AZANIA PRESS CUTTINGS ON SOUTH AFRICA

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SAVE THE UPINGTON 26

VIDEO PRESS CENTRE AND THE PANAFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA

present

THE RUVU/MASAGURU — SETTLEMENT

A video-film on the PAC refugee settlement in Tanzania, produced by Video Pers Centrum (Holland) and the PAC of Azania in cooperation with the Azania Committee (Holland) and with the support of Anti Imperialist League (Belgium), Third World Voice (Denmark) and Support Democratic Forces (Holland).

The film starts with a short history of the PAC, which was founded in 1959. The current situation in occupied Azania (South Africa) has burdened the PAC with a large refugee population.

In 1982 the PAC was given land by the Tanzania government for a settlement, where these refugees can find a home and a place for education and training. The video shows the efforts made to improve life conditions in the settlement. The project is based on self-reliance and is financially and technically supported by the United Nations and friendly countries, amongst which Norway, Nigeria, the Netherlands and others.

A lot remains to be done. The PAC appeals to organisations and individuals to donate funds and materials in order to facilitate the construction of the settlement and the life of its inhabitants.

The video is English spoken and available on all systems. Distribution and information by:

CINECLUB VRIJHEIDSFILMS
p.o. box 1626
1001 MJ Amsterdam, Holland
Tel.: (0)20-250045

VRIJHEIDSJOURNAAL

presents

IZWE LETHU

A videofilm about Johnson Mlambo, the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, produced by Vrijheidsjournaal (Holland) in cooperation with the Azania Committee (Holland).

The programme contains recent material about the struggle for freedom in Azania and about Sharpeville 1960. Mlambo was filmed during a succesfull solidarity tour in Germany, february 1987. He tells about the recent uprisings, about his 20 year imprisonment on Robben Island; about the objectives of the PAC, the role of the imperialist countries, the history of the freedom-struggle in Azania and the perspectives for the future.

Authentic Azanian songs are sung in the film. The video is English spoken with a length of 20 minutes. It is available on all systems and with subtitles in most languages. Distribution and information by:

CINECLUB VRIJHEIDSFILMS
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1001 MJ Amsterdam, Holland
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AZANIAN LIBERATION SONGS

Azania liberation songs on tape, sung by freedom fighters of the PAC of Azania, to whom the proceeds will go.

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United Kingdom	£ 4.00	£ 38.00 " "
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AZANIAN ALTERNATIVE PUBLICATIONS

AZANIA NEWS, official organ of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), p.o. box 2412, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

AZANIA COMBAT, official organ of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), p.o. box 2412, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

FREE AZANIA, p.o. box 49, Southfield 7800, South Africa

SOLIDARITY, voice of the Cape Action League, p.o. box 491, Salt River 7925, South Africa

ARISE VUKANI, magazine of Action Youth, p.o. box 31400, Dreamfontein 2017, South Africa

AZANIAN REVIEW, Newsletter of Azanian Coordinating Committee, p.o. box 440, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa.

Wherever Azania Press Cuttings uses "Sow," it refers to South Africa's biggest black daily, the SOWETAN.

THE AFRICAN DAWN

A videofilm showing The African Dawn. Their programme is a combination of music, poetry and drama. On the film they perform:

1. Celia Ico - about Grenada and the revolution
2. Africa must be free - "Africa must unite, total liberation for the continent now..."
3. Azania - "I am Azania... Don't call me South Africa..."

Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, a leading African novelist and critic, wrote on their album Conversation:

"The work of The African Dawn is significant. Their Pan-Africanist basis is obvious; they have brought together artists from Senegal, Kenya, Ghana and Zimbabwe... This Pan-Africanism is based on the struggles of workers and peasants and it is from this perspective that they view the world. For them art at its vibrant best is inseparable from politics. In the process they have affirmed a positive element in the public performance of African poetry. They have restored poetry to its origins in drama and music. It is one of their striking qualities..."

The videofilm is available on all systems. Distribution and information:

CINECLUB VRIJHEIDSFILMS
p.o. box 1626
1001 MJ Amsterdam, Holland
Tel.: (0)20-250045

Union plan to censure employers

Sow. 7/3/89

By MOKGADI PELA

TRADE unions who participated in the weekend's summit have resolved to embark on a campaign to isolate employers who use the provisions of the Labour Relations Amendment Act against workers.

This resolution was passed by about 700 delegates representing all unions at the summit, which was held at the University of the Witwatersrand over the weekend.

[illegible]

The demands include — among other issues — the right to strike and picket; no dismissal without proper hearing; right to reinstatement; and recognition of majority unions.

Delegates to the summit also resolved to give employers [illegible] to respond to their demands. Failure to respond to the demands would lead to a national dispute and national action, a move that would pave the way for a national strike action.

[illegible]

Nactu turns back on 'rebels'

Sow. 8/3/89

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

THE National Council of Trade Unions yesterday said people who were said to represent 15 of its affiliates at this weekend's Workers' Summit attended the summit as individuals because they had no mandate from their respective unions.

In a telephone interview, Nactu's first assistant general secretary, Mr Cunningham Ngcukana, said he stood by his earlier statement that "no Nactu affiliate" attended the summit.

Nomonde makes history

By MOKGADI PELA

A RULING was made at a Worker-Summit held in Johannesburg last weekend which stated that it would be a workers-only affair.

Sow. 8/3/89

[illegible]

Nomonde Jaffa address at the workers' summit flanked by Elijah Barayi and Langway Kwelemtini.

Summit issue resolved

SOWETAN 14/3/89

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa, the biggest union of newspaper and electronic media employees in the country, resolved after a heated debate to participate in the Workers' Summit.

[illegible]

Report was misleading - Mwasa

Sow. 8/3/89

A REPORT in the Sowetan newspaper yesterday gave the impression that the Media Workers Association nationally had agreed to participating in the workers' summit.

The position is that a meeting of the Southern Transvaal region of Mwasa discussed the issue at the weekend and decided that it would recommend to the union to take part in future summits.

General secretary

Mwasa's general secretary, Mr Sithembele Khala said that on February 27, the Mwasa National Executive Committee met to discuss Mwasa's mandate at Nactu national council.

[illegible]

Nothing for unions workers say

Sow. 16/3/89

MAJOR black trade unions have slated the budget, saying it increased the tax burden of workers while failing to address the social needs of the majority.

[illegible]

Apartheid

[illegible]

Summit push for strike over labour Act

W.Mail 10-16/3/89

By EDDIE KOCH

A WORKER summit of delegates representing more than a million workers adopted a programme which calls for a national strike against the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

After the meeting the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and representatives for 17 independent unions said they had recommended unions ballot nation-wide for a strike if demands around the labour law are not met.

[illegible]

Nactu set to join workers' fight against labour laws

W.MAIL 17/3 - 23/3 89

By EDDIE KOCH

THE National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) may throw its weight behind plans to stage a nationwide protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act — even though the federation did not take part in a unity rally for workers earlier this month.

[illegible]

May 1: day of controversy

By LEN MASEKO

MAY 1 — or is it Workers Day? — has become such a "hot potato" for the Government that it would probably have preferred to blot the day out of the country's calendar.

[illegible]

SOW. 28/4/89

[illegible]

Legal

[illegible]

Massive

[illegible]

Rallies

[illegible]

Workers rally

THOUSANDS of workers are expected to attend May Day rallies throughout the country on Monday.

SOW 28/4/89

By LEN MASEKO

[illegible]

May Day

[illegible]

Rally slams act

MORE than 3 000 workers yesterday condemned apartheid and voiced their opposition to the Labour Relations Amendment Act during a May Day rally at the George Thabe Stadium in Sharpeville.

2/5/89 Sowetan

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

[illegible]

Chanted

[illegible]

COUNCIL SIT-IN HALTED

By LEN MASEKO

SOW. 3/5/89

MORE than 800 former employees of the Soweto City Council, who staged a sit-in protest at the council's offices on Monday, have suspended their action pending the outcome of a meeting between their representatives and the executive committee of the municipality tomorrow.

[illegible]

Shots hit union offices

By MATHATHA TSEDU

SOW 3/4/89

TWO offices belonging to a trade union and an advice centre were shot at in Louis Trichardt on Thursday night in what officials believe is a wave of right wing attacks on black organisations in the Northern Transvaal.

[illegible]

ACCORD IS SIGNED

By LEN MASEKO

SOW. 22/3/89

THE Banking Insurance Finance Assurance Workers' Union has signed a recognition agreement with a short-term insurance company.

[illegible]

Zebediela Citrus to face a challenge soon

Farm workers organise

Sow. 7/4/89

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ZEBEDIELA Citrus, the world's largest citrus estate, produces some of the world's sweetest oranges.

The company has been the target of prosecutions lobbyists in Europe and the United States as the economic sector are agitated around the recently because of political problems here.

Some of the campaigns have included an orange which is shaped like a latex hand which drips blood as it is skinned. Wherever a South African can go, one wonders for that the oranges are being slightly exaggerated — to use a Gaston phrase.

But after attending a workers' meeting near the estate, where striking opinions bordering on threats were graphically described by elderly workers, I was not sure whether I want to eat these oranges any

The workers are members of the National Farm Workers Union, an affiliate of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu). About 400 workers attended the meeting which heard how:

- workers working for nine hours a day are paid R4.20 per day or R21.00 per week.
- workers injured on the farm are sent to the Bela Bela clinic which lies nine km away from the farm.

Workers are given 12 days permit from per annum. As a result, many of them do not go to Bela-Bela and have household of days there unauthorised. The company does not hold them to clear all the days before May — effectively meaning that some of those should stop working for several months before the gate or clear their backlog.

- workers are seven months dismissed with no respondent and which some are "fired" to sign

R70 per week.

He said the issues which were taken to Bela-Bela were dismissed by Bishop Lekgarenane and the general secretary of the church, Mr Makgatho Thembekwayo told any were fired at this last point on strike and told some to go back on the Bela-Bela premises.

Mr Helmi said the managers of the company, Mr J Mitchell-Jones had stated that the workers had been dismissed. The NAF workers refused to contract the workers, he said. At a meeting, an application for a conciliation board hearing of the matter was made but Judge Thelgedyane urged he called upon to study in the Bantu

They said they are excluded from dealing with trade unions. "At Freshpoint (RSA) in 1979," the union spokesman said.

A National Mailwine Bela workers meeting with the railway clerk, and he had started looking for Zebediela Citrus in March 1987 for unrelated working, he said earning R3.45 per day.

"I am not given pension. I am old. I may die anyone. If I am not given my pension now who is going to get it. Who pays my my pension?", Mr Jimmi Hlhane said.

Workers pointed out that they were only paid for actual days worked and not the seven workdays. The seven days they get paid for between twenty and twenty-one days a month.

The statement by the union Workers Summit to campaign for the forthcoming of Tony

workers in the legislature was highly appreciated by the workers.

It was noted that the workers had a two pronged battle to fight. On the one hand was the highly exploitative management which, according to official documents, was making millions of Rands to profit while undepaying the people who made this profits possible.

On the other hand are the legal problems that called for the Government to amend its laws to facilitate better working industrial relations. Judging from the mood of the workers at the meeting, the Zebediela Citrus Estate is heading for major battles in the near future.

It is a battle that the management seems not going to bind very useful indeed.

An enquiry was sent to the company for management but no response has been received at the time of going to press.

Government

The union said in a report that they were informed that Zebediela Citrus was a project of the South African Development Trust Corporation which prepare by the Department of Development Aid.

"We were told that the corporation would not enter into a formal agreement with the union because the corporation is a government project. The union reason was that they are a thriving concern and therefore

Zion bishop fires 20

Sow. 2/3/89

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE head of the Zion Christian Church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, fired 20 members of the Transport and Allied Workers Union from a bus company at his headquarters in Bronkhorstspruit.

