going back to this ineffective dispensation?"

The SWA-NP, in opposition to the DTA, walked out of the National Assembly.

Mr Mudge emphasised yesterday that the DTA would reconsider its participation in the proposed council if any of the parties consulted by the administrator-general declined invitations to nominate delegates to the council.

Describing the latest developments as a "crisis" situation developing around the State Council, the report in the DTA newspaper said Mr Mudge was responding to the rejection of the council last week by the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, led by Mr Peter Kalangula.

Other parties rejecting participation in the council are: The SWA National Union, the Swapo-Democrats, the Damara Council, the Damara Tribal Authority and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

A spokesman for Dr Van Niekerk's office said yesterday he was "out of town" and would not be commenting on the latest developments. — SAPA

Southern Africa

SA waging 'undeclared war' — claim

CT. Times 12/7/

MAPUTO. — Leaders of nine African nations yesterday appealed for international help, especially from the West, to combat what they called "an undeclared war" against them by South Africa.

They also urged friendly Western nations to transfer investment from the Republic and to back their efforts to develop peacefully.

The leaders met here for their one-day fourth annual summit of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The SADCC was set up in 1980 mainly to reduce economic dependence on South Africa. Participating states are: Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

'SA sponsoring armed bandits'

A major theme of the summit was alleged South African destabilisation, which the SADCC says is "aimed at keeping the Republic's black neighbours economic prisoners".

President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola said South Africa was "systematically destroying" the infrastructure of its neighbouring states "through sponsoring armed bandits".

An SADCC communique said development projects in transport and communications were going ahead "at an accelerated pace". Almost two billion dollars (R2,1 billion) had been pledged by donors to improve regional infrastructure.

The summit also reviewed economic deterioration caused by the world recession and, for most members, the second year of severe drought.

Estimates indicate that the nine will need at least 230 million dollars (R250 million) to alleviate the effects of the drought, the communique said.

The summit was attended by Presidents Masire, Machel, Dos Santos, Nyerere and Kaunda, and Prime Ministers Robert Mugabe, Leabua Jonathan, and Bhekimpi Dlamini. The Finance Minister of Malawi, Mr Chakalala Chaziya, represented his country. — Sapa-Reuter

SA dominates in SADCC discussions

The Star's Foreign
News Service
STAR 12/7

MAPUTO — South Africa dominated yesterday's Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) heads of state meeting in Maputo as never before.

Observers believe the attendance of heads of government from eight of the nine states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia — at the summit indicated the strength of feeling on the issue. Malawi was represented only at Ministerial level.

The leaders concluded that the SADCC's success in beginning to reduce dependence on South Africa had provoked increasing aggression from Pretoria and that, since 1980, South Africa had systematically intensified its militarist and expansionist policy.

"When SADCC was created we made it clear that the organisation was not aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of South Africa.

"The South African regime has responded to our attempts at harmonious development with the most violations of the basic rules of co-existence between sovereign states," President Samora Machel of Mocambique said.

In their final communique, the leaders said they were astonished "that South Africa acts with impunity. South Africa can invade and occupy states, blow up vital installations, and massacre populations at no apparent cost to its relations with its main allies".

Botswana's President Quett Masire urged that "those who claim to be our friends should put pressure on South Africa to stop attacking its neighbours.

"Without such intervention, we fear the situation will deteriorate to the state where international conflict becomes inevitable and orderly development is impossible."

What the nine see as South African aggression has changed the whole nature of the SADCC.

Originally it was largely an economic body looking for foreign help to assist economic co-operation. It wanted to reduce dependence on South Africa but avoided direct attacks. This is no longer so.This is indicated by the increased prominence of the heads of the three nationalist movements — Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress — at this meeting.

And, for the first time, the summit urged foreign investors to make a political choice and transfer investments from South Africa to SADCC countries. They said, this would support independent development instead of "shoring up apartheid". The heads of states also talked about "those friends of South Africa", who seek to improve relations with SADCC while maintaining close ties with South Africa — clearly a reference to the United States and Britain.

