

INFORMATION BULLETIN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

- I. Pressures against South Africa were in some ways increasing and becoming more dangerous, Sir Francis de Guingand, the president, said at the 11th annual general meeting of the South Africa Foundation in Durban yesterday. South Africa's isolation was increasing, he said. " The longer one remains overseas, the more depressed is one apt to become, due to the constant battering one is subjected to by the mass media, such as the press, TV and radio, and from the outpourings of certain politicians, and the activities of the well-organised and well-financed anti-South African organisations. Our isolation is on the increase, in the field of sport, through attempts to boycott our legitimate trade, and by expulsion from various world bodies. We should not underestimate the gravity of the present situation and must therefore maintain our vigilance. I believe it is wrong to say that great ignorance exists about affairs in the Republic; increasing numbers of our friends, as well as our enemies, are often very well informed. South Africa has been headline news for a decade or more and thinking people, whether well or ill-disposed towards us, have made it their business to study the subject. Indeed it is because of their detailed knowledge of South African affairs that those who lead attacks against us are able to select their facts so expertly to show our country in the worst possible light. "
- Sir Francis said he was not advocating a departure from official policy. " All I am suggesting is more imaginative and logical movement within the policy, not only for the benefit of all our peoples but in the interests of our relations with the outside world. It seems to me only logical while pursuing friendly and cooperative relations with African leaders from beyond our borders, we should at least maintain the same relationships with Black, Coloured and Indian leaders in South Africa itself. "
- He also believed that some rethinking might be appropriate about South Africa's discriminatory legislation. He mentioned aspects of arrest and detention without charge or trial, job reservation, influx control and the Immorality Act. He could see nothing wrong in separate development as a broad policy, but the Africans living in the urban areas were

a special problem. " One hopes that some steps will be taken to give the urban Bantu a voice in their future. " He, like many others found the policy of job reservation very difficult to defend abroad. It did seem desirable to get agreement of the trade unions to modifications in job reservation, which would in the long run be in the interests of the country. While influx control was clearly necessary, imprisonment of people because of their desire to move from one place to another was not readily understood overseas. Prosecutions under the Immorality Act had attracted wide adverse publicity overseas, and by their nature the provisions of the Act set off very strong emotions. Sir Francis said he hoped that ways would be found to alleviate the position.

Cape Times, 25/3/71.

2. South Africa could develop into another Vietnam in a few years' time, Mr W.E.Luke, chairman of the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association said at the annual meeting of the South Africa Foundation in Durban yesterday.  
 " There is little you can do to appease the black dictators to the North. What they seek is black power over South Africa, not as some of them claim, the substitution of a multi-racial society. They seek to substitute their own racial domination for white racial domination, and if they were strong enough they would try to do so by force. "  
 In his view the most dangerous development from South Africa's standpoint was the Tanzania-Zambia railway which opened up the way for Chinese infiltration on a large scale. " I have no doubt that the Chinese will train and arm Africans in combat and guerilla warfare intensively. I do not wish to frighten any of you, but South Africa could develop into another Vietnam in a few years' time, and you will need the goodwill and possibly the military help of the Western world in order to stay alive. "

Cape Times, 25/3/71.

3. The writing was on the wall for the future of South Africa and it was up to the political leaders to find a solution to the country's problems. The clock of South Africa's history was moving towards the twelfth hour mark and we could not afford to be divided on basic issues. This was the warning given by the Chairman of SASOL and deputy president of the South Africa Foundation, Dr P.E.Rousseau, at the Foundation's

annual meeting.....3/

annual meeting.

" For half a century and more we South Africans have argued and disputed about what policy should determine the relations between the various racial groups in this country and how this policy should be implemented. And while we argue, the terrorists are consolidating their position to the north, the Chinese are infiltrating East Africa and the Russian fleet is establishing a formidable naval presence in the Indian and South Atlantic oceans. "

He said the communist and Maoist forces were working through church organisations, universities, sporting bodies and international associations in an attempt to weaken and drive a wedge between South Africa and her traditional friends and allies.

Rand Daily Mail, /3/71.

4. Non-white leaders yesterday reacted favourably to suggestions made by Sir Francis de Guingand, that there should be an examination and modification of some of the discriminatory legislation in South Africa.

" We welcome the appeal this man has made because we feel there are many people in South Africa who are quite happy to have social intercourse across the colour line, " said Dr W.F.Nkomo, a Pretoria African educationist. " Many white people have long been lacking courage to express their conviction on this point. There are many who would readily invite non-whites at social gatherings. I believe much good shall come out of a social get-together between the races." Dr Nkomo said even the Prime Minister had been in favour of an outward policy and had extended a welcome to foreign Africans. " Foreign Africans have been accorded hospitality in the country's hotels and they have attended social functions with leading white South African personalities. I do believe that these foreign Africans must feel challenged by the fact that they can participate in these functions when no local non-whites are allowed. And if they must be convinced about the good intentions of our rulers, they must be able to see it in the nature of the goodwill and relationships which obtain in the country," he said.