The allegation was made by the Transport spokesman, Mr Pierre Fourie, Mr Alfred Mokoena, and the union workers were employed by the church's bus company, Bokomoso Bus Service.

Mr Mokoena said the workers — who earlier — followed a work stoppage by over 100 workers on February 10 over wage increments and the recognition of the union. He said workers were paid R15 per week while Johan

ZCC attempt stopped — Tawu

SOWETAN Reporter

THE attempt by the Zion Christian Church council, Bokomoso Bus Service, to bring the appointment of a representative board into a dispute with the Transport and Allied Workers Union has failed, the union announced yesterday.

A Tawu spokesman said the Department of Manpower had informed the union that a setting of the conciliation board would commence today in Pretoria.

The dispute arose from the dismissal of 20 Tawu members on February 13 following a work

stoppage over wage increases. The 20 were fired by the head of the Zion Christian Church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

The vacancy is managing director of Rabasa strike. When the unions applied for a conciliation board, the company opposed it on technicalities.

ZCC men absent at hearing

Sow. 30/3/89

THE Transport and Allied Workers Union has asked the Industrial Court for a hearing, a union spokesman said. The decision to refer the matter to the Industrial Court came after the Conciliation Board had stated for six hours after starting time for Bokomoso representatives.

The 20 workers were dismissed on February 13 following a work stoppage three days earlier to demand wage increases. The company is owned by the Zion Christian Church and the demands were done to the head of the church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

The company has earlier opposed the institution of the Conciliation Board.

Fired workers must leave

Sow. 22/3/89

By MANDLA MBULAZI

ABOUT 300 workers fired by Boston Dry Cleaners after an "illegal" strike on Sunday were ordered by a East Supreme Court judge to vacate the premises in Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

The order was made by the duty running company's director, Mr Colin Dunnett, who claimed in papers before court that the workers because "aggressive" when they had been dismissed and had refused to vacate the premises.

He sought the court order after the company's lawyer, Mr Hilton Moll, had told him that the police were unwilling to get involved in moving the workers out of the premises.

Mr Dunnett said he found his facility and loss of his employees and his guest train was refused to return Blue.

He said the union workforce was on a strike on Tuesday after they had told him to recognise such demands, are effective, the Transport and General Workers Union in their secondary

He said he told the union officials who were

work and a "two month strike" of the workforce hoisted the warning.

He said many who were fired were adopted an "aggressive, threatening and confrontational attitude." He said they refused to vacate the premises after repeated requests and started singing and chanting.

He said the union who causing high and it appeared to him that a "bush fire was being created". Mr Dunnett stated he no other

Petrol workers on strike

DURBAN's two petroleum refineries could come to a standstill if workers at Mobil decide to join workers at Sasol's Sasol and BP South Africa Petroleum Refineries is taking strike action.

The Lekgi field unions mobilisation by the company's fuel supply.

Members of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union at Sasol should take an strikes on Tuesday. Mr Pat Horn, Southern Natal principal organiser for the chemical

The strike commenced

Sow. 23/3/89

The CWIU strike ballot, which was conducted earlier in the day, yielded an "overwhelming" 93.5 percent vote in favour of strike action, they said.

Mr Horn said about 400 workers were involved in the action, but it was too early to say if any had decided to work.

He said Sasol had threatened to organise

meeting in a last ditch attempt to avoid the strike. But despite some movement made by both sides, the dispute remained unresolved.

He said he invited to management was attempting to entice workers to take the process, he said.

Mr Horn said the 850 workers at Mobil refinery were informed by their management how commencing their strike ballot on Tuesday.

Dean Dispute reported Mobil's refusal to participate in joint negotiations with the CWIU in a letter sent

400 workers vote for strike

Sow. 9/3/89

MORE than 400 workers at Mobil's refinery have voted overwhelmingly in favour of strike action which could affect the country's fuel supplies.

The vote came as the strike by about 850 workers at the Shell and BP SA Petroleum refineries entered its sixth day yesterday.

Mr Barry Chandler, Mobil's public relations manager, said he was unable to comment on the strike ballot because Mobil had not been advised either by the

other petroleum companies, and had not been approached by a further dispute regarding wages.

"The strike ballot will now be carried out today," he said.

Mr Chandler said it was up to Mobil's management to decide whether to meet the union's demands.

Mr Horn said the union would resort to force of Durban's petroleum refineries coming to a standstill.

"The only other one refineries in South Africa are in Cape Town and Sandburg."

shop stewards at the Chemical Workers Industrial Union of the roads of the ballot

He said they were scheduled to meet union representatives yesterday at the request of the union.

Also, Pat Horn, southern Natal petroleum coordinator for the union, yesterday said 93 percent of the 84 percent of workers polled voted in favour of the strike. — Napu.

NUM lashes 'repression'

THE National Union of Mineworkers yesterday launched a campaign against what it termed "repressive" security measures and a "hostile" collective bargaining environment on the mines. Star, 3/2/89

The union also announced its proposed code of conduct governing the conduct of security forces on the mines.

Addressing a Press conference, Num official Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said the proposed code and campaign were to have "repressive state security measures dismantled and to establish collective bargaining". The campaign, he said, would be launched early in April, preceded by a mass rally.

The NUM, Mr Ramaphosa said, was campaigning on the campaign against a background of a management strategy to provide workers in South Africa (SA) unions membership and only on "mandatory" to look after them.

"The NUM has a proud history of fighting for workers' rights, and we will resist yoke-and-and all covert and overt attempts by the state security to take workers back to the repression of the pre-unit days of mine

management," the union official added.

The union, as part of the campaign, has demanded:

- Freedom of association and assembly on the mines;
- Right to protest and freedom of movement for mineworkers; and
- NUM's right to organise all its members.

NUM hits at new mine safety move

LEN MASEKO

THE environmental Minerals Bill would lead to the mining industry being subjected to four controls and lower standards, the National Union of Mineworkers said in a statement yesterday. Star, 16/2/89

The Num said the errors — in terms of the bill — would force "self-regulation", jeopardising health and safety circumstances. The union claimed the proposed legislation would "pound an already dead horse in the hopeless collieries."

The draft Bill, tabled in the Government last week, was published last November but withdrawn. It seeks to consolidate the law in regard to minerals in one part of legislation.

Num warned that the Bill, by repealing the Mines and Works Act, would lead to "inconsistent regulations of health and safety" on the mines.

The union said: "The mines kill (and cripple) nearly 500 people a year and they inflict lesser injuries on 12 000 workers every year. Mr Nzo (Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs) is responsible for monitoring and acting on these injuries. The mining industry is not a competitive employer — it exists where the goldfields are strong."

Num demanded that the Bill be scrapped and redrafted.

Chamber denies Num claims

Star 22/6/89

THE Chamber of Mines has dismissed as serious claims by the National Union of Mineworkers that it had refused to cooperate with the union on the issue of the controversial pay-per-shaft scheme.

A chamber spokesman, Mr Johann Lehrburg, said reports had been sent to the Num and senior officials invited to visit underground shafts by a "Num nominee" to show that there was no substitute for personal contact.

He said: "Anonymous Nick Mdladlana regarding a polyvalent line in Western Deep Levels would be dealt with separately by the Anglo American Corporation (owners of the mine)."

Miners strike enters 6th day

A STRIKE by about 800 members of the National Union of Mineworkers at the Harmony Reflectories in Rosenberg entered its sixth day today. The strike action follows a breakdown of negotiations between the union and management over wage and working conditions.

The Harmony Refractories has been sealed off by mine security as mineworkers enter the second day of their legal strike over wages.

Access to the mine property is currently difficult even for union officials who have to get clearance from management before reaching the striking workers. Star, 7/3/89

In an attempt to break the strike, management is charging workers who are staying at their million mine premises.

Workers are not allowed to buy anything from the local tuck shop and those who manage to buy, in defiance of the mine are strictly allowed to carry one parcel's worth.

Food commodities are being closely protected to give local parcels to the striking mineworkers.

The legal strike by about 800 mine mineworkers started last Thursday at Harmony Refractories (Pty) Ltd after negotiations over wages broke down. The union and management reached a deadlock some time ago.

The Num is demanding a 22 percent wage increase across the board on all job categories within the management is prepared to offer workers a mere 14,5 percent across the board.

NO DEAL

Star, 24/2/89

- The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has refused a statement by the Management of Gencorl Mine that no impending retrenchment programme, involving 1 700 workers, had been concluded with NUM.

In a statement last week, management said the retrenchments were necessitated by the low gold price and diminishing ore reserves. Management said the mines of the company had followed consultations with NUM and other employee bodies.

A spokesman for the NUM said no agreement had been reached between the union and management, and that negotiations on the matter were continuing. The public announcement by management "undermines the process of bargaining", and the union, said NUM.

Strike

Star, 30/1

- The strike by NUM members at Rosenberg Refractories has continued despite a resumption of negotiations between the union and management, the union said. Average wages to NUM, 800 workers are participating in the strike. The management figure is 300.

MINERS PRESS FOR MORE PAY

Star, 13/4/89

THE National Union of Mineworkers is to demand a national minimum wage for all mineworkers during negotiations with the Chamber of Mines this year.

By LEN MASEKO

The union would now on wage demands in monetary terms, not in percentages as was the case in previous wage negotiations.

According to the union, the average wage for "unskilled and semi-skilled" mineworkers on the Chamber's gold mines over R620 a month in 1988 while the average pay was R461 a month in the coal mining industry.

These wage levels contrasted sharply with average monthly wages of R3000 earned by skilled workers, all of whom were certainly whites.

Mr Ramaphosa said it was personal respect that it took the average black mineworker three months and years to earn the average R20 000 a month pay earned by a white miner.

He said: "The mines have made the wealth and the responsibility to pay all workers a living wage — but they don't. The wages they pay are not by "free enterprise" or capitalist levels.

"The living panel of the Chamber of Mines' minimum wage for underground gold miners is the same today as in 1973. 16 years ago.

"The average wage of black mineworkers on gold is still 20 percent below the average wage in light manufacturing industry, the same as fourteen years ago!" he added.

ANC GUIDELINES 'CAN ENCOURAGE SA TALKS'

By LEN MASEKO

Star, 13/4/89

THE African National Congress' constitutional guidelines could be an instrument to encourage talks on the constitutional future of South Africa, an official of the National Union of Mineworkers told the union's congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr James Motlatsi, Num's vice-president, said groundwork was needed to build "non-racial participatory, democratic organisations" throughout the country.

"To build broad unity and the non-racial coalitions, we need to strengthen the structures of our allies at local, regional and national level," the Num official told more than 600 delegates attending the fourth congress at Nasrec, Crown Mines.

Speaking on the Namibian conflict, Mr Motlatsi said the recent attacks on the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) by South African security forces were an attempt by the Government to "galvanise Western support".

"The coming independence of Namibia after years of struggle is an important development. However, the Western governments were more in destabilising Swapo, the representative of the Namibian people," he said.

Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, told the congress that the Government, "with the open backing of allies such as Thatcher and those in the United States administration" had tried to undermine the legitimacy of Swapo as the authentic representative of all Namibian people.

"Our forces (at home) today is to build solidarity with Swapo and the National Union of Namibian Workers," Mr Naidoo said.

Former Robben Island MP prisoner, Mr Harry Gwala, also addressed Num's conference. He cannot be quoted in terms of the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Greetings

Mr Gwala spoke on behalf of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is the honorary life president of Num. Mandela's statement was overshadowed by a speech which stood "monopolised over the podium" at the meeting.

Among organisations which sent fraternal greetings to Num were the South African Congress of Trade Unions, South African Communist Party and British National Union of Mineworkers.

Mwasa man vanishes

AN ORGANISER of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa has mysteriously disappeared from his Tembisa home, leaving his family deeply worried.