It urged them "to use their influence to check the aggression being waged against SADCC member states, since it is clearly irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructure only to see such resources wasted by South African sabotage".

Angolan President, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos attacked the "ridiculous pretext" that the presence of Cuban forces is a factor creating regional insecurity.

He said the Cubans' role was purely defensive and said they were never used in hot pursuit raids across Angola's borders.

Economically the SADCC has made considerable progress. More than R1 700 million has been promised for its development projects. There are 44 transport and communications projects completed or under way. Of the 90 industrial projects presented at the Maseru conference in January, 74 already have potential donors.

I'll work for new SA — Matanzima

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor
RDM 14/7

IN A dramatic switch in attitude President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has pledged himself to "work ceaselessly for the establishment of a greater South Africa" and thus to reintegrate Transkei into South Africa.

President Matanzima was one of six black leaders who signed a declaration of intent after a low-profile meeting near Johannesburg on Monday. He was the only leader from a nominally independent territory to sign the declaration.

His co-signatories were Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

The declaration committed all six leaders to work for the "reunification of those whom apartheid divides" and for a "greater South Africa based on nonracialism and democracy".

The 1976 Status of Transkei Act, under which Transkei was granted independence, separates Transkei Xhosas from fellow blacks in South Africa by depriving them of South African nationality and by making them nationals of Transkei.

It is an apartheid law in two fundamental senses: it was passed by the National Party-controlled SA Parliament and it is integral to the grand apartheid aim of creating a South Africa without black South African nationals.

By signing the declaration President Matanzima appears to have contravened Transkei's 1977 Public Security Act, which makes it a treasonable offence to advocate that Transkei form part of another country.

The Act has been a crucial factor in the demise of opposition parties in Transkei, most of which opposed independence but were prevented by it from propagating their policies.

Penalties range from five years imprisonment to death.

Since the beginning of the year President Matanzima has sought to bring an end to his isolation from black leaders in general, and Chief Buthelezi in particular.

To that end he lifted the ban imposed on Inkatha in Transkei and held discussions with Chief Buthelezi and later with several leaders at a "summit" in the Eastern Transvaal.

The new declaration of intent is clearly a response in part to Pretoria's proposed three-chamber parliament from which blacks will be excluded.

The six leaders committed themselves to marshalling all their resources to rejecting the "destiny prescribed for us by the white minority" and to dismantling its "oppressive institutions".

"In recognition of the diverse political and constitutional positions in which we have been placed by the policies of fragmentation (we shall) transform them into weapons for our liberation and use them in the interests of our common objectives," they said.

18

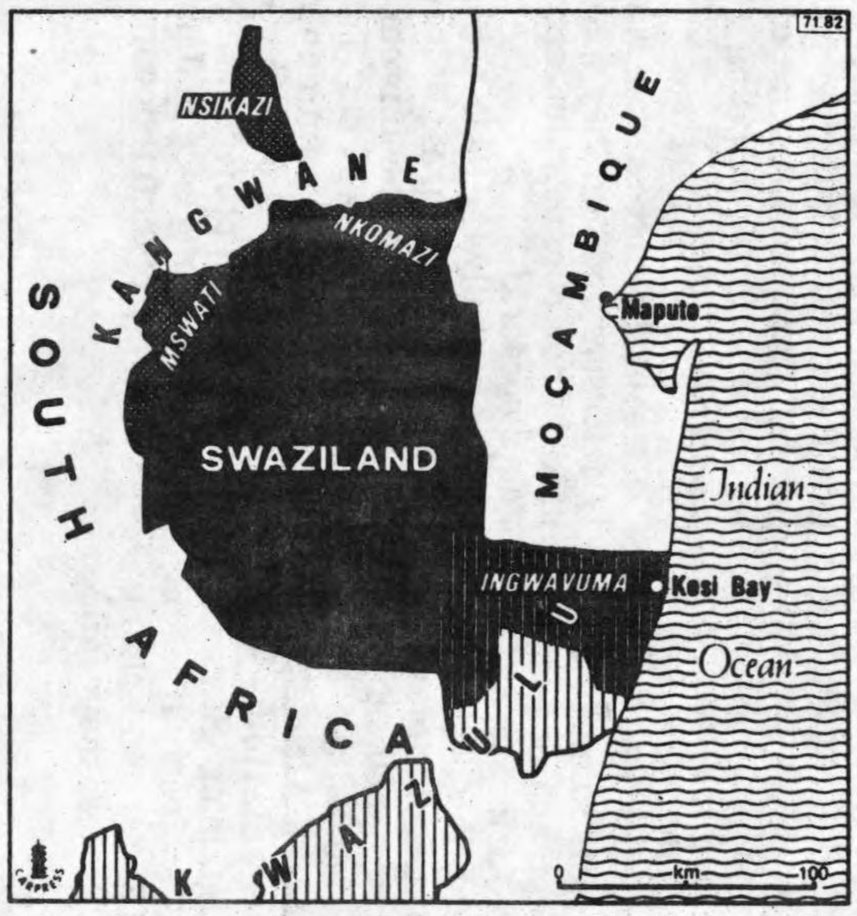
Land findings could have far-reaching effects