Dr Nkomo said it was hypocritical to give visiting non-whites treatment which could never be meted out to local non-whites.

" To us this spells insincerity."

Mr A. Domingo, Transvaal Whip of the Coloured Labour Party said the move was in the right direction. " I am glad to see that some people in responsible positions feel so strongly

about discrimination on the basis of colour. " " I agree all the way with what this man said, " Mrs Flavia Buthelezi, national secretary of the Housewives' League, said. " All he has said is what we have always been hoping and wishing for. "

Mr Sonny Leon, national leader of the Labour Party, said although the State President was supposed to be an " unbiased personality ", at his state functions no non-whites were invited. " We support Sir Francis. The Prime Minister and the President should meet people of all races. A strange feature is that the Prime Minister meets visiting non-whites from other countries, but the people he should meet are the non-whites here at home. "

Time was running out for an improvement in race relations and for an exchange of dialogue between leaders of the various races, said Mr A.M.Rajab, chairman of the South African Indian Council, in an interview yesterday. Mr Rajab was welcoming the call by Sir Francis for a freer mixing of whites and non-whites at top-level social gatherings.

He hoped the government would heed the appeal and called on the Prime Minister to give a lead. Mr Rajab warned that if the whites did not adopt Sir Francis' suggestion, there would be greater frustration among the non-whites. There was already considerable economic and commercial integration. Whites and non-whites worked happily and productively together. Mr Rajab said several complex problems would have to be considered in any talks between leaders of the different races. They included:

- the admission of non-white sportsmen from overseas while non-white South Africans were barred from the same events; and
- the social status of a visiting African diplomat compared for example, with that of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Rand Daily Mail, 26/3/71.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

- I. The history-making meeting in Cape Town yesterday between the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Makhosini Dlamini, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, resulted in a brief statement last night by the Department of Foreign Affairs saying that the Prime Ministers had had " a useful and fruitful discussion. "

The conference lasted several hours. No details were given about the subjects discussed. Prince Makhosini arrived in

Cape Town yesterday morning together with his Minister of Works, Power and Communications, Senator Polycarp Dlamini, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Z.A. Khumalo. The state visit was the second by a black African head of state to South Africa. A statement by Prince Makhosini last night gave assurance of "friendship and cooperation towards the Republic of South Africa." The Swazi delegation returned home last night. The Foreign Affairs statement issued last night said:

His Excellency Prince Makhosini Dlamini and his delegation had come to make the personal acquaintance of the South African Prime Minister and other Ministers, and to exchange views on matters of common concern. The two Prime Ministers afterwards indicated that they had had a useful and fruitful discussion. The Swazi delegation is returning to-night.

The Text of Prince Makhosini's statement is:

1. Mr Prime Minister, may I bring you and your government greetings from His Majesty King Sobhuza II.
2. On behalf of his Majesty I wish to thank you for allowing this meeting to take place at such short notice and at a time when we all know you are full occupied. May I also on behalf of his majesty and my delegation thank you and your government for the arrangements that have been made to convey us here.
3. There is every reason to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest. For one thing the Kingdom of Swaziland has been associated with the Republic of South Africa socially, culturally and economically for numerous decades. We share political borders; and there are hundreds of Swazis in various parts of South Africa who are either here permanently or purely for employment reasons. All these combined compel only one thing in either our development planning or foreign policy considerations: a policy of friendship and cooperation towards the Republic of SA.
4. There is, Mr Prime Minister, one thing for which we are particularly grateful to the RSA and that is, SA has, on many occasions proved a friend indeed.
  - a) The customs union agreement which was concluded in December 1969 augurs well for the future relationship between our countries especially because it, among other things, recognises that some members of the Union including Swaziland, are less developed, economically, than the RSA and that for this reason they can take certain measures to safeguard their national interest.
  - b) In the past Swaziland has more than once been plagued by foot-and-mouth disease, and your government, Mr Prime Minister, has readily made available the services of some of your experienced veterinary staff.

As a result, we have, more than once within a reasonably short period of time contained the disease which could have spelled disaster as regards some of our major agricultural exports.

- c) We have within the Swaziland public service, officers, who are serving on secondment terms; and some of these come from SA. I may mention specifically the Department of Customs and Excise and Income Tax which enjoy SA's expertise.
- d) Regularly we receive in Swaziland, a team of medical specialists who contribute invaluable towards the fight against disease in the country.