Mr Mzungeli Mapalakanye, an official of Mwasa's Northern Transvaal branch, was last seen when he went home from the union's Johannesburg offices on March 6.

Mwasa's general secretary, Mr Vincentia Khoza, and officials of the union had searched for Mr Mapalakanye at various places, including hospitals, without success.

Mr Mapalakanye, a member of the Mahlle (Air Commuter) opera-

Mapalakanye hasn't been seen for three weeks

Sowetan, 4/11/1989

tive recently retrenched him (see: He was injured in September after testifying that in a bus injury in a terrorism trial in Kagiso, he was tortured and forced to sign a statement in which he admitted doing the know nothing about

Mapalakanye a member of Mwasa's Northern Transvaal region, Mr Sonjiwa Mokoena, was still in detention, Mr Khoza said.

He said Mr Mokoena was taken from the union's Pretoria offices late month.

By LEN MASEKO

"The Ministry of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has not yet responded to a fax sent by our lawyers to him, inquiring about the Mwasa member's detention," Mr Khoza said.

Mwasa has called on the Minister to say whether Mr Mapalakanye was in detention and under what security legislation Mr Mokoena was being held.

Court suspends order

THE Pretoria Supreme Court has suspended an industrial court order forcing Pirelli to reinstate about 112 workers dismissed after a strike last year.

Mr Justice Eloff's court has order pending civil proceedings into the merits on Wednesday this week.

Pirelli — successfully sought the suspension of the industrial court order which ordered the company to reinstate the workers, all members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, dismissed after a four-day strike in June, 1988. Star, 2/2/89

Should the review dismiss Pirelli's application, backdated wages would then be paid to the workers at a cost to

Silica dust cause slow death

Sowetan APRIL 1989

SEVERAL quarry workers near Pretoria are facing a slow and painful death after contracting silicosis, a disease resulting from the inhalation of silica dust.

The dust is caused by rocks which are used for various building and construction purposes. It damages the lungs similarly to asbestos.

Usually, silicosis comes about after a long exposure to silica dust. These dust particles get inhaled and cause the scarring of the lungs. There's long period the lungs usually cope (lineated) or lose their resistance. This condition compromises lung function.

By MOKGADI PELA

The sad thing about this disease is that it is irreversible and grief causes the more one is exposed to silica dust. Further, illness of the lungs can only lead to death due to its effects on other body organs like the heart.

Pulmonary tuberculosis of the lungs is intimately related to silicosis. A patient exposed to silica dust has a higher chance of contracting TB than one who is not.

Recently, the Occupational Health Association Project (OHAP) conducted a free health clinic, as about 50 workers registered for treatment at Quarries Pretoria.

At the clinic workers complained of chest pains which they attributed to exposure to silica dust. OHAP health workers said some of the symptoms of silicosis included breathlessness, chronic cough, tiredness and loss of weight.

Workers added that some of their problems were that the company authorised new 'X-ray' tests annually but were informed three of the results. They felt that was a move to avoid paying workers in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act for occupational diseases. They said the company further refused to continue checks and safety agreement with Nicro's health and safety committee.

One such worker is Jeremiah Pitso (54), a long-time member of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (BAMCWU).

Pains

He worked for the company for 10 years. While working I joined Nicro. Doing daily contracting jobs as my class. The result was I constantly felt tired and I was retrenched in July 1986. In November last year I was re-hired for the same job in a different department. When another TB test was made as we decided to approach OHAP for medical treatment, the following day I was dismissed from work," Mr Pila said.

Jackson Mzamazela (34) said he had worked for Hippo Quarries for about 14 years. He was referred to Kalafong Hospital where he was told he had TB. He said he worry was what was going to happen to his pension fund and long service allowance because he felt the dust had taken its toll on him.

Most workers spoke as were determined to ensure that the company signed a health and safety agreement with management. They also said some were given up to R800 at WCA which they felt was too little.

A look at other countries shows that silicosis dust is an international problem. In India it affected 82 men in 1977, and in Poland about 30,000 people lost at risk of developing silicosis. Nigeria for Rumania in 1977 found as 300 while in 1976 there were 419 confirmed sufferers of the disease.

Responding to the issue Anglo-Alpha industrial relations manager, Mr M G Fouche, said: "The company provides comprehensive medical aid and ill-health retirement benefits for all workers. Through a pension an monthly X-ray which are conducted by an expert on behalf of the company.

"This arrangement stands the requirements of legislation which stipulates once monthly examinations. Where employees are found to be affected, compensation is granted."

Mr Fouche however said the report was the subject of discussions between the company and BAMCWU.

Ellerines workers to face retrenchment?

By LEN MASEKO

MORE than 1500 Ellerines employees were being retrenched as some of the company's stores continuously is spokesman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa said yesterday. 25/2/89 Star

Mr Ronald Mtsweni said the company was retrenching workers without negotiating with the union.

But a spokesman for Ellerines, Mr Pierre du Toit, denied that there were "organised retrenchments" at the company's stores. "We are not aware what they are talking about, but we will wait for further developments," he added.

The Cosawu official said: "Reasons for these retrenchments have not yet been advanced but we obviously remaining from the company's backward business policies.

"Unfortunately, in most of all these factors, we are not informed in advance of being retrenched," he added.

● More than 250 members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Cosawu) have demonstrated for a week to oppose the closure of Mandela Hall Workers' canteen in the Transvaal, a spokesman for the union said yesterday.

Mr Mtsweni said the union was prepared to negotiate with Nicro's health and safety committee.

Mr Jacky Mandy, Cosawu's Johannesburg branch official, said he would fight the retrenchments pending the outcome of the dispute which could lead to industrial action at Ellerines stores.

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Splits within splits fuel Ccawusa reconciliation bid

RAPPROCHEMENT is the word to describe a new mood in the ranks of the bitterly divided Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Cosawu). 26/2/89 Star

In several months leaders from both factions of the union — which splintered two years ago to be co-opted of the company — have held informal meetings to discuss ways of mending.

Officials and shop stewards, who are leaving the campus within the union, are expected to be more specific about the steps they are likely to take to acknowledge the major impetus behind the new drive to the reunification of fragmented conflicts within each of the two factions that are now threatening to tear the union apart.

Cosawu, once one of the most militant unions in the country, split down the middle after a bitter dispute over the best group to shape the Freedom Charter at the union's congress in June 1987. A group known as the Africa faction was opposed to the union adopting any formal political positions. Their opponents, known as the Kgapane faction, favoured the Charter and subsequently adopted it.

An obvious sign of the rift in relations between the arch rivals was the sight last weekend of a single delegation arriving to represent both Cosawu cliques at the workers' summit in Johannesburg.

This may be followed by a meeting, possibly in early May, which would signal to provide reconciliation as well as the need for a united front facing wage negotiations with management will be discussed.

Senior leaders set up the new-found united include a decision last year by the executive of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to promote contact between the rival factions, followed by a meeting in January this year between the leaders of each group.

A major factor behind the rapprochement was a clear message from the African National Congress last year that the Freedom Charter should not be an obstacle to cooperation between organisations with differing political views.

Groups of workers from both sections of the union have also insisted that the squabble — which has sometimes caused major clashes with management — be averted in rival union groups politically at their differences — but to be resolved. Amongst all this was the attempt to set up a workers' council in the Wadeville group that was to be attended by all Cosawu members.

But observers believe the most urgent pressure to reunite came from the fact that each of the factions were experiencing a lot of debilitating ideological and leadership splits.

In the Kgapane faction, workers in the hotel and catering sector have announced plans to secede the structure of their old union, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (Harwu) and then to operate autonomously of Cosawu until the split is resolved.

"Our action is a desperate attempt to force the leadership of the factions of Cosawu to confirm the fact that the union is falling apart," says a member of Harwu.

This has, in turn, led to moves to set up organisations from workers and officials in the other factions of Kgapane's faction. Senior Harwu officials say they have recently been threatened with sanctions and that Harwu's congress two month, which was expected to notify the decision to go it alone, was disrupted by members of the Kgapane wing. Its attempt with a large contingent of pickets workers from Cosawu's Unemployed Workers' Coordinating Conference.

Asked to comment, Cosawu representative Herbert Mkhize, who has a senior position in the Kgapane wing, said doubt threats would not be voiced by the leadership and that allegations concerning shouts should be discussed and investigated within official union structures.

Meanwhile, the Mawu faction has been wracked by its own internal differences. A black nationalist faction by with links to the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has had a number of skirmishes with an Africanist group who is opposed with the Pan Africanist Congress.

These factions within a faction, which were minority groups in the united Cosawu, have been given more space to indulge in a series of ideological and personality clashes since the split.

Opposition by dissents within each of the Cosawu factions may also bedevil the unity drive. So will the differences that remain over the Freedom Charter. The proliferation of new structures and official positions has also created new pockets of leadership who are likely to resist being disbanded.

But that there is a will to overcome these problems was assured by a senior official who last week said: "Back we were able to fly, now we must put the feathers of our wings back together."

Workers seek bigger share of profits

THE Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa and Fish 'n Fry propose wage talks on April 7. 25/3/89 Star

The negotiations are part of a drive to break the deadlock between the two parties after the two failed to reach agreement at mediation proceedings on March 13 and 14.

The wage dispute involves around 1500 employees in 18 Fish 'n Fry branch outlets, which has been targeted by Cosawu in favour of a R100 a month rise.

● Wage talks between Cosawu and Fish 'n Fry, parent company of Top and Top Chicken, have also resumed in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the union said Cosawu had rejected Fishers's initial wage offer of R65.50 a month.

Meanwhile, Top's opened a new wage agreement giving employees in the company's distribution industry in the Transvaal a minimum wage of R500 per month. It has resulted in union Allied Publishing Limited and the Cosawu.

Mr T C Mazel, MD of Allied Publishing, formerly said employees would also receive an across-the-board increase of 10 percent as part of the agreement.

Talks deadlock

AFTER two months of wage negotiations, including two days of mediation between Fishers and OK Bazaars are in deadlock over a wage increase for 1989.

In a statement yesterday the union said Cosawu was demanding a R100 increase, the board increase, effective from April 7, 1989 for 12 months.

The union said OK Bazaars was offering R65 across the board increase or a 13 percent increase.

The union is also demanding May 1 as a paid commemoration day, a guaranteed annual bonus and that a company minimum wage of R600 per month be introduced. Star 3/4/89

The statement said the company minimum wage was presently R600 per month and union members earning more than 12 months service had a minimum wage of R700 per month.

The statement said it had been pointed out to the company that even R600 per month was below most living level estimates.

The union has also informed the company that the present need to low increases paid by OK Bazaars must stop and union members were expecting a substantial improvement to wages this year, the statement said.

The parties have agreed to go to a conciliation board hearing on May 29 / 30.

Currently OK has 201 outlets employing a total of 21 294 employees, and of which approximately 22 000 are non-unionised staff. — Staff.

Charge sheet is too vague, say unionists facing murder rap

Sowetan 10/3/89

By SONTI MASEKO

TWENTY-ONE members of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union yesterday refused to plead to various charges, including murder. They demanded that the State give them more details relating to their cases.

The 21 are appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on 34 counts including six allegations of murder, attempted murder, assault, kidnapping and intimidation.

The men, represented by Mr G Ramokhoabi, said they will pursue their application to a higher court following a ruling by the presiding magistrate, Mr D J Cronje, that they are not entitled to more details and that they should plead.

Mr Ramokhoabi said the clients were unable to obtain and retrace their movements at a time in which they are alleged to have committed offences without fuller details about the alleged crimes.

Mr J Rossouw, for the State, argued that the men were not entitled to further particulars as they are in the pre-trial stage. He said more detailed charges could be given at a higher court with the prosecutor in charge there.