STAR 8/7/1

82.

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The findings of the Rumpff Commission on the Swaziland land claims could have far-reaching implications and set a significant precedent for future land claims in Southern Africa.



The major problem facing the Rumpff Commission is not only the settlement of land claims regarding the Swaziland " land deal", but the implications its findings may have for future relations between South Africa and other states which may have similar claims to make against the country.

As an article in the latest issue of the Africa Institute's bulletin points out, land disputes in post-colonial Africa are common.

They are also a nightmare to international laywers and historians.

In Africa, where there are 46 mainland states and five offshore island states, there were at least 56 land disputes before 1978.

The problems of border disputes, dating back to colonial times when colonial powers ignored or disregarded demographic and geographic conditions when drawing borders, are not unique to Africa.

The same problems arose under colonial rule elsewhere, but in Africa the problem was compounded because so many more states were involved than in Asia, where there are only 15 states, and in South America where there are 13.

Since the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), there have been 17 territorial disputes on the con tinent. Only five have been settled.

Territorial disputes — when one state lays claim to part of another adjoining country — are usually based on the interests of ethnic unity, or arise because of certain resources available, or access to major rivers or coastline.

Access to the coast and ethnic unity are both factors in the Swaziland-Ingwavuma-kaNgwane dispute.

Four territorial disputes in Africa which are regarded as "active" include border problems between Uganda and Tan zania, Chad and Libya, and difficulties of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Other less active disputes include lingering problems between Lesotho and South Africa over the border between the two countries near the Caledon River, and a dispute involving Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi, where the three countries meet at a common point.

Lawyers and historians trying to sort through the claims come across various colonial treaties, some of which were ratified.

The claims on which most disputes have been based are uusually those of ethnic unity and historical considerations.

Many of these have been settled by arbitration but this is no guarantee of a permanent solution.

The OAU has played a role in the land dispute issue but it is in an awkward and ambiguous position.

As well as accepting the principle of self-determination and independent political identity, the OAU accepted in 1964 the present colonial boundaries in Africa when it failed to get the colonial boundaries redrawn.

The Swaziland land deal has many hallmarks of the various types of boundary disputes in Africa.

Whatever the Rumpff Commission decides, its final report could have far-reaching effects on South Africa's future relations with Botswana, Lesotho and all other independent states that were formerly part of the country.

Botswana jails 'SAP' trio

GABORONE. — Three men alleged to be members of the South African Security Police were jailed on Monday for six years each in Botswana for kidnapping a refugee and taking him to South Africa, Botswana Radio reported.

The sentence is the maximum provided by law for the offence of "removing a person" against his will outside the borders of the country.

The men, George Khoza, 24, Daniel Kazevu, 26, and Johannes Letswalo, 29, were convicted by Gaborone's Chief Magistrate, Mr G L Patel, of taking Mr Peter Lengene from Botswana to South Africa against his will.

The three pleaded not guilty at the start of their trial which lasted several weeks.

In Pretoria yesterday, a police spokesman said: "The SAP is aware of the fact that a member of the force and two other men were charged in Botswana.