Mr Prime minister, I cite the above examples to show the considerable contribution which your country is making towards my country's development, and to justify the feelings of gratitude and appreciation which we in Swaziland have. It is my hope and prayer that we shall together rise to higher levels of cooperation for the good of our peoples.

Cape Times, 27/3/71.

2. Malawi's Minister of Finance, Information and Tourism, Mr A.K.Banda, said in Johannesburg last night a special effort was being made to attract investment, trade and tourism from the African businessman in South Africa. In an interview, he said the trade and tourist potential between Malawi and the Republic's black community was great.

Mr Banda is part of a high-powered Malawian delegation visiting SA to promote trade and tourism.

The group also includes the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr J.W.Gwengwe; the chairman of the Malawi Development Corporation, Mr S.B.Somnje; the Mayor of Blantyre, Mr J.Kamwendo and top men in the fields of trade and tourism. Mr Banda also said Malawi was becoming the "converging point of all races - regardless of colour - in Africa. Whether it is trade or tourism, everyone is welcome and it is fact beginning to be realised that friendly Malawi is the place. Recently we entertained a party of 26 African businessmen from SA. They were very impressed. We hope we will also see Africans from all walks of life in South Africa, visit our country soon. Of course, this goes for White, Asians and every other race as well."

The Minister said that more than 35,000 tourists visited Malawi last year and that within the next few years the figure was expected to exceed 60,000. He would not comment on the proposed visit to SA of DR Banda announced by Mr Vorster in Cape Town yesterday.

Rand Daily Mail, 31/3/71.

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BANNINGS.

- I. New banning orders have been served on Mr Peter Magubane and Miss Joyce Sikakane, two of the I9 Africans freed last year after trials under the Suppression of Communism and Terrorism Acts and after I7 months' detention, most of it in solitary confinement.  
All I9 were later served with restriction orders with varying conditions. Now Mr Magubane and Miss Sikakane, both on the staff of the Rand Daily Mail, have new restriction orders which make it impossible for them to continue their work.  
Mr Magubane is at present held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allows indefinite detention.  
They are barred from all African areas and townships except those where they live, the Diepkloof and Orlando areas of Soweto respectively.  
They are also banned from newspaper offices, factories, educational institutions and social and political gatherings. Both are required to report weekly to the police.  
Mr Magubane cannot comply with this because of his detention.

Rand Daily Mail, 25/3/71.

2. The Minister of Justice, Mr Pelser, said this week he would oppose any court action to lift the orders restricting Mr Robert Sobukwe and Miss Shantie Naidoo to Kimberley and Johannesburg. Both Miss Naidoo and Mr Sobukwe have been granted exit permits to leave SA by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Gerdener.  
When I spoke to Mr Pelser this week he said the writs had not yet been served on him. "But if and when they are served, I will definitely oppose them."  
In terms of the notice filed in the Supreme Court this week, the Minister of Justice, Mr Pelser, has until April I6 to give notice as to whether he will oppose the application to lift the restriction orders on Mr Sobukwe and Miss Naidoo.

Sunday Express, 28/3/71.

LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS.

- I. The already serious labour scarcity in the western Cape could be expected to worsen in the coming years rather than improve,

Professor S.....8/

Professor S.P.Cilliers of the University of Stellenbosch warned yesterday. He also warned that there were indications that Coloured people increasingly found the industrial complexes of the Rand and Natal more attractive than in the Western Cape and foresaw an intensified inter-provincial competition for Coloured labour.

He told members of the SA Institute of the boot and shoe industry at their monthly meeting in Cape Town it was "high time we learn in this country that there is absolutely no justification in demanding privilege purely because of a white skin." Asked about practical problems in industry where white workers objected to Coloured workers taking up more responsible jobs, he said: "You can do without him (the white objector) - fire him."

He urged the industrialists to pay "the rate for the job" where the law allowed. By not paying equal wages for equal work, industry was often responsible for fostering the feeling of superiority among lower echelon white workers.

The Western Cape industrial area would increasingly become more dependent upon non-white labour. Because of government restrictions on the employment of African labour, in industry this would cause a growing competition for White, Coloured and Asiatic labour. Although industry in the Western Cape was in general favourably located as far as production and distribution costs were concerned, it had one advantage - relatively sophisticated and freely available source of labour. But increasingly this one real advantage, the Coloured labour force, was decreasing because of up-country competition. Since 1969 the labour situation has worsened. He said there was now a calculated shortage of 40,000 workers in the Western Cape. It was unlikely that the situation would be eased in the next five years because the government was restricting the only alternative source of labour - the African.