All are charged with the murder of Mr Fred Sappie. Mr Johannes Abrahams, Mr Julio Mankeala, Mr John Letsing, Mr William Singh and Mr William Rosenberg or Johannesburg last June 16 Some of the victims were assaulted and then thrown off trains, the State alleges.

Other officers are also allegedly committed during the same period of April 19 to June 16 last year. The men will appear again on April 1.

The accused are Michael Mashego (30), Jerry Ramokoa (41), David Mokhoma (26), Sydney Dikwane (35), Zachariah Molefe (35), Robert Mbatha (34), Simon Mandlenkosi (29), Alex Ndaba (28), Stanford Gumede (31), Godfrey Pooe (38), Phillip Gabane (38), Lucas Mpangi (35), Kenneth Magoo (32), David Kuzberg (34), Franklin Hadebe (37), Frank Hlobogabe (38), Elias Phaahlo (35), Isaiah Ndlela (28), Norman Mathabatha, Lucfalle Lucifred (35) and Bangabisi Mashaba (45).

Black trade unions and metal industry bosses square again

BLACK trade unions and employers in the metal industry entered talks this week on a wage negotiating forum next Monday, seven days after the outcome of this year's proceedings.

[illegible] Metal Industries Federation (MIF).

The four are the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), Sport Engineering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Seawu), National Union of Metal Workers of SA (Numsa) and Engineering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Eawusa).

The talks follow the collapse of the MIF negotiating forum [illegible] a "multilateral" wage negotiated with Seifsa, which the metals industry's western industrial is a two-week strike.

Seifsa has left the table [illegible] also experienced internal problems when member trade unions negotiated wage settlements separately with Numsa without informing the employers' body.

This time the four IMF affiliates — unlike the previous year — have submitted separate demands to Seifsa. This move was intended to [illegible] the inter-union rivalry which resulted the IMF stalling during negotiations last year.

Numsa, now the largest union in the industry, will largely influence the outcome of the national talks because of its numerical strength. No settlement will be reached unless the Cosatu-affiliated union signs the agreement.

Seifsa's executive director, Mr Brian Angus, [illegible] "a good deal of misery" among the trade unions during the negotiations "particularly as the IMF unions have splintered."

"Despite these experiments, it is hoped that the negotiations will now be as productive as it is the rule in 1988," he said.

The fact that Seifsa's war now an important factor in this forthcoming process means that the unions would be forced to take the negotiations seriously, the Seifsa director added.

He said: "Seifsa has constantly [illegible] to be reasonable on [illegible] that the likelihood of strike action is diminishing. This is one reason why the industry will seriously try to spread the burden of the new mandatory dentical and dispute resolution.

Last year's strikes, he said, certainly did "considerable damage" in terms of wage [illegible] and

By LEN MASEKO

Sowetan 13/3/89 Sow

Seifsa has received proposals for wage increases up to 50 percent in a move to demands by black unions.

The proposals include:

- Increase in [illegible] pay;
- Working hours to be reduced from 45 to 40 a week without loss of pay;
- March 21 (Sharpeville Day) to be granted as paid holidays;
- [illegible]

[illegible] Metal Industries Federation (MIF) and Engineering and Allied Workers Union (Eawu) [illegible] Day for Year [illegible]

- Three months' paternity leave; and
- Company to pay death benefits of workers.

Employers who have [illegible] the Nine Point Plan [illegible] additional proposals to Seifsa.

These include termination of Christmas [illegible] work; exclusion of small businesses from the agreement; [illegible] between Seifsa and unions and [illegible] of certain [illegible] employees and of retired people in the industry.

"It would therefore be surprising if the unions were to disregard these proposals since [illegible] the full-blown strike action in the face of low wage offers by numerous [illegible]," Mr Angus said.

Time for bargaining in steel industry

WAGE negotiations to set 1989 minimum standards in the wages and working conditions of the metal industry's 360 000 employees resume today.

Everyone trade unions are engaged in the talks with the employer body, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa), representing 3 500 firms.

Where the parties parted on March 20, the unions tabled wage increases demands of between 17 and 30 percent, while employers offered an increase of about 10 percent, the unions' categories of workers.

In addition to demands for higher wages, unions formally tabled proposals of social security benefits, paternity and

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

Sow 30/3/89

the recognition of March 21, May 1 and June 16 as paid holidays. March 21 is the anniversary of the Sharpeville and Langa shootings, May 1 is regarded as Black unions' at Workers' Day, while June 16 commemorates the 1976 Soweto Uprising.

Seifsa demands include the reduction of weekly hours from 45 to 40 without loss of pay, relaxing restrictions facing the employment of workers without formal qualifications in artisan jobs and removing limitations on the length of overtime.

Anger over paid holiday swop deal

By LEN MASEKO

EMPLOYERS in the metal industry yesterday said they would grant employees a paid holiday on Freedom's Day tomorrow while those who opt to work will be paid overtime rates.

A spokesman for the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation said the arrangement was agreed to with unions and member companies in the industry last year. The agreement also allows employees, through ballots, to swap Freedom's day for June 16.

5/4/89 Sow

But the deal has angered the right wing African Workers' Union, which has mounted an action — including a possible strike — against employers who cooperated with the state public holiday decree.

The union has warned that the trend towards swapping the two dates is causing an explosive situation, with June 16 being linked down the throats of white workers who wished to have nothing to do with Soweto Day".

In terms of the Seifsa agreement, employees are allowed by a 75 percent ballot to decide whether they wish to substitute June 16 as a paid holiday for Freedom Day. The union and employers who voted in favour of the substitution will get a paid holiday on Soweto Day while those who are against the arrangement will get a paid holiday tomorrow.

Employees who want to work tomorrow will get overtime pay. "They will also get the opportunity to work in some special a chance he observed on June 16, 1989," the Seifsa spokesman said.

Seifsa has also recommended to its members to make alternative arrangements for employees who were against the substitution.

Death sentence for Sarhwu 4

Sow 13/3/89

By MANDLA NULAZI

TWO members of the South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union were on Friday given death sentences by a Rand Supreme Court.

Sons of their in-armed revolt jail terms.

Mbulelo Hlapisi (Hlapi) the constitution closely after Mr Jacobs, T T Egwetlana had pronounced the sentence and left the bench.

Three men who took evidence in dock [illegible] were Joseph Mpangane, Wilson Mbatsati (33), death sentences, three and five years in jail respectively, Patrick Mabele (32), death and five years, David Mpangane (28) death and [illegible] years and [illegible] George Magagane (28), death and five years.

They were among the 10 members of the South African Railway Workers Union (Sarhwu) charged with murder, attempted murder, attempted murder, assaults, death and intimidation.

The offences were part of a chain of events linked to a Witbank-based strike of Sarhwu employees which got [illegible] on April 28 1987 to the death of foreman.

The dead man was Mr Joseph Mthembi. Mr Joseph Sabapelo, Petrus Mamoyane and Mr Jerry Gwetshiwe. The men who escaped was Mr Albert Phahlane.

Three who were released for murder were [illegible] were Wilson Mabene (33), eight years, Hlapisi (33), eight years, David Dimbe (42), five years and Petrus Mamoyane (28), 12 years.

The other eight were convicted of lesser charges.

Railway union back on track

W. MAIL 10-16/3/1989

Weekly Mail Reporter

LAST month's crucial special congress of the South African Railways and Harbour Workers Union, which reversed earlier attempts to thwart changes in union leadership, was "an expression of workers' control of Sarwhu", says the new general secretary, Maren Sesikwane.

The congress involved a crippling leadership crisis by confirming the results of elections in the Sarwhu heartland conducted a year last year.

There had earlier been allegations of intimidation of the union, but the legitimacy of key figures in the union was preserved the new union, including Sesikwane, from taking office.

The man who widely seen as an ideologically constantly younger to threaten the elections. The officials claimed they could not work under the "direction" of the new leadership.

Sesikwane strongly denied that the conflict had been sparked by opposition to the new leaders to the union's standing commitment to the Freedom Charter. The officials are said to be hard-line Chabalists.

The road delegates had left the special congress in a state of unity.

The aftermath of the IMF strike — including the imposition of union fees — has left 150 members worst cases including over 1 000 Sarwhu members, as well as a rapid growth in membership — but management the union and hampered the emergence of its "internal character".

Asked about the prospects of linkage with Congress of South African Trade Unions affiliates — or a joint resolution calls for Sarwhu to merge with the Transport and General Workers Union — Sesikwane said last year's conference had correctly endorsed a move to a federal structure involving Sarwhu and other public sector workers bodies.

"Like all they [illegible] the three of us agreed. They're also [illegible] Bill the Labour Relations Act, can't [illegible] legally and are [illegible] by management, rather than negotiated, [illegible] rules," he said.

He added that he is free with his commitment to worker unity. Sarwhu would [illegible] with the National Union of Railway Workers, which has organised mainly white [illegible] railway employees in the Cape.

Union dismisses organiser

Sow 17/3/89

THE Lion Rand branch of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union has dismissed its organiser for attending the recent workers' meeting.

Mr Mbulaze Cele said at a regional conference of the union which was held in Ridge Park, near Boksburg, he was criticised for convening a meeting without permission from the workers' committee which was held at least two weeks ago.

He has appealed against being dismissed without the consent of the region. Mr Cele however said he stood by his actions and said he did that in [illegible] "Unauthorised [illegible] organisation to workers whether organised or not," he added.

New health union launched

Sow 6/3/89

HEALTH care that is white-only cannot provide what the South African Health Workers' Congress was launched in the Johannesburg City Hall by the organisation's president, Dr Boniface Sanqu, standing dancing and ululations from scores of community organisations and trade unions.

Sabawu, with an estimated membership of 2 000, drawn together [illegible] nurses, para-medical and auxiliary health staff as well as lay people [illegible] in the improvement of health facilities.

Exciting

The second day of the inaugural meeting was open to the public and drew a crowd of well over 1 000. Dr Knox Tshaka, Sabawu vice chairman, said: "This evening is exciting to see so many people in one of our hallowed halls." Said Dr Tom Ross, who was active in community health projects in the Cape: Remember they [illegible] for organisations for military service brought from various groups [illegible] conference.

Dr Tom said Sabawu could play a vital role in "democratising" health. Medical knowledge, shared with the people, could save lives. Health workers should [illegible] their energy of themselves, should [illegible] themselves as part of a [illegible] "growing on [illegible] public and [illegible] other people."

National speakers emphasised the link between economic [illegible] and the health of the people. They referred to [illegible] health being [illegible] — Sanqu [illegible] Congressman.

Germans push labor code for SA

By EDDIE KOCH

GERMAN diplomats are spearheading an attempt to get European Community states to adopt a code of conduct for multinational companies operating in South Africa to adopt a code that mirrors the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act.

The initiative comes in the wake of a Telegram statement between the West German multinationals and unions representing the majority of black metalworkers that requests the companies to apply non-racial labour standards in South Africa.

A crucial aspect of the Telegram agreement, signed by the German firms and the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) in Geneva last year, is an obligation by the companies determining to the [illegible] to adopt a code of conduct modelled on the European multinationals in South Africa.

He said there was an in-principle agreement with some of the trade's 14 points to work as a [illegible] to recommend that the main [illegible] always of the new labour law be [illegible] to multinationals.

SA TOLD NOT TO INTERFERE

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has warned South Africa that any attempt to "interfere" with its multi-million rand aid programmes for the victims of apartheid would lead to "serious complications" in relations between the two powers.

The warning was given by Manuel Marin, European Commissioner in Charge of Development Aid, when he called in Blanche Ratchford, the South African Ambassador to the European Community to complain over the Displacement of Foreign Funding Act.

A commission statement after the meeting said that Marin "noted and the representative of the commission attached to the continued towards implementation of the community's special programme.