"However the SAP has not yet been officially notified what the outcome of the trial was and can, therefore, not comment on their identities and sentence." — Sapa

Lesotho MP is expelled

RDM 13/7/1

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, was indefinitely expelled from the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday after a heated debate.

A motion calling for Mr Mofeli's expulsion was introduced in response his alleged comments in an interview with the SABC on the presence of African National Congress members in Lesotho

Mr Mofeli, a former member of the Lesotho's coalition cabinet, reportedly told the SABC that the ANC should not be allowed to conduct subversion against South Africa from Lesotho, and that ANC cadres were regarded with suspicion by Basotho villagers.

The motion was moved by the Leader of the House and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, who was himself quoted in the interview.

The motion accused Mr Mofeli of providing South Africa with a pretext to attack Lesotho by spreading the "falsehood that Lesotho provides military bases to the ANC".

The motion further charged Mr Mofeli with using the pending arrival of communist diplomats in Lesotho to aggravate South African anxiety on the issue and thus enhance the chances of a military response from Pretoria.

"Mr Mofeli was deliberately lying in a manner calculated to impute the Government of Lesotho and provide a foreign power with much desired rationale — no matter how false — for intervention into Lesotho."

It condemned Mr Mofeli as "disloyal in the extreme" and declared that he should stand "dishonoured and be barred indefinitely from the precincts of this Assembly or Parliament of the Kingdom of Lesotho."

Mr Mofeli will hold a Press conference today.

83.

Mozambique to charge SA men

RD Mail 16/7/83

By JOSE CAETANO and GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE announced last night it was to bring unspecified criminal charges against the six passengers aboard the South African-registered light plane which landed at Nampula 20 days ago.

An official source said the men, including to South African citizens, were expected to face charges of landing in the country without permission.

The sources claimed that the South African plane, after overflying Mozambique on its way to the Comores had, on the return trip, requested permission to overfly and land at the Nampula airport.

According to the official sources, the aircraft had, despite a refusal to the request, "made a surprise landing and the pilot alleged the aircraft was short of fuel".

But an inspection of the aircraft's fuel tanks revealed, according to the Mozambique sources, that "they were nearly full".

"The civil aviation authorities than ordered the detention of the crew and passengers aboard'.'

"The case will be judged according to international laws governing these types of offence."

The Rand Daily Mail has obtained confirmation that the French consul and a senior officer of the British Embassy in Maputo have flown to Nampula to investigate the incident.

Meanwhile, sources in Maputo have pointed out that the incident should be seen from the point of view of nervousness in Mozambique due to the fact that the South African Press has published allegations that Nampula "houses terrorist bases".

A spokeswoman for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said the negotiations with Mozambique for the release of the men had got no further.

The managing director of the Durban-based Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Peter Clarke, who trades regularly with the Comoro Islands, said it was an early-morning flight and the pilot, Mr Clive Costello, would have had plenty of time and fuel to reach the normal stop-over at Blantyre in Malawi.

"Perhaps they were held up because there was some hitch with a landing procedure, or something," he added.

"They had enough light and fuel to reach Blantyre and had no need to land if they were refused permission."

The route from the Comores via Nampula is shorter and more direct than that through Blantyre.

On board the aircraft are two South Africans, the owner, Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the Comoro island of Mayotte, and Mr David Tooch, a Durban man who is employed by Mr Clarke. The pilot, Mr Costello is British.

The three other men are French, said Mr Clarke.

Black leaders sign rights pact

Mercury Reporter

Natal Mercury 14 July 1983

LEADERS of several homelands and the President of the Transkei have pledged to pool their energies and resources in the struggle to establish a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

This was contained in a declaration issued yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who signed it along with Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu; Mr T K Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, and on behalf of Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive councillor of KaNgwane.

It follows a meeting of the leaders held in the Transvaal earlier this week to discuss the formation of a united front in opposition to the Government.

They signed a declaration of their intention to 'galvanise all available human and material resources to work ceaselessly for the establishment of a greater South Africa based on non-racialism and democracy'.