Adverse social conditions among the Western Cape Coloured population, especially the acute shortage of housing, were seriously affecting the effective use of the existing labour force; He said industrialists did not realise how severely these adverse social conditions, inadequate housing and transport influenced and drained manpower quality. He criticised industry for not doing enough themselves to help solve the housing problem and to provide in-training for workers. Labour could no longer be regarded just as a unit of production. Industrialists should more and more accept responsibility for the total well-being of the labour force. Prof. Cilliers strongly condemned the almost universal South African attitude which ascribed the negative characteristics in the industrial labour force, for example

absenteeism and lack of responsibility, to be an inherent characteristic of non-white people rather than a world-wide attitude among the industrial working class. " We think of these things as being typical of Coloured people. This is not so. It is a function of the society in which they grow up. " He said it was understandable that a Coloured growing up without compulsory education " under a bush somewhere in the Cape Flats " to lack responsibility and other characteristics necessary for an effective labour force. " The best productivity can be attained by looking at the labour force as fellow workers and fellow citizens and forget that they are English or Afrikaans or Coloured, " he said.

Daily Dispatch, 26/3/71.

2. Timid, conformist employers afraid to antagonise the government and oppose its restrictive economic policies must carry a large part of the blame for any decadence in the white labour force.

This was said yesterday by the general secretary of TUCSA, Arthur Grobbelaar. Mr Grobbelaar said the government's job reservation policy and the industrial colour bar were undermining the morale and ambition of the white worker. They could destroy him unless changes in his protected and privileged position were brought about. He emphasised however that it was remarkable that against a background of this policy the white worker had managed to maintain the standards that he had.

" The employers during the past decade, although they could see where the government's policies were leading, chose to remain silent and left TucsA with the task of speaking out against the destructive economic policies being followed."

Mr Grobbelaar said that it was only in recent months, when the results of these policies had snowballed into an inflationary crisis which threatened profits and dividends that employers had dropped their timorous attitude and had spoken out for change. " The SA employers have only themselves to blame if the white worker is not as efficient and as hard-working as they think he should be. The employers have helped perpetuate economic apartheid by their silence and compliance. They are in no position to point a finger at the white worker. "

Rand Daily Mail, 27/3/71.

3. A new warning on the number of Africans unemployed in the Border has been given. The long-promised factories make little

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impression on the mass of workless people, the authoritative Anglican Church publication, The Crozier, says in its March issue. The magazine said the factories would be unable to cope with the unemployment in the area let alone the hundreds being pushed in from elsewhere. " Moreover the resettlement townships as such are too far from the sites of the hoped-for factories. Wages are low in the whole area, let alone the resettlement townships. At Dimbaza for example, the majority of the heads of households are women, almost all of whom have no work. Those working get about R6 a month. The men who have work get R12 a month. With this they must pay R3.38 rent for a four-roomed house each month. What about food, clothing and education of the children. "

The Crozier says in recent years the Ciskei has been at the receiving end of large removal schemes like Illinge near Queenstown, Sada at Whittlesea and Dimbaza near KWT. There is also the vast township of Mdantsane near East London which comprises people removed from Duncan Village at East London, together with victims of removals from the Western Cape. There are now even more townships being planned - one of 30,000 near Kidd's Beach, another of 30,000 near Zwelitsha, near KWT and others near Alice, Middledrift, Lady Grey, Chalumna and Queenstown.

The economic trend is a drift away from the farms. This is due to natural population increase, more modern farming methods, larger scale farming and more economic use of labour. " For unemployed Africans there are pauper's rations. At Dimbaza at the start of the year, there were 460 families depending on rations which nutrition experts regard as most inadequate.

" Various church groups are trying very hard to help supply urgent needs by organising soup kitchens and distribution of food parcels, free fuel, blankets and old clothing. At another level, sewing schools, beadwork groups, knitting groups have been initiated, and in Lady Frere district some dam building has been organised, while at Illinge there is an untrained social worker inadequately supervised. "

Daily Dispatch, 17/3/71.

4. Female domestic servants from Hamaanskraal area may be employed by Pretoria residents provided the servants return 23 miles home every day after duty. This is one of the conditions laid down by the Dept. of BAD on employment from the Hamaanskraal area, in a letter to the chairman of the Pretoria branch of the Housewives' League. According to the letter, in an answer to questions by the league, only female servants lawfully residing in certain African towns in African homelands are allowed to work in Pretoria. However, the Department has now made certain

concessions and.....II/

concessions and is considering the employment of domestic servants from the African homelands near Pretoria. The letter says an agreement has been reached by which applications for the employment of servants from Hammanskraal can be submitted to the department, subject to conditions. The woman's husband must own a stand in the Tswana homeland or, if unmarried, her father must own such a stand. She must be a member of the Tswana ethnical group. She must be employed for domestic service only. She must return to her home in the African area after work. The letter informed the Housewives' League that approval of the local labour bureau of the Pretoria municipality would still have to be obtained.