"The commission will continue to support the work of its partners in South Africa, to bring about the peaceful end of apartheid and the creation of a multiracial society for the benefit of all South Africans".

Sowetan 16/2/89

The commission said that the Council of Churches, the Catholic Bishops Conference and the Rapids Trust, three leading recipients of aid, had told they "could not comply with the information-gathering aspects of the new legislation."

But South African diplomats in Brussels suggested that the organisations were jumping the gun. One said that the laws requiring disclosure of foreign funding gained widespread parliamentary support and their effect was still not known.

It remains for the regulator, still to be appointed under the Act to decide which organisations will be required to disclose information. EC funding of anti-apartheid organisations was expected to reach R70-million in 1988.

The EC programme to give aid to church and trade union organisations for legal and welfare purposes has been fraught with problems. The largest recipient, the Kagiso Trust, was raided by security forces during 1987.

New rent system for Vaal towns

By THEMBA MOLEFE

Sow. 31/1/89

THE Lekoa Town Council is to introduce a new rent system to collect millions of rands owed by residents as a result of the boycott and suspension of rent in the townships.

This is part of the council's fresh effort to win the battles held by thousands of residents whose collective rent bill stands at a staggering R100 million.

The mayor of Lekoa, Mr Samuel Kolisang yesterday said residents agreed they would pay a flat rate of R30 a month for private charges.

He said the decision was taken at a meeting he called on the Boipatong Stadium on Sunday at which about 15 000 residents was presented.

The R30 would be payable rent when Lekoa January 1.

Mr Kolisang said the service charge had been reduced by R16,50 from R46,50 for non-workers and R6 along from charged for non-workers. Much of the reduced charge [illegible] Mr Kolisang said.

Write off rent debt, says probe

By THEMBA MOLEFE

SOME 310 rent arrears of about R100 million should be written off and a community trust fund be established out of housing subsidies to build other houses, a research report says.

The research was commissioned by the Soweto Delegation, a group of leaders elected by residents last year to seek ways to end the four-year rent crisis.

The report, presented at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, also recommends:

- 1200 houses should be transferred to occupants free of charge;
- A sliding formula should be developed for the remaining houses to determine the amounts to be paid;
- The quality of services should be improved; and
- A single tax base be established for Johannesburg and Soweto to formulate one integrated urban economy, thus abandoning the present "apartheid city" approach.

Talks plan

The Soweto delegation comprises Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Frank Chikane, Father Lefumzong Sebidi, Mr Abraham Sisulu, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mr Khotsoane, Sister Bernard Ncube and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

The delegation is to meet the Soweto City Council and the Transvaal Provincial Administration on discussions concerning the report.

The findings of the report also highlight the appalling conditions in Soweto. It said there had been no rent because and were a result of neglect.

It says: "The state seems to have policy with regard to housing of people like Soweto are an institution that the State has no rational policy in respect of these areas — this is mostly provided by an apartheid or racist ideology," it says.

The report tells about 297 000 Soweto residents worked in Johannesburg and earned more than R2 billion in 1987, where about R1 billion was spent in the city's CBD. However, because Soweto is defined as a separate city, Sowetans do not benefit from the economic developments of Johannesburg.

In this way, the report says, Soweto subsidises Johannesburg.

The ever-escalating backlog in black housing exacerbated the bad conditions in the townships, the report says.

The delegate said in their statement that the 97-page research report came as a result of the rent boycott which was "the people's voice of anger at trying enough is enough".

The report also focuses on the policy positions of various State institutions and parties with a stake in the Soweto crisis.

These include the Soweto City Council and the PFA, which the report says has accepted a [illegible] on the rent boycott.

Sowetan 13/3/89

"It would like to see the 'Boipatong Interim report' says the report which recommends that Soweto's current debt of about R300 million be written off.

The report says the Soweto City Council itself is desperately bankrupt and has very little political legitimacy.

Also involved in the Soweto crisis is the Witwatersrand Regional Services Council and the Wit-Gold Management Committee, which the report says has "recently become a pirate in the bank and plays employers, no political stability while being concerned with using the Soweto Council [illegible] as a fully functional local authority."

SOWETO MAYOR OUTLINES RATES

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

THE Mayor of Soweto, Mr Sam Mkhwanazi, yesterday announced the long-awaited flat-rate for water, service charges and electricity during a public meeting of the Sekhukhune Party at Orlando Stadium.

Sowetan 3/4/89

The meeting attracted 15 000 people. The PAC president, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, UDF president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Azapo's executive Mr Manna Myeza who were all invited to the meeting did not attend.

Police kept guard inside and outside the stadium.

Residents in most Soweto townships would pay R30 for electricity and R15 for water and service charges, said Mr Mkhwanazi.

The major beneficiaries of the rent reduction scheme devised by the Sekhukhune Party will be flat dwellers. They will pay R62,50 for two-bedroomed flats or R72,50 for three-bedroomed flats in Jabulani, while bachelor flats will be R32,50. Three-bedroomed flats in Chiawelo will be R92,50.

The Zondi and Orlando Water women's brewer tenants will pay R8,50 for water and office removal and R12,50 for electricity. Men's hostels in Soweto will be charged R12,50 for water and office removal and R17,50 for electricity.

People without electricity will be charged for refuse removal. The flat-rate will be valid until meters are installed.

Payments for shacks in transit camps in Soweto will be discussed during ward meetings by councillors.

Mr Mkhwanazi said Soweto residents should "forget" their arrs and service charges arrears and start paying the new rates starting in May.

Rents debt to remain

SOWETAN Reporter

Sowe. 7/4/1989

THE Soweto City Council will no longer write off the outstanding R201 million rent arrears owed by residents.

The mayor, Mr Sam Mkhwanazi, who reportedly said last weekend the total debt would be written off and new rates for service charges levied as from May 1, changed yesterday to: had been "misquoted" by the several newspapers which covered the mass rally.

Earlier this week, Mr Mkhwanazi told SABC News he had said half of the outstanding amount should be written off.

But Soweto's Deputy Mayor, Mrs Esther Mkhabela, said Mr Mkhwanazi had said the debate "should be frozen for some time, possibly two years, until a solution is reached on how the money should be paid back."

Extensive negotiations are being held between the council, the provincial authorities and the Soweto People's Delegation, a group of community and church leaders mandated by rent-strike organisations to attempt to negotiate an end to the three-year rent boycott.

Local government, Mr Chris van Zyl, warned the Soweto Council that its application for bridging funds from the provincial authorities would be "influenced" by "irresponsible statements".

However, black local authorities were autonomous and could take their own decisions. The provincial authority merely plays an advisory role, Mr van Zyl said.

Warning

In another development, the Transvaal SRC responsible for Soweto townships, yesterday issued a warning to landlords not to evict tenants who had been boycotting rents.

PROFILE

ABU ASVAT

The quiet humanitarian who taught everyone a lesson in transcending ideological differences

W. MAIL 3/2 - 9/2 1989

DR Abu-Baker Asvat had not finished his life's work when he was gunned down in his Soweto surgery last weekend.

[illegible]

Dr Abu Baker Asvat

A personal tribute by

AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Editor of The Indicator in Lenasia, and a long-time friend of Asvat's

[illegible]

Asvat case postponed

[illegible]

BC activists are released

[illegible]

Quarry workers health shock

By MOKGADI PELA

[illegible]

Azasm adopts a new motto at congress

By LEN MASEKO

[illegible]

Tsedu smear thrown out

[illegible]

Azapo chief Mabasa held

SOWETAN REPORTER

[illegible]

Day order was to kill comrades

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Sowetan 5/4/89

IT IS the afternoon of March 4, 1986, and the police in the Mabopane township confiscate police uniforms are commandeered for parades.

At the head of the parade was the minister [illegible] commander, a Warrant Officer Mabopane who told his charges that they must each arm themselves with a [illegible] and go into the township for a raid.

"Comrade" Hilton Hlatshwa, an Inkatha member, [illegible] to participate and killed because they feared the police from having in township dogs and using them. WO Mabopane told his charges.

At another part of the township, some members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), having spent the entire working, plan a drinking spree at a local shebeen.

Among them is [illegible] and Mbulelo [illegible] Kumbeni.

The party of the two groups crossed each other late that night when the police raided a shebeen and found one group drinking and armed them.

The last following morning, Makungu was dead. Three others in the group were hospitalised with serious injuries. Hlatshwa lost the use of his left eye. The others to left the company had seemingly been partially killed.

The news of Makungu's death spread like wildfire through the small township. His funeral was held 10 days later, there 40,000 people who came from near and far.

Mamelodi, Pretoria, Transvaal regions, in consultation with the family and the community, has erected a tombstone for Makungu which is to be unveiled tomorrow.

How did this young man die? Testimony to the inquest, by a senior police officer, WO Louis Magagane, was that an order to end violence and kill comrades had been issued at the Mabopane Magistrate's office on April 4.

Those attending were Makungu, Egalaba Kikana, Petri Kekana, Tswaledi Thobelani, Matsepo Letswalo, Petrol Sabelo and Kaplin Mogale, testified that they were taken from the prisons and [illegible] to the police station.

They were taken from the cells one by one to an open space between the cells and the charge office — known as the stadium. There, they were open-handed, kicked, hit with open hands, fists and rifle butts.

Makungu was the last to be assaulted and has been the most brutally hurt.

They had to be had pleaded for water all night as he grew weaker by the hour. The pleas for assistance were ignored by the police on duty as was said.

Saturday morning, April 5, Makungu's open parents saw his body. He joined a long list of other black activists and leaders who had gone the same way.

The inquest testimony about how he died was to be sealed in secret room in Lebowa at our magistrate after another adjourn to the police station.

Tombstone for one victim unveiled tomorrow

[illegible] were shots in police custody.

Magistrate [illegible] ruled that at least two policemen, including WO Magagane, were also allegedly found the order, should be charged with the murder of Makungu.

Other suspicions, as the area who provided [illegible] the inquest have also made allegations of [illegible] killings. All have found the police to be responsible despite the [illegible] and [illegible] of witnesses by the [illegible] prosecutor.

Mum speaks out on ban

Sowetan 11/4/89

THE ban on the [illegible] of the trade unions of [illegible] Multi-racial Kabinyane [illegible] has been lifted, the [illegible] of the Lebowa National Independent, the Kumeka family said [illegible] the weekend.

Speaking for the [illegible] with Sowetan, where the family reside, [illegible] said [illegible] Kumeka, Mr Kumeka's mother, Mrs Annie Kumeka said the President's Chief Minister, Mr M S Ramodike, had been [illegible] the shooting killing by the police on an [illegible] issue.

Elections

"He gave [illegible] demonstrating the killing [illegible] Minister of Police said [illegible] the [illegible] Kumeka said.

[illegible] Mr Ramodike [illegible] the people who [illegible] and [illegible] to pay their respects," Mrs Kumeka said.

Mr Kumeka died [illegible] police custody at the Mmabatho [illegible] Police Station on April 5, 1986. He had [illegible] the previous evening with [illegible] — some of whom were [illegible] and had to be [illegible] in hospital.

Police [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] people in degrees. The [illegible] Kumeka, were [illegible] with only about [illegible] allowed to the [illegible] in [illegible].

Mr Kumeka [illegible] special [illegible] Minister of Justice who apparently directed the [illegible] [illegible] charge.

Ramodike attacks Sowetan; reporter is threatened

Sowetan 10/4/1989

Uproar at Lebowa rally

A MAN identified as a police member escaped serious beating by youths after he was found in possession of a sophisticated tape recorder at a political rally near Pietersburg yesterday.

The man was detailed over in the Lebowa police.

He was brought in during a speech by Lebowa Chief Minister Mr Simon Ramodike, who said that the man had been sent by an independent candidate, former Prime Minister Mr M J Dube.