Such a South Africa, the declaration said, would guarantee freedom of speech, movement and association and security for all South Africans 'irrespective of colour, race, nationality, sex or creed'.

They also committed themselves to strive for the unity of the 'oppressed black people who have been precluded from all decision-making processes'.

The declaration said they intended to 'resist the scourge of divisive politicking based on the principle of divided power' and substitute it with a political style based on the 'unifying principle of power-sharing'.

Base

They also said they intended to resist the importation of alien ideologies and 'the usurpation of our responsibilities by external and internal interested parties'.

They would instead form their own philosophy and assume their 'rightful role' in shaping the destiny of Southern Africa.

The development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples was another of their intentions contained in the declaration.

To lay the foundations for the 'maximum development' of resources, they declared they would structure institutions that would facilitate the 'equitable redistribution of our national wealth'.

SA on guard as cattle-killer sweeps through 28 countries

Argus 18/7/1

Argus Foreign Service

NAIROBI. — The news that 28 African countries have been hit by the horrific cattle disease, rinderpest, has sent a ripple of fear south through agricultural communities still haunted by the spectre of the 1896 epidemic.

Highly contagious and fatal, the "cattle plague" which was endemic in Central Africa, began its fearsome spread south in the late 1880s.

It swept into what was then Nyasaland in 1892 and reached Uganda in 1890.

Struck in Bulawayo

Gathering speed as it reached into areas more richly populated with domestic cattle, it struck Bulawayo in 1896 and was across the Orange River by March the next year.

Estimates of the number of cattle wiped out in Southern Africa range from 2,5-million to 4,5-million.

Wildlife populations were so badly ravaged that they never recovered.

Though the disease can be effectively controlled through systematic vaccination the fear remains that if it starts to move south again it could take hold in countries such as Mozambique and Angola where much of the agricultural, social and economic infrastructure has been wrecked by war.

If such countries lack the resources to stop it sweeping through their herds of game and domestic cattle, the disease could easily sweep through to the South African border.

As a precaution South African veterinary scientists have already stockpiled a million doses of vaccine for use at home or in African countries "quite far to the north" which have already asked for help.

In 1896 the lack of communications on the continent was such that tribespeople, farmers and transport operators were caught completely by suprise when whole herds of their cattle began to sicken and die within hours.

Huge areas were littered with the bones of buffalo and other game which succumbed as the disease was carried on its ghastly way by vultures and other "housekeepers" of nature which were not affected by it themselves.

Financial ruin

The symptoms of fever and bloody diarrhoea in stock signalled financial ruin for thousands.

The disease was finally halted through the brilliant work of scientists Robert Koch, Arnold Theiler and others who perfected vaccines, one of them from an immunising agent in the bile of infected animals.

Author and civil servant William Scully has described how, while serving as civil commissioner in what was then Kaffraria, he inoculated 20 000 head of cattle and so prevented a rising by tribespeople who believed the disease was the work of the government.

The Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort has continued these studies and is likely to be in the forefront of international steps to eradicate one of the most fearsome killers in Africa.

Britain rejects death sentence

RDM 15/7/1

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON. — Britain last night rejected hanging and the death sentence for murder.

Nineteen years after Britain abolished the death sentence a determined assault by new members of the second term Tory Government failed, after a six and a half hour debate, to bring back hanging, even for terrorist killings.

Voting outside party lines, MPs voted 368 to 223 against the death sentence for all forms of murder despite the explicit backing of the new Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, for the hanging of terrorists.

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stayed out of the House of Commons debate though she has backed restoration of the death penalty for serious crimes.

The House also rejected by 344 votes to 263 the death sentence for murder of policemen.

Even though six people died by the hand of the IRA in Ulster yesterday afternoon, politicians intimately concerned in recent years with the Northern Ireland problem argued passionately against providing the IRA with a case for martrydom.

But last night's votes mean that the British Government can expect much greater pressure from police and prison officers for tougher sentences for violent crimes. Life sentences handed down from British courts now mean an average prison term of ten and half years.

A Police Federation spokesman said immediately after the vote that it would mean an increase in serious crimes.