Rand Daily Mail, 25/3/71.

5. Wage increases have been granted to 115,000 workers in the motor industry and about 28,000 gold miners. Although none of the three motor industry trade unions nor the employers associations will disclose details of the settlement, certain limited concessions have been made to African workers to allow them to do semi-skilled work in repair shops, reports the Pretoria correspondent of the Cape Times. The industry is currently short of 6,000 skilled white workers and leading personalities in the industry, including the head of Toyota South Africa, Dr Albert Wessels, have emphasised the need for making fuller use of non-white workers. The general secretary of the Motor Industries Combined Workers Union, Mr J.L. Rampono said that his union was disappointed at the increases granted to the lower-paid workers, mostly non-whites in the industry. Mr Rampono said his union welcomed the fact that in certain limited categories Africans would now be permitted to do semi-skilled work, and that in these categories Africans would now earn more. The Chamber of Mines announced that the increased "standard rates of pay of Union men on gold mines ... will be submitted to the Council soon and it is hoped will be effective from the May pay month. The decision follows a request from the Council (of Mining Unions) for a percentage increase related to the rise in the consumer price index since rates were increased a year ago. Rates will however not be increased by the same percentage across the board." Each category of employee will be considered separately. "The Chamber has also agreed to increase the present medical benefit allowance of R3 a month to R4.50 a month, and the present allowance of 18 days sick leave a year on full pay to 24 days a year, and the maximum accumulation of sick leave on full pay from 36 to 48 days. Means of improving pension benefits are also to be examined jointly.

Cape Times, 24/3/71.  
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6. He was employing more and more non-whites in jobs for which whites were not available, the Minister of Transport, Mr B.J.Schoeman, said in the Assembly yesterday. Saying that he had been consistent in his standpoint since he had been Minister of Labour, the Minister said he would use non-whites in jobs formerly performed by whites when whites were not available to fill such jobs.

The Minister said that in 1954 he had made it clear that the rate for the job was not sufficient protection for the white workers. He still stood by that.

It was not as easy as had been suggested, that there were thousands of Africans readily available in the homelands to be employed by the railways. Those Africans were not trained.

Opposition members: Why not train them?

The Minister said that was not an easy matter. PUTCO for example used African drivers for their buses and they had great difficulty finding sufficient numbers of bus drivers. When labour matters were discussed by the opposition or by the newspapers, which supported them, Tucsa was usually referred to as the authoritative body on labour. An analysis however revealed that Tucsa was not the all-embracing organisation which the Opposition and its newspapers claimed it to be. The number of registered trade unions amounted to 182 with a total membership of 577,000.

Of these only 65 trade unions with a total membership of 213,000 were affiliated with Tucsa. Of these again, 76,000 were white workers and 137,000 were Coloured.

In other words, a total of 117 trade unions with a membership of 363,000 of whom the overwhelming majority were white, were not members of Tucsa. In actual fact, there were only four large White trade unions affiliated with Tucsa, namely, the National Union of Distributive Workers, the South African Society of Banking Officials, the SA Boilermakers' Union and the SA Typographical Union.

Cape Times, 18/3/71.

7. Membership of Coloured trade unions was growing quickly and organised white workers were becoming a declining force, the general secretary of Tucsa said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Grobbelaar said that the fact that so large a proportion of Tucsa's membership was Coloured illustrated the ineffectiveness of the government's job reservation legislation and other industrial colour bar measures

designed to keep non-whites out of the so-called "traditional white jobs".

Some corrections to Mr Schoeman's "half-truths" had to be made Mr Grobbelaar said. Tucsas had 69 trade union affiliates and not 65. Mr Schoeman should also have indicated that the SA Confederation of Labour had 26 member unions, and although all were white, 15 of them represented employees in state and provincial departments or municipal authorities. The total membership of the Confederation was less than 200,000, and three-quarters of the members were employed in State or semi-State services.

Rand Daily Mail, 20/3/71.

8. Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union has agreed, after many months of opposition, to the employment of Coloured drivers on city council refuse removal vehicles. The drivers, of whom there are 18 at present, are to be based at the cleansing branch's Norwood depot. It is understood that the Coloured drivers are to be segregated at Norwood depot at the union's insistence, to avoid any possible racial friction. The Coloured drivers who are full members of the Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union, are being paid the same as their white counterparts.

The Friend, 20/3/71.