The incident happened at a rally of the Lebowa Progress Party in Gondolo Mangwanani near Seshego.

In a speech that lasted for more than 40 minutes, Mr Ramodike launched a fierce attack on the Sowetan, Weekly Mail and Northern Lights.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Transport reporter Mathata Tsedu

Mr Ramodike [illegible] the Sowetan and the reporter of being "agents" of independent candidates campaigning against his party in this week's elections.

Armed thugs of "Kgosi Kgosi" — "Chief Kgosi Kgosi" by the enraged crowds, Mr Ramodike and Tsedu should "go back to his home in Venda."

A senior Lebowa security policeman then approached Tsedu and asked him to leave the meeting while Mr Ramodike was speaking.

"We cannot guarantee your safety. The spectators [illegible] are not best man of any control the situation," the policeman said.

As Tsedu left the meeting on the outskirts of the security policemen, Mr Ramodike said it was deplorable that members of the Lebowa police had killed several detainees in 1986 and, referring to Tsedu, asked "How did you survive?"

The editor of the newspaper followed articles in which independent candidates accused several chiefs of supporting Mr Ramodike's party and blocking campaigns in the villages by the independent candidates.

THE TROUBLE WITH BEING POPULAR

A series of articles on the theme of 'nation building' made Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan, an overnight hero in business circles. But all the enthusiasm has only made Klaaste uncomfortable

By ANTON HARBER

Sowetan 3/4-9/4/1989

AGGREY KLAASTE is a leader who at the crux of all his most ardent followers.

Thursday the editor of the Sowetan mooted his concept of "nation building" last year, he has been adopted by what he calls "the big business enterprise". He [illegible] around the country delivering speeches to businessmen, his views are aired in publications such as Financial Mail and the Sunday Times, there is "serious interest in his chequer", he says.

And many people in the "system", he says, like to believe he is helping them. Although the police harassed him, beat up at him, others [illegible] to talk [illegible] Oscar's crisis-[illegible] functions. And he is in contact with — and getting [illegible] of sympathetic from — the majority of Sowetan and government departments such as those that deal with education.

But two things are [illegible] Klaaste's client where one speaks to him, he sees himself in his own man, independent and assertive. He only in his own conscience; and he is plain spoken.

"It is bullshit," he says. "There are businessmen who want to use my idea for their own ends. They like nation building because they think it will stop the revolution. And sometimes my critics think I am on their side.

"That's life, I suppose. I have to take the risk."

Klaaste believes that he can use these people to the gain of his project, whatever their own native motives. But he's aware of the possible effect. "They can make me, little me, if I'm not careful. But I would have to be a real fool to be seen over by that. I think I am serious enough to prevent that," he said.

When one stares out the full scope of his vision of nation building, it is clear why he is not a comfortable being the newly-adopted favourite son of the "moderates".

The concept of nation building is born of the despair of the State of Emergency destruction of black political structures; it is tackled on the black consciousness tradition of "black man, you are on your own".

But, most importantly, Klaaste believes he has wrained nation building by learning from the mistakes of previous black leaders.

"Every time there is a crisis situation (such as now, during the State of Emergency), the attitude has always been, let's look for the organisations, let's go to the UDF or Azapo. But often these guys are on the run or are not available," he says.

"It's as if I, or a parent, and others around me cannot take care of the situation ourselves. We have become spectators.

"This became clear in '76. Nobody dealt with the problems until the kids took over. The children have now become the actors — and this is not on.

"Many parents were proud that their children were acting, but they were doing something about the situation. But I think that is unsound," he says.

His primary aim is to rebuild black civic and black organisational structures. "Black structures have been smashed. Now we need to get everyone — black and white — involved in rebuilding these structures.

"We have a strong, white, minority regime that has all the instruments of power. And we have an angry black community, but with no instruments of power.

"This means that even if we make a deal with the system we will lose out. Even if we have one-man, one-vote, they will have all the instruments of power and will still rule.

"We have to build our power," he says.

This is not a particularly new idea. But what distinguishes Klaaste's vision is how he plans the process of empowerment.

He describes it by talking about one of his projects. A colleague of his wanted to start a garden competition in his home area, Orlando East. "You see, the system always told us we were in these townships temporarily. And even when they told us it was permanent, the thinking was that we just need to wait until we can move to the white houses in Bantu [illegible].

"But this is our home. We will problems here forever," he said.

Klaaste rallied some money and contacted shortly before last Christmas — the organisers of 800 houses in Orlando East now vote and spent the day cleaning up the area. "The best part was to see the children's reactions. They were excited as hell to see this their parents could do something like this.

"Now that group is a small community, they have become a power bloc. People come to them to ask questions about gardening but also education or marital problems."

Cleaning flowers may seem a modest way to start building a nation, but Klaaste is fixated with the small-scale success and is convincing grand plans for Orlando East: to improve the houses, get landscapers in to improve the area, get the council to rebuild the roads, build shebeens, art galleries and book shops.

"That's bring people in to spend money, not just from the township, but whites and tourists from abroad.

"Then they'll see that blacks are no different from them. They'll be astonished."

Klaaste's concept also differs from other black proponents in that he believes people must participate in the directly political struggle. The mistake of his mentors, Steve Biko and Robert Sobukwe, he says, was to look down kind of grass roots work over politics. This made them many enemies — both among rival black politicians and in the state — leading to their suppression.

Try and get people involved in politics and they face state action. They are frowned off. But build up their power in this manner and they will gain confidence and strength to tackle the political issues, he argues.

"As soon as you get them physically involved, getting their hands dirty, they will become leaders," he says.

He envisages his nation building project beginning with small local ventures, motivated from the grassroots. These will build into bigger projects, and spread into other townships.

"The scope," he says quite simply, "is limitless."

His primary projects at the moment include the rebuilding of Orlando High School, recreational facilities in Diepkloof and a plan to provide schooling for students that have been excluded from the schools this year.

All of these are at an early stage.

There are projects that both businesses and black consciousness opposes. But few of them will thwart Klaaste's long-term vision. He is doing it, we is, to defuse the pressure for change, for to hold up the power of those who will fight for change.

He is treading a dangerous political path, trying to deal with the whole spectrum of views from moderates, to UDF and Azapo supporters, but not joining himself to any of these groups.

Although he calls himself a "moderate", unlike to the Biko-Sobukwe tradition, he insists he is no party political camp. "Politics in this country is too serious. You at times have to be flying an ideological flag. If you don't you are either a full-out or people are after you as a moderate."

He says black consciousness organisations originally welcomed nation building, but are attacking him now because he has said it means bringing both blacks and whites. "We need white help," he says frankly.

On the other side, the moderate movement has been mute. This is probably because they associate Klaaste with black consciousness despite his protestations to the contrary.

"I have my critical friends who say this is a waste of time, the company is going to go to hell anyway. They say we must go to hell and the sooner it pick up the pieces.

"I don't want to go to hell. We needn't go that route," he says.

But you've said you have a lot of ground to break. He will have to show this one can show signs that he has local issues and popular grassroots work especially. Can one undertake business projects without confronting the Group Areas Act? Can one deal with education projects while policing under the cover of segregation?

He will also have to show that one can survive the mixture and medley of [illegible] all its problems without posing any of the challenges of change. Can one live with big business, and with the state structures and maintain credibility to hold the black consciousness and the "progressive democratic" camps, all at the same time?

Students gunned down

On eve of boycott Turfloop explodes

Sow. 1/3/89

Terror stalks Bop village

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

Sow. 31/3/89

Boycott set for heavy toll in Carletonville

Sow. 2/3/89

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Carletonville vigilantes spread terror

Sow. 16/3/89

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

WHITES 'HURT' BY SHARING LOO

CP MP claims

Sow. 27/4/89

Racists beat black women in Carletonville

Domestics under seige

Sow. 2/5/89

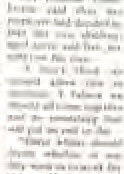
SIZAKELE KOOMA

Metres

Abuse

Outskirts

Parks



Margaret Ntsatjie

David Hall-Green's case is not isolated

Comment by KENOSI MOOISANG

LAST week the SABC made front page news with the seemingly debilitating remarks by top *Good Morning South Africa* presenter, Mr David Hall-Green. Then Miss Mabel Magafe, who appeared in a documentary on Tuesday had 14 children, all with different fathers.

The already famous 14-word "I'll bet you she's got 14 children and each has a different father" comment by Mr Hall-Green, did not go down well with people from different walks of life. *Sowetan* 14/3/89

What's interesting is that Mr Hall-Green was an apologist to the SABC, instead of sending a tu the offended person. Seemingly he did this "to retain his job," time ask for pardon from Mrs Magafe.

What Mr Hall-Green and company should know is that Miss Magafe is a mother to some people, even if she might be called a prostitute in dominant societies are called in some honey white they are employed.

As a matter of protocol, it was only be fair to spare another amazing incident which happened the same morning on the Hall-Green show. An English-speaking person with an Afrikaans accent phoned the community news desk of the Sowetan to report the loss of his gardener boy's daughter.

When asked how old the boy was, and how possible it was for a boy to have a child, he replied by saying that "he's a new man we are East end." Asked why he should tell he asked another questions as he was trying to help his boy, which no other boy would do.

The good Samaritan who was trying to help his boy, chose to drop the telephone than be ashamed to pursue his assistant to pursue his assistant boy.

There are some of the sickening incidents in South Africa where, apartheid, which should be blamed for all these incidents, is said to be dead is dying.

TOP SABC presenter David Hall-Green is in the middle of a furore involving his remarks.

Boycott biting hard

Own Correspondent

A HIGH-POWERED delegation of the Carletonville Chamber of Commerce is to meet the Citizens' Ministry in Cape Town today to discuss the black consumer boycott of the CBD as pollist town spokes to the commercial of the chamber.

A merry conference in Carletonville yesterday when senior businessmen in the town had met R.I.I. officials in the black townships with such. *Sowetan* 8/3/89

This was told to the Sowetan yesterday by the chamber's president, Mrs Antoinette Clarence, who said many businessmen were faced with the prospect of closing because of the failure of the Citizens' Ministry.

It's strange bedfellows

SOWETAN Correspondent

WHITE families in Boksburg's Windmill Park are preparing to share their stoves and baths with their Indian neighbours when fights and water will be cut in two weeks' time if the Boksburg Town Council carries out its threat.

Affected all white residents The Star spoke to yesterday expressed disgust for their Indian neighbours — for their environmental sins. But the controversy in their own patch, they pointed, be carried as quickly as possible.

The CP-controlled Boksburg Town Council, — labelling the Indian residents are illegal in terms of the Group Areas Act, have threatened to cut lights and water from March 31 in an effort to force the people out of their homes.

The Chairman of the Indian Home Owners Association, Mr Clemmer Pudiachy, said yesterday that his organisation had consulted its lawyers on the legal grounds of Indians against this action.

"I am very optimistic. This case involves all our Bill Mandatory. Mr Keep involving talk Cooper Lakendrajan and Mr Jaap Traver, according to Mr Pudiachy.

However, not all Windmill Park's white families felt the same.

Said Mrs Tammy Collinsky: "The Indians arrived morning were the seen on water and are determined to stay at our homes. They are always looking over the fences into our house and we

Mrs Kaye Van Vuren, one of the first people to settle in the area, said the white community would "adhere strongly" if necessary are not.

Friends

"We're setting up tables after Sunday lunch for electricity and use hosepipes from our homes to help our Indian friends," he said.

Mrs Belinda Berger said she would allow her neighbours to "come and use the stove and bathroom."

"We have never had any trouble in the subdivision. Our Indian neighbours are very good for people," she added.

Support was also strong for Mr and Mrs

be out. If they are, I will look forward to a showdown the CP has never seen before.