Weathermen holdup trial begins

STAR 12/7/1

NEW YORK — The trial of three political radicals from the 1960s, who were captured during a botched R1,8 million holdup of a Brink's armoured car, began today, nearly two years after the bloody heist.

Security was extremely tight in the rural town of Goshen, 80 km north of New York City, for jury selection in the trial of three of six self-styled revolutionaries.

The holdup, in which Weather Underground fugitives and reputed Black Liberation Army militants were captured, exposed what the Federal Bureau of Investigation said was a terrorist "family" of black and white radicals.

A Brink's guard was killed in the October 20 1981 heist at a New York shopping mall, and two police officers died in a shooting that followed later at a roadblock.

Among those arrested was Ms Kathy Boudin the Weather Underground fugitive last seen in 1970 fleeing naked from an explosion at a town house in New York that police said was used by radicals as a bomb factory. — Associated Press.

KDM 14/7/

85.

Crushing defeat for MCC tour plan

BY IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON. — International cricket was brought back from the brink of chaos last night as the MCC membership crushed the bid for a tour of South Africa next year by a stunning 6 604 votes to 4 344.

A two-thirds majority in favour of the tour was needed.

A shocked and disappointed Mr John Carlisle, the Rightwing Conservative MP behind the tour plan, immediately blamed vitriolic Press opposition, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's anti-tour stance and the "highly organised ranks of the cricket establishment" for the defeat.

"This is not the end of the fight," he promised. "We won't be able to do anything more this year, but the way the West Indians are going, trying to interfere with even county cricket in England, I am confident that if we try again in two years' time the result will be very different."

MCC secretary Mr Jack Bailey said he was "delighted" with the clear result. Mr Carlisle's plan would have had "disastrous consequences" for the MCC, he said.

Former England player David Shepherd, now the Bishop of Liverpool, said: "We should all be relieved at the total failure of this sinister and at best naive attempt".

He said a tour "would have been against the wishes of the vast majority of South Africans" and would have caused "horrendous disruption" to international cricket and other sports.

In Johannesburg last night, South African Cricket Union president Mr Joe Pamensky said the vote was "pretty significant" and better than he had expected.

He was "not unhappy" with the outcome, he said. The vote proved the authorities would now have to pay attention to the question of South African cricket participation in the international arena.

The chairman of the rival, Sacos-affiliated Transvaal Cricket Board, Mr Ahmed Mangera, said the only way South Africa could re-enter the world cricket arena would be if it had one, instead of two, cricketing bodies. This would only be possible once apartheid was removed.

He said the SA Cricket Board had not been concerned about the MCC vote. "It means nothing," he said.

RDM 15/7/

Israel urged to end its support for 'racist' SA

VIENNA. — A member of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid yesterday denounced Israel for its "unholy alliance" with the "racist regime" of South Africa, and appealed to Israel to end its support for the white minority government.

"We cannot but denounce and fight the actions of Israel in support of the racist regime in Pretoria," said Dr O O Fafowara at the close of a three-day conference on relations between the two countries, which was supported by the UN body he represents.

The meeting, organised by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Organisation of African Trade Unity and the World Peace Council, "focussed on nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa", Mr Fafowara said.

Delegates considered "all the ramifications of the unholy alliance which has emerged in recent years between the two countries", and appealed "to the decent people of Israel to recognise the folly of this alliance", he said.

"Just when the world thought that it was on the verge of getting the racists to abandon their obnoxious and inhuman doctrines, Israel's intervention in support of the racists has created new obstacles for the liberation struggle," Mr Fafowara said.

In a Foreign Ministry statement, Israel condemned the meeting, which is not a formal UN function, as "another anti-Israel propaganda orgy" whose purpose was "to besmirch Israel, isolating it and damaging its relations with the Third World."

Neither Israel nor South Africa was represented at the conference, which was held at the UN headquarters in Vienna. — UPI.

Howe defends UK use SA staging post

STAR 9/7/ — The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has defended as a "commercial decision" the use of South Africa as a staging post for the transport of British workers to build the new airport on the Falkland Islands.