9. Mr A.J.M. De Vries, head of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, said last night that non-whites had to be allowed in a greater measure to do the work at present being done by whites who in many cases were not available in sufficient numbers. "By this means, the raising of the living standards of all racial groups and ultimately the prosperity of the country can be assured," said Mr De Vries, addressing the SA Institute of Management. He said that since 1964, complaints of insufficient labour had been increasingly heard. The complaints at first were about a scarcity of skilled labour, but today the cries were more general and they were for unskilled labour too. The scarcity of unskilled labour however was not countrywide. It existed mainly in a few centres largely because of policy controls on the movement of certain types of labour. It was estimated on the basis of surveys conducted by organised commerce and industry during the second half of last year

that 35,000 posts were vacant in commerce and 63,000 in industry. It could be accepted that these figures were too high but they did serve as a good indication of the scope of the problem with which South Africa had to contend. Another example of the great pressure on labour was that only 7,900 whites, Coloureds and Asiatics were unemployed in September 1970.

The lack of labour and the consequent pressure on wages and salaries were a major reason for the current inflationary trend. The severe scarcity of labour encouraged feelings of job security. The worker was confident that he would not lose his job. Stemming from this confidence was a falling off of efficiency and industry. "If then you have constantly rising costs on the one hand, and relatively lower production on the other, it is to be expected that the cost of production will be continually going up - and that is the main reason for our inflationary conditions."

Mr De Vries said that adjustments in the present labour policy were essential. At the moment there were not enough whites available to do all the work and it was essential that this work be done.

Cape Times, 26/3/71.

#### DEFENCE.

- I. A commando group exercise will be led by Chief Commandant N.J. Roos from May 3 to May 6. Commando Group 25 will be involved. The exercise is aimed at combating terrorism and will be preceded by a training camp at Bethlehem from April 19 to May 1.

The Friend, 17/3/71.

#### STUDENTS AND EDUCATION.

- I. Two members of the Stellenbosch SRC refused to attend a cocktail party given for them in Durban on Tuesday night because some of the guests were black, a source close to the Durban SRC, which organised the party, disclosed yesterday. All the other members of the Stellenbosch SRC got on "extremely well" with everyone at the party. And at one stage there were members of the Afrikaanse Studentebond sitting side by side with black SRC members from the

University of Natal Medical School.

The Stellenbosch visit was informal and made at their request, the Durban SRC president, John Henderson, said. "They just telephones us and said they were paying informal visits to campuses around the country and could we put them up. " Yesterday the Stellenbosch group visited the University College of Zululand and last night went to Maritzburg, where they will be guests of the university's SRC.

Cape Times, 25/3/71.

2. Some school principals in Durban have forbidden their pupils to help in obtaining signatures for a petition urging the government to supply African school children with free textbooks. This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Trevor Moodie, Natal organiser of National Youth Action, which has initiated the petition.

Mr Moodie said he believed the reasons given for the ban by some principals on the pupils taking part in the petition was that they believed it was of a political nature. He emphasised however that the project was entirely non-political and was concerned only with the moral and educational issues at stake.

Another spokesman of the Durban Parents' Association said it had to be remembered in many instances schools were under tremendous pressure from the Nationalist government.

Daily Dispatch, 18/3/71.

3. A senior police spokesman at Kokstad says all is quiet at the Mount Hargraeves High School after 118 of the hostel pupils there had been suspended this week after a stoning incident and an alleged attack on a hostel warden over the tightening up of discipline. " The suspended pupils have been sent home now. Everything is back to normal and classes are continuing as usual. "

He said the police were however still investigating a complaint of malicious damage to property. The findings would be presented to the public prosecutor who would decide whether any legal steps would be instituted against individuals. A pupil injured in the disturbances is still being detained at Matatiele Hospital with head injuries, but it is not known whether he sustained the injuries in the stoning or the alleged attack on the hostel warden. The Secretary for Education in the Transkei, under whose jurisdiction the

Mount Hargreaves High School falls, Mr J.L.K. Heystek said yesterday he would decide what steps would be taken against the pupils once he was in possession of all the facts. Principals of schools in the Transkei have the authority to suspend any pupil, but any expulsion decision is taken by the Secretary for Education.

Daily Dispatch, 18/3/71.

4. Letters have been sent to the parents of the 400 boys expelled from the Healdtown Missionary Institution re-emphasising conditions for entry. The letters, which were sent this week, have re-stated and underlined the conditions of entry to the hostel and school. The boys will have to agree to obey rules, carry out instructions and respect the authorities.

Mr J.D. Rousseau, the headmaster, said yesterday in addition to the 400 girls at the school, only seven or eight boys were attending classes at present.

Asked if the school and hostel would be selective when considering applications for re-entry, he said: "Yes, definitely, we will examine each individual application according to information we have, and possible will have."

Daily Dispatch, 26/3/71.

5. Pupils at Jalamba Secondary School near Elliotdale attacked the principal of the school recently after he had entered one of the class-rooms - and then went on strike.

A police spokesman said yesterday the teacher was bumped around and pulled about the classroom by some of the pupils after which they went on strike and walked around outside singing tribal songs. There are about 260 pupils at the school.