"Meanwhile, many white family in the neighbourhood has offered help if our services are out. We intend staying through thick and thin," he said.

Mr Jaap van Vuren, one of the first people to settle in the area, said the white community would "adhere strongly" if necessary are not.

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Support was also strong for Mr and Mrs

Racism at its worst

Residents cry out for water

SIYATHEMBA residents near Balfour, a dorpie in the Eastern Transvaal, are losing hope of having the most precious commodity in their homelands — water. *Sowetan* 7/4/89

By THEMBA MOLEFE

A. SIYATHEMBA Resident (right) draws water from a tank supplied by the SADF as the township experiences a water crisis.

PIC: JOE MOLEFE

Council said the water pipelines are closed by the Breaking down of the main stations and the unpreparedness of the municipalities plant. He council said the PWD authorities in the township appreciated the shortage.

Southern residents measured the explosion on a rapid and are provide water for about residents only and so that an tank can cost simply chemicals.

"The water is no longer clear the cause problem because the CP has resulted it has water. The residents is so much and it has to start boiled water," he said.

The Balfour Town Council administration has reported to the residents that the water pipes actually only be removed on August 1989.

The CP said that the

Tired women and her child were among the scores of residents who queued at points where water tanks provided by the SADF are situated. She would be back at the same point the next day.

Most black children die of malnutrition

MORE than 60 percent of deaths among black children in South Africa were due to nutritional deficiencies, Professor P W W Cooper, head of the department of community medicine at Medunsa said. *Sowetan* 28/4/89

He was speaking at a five-day nutrition and health course held at the university. He said the number of black children dying of malnutrition, pneumonia, gastroenteritis and infections were the highest in 1985.

According to percentage figures released, DEL reports Adam, Mr Marks, MLT pathologists and 9.3 white children died of the same type of diseases.

"In a Bophuthatswana Hospital, malnutrition was the main cause of death in children under two years of age and prematurity was the chief cause of death among perinatal conditions. The main cause of death due to infections was gastro-enteritis.

"In adults tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular accidents featured in the 12 most common causes of death." Prof Cooper said.

chronic pollution

THE highest levels of air pollution in South Africa are recorded in the Vaal Triangle. And, says Mr Martin Lloyd, the director of air pollution at the Department of Health, the black townships and the absence of Indian control are responsible for more than seventy percent of it.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Because of the High Pressure System prevailing over the Highveld, particularly in winter, pollutants emitted into the air cannot escape. This High Pressure System, carries what scientists call Temperature Inversion — that "ceiling" daily emissions in the atmosphere overnight.

Responding to Mr Lloyd's claim, the president of the Vereeniging Municipalities of South Africa (Gwasa), Mr Tom Boya says his organisation takes "great exceptions to the remark."

The lack of infrastructure and amenities in the townships are largely responsible for people there living in Third World conditions, he said. *Sowetan* 2/5/89

Ignorance, says Mr Lloyd, is why industry is blamed as the main source. The Vaal Triangle is one of the most densely populated areas with the highest ratio of users and industry in South Africa. Because people use smoke billowing from industries in the area, they say it is the main cause."

"The townships alone more than (nearly) generate this pollution," mentioned Mr Lloyd. He says there is an Air Pollution Act which provides for the "cleaning up of industrial emissions." Does the inception of the Act in 1976 his department has monitored pollution and he is convinced that "they have cleaned up."

"Because of rapid urbanisation — you know, Indian Control — most people don't even have stoves and build fires in the drums". This he says, emits more harmful gases than the neighbouring industries. "People don't see this phase of smoke from the black township, but readily blame the industries."

"We have done research which proves that even if the townships are electrified the people there won't get rid of pollution because they need it for space heating as electricity is very expensive."

"It would cost the country hundreds of millions and what do you do with all the old stoves?"

The truth about last year's polls

THE institute has questioned figures given by both the Bureau for Information, and agents of the Government, on the number of blacks who voted in the 1988 municipal elections.

In a publication entitled *Fragile Flowers — the Joe Slovo Township Elections*, the institute's research officer, Mr Chris Maduvanje, says there was one of the reasons in the PWV alone.

The organisation quotes Dr Hans Lenel Ambassador, who, while the elections were held.

Mr Maduvanje says both the Government and its opponents misinterpreted the October elections in the township to produce the most favourable to the parties's theses.

He says: "For the Government the issue was that people were a vote of the security strength it had followed in these times, particularly after the declaration of the state of emergency in June 1986.

"It had repeatedly claimed that intimidation by 'radicals' in African areas was responsible for low polls for the black local authorities, which remain the chief channel for African political representation outside the homelands.

"The elections were a test of this claim: if it was accurate, and if security strength had succeeded in stifling opposition, large numbers of residents should have turned out to vote."

Maduvanje also notes that the Government had taken additional steps to ensure a higher poll — it outlawed campaigns against voting, jailed-closed the civic vote system, giving voters 10 days to cast their votes before polling day and removed the army and the police in the townships.

"It also ran an expensive publicity campaign to persuade residents to vote and present the municipal vote as indicators of informal settlements which fell within local authority boundaries. Township people argued that Soweto, these 'squatters' made up a large proportion of those voted."

Maduvanje says these possible explanations could be given for a higher poll was not accepted.

- Security action was not successful. Although it appears to have stifled organised campaigns for boycotts of municipal elections, it had little impact on the number of people who voted in the township.
- Voters were not intimidated by the presence of the army and the police in the townships.

Did fewer residents than expected vote in the 1988 municipal elections or, as the Government claims, more blacks voted last year?

A survey by the South African Institute of Race Relations has attempted to answer these questions.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

Voters

"It is conceivable that some township people may have deterred potential voters from voting. However there is no conclusive evidence that these residents did have a significant effect on the polls and conclusion is that this effect must therefore remain speculative.

"After the election, police spokesmen indicated that there had been relatively little intimidation."

"The implied that few people were deterred from voting away from the polls."

- "Where the police and defence force presence at the polls was designed to intimidate voters, it is conceivable that, on some occasions, it had the opposite effect.

"Instead of intimidating residents that it was safe to vote, it might have led some to believe that there was a serious breakdown of control at polling stations and that it was therefore safer to stay away from the polls. Again, this possibility must remain a matter for speculation in the absence of detailed evidence relied for or against it."

- The most plausible reason is that the official local government system had failed to win greater active participation even in constituencies which had boycotted the elections in protest against the security forces's failure to confer legitimacy on the Government's chosen structures in the townships."

The latter theory that the Government failed to win the poll was higher than that in the 1983 elections.

"It believes that a combined growing support among township residents for its strategy of non-racial municipal elections and for the 'reform' process which it initiated."

"In opposition, on the other hand, some observers maintained that the total adult population of the townships, the proportion of people who voted was lower than it was last year."

Mr Maduvanje also questions the method used by the Government to determine the percentage poll in the townships. He maintains that in the township polls, the large number of uncontested wards increased the relevance of the percentage.

Wards

"Little more than half the wards in the PWV — 175 out of 341 — were contested. Other wards with two candidates were uncontested or because none were.

"In most PWV townships, it was a fitted slate of the wards were uncontested and in several the proportion of uncontested wards was so high that the number of people who had the opportunity to vote were a minority of registered voters.

"It seems to assume that that most people had the opportunity to vote the same percentage — or even a similar one — would actually be misleading."

Maduvanje concludes the survey by saying:

"The fresh indicating of indeterminate of the present constitutional issues, the poll suggests that the Government is considerably more strong-willed in the townships which is willing to allow the greater local government change significantly.

At most begin dealing with the wider political issues, including those who oppose the system, as an attempt to focus on alternative ways which would solve current.

Sowetan 22/3/89

A silent revolt as Sacos aims at the grassroots

W. PAUL 19-22/3/89

Sacos holds its biennial general meeting this weekend. CHERYL ROBERTS examines the organisation's recent progress in a crucial area

more representative is an attempt to implement a grassroots decision making process.

A sponsorship from Mobil Oil has allowed the Western Province Cricket Board to concentrate itself in the uplifting of juvenile cricket, particularly in areas such as Langa, Bonteheuwel and Atlantis.

Over the past two seasons, regular clinics have been held and already new clubs have sprung up. About 150 000 schoolboys are expected to be involved in the township leagues.

Two years ago the South African Table Tennis Board received a R28 000 sponsorship from Carlton Paper for coaching programmes.

The first project, under the guidance of a national coaching committee, will kick off in the Eastern Cape this month in the Zwide and New Brighton townships.

And according to the South African Soccer Federation's national coaching convenor, Alex Abercrombie, the SASF will launch its coaching activity in Paarl, which will mirror coaching throughout the country.

But perhaps the most significant dimension to this mushrooming process is the working relationship being set up in Natal between the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Natal Council on Sport (Nacos).

At the end of April, a game broadcast under the joint banner of Cosatu and Nacos will be held at Cosatu Trade Union in Durban.

Cosatu national officer Mr Dumisani Dlamini said the festival would be a "very big political project".

"Workers and other successes from all over Natal will participate. This will signal the workers' entry into sport," he said.

Commenting on these activities, Sacos secretary general Colin Clarke said: "We stated this campaign about seven years ago within Sacos.

"There are definite signs of progress, but certain obstacles impede our development. Nevertheless we are positive work on the grassroots should see us develop more basic structures by the 1990s," he said.

No new Sacos direction,

DELEGATES with more than one vote within South Africa's Sports Sport biennial general meeting with no shifting crucial broad policy issues — as a year, many believe within the organisation needs such direction more than ever.

After nearly two days of deliberations in Cape Town, the meeting agreed there would not be time to discuss four items on the agenda — "the position of Sacos on non-alignment and its relationship with other non-racial organisations", "the relaxing of Sacos", the position of racially mixed teams in non-racial sport and sponsorship.

This was not because of apathy or lack of will, it was due, it seems, to other factors. [illegible]

First, the whole structure of the meeting made discussion difficult. And second, while decisions within the organisation flared up throughout, they were never really defined.

Delegates come to this meeting expecting important policy decisions for the next two years. But the meeting also seems to wind up administrative business from the previous two.

Thus a large part of the agenda was taken up with reports, finance, correspondence and minutes.

Many "resolved" matters popped off lengthy debate. Item one, "requests for observer status", forced delegates to debate whether they should accept the credentials of Fadi Khatib, a member of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) glued to the organisation's president, Professor Dennis Brutus.

Brutus had earlier written to the Sacos executive to ask if Khatib could attend and was told that it would be "viewed". Brutus came anyway and it took the meeting more than an hour to decide that he should not be given official recognition.

A request for similar status from the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) — which met members of the Sacos executive earlier this month — prompted an objection from the South African Soccer Federation and more debate.

The meeting mandated the new executive to redraft the agenda for future meetings and to look at converting forums solely to discuss policy.

But the logjam in proceedings was so lengthy that it left the agenda.

Two teachers sports organisations, the South African Tertiary Institutions Sports Association (Satisa) and the South African Tertiary Institutions Sports Congress (Satsco), made a lengthy and eloquent appeal for a revision of the Sacos policy preventing the use of facilities at "multi-national universities" like Rhodes.

A Satisa representative asked: "Should we frustrate our people by saying they can't use the facilities? These facilities don't belong to the administration or the multi-national sports bodies. They belong to us."

These arguments were supported by a number of the delegates, but the meeting could do nothing. Satisa/Satsco had failed to submit a motion as required, which under could read and discuss after the meeting.

Unsurprisingly, they were reluctant to change a 10-year-old policy without a mandate. That means the students won't get an answer until the Sacos council meets in six months.

There was a similar response over the sports conference organised by the Natal Council on Sport (Nacos) earlier this year. Many from the conference would have been a fruitful issue for any policy discussion.