In a letter to the leader of the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen, Sir Geoffrey admitted the move held potential political disadvantages.

He said it was the only alternative to the use of Ascension Island where facilities are inadequate to cope with the traffic.

Sir Geoffrey added: "The Government's priority must be to have the strategic air field quickly and cost effectively."

He emphasised Cape Town would be used only for the transit of civilians engaged for the airfield project.

Military and other official personnel will continue to travel under existing arrangements.

Mandela Street

SOWETAN 11/7/

A LONDON Council's decision to name a street in honour of imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, has run into opposition from residents.

Camden Council, controlled by the Labour Party, decided on the name change last month after the anti-apartheid movement shifted its offices to the street — which was, and maybe still is, called Selous Street.

The AAM said the name might associate them with the Selous Scouts, the former Rhodesian counter-insurgency unit. The street was, in fact, named after a 19th century English painter, Henry Selous, who lived in the district.

The Council has put up new name plates — Mandela Street — but has left the previous ones in place because a final decision has not been taken.

Residents have formed an association to protest against the name change, saying businesses with premises in the street will have to pay thousands of pounds to change letterheads and brochures. — Sapa.

Koeberg not safe — Yach

CT. Times 15/7

Staff Reporters

THE LIVES of 600 000 residents of Cape Town and Atlantis would be affected by an accident at the Koeberg nuclear power station, the media officer of Koeberg Alert, Dr Derek Yach, told the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in Cape Town last night.

Speaking at a well-attended public meeting called to air opinion on Koeberg, Dr Yach said two factors, related to the siting of Koeberg and the disposal of waste, caused concern.

"We are told by Escom that Koeberg is a safe distance from population concentrations. The International Atomic Energy Agency does not set limits for nuclear plants, but advises that distances should be calculated only after considering local meteorological and topographical conditions.

"The arbitrary decision to place Koeberg 12,5km from Cape Town cannot be validated."

Dr Yach quoted the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, as saying matter released could reach Sea Point and even Newlands in two hours.

"Assuming no panic or traffic jams occurred, a maximum of 37 000 people an hour could be evacuated. It would take two days for the complete evacuation," said Dr Yach.

In spite of Escom and Atomic Energy Board assurances, no safe means of radioactive waste disposal had been devised. Now to be dumped in Namaqualand, it could result in human and enviromental hazards for tens of thousands of years and effect the genetic make-up of future generations.

Dr Yach also said Escom's claims that Koeberg was vitally needed by commerce and industry in the Western Cape were unfounded.

"With assets of R13-billion and large foreign and local loans to repay, Escom needs to continually increase electricity consumption to improve its income. It therefore does not pay Escom to promote either alternative means of electricity production or energy conservation programmes," Dr Yach said.

In summary he said that Koeberg Alert believed Koeberg was uneconomic, unsafe and would result in unacceptable restrictions on citizens through the Nuclear Energy Act.

● The biologiocal effects of radiation had been well documented and radiation levels around Koeberg would be well below international minimum standards once the power station went on stream, Dr Brian Fitzpatrick, health physicist at the power station, said at the meeting.

An area within a radius of 30km from the station was continually being monitored and Koeberg scientists had access to a great deal of literature on radiation from all over the world.

Research had proved the natural radiation in many parts of the world was higher than the artificially-induced radiation from Koeberg.

● Dr David Sykes, of the Institute of Nuclear Engineering, said South Africa would have a dire need for nuclear power in years to come. Oil was running out fast and energy developed by solar devices would be "inadequate".

Unemployment causing psychiatric disorders in children, says doctor

RD Mail 16/7/1

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The mental health needs of children in South Africa could scarcely be met by the existing mental health professionals, Dr B A Robertson, of the Child and Family Unit, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Rondebosch, said yesterday.

Speaking at the national convention of the South African Association of Occupational Therapists, he said the increasing number of single-parent families and rising unemployment rate in South Africa caused psychiatric disorders in children.

English studies quoted a prevalence of 6-12% for children and 12-20% for adolescent disorders.

Dr Robertson said the child psychiatrist was the traditional leader of the multi-disciplinary team that provided services to meet the mental health needs of children.