The spokesman went on to say no visible signs of an assault on the principal were evident and he did not wish to lay any complaint against the pupils either. He was handed over to an inspector of education. An Education Department spokesman said the inspector was on leave. Complaints lodged by the pupils are at present being investigated by police who were summoned to the school the same day. No pupils have been suspended as a result of the incident.

Daily Dispatch, 18/3/71.

6. The Secretary for the Department of Bantu Education, Dr H.J. van Zyl has confirmed that the Council of the University of the North for Africans had banned all protests - whether peaceful or violent - and ruled that all students joining the university this year sign an undertaking to conform. The move to stifle protests had nothing to do with the government, Dr van Zyl said and he felt confident the Council had acted in the best interests of the university. The university had only financial connections with the government - "it is still independent and comes under the University Council's administration - it is not responsible to any government department for the maintenance of discipline and good order. " The undertaking, which all new students have to sign in the presence of two witnesses, says the university consists of three brackets - the teaching staff, the administration and the students. " If one or more of these groups refuses to recognise the university and partake in its normal activities, this community is assailed in its very nature. The council cannot therefore allow students to join this community who are not prepared to associate themselves with the university and participate in activities, implying a rejection of the university. If it should appear that a student is not fulfilling this requirement, he will have to leave the campus immediately. " The undertaking warns also that students would have to leave the university if they involved themselves in activities - whether peaceful or violent - that adversely affected the rights of fellow students. Dr van Zyl said the university council had come to this decision because of embarrassing situations which had been created last year. They thought it wise to let students enter, provided they cooperated in good spirit at the university. " Students have always been required to observe their university rules and regulations. It is only now that emphasis on such an undertaking has been made - the undertaking they have always given in the past was not properly realised. "

Cape Times,

7. Students in a neighbouring black state have been asked by a NUSAS leader to take a strong anti-apartheid stand, according to the latest Nusas newsletter. Clive Keegan, vice-president, recently addressed a meeting of UBLS at which students from the three countries were present, the newsletter said. In a subsequent report to

Nusas, Mr Keegan said: " I urged a stronger stand against apartheid, pointing out that till the chains of apartheid were broken, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland would remain little more than SA Bantustans.

Commenting on the report, Neville Curtis, president, said: " I endorse Clive's views and have urged SRC's to establish contact with UBLS and students in other African countries.. We have in common our studenthood and opposition to apartheid, our support for a just and egalitarian society and our belief that we ourselves must struggle to achieve it. "

Cape Times, 26/3/71.

8. Dr Tobias head of the extra-mural department of the UCT, speaking at a two-day meeting of the Adult Education Divisions of the Union of Jewish Women in SA said: " As far as I know, the Department of Bantu Education provides virtually no funds for subsidising adult education. " Recent figures showed that in 1967 four out of 10 young Africans could not read or write adequately. " It is a rather staggering proportion, " said Dr Tobias. " Ways must be found of overcoming the problems of organising literacy classes, particularly in urban areas. Voluntary associations could do much more in many cases than they were doing at present. "

Rand Daily Mail, 30/3/71.

9. The half-yearly conference of the Border African Teachers Association will be held in Zwelitsha Communal Hall today. About 400 teachers will hear the Association's president, Mr S.K. Ngqangweni, address them in connection with the new salary scales, holiday bonuses, pensions and teacher's tax deductions. Mr Ngqangweni recently had interviews with officials of the Ciskei Department of Education.

Daily Dispatch,

#### GROUP AREAS.

- I. Scores of families were left homeless on a farm near Cove Rock yesterday, when a tenant farmer pulled down 38 squatters'

tin shanties.....19/

tin shanties. The tenant, Mr D. Strydom, said yesterday he had been ordered by the Dept of Bantu Administration to evict the families who, he said, were living illegally on the property in broken down tin shacks. " I have repeatedly been warned by the Department that if I do not evict these families I will be prosecuted. I have no choice but to do as they say. I warned them that they had to leave and they have not done so. So I have no option but to pull the houses down. I am not actually destroying the houses. All I am doing is damaging them to try and get these people to move. " None of the families appeared to have any intention of moving. Most of them, women and children, sat around idly and watched the destruction of their homes. Two policemen in vans stood by to help with the eviction. Mr Strydom said he had asked for police protection when he realised he would have to evict the squatters forcibly.

Most of the squatters were sullen and tight-lipped when asked what they were going to do. But one man in particular could not understand why his house was being destroyed. He had a note, he said, to prove he had permission to stay there. He was Mr Jimmy Sinani, who said: " I work for a man on a farm nearby, but the man who owns this farm asked me to help milk his cows. He said I could stay here if I would do this for him, so why are these men kicking me out? They just take my things and throw them on the ground. It is going to rain, and what is to become of them? What is to become of me? "

Other families who were prepared to talk said much the same thing. Nearly all could not understand why they were being evicted.