Instead, it only found its way into proceedings under "correspondence" with Nacos and the Sacos executive arguing over why the latter had not taken part and whether they had been invited correctly.

As one delegate said: "This thing should have been part of Sacos, yet now we are having to devise a way of bringing it to Sacos' attention."

It was at this point that Ebrahim Patel, president of the South African Rugby Union, said: "We are not arguing over procedural irregularities here. We are talking about the structures, constitutions and ideological differences that are threatening to tear this organisation of the floor."

This was probably the most explicit anybody got. But divisions were constantly evident, particularly during elections for the 10-person executive.

Joe Ebrahim, acting president for the past seven months, was comfortably placed to lead Sacos.

Nico Gamede edged out Reg Fadi, Sacos for the vice-presidency. But thereafter, there was no confidence for each post and nobody willing to take on the job of finance secretary.

There was surprise when the incumbent and executive member of 10 years standing, South African Cricket Board president Krish Mahadevha, declined to stand.

Errol Vawda, president of the South African Table Tennis Board and another veteran executive member, was also unavailable.

Sacos, Satisa, and the ongoing lack of unanimity among certain delegates for the meeting — the South African Soccer Federation not here and not caught in the voting — is open to all some misgivings.

The most unanimity in the whole delegates who attended was the Congress of Democratic Unions Congress coming from principle in matters that deal that the Sacos hierarchy was not the one time from which to influence the direction of non-racial sport.

There does seem to be any lack of unity in the point of view of the broadcasts. But if some choice sides up procedure that differ from others, and from the leadership in particular, tension is to be expected.

At the president's report, Ebrahim said: "Sacos — at its heart — is a coalition of unity and allegiance which is taking always some ten fundamental of late towards Sacos".

Each affiliate would have "a position to voice their concerns", Ebrahim said. But "legitimacy as well as the democratic process demand that we (Sacos) should be in affiliate to any policies to focus our own right or politically differ from a decision which has been approved by the meeting.

Sacos' most important meeting disappointed those expecting bold new policy. But some clear signals were given.

By JOHN PERLMAN

FINANCE Boers besieged

SOUTH AFRICA will soon be back on the financial rack for the first time since a suspended moratorium of its short-term debts in September 1985. This year and next the country will have to pay its foreign creditors $1 billion-$1.5 billion in interest and principal. This is solid compared to what follows in 1990-91 South Africa is due to repay about $11 billion, equivalent to roughly half of export earnings. The disturbance at the Department of Finance, Mr Chris Stals, admits that this cannot be done.

The problem is that South Africa has very uncompetitive assets. To service its foreign debts it needs to earn a current account surplus. At the same time, South Africa's debt (not needs to grow by around 5% a year to create enough jobs for a population that is growing at 3% a year. But, in its current mood of domestic savings, it cannot manage much more than 3% growth a year without triggering an import boom.

South Africa is now straining hard in the economy's leaden shoes. Suppose, as seemed in 1985 in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 1985's fourth quarter. This year South Africa is forecast to earn a current account surplus of only around R2 billion ($1 billion), a third of last year's R6 billion. A gold price is low as the average $320 an ounce has not helped. Gold accounts for 40% of the country's exports.

South Africa's problems are compounded by its unsophistication. Since 1986 there has been a $5 billion net outflow of capital as foreign banks and corporations, under pressure from anti-apartheid groups in Europe, pulled out of the country.

There are few places that South Africa can turn to for financial help. Its last loan from the anti-apartheid groups, both the Fund and the World Bank have a strong and strictly enforced set of rules against loans to South Africa. Russian credit agencies there is and few foreign banks are willing to lend new money. South Africa's main financial friends in the West are in Switzerland and West Germany.

Swiss banks have been behind most of the gold loans that South Africa has arranged this year. Gold loans enable South Africa to use its gold reserves (nearly four times $1.2 billion) to produce extra foreign exchange: the gold is used as collateral for foreign borrowing that boosts foreign exchange reserves. So far this year the government has raised $600m this way.

Useful as gold loans are, they will not enable South Africa to meet the $12 billion of debt repayments due in 1987 and 1988—nearly twenty times the South African banks to 400 on its foreign commercial debt. The rest—about $2.8 billion—is due to holders of South African bonds. The bondholders of repayments was caused by 1985's debt standstill arrangement, designed to smooth out the repayments of South Africa's short-term debts.

In 1985 the South African government thought that it would not be able to repay $6 billion of short-term debts that was falling due. So it stopped its payments, but set up an arrangement (in March 1985) to a foreign exchange agreement with the Reserve Bank and other government and private sector bank debts. Under the agreement, $13 billion of South Africa's $14 billion foreign debt was nearly frozen (in, only minimal would be paid until 1990. The rest of the debt—including around $1 billion due in the last—was to be repaid on schedule.

Good hunger

It is that short-term of debt that is causing worries. The government has tried to show it can be trusted by giving foreign banks' interest for South Africa as well as their good. At the beginning of the year it offered bank creditors the option of exchanging their short-term debts from one to fifteen years, with a government guarantee. Some more [illegible] 1986 [illegible] to [illegible] interest.

In the standstill arrangement the loans were linked to commercial rand. The South African authorities offered to switch them into financial rand. This rand can be held only by foreigners and is used for investing in South Africa. It trades at a varying discount to the commercial rand: in March this year the discount was around 10%; now it is closer to 40%, following the worsening of South Africa's current account balance.

Although, smoothing steady case the loans' value, it makes them more saleable. Perhaps as much as $200m of South African debt has been converted in this way. The buyers of the bonds? Financial [illegible] are international investors who want to buy South African assets—usually gold shares. The advantage of this sort of deal to the South African government is that it reduces its foreign debt, and converts it from a hard currency liability to a domestic one.

Another scheme, also time wrapping foreign loans into new debt, has proved more popular. It appears to make earning for secure, high-yielding bonds. Sanlam estimates that around $3 billion of the debt standstill in 1985 and 1986 has been swapped for recipient South African debt. This debt will be repaid across the monthly repayment starting in 1991. By converting their loans into this debt, banks can improve their reserves. The loans money goes back to 70% with short-term of bonds [illegible]. Depending on the [illegible], the new structure [illegible] will pay banks between 1% and 1.5% over Libor, in addition to banks gave be of 70%.

Sanlam bankers believe that in [illegible] delaying the eventual repayment of their loans, not a trap will [illegible] if it [illegible] they will have their money back by the end of 1990. Anxious banks, which are South Africa's [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible] that debts for the [illegible] plan. They believe that such a trap will [illegible] of a [illegible] confrontation with anti-apartheid [illegible] holders over a rescheduling. It [illegible] very close actions. American banks worry that the Pretoria authorities may not allow them to take part in a rescheduling. It may be not rescheduled, the South African might simply not pay them at all.

Some banks are so confident that these mature loans will get repaid on schedule that they are prepared to swap Libor. Another debt for South African paper. One British bank which has lent too much to Argentina and too much to South Africa has been taking South African debt for a mixture of Argentine debt and cash.

However, this debt shuffling will do well, at best, only half of the 1990 [illegible] due in 1990-91. Special banks owner [illegible] that South Africa will manage a rescheduling or [illegible] the one. They say that the South Africans have become more [illegible] since 1985. On the other [illegible] Mr Stals claim that South Africa [illegible] pay this merely by a good opening gambit. But, without [illegible] South Africans [illegible] American banks in particular will find a politically [illegible] to agree to a rescheduling. That only means that [illegible] of the imprisonment [illegible] of Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the Banned African National Congress, [illegible] to get for the past 25 years, need to [illegible] to be true. Otherwise the anti-apartheid lobby is likely to gather strength.

Even if South Africa does manage to pay off the debt of rescheduling in 1990-91, it will [illegible] political problems caused by its [illegible] debt. But [illegible] are particularly heavy this year [illegible] more than 10% of its export revenues will go to service its debts. The basic problem is the without [illegible] Foreign capital South Africa has little chance of [illegible] to generate growth. It is difficult to get much of the [illegible] capital until it changes its political spots.

The dawn of a new S Africa

SOUTH Africa is on the verge of a dramatic initiative which could change the face of the country's politics — if behind-the-scenes assurances are successful.

Key person in the move is thought to be British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has risked the wrath of Commonwealth and Third World countries by her publicity with the National Party government.

While authority is prepared to be specific in public, after discussions with diplomatic personnel and South African critics allowed in the past few weeks, an outline of the proposals that may be on the pipeline has been pieced together.

The proposals are based broadly on those of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which failed to achieve of the disengagement of the Rule under State President P W Botha.

With Mrs Thatcher [illegible] to be leading the [illegible], they would be more easily acceptable to white South Africans, many of whom view her as a person more understanding of their [illegible] than other Western leaders.

And the immediate [illegible] in Angola and Namibia is being heralded as a sign that the NP government may in fact be more flexible in trying to find a way out.

Among the proposals are [illegible]

- ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and other jailed political leaders would be released.
- The ANC and PAC would be unbanned and [illegible] allowed to return home. However, the ANC's military wing [illegible] Mr Sisulu, and probably the SA Communist Party would remain [illegible].

This would be done in conjunction the government of the National Party and Mrs Thatcher that the ANC repudiate violence, which it has refused to do.

Mrs Thatcher's compromise would be on the basis that the political wing of the ANC would be detached from its military wing. In Ulster, the IRA is banned, but the political wing, Sinn Fein

Thatcher is the catalyst in moves towards all-party summit

Spectator Correspondent

to move for an ANC undertaking to suspend violence, the National Party would agree to pull out — or at least wind down the number of — minority forces in the townships.

The NP government would also suspend detention without trial, and unban internal South African leaders.

The NP government, which claims that its apartheid is dead and that there is universal franchise in the country, would give a commitment to move towards some form of majority rule.

While it would maintain its public insistence of white self-determination and guarantees of minority rights, it would be prepared to negotiate to project.

Among key figures likely to be involved in the negotiations are Dr Frederik Van zyl Slabbert of Idasa, Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Mr Wynand Malan MP.

A major problem so far has been the different banning of internal organisations and their leaders, and the continued banning of parties outlawed by them.

If internal organisations are also allowed to obtain mandates from their followers, the prisoners could freedom. The resultant autonomy could in turn lead to dramatic political realignments within the country.

Vigil

Commonwealth diplomats have undertaken to step up their right to "ensure that black South Africans are not caught in a trap that would put the impression that change is taking place while white domination is maintained".

Well-placed sources confirmed that "some things appear to affect" regarding negotiations.

"Important assurances towards a solution will take place sooner than most people think," the sources said.

'FED UP WITH SA'

Sowetan 30/3

LUSAKA — Mrs Thatcher's invitation to the release of Nelson Mandela before she will visit South Africa, Zimbabwe has "shelved" contact with the South African Government, says Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

In a BBC Radio interview, he said he was pleased to hear that she had made this a condition for a possible visit, he added.

"Other statements show her disappointment, or at least frustration her dealings with the South African regime.

Asked if the African National Congress should be prepared to renounce its suspend violence in return Mr Mandela's release, he said:

"I don't think the ANC should be required to take that step in advance of any movement on the part of the regime.

"I don't see why the racists should be the one who is asked to make the first moves".

In his view, the release of Mr Mandela would be a precondition of any suspension of violence. — Sowetan Foreign Bureau.

SANCTIONS, VIOLENCE NOT RIGHT WAY – POLL

Sowetan 31/3/89

A MAJORITY of black South Africans oppose economic sanctions and violence as a means of ending apartheid, according to a poll conducted on behalf of the *Independent* and ITN, the television company.

[illegible]

Handicap

[illegible]

A SURVEY by the London newspaper the *Independent* and ITN television network shows surprising resistance to sanctions by black South Africans. They oppose violence as a way to end apartheid.

They fear that sanctions could jeopardise jobs and undermine living standards, and see the presence of