Treatment aimed to restore the child and family to optimal development and growth.

Dr Robertson said child psychiatry catered for a wide range of emotional disorders in children and adolescents.

Early infantile autism and schizophrenia were examples of serious disorders, whereas school phobia, attentional deficit disorder and learning disability were examples of less serious conditions.

Children with milder disorders were those where emotional problems complicatedpre-existing physical handicaps or conditions such as cerebral palsy or temporal lobe epilepsy.

Prevention in child psychiatry included identification of children at risk for mental health problems, such as children from low income families, institutionalised children, and single-parent children.

Professor W J Schoeman, of the Department of Psychology, University of Orange Free State, said the child, in its mid-childhood years, had to master:

● Development of the necessary physical and motor skills.

● Development of a healthy self-image.

● Formation of peer group relationships.

● Acquisition of the male or female gender role.

● Acquisition of basic skills in reading, writing and reckoning.

● Acquisition of moral and ethical values.

● Acquisition of more personal independence. — Sapa.

87.

Doctor turns fatally hurt child away

STAR 15/7/

MARITZBURG — A seriously injured black boy who fell from a moving truck was refused admittance to Northdale Hospital and died as a result of his injuries in Durban's Wentworth Hospital the next day.

The dead boy was Zulinkosi Lindedu (9), the son of a farm labourer employed by a Mr Naidoo, of Karachi Road, Northdale.

As Mr Naidoo drove away from his farm in the Albert Falls area on Monday morning, Zulinkosi climbed on the back of the bakkie's canopy without Mr Naidoo's knowledge.

About 50 m down the road he tried to jump from the bakkie and fell hard on the road. Mr Naidoo drove on, unaware of what had happened.

When he returned about 15 minutes later he found the injured boy lying on the gravel road.

Mr Naidoo drove Zulinkosi to the nearby Northdale Hospital, where he was examined by Dr K Devraj. He told Mr Naidoo the boy was not critical and could be taken to Edendale Hospital.

"There were none of the usual signs of a serious head injury — no vomiting or loss of consciousness," said Dr Devraj this week.

"Northdale Hospital's policy is that black patients are sent to Edendale if they are in a stable condition. The boy seemed stable. He had lacerations, but there was no evidence of any fracture. If it had been my decision, though, I would have treated him here."

Mr Naidoo asked Dr Devraj to call an ambulance. The doctor declined and gave Mr Naidoo directions to the hospital. "It would have taken much longer to get an ambulance here than it takes from here to Edendale by car," explained Dr Devraj.

Mr Naidoo drove as fast as possible to Edendale. "At that stage the boy seemed to be having a fit," said Mr Naidoo. At Edendale Hospital a doctor said Zulinkosi was in a critical condition. He was taken to Wentworth Hospital in Durban.

Mr Naidoo called Wentworth on Tuesday night and was told that the boy had died at 6.15 pm.

A spokesman for Wentworth Hospital's neuro-surgical ward refused to comment yesterday. — Sapa.

Supreme Court may dismiss small claims

Natal Witness 8/7/

JOHANNESBURG — A judge indicated yesterday that people who brought to the Supreme Court small claims which could be heard in magistrates' courts could have their claims dismissed in future.

Mr Justice G.A. Coetzee, sitting in the Rand Supreme Court, called for a law to preclude Supreme Courts being used for debt-collecting purposes.

He said this when dismissing two applications for default judgment brought by the Standard Bank.

The bank's attorney had gone to the Supreme Court to sue clients living in other provinces for small amounts because it was "economically efficient" to handle the cases from Johannesburg rather than instruct attorneys in other towns.

The judge said there had been an increase of cases this year in which small claims which could be heard in magistrates' courts were brought in the Supreme Court.

If this form of debt collecting became the vogue, it could have disastrous results for the administration of justice, the judge said.

"Normally when a particular practice has been followed in the courts, judges are loathe to take a sudden turn in another direction without giving warning to litigants or their attorneys. I am now mentioning the possibility that in future such cases will be dismissed." — Sapa.