Officials from the Department of Bantu Administration were not available for comment last night.

Daily Dispatch, 18/3/71.

2. More than 300,000 Africans are waiting ejection from Natal farms because they are surplus to labour needs - but no indication has been given of where they will go. Both the Africans and white farmers are deeply concerned at an obvious lack of official planning and coordination. In some areas, the patience of white landowners and black labour-tenants is wearing dangerously thin. At Louwsburg, where violence has already occurred with an attack on the police by an impi of squatters, the situation is particularly difficult. The BAD Dept. estimates that more than 50,000 Africans on farms in the low-lying area will have to leave. One of the latest developments in the problem is at Weenen, where thousands of Africans on white farms will also have

to find new accommodation. White farmers have clashed among themselves over the sale of white farms for African occupation. Dissident members of the Weenen Farmers' Association have broken away and revived the Mount Moriah Farmers' Association, which had been defunct. One farmer said the issue in dispute was the amount of land to be transferred to the Bantu Trust. Organised agriculture had agreed that four white farms should be transferred to the Trust to accommodate former labour-tenants. Some farmers whose land borders the Msinga Reserve and which has been used mainly for the accommodation of African labour, believe that these farms too should be acquired.

Unfortunately farmers in the area are radically divided on the issue. To make matters worse, little cooperation is being received from the Africans who are living on these labour farms. The Weenen area with that of Louwsburg in northern Natal, has posed particularly difficult problems because of changes being made from the labour-tenant system to full-time employment.

Many thousands of Africans in the area have refused to accept full-time jobs. This has led to sharp differences with many white farmers. Official efforts to find other accommodation for the Africans have been piecemeal and inadequate. Resources available to the Natal office of Bantu Admin. are sufficient only for the emergency accommodation of a fraction of those involved. Comprehensive planning is clearly needed to deal with the problem.

Rand Daily Mail, 31/3/71.

### POLICE BRUTALITY.

I. SA's daily average prison population went up again last year to reach a staggering 90,555. Just under 71,000 of the daily average was Africans. The increase, almost 2,500 is considerably lower than in the previous two years when the average jumped more than 7,500 each time. It nonetheless means that the daily average prison population has gone up by more than 62 per cent in the past decade.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons for July I, 1969 to June 30, 1970 - tabled yesterday - shows a total of 484,661 sentenced prisoners and 250,571 unsentenced prisoners were admitted to South African prisons during the year. While the number of sentenced prisoners is slightly lower than the previous year's 496,071, the percentage of them sent to prisons for periods of six months and less

is constant.....21/

is constant - just over 92 per cent, or 448,696 of the 484,661. The vast majority were African men and 177,886 African men and 45,174 African women were sentenced for periods of one month's imprisonment or less.

During the year, there were 160 people who had been sentenced to death in prison - 65 of them persons sentenced earlier but in custody pending decisions of the executive council, and a further 95 who were admitted to prison during the year. 80 people were executed during the year, the sentences of 28 commuted, 3 had successful appeals against the death sentence and two were re-tried. At the end of the year, 47 people under sentence of death were still in custody.

The number of people who died in prison during the year is higher, 356, of whom 303 died from natural causes, 22 as a result of assault by fellow prisoners, 15 as a result of accidents in which no negligence was attached, nine while escaping and seven suicides. The figure the previous year was 340. The report shows an alarming number of young people jailed.

In the previous year, a total of 89,333 people 20 years or younger were imprisoned. The latest figure is 93,012, of whom 55,629 were 19 years or younger. There is a stunning total of 18,656 African youths of 18 years and younger admitted, and 6,927 African girls of 18 years or younger. The report notes that 25,514 strokes were inflicted: 21,843 on Africans, 3,312 on Coloureds, 337 on whites and 22 on Asians.

It records a total of 1,701 escapes from prison, of whom 691 escapees were still at large at the end of that year.

Daily Dispatch, 26/3/71.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES.

- I. Dr Jan S. Marais, a leading Afrikaner financier, expressed the views of this country's business leadership of all political persuasions when he spoke at the University of Pretoria at the week-end. It is clear that a broad consensus now exists in the top echelons of South African commerce and industry that the Republic cannot go on in its present fashion much longer. Something is going to give. Dr Marais must have shaken some of his listeners with his outspoken declaration that policies based on colour discrimination are no longer tenable. He said: "I believe that we must accept the fact that with every second which ticks past on our clocks, the whole civilised world will be less willing to condone any form of discrimination on the grounds of birth, colour or background."

Editorial:

Cape Times, 29/3/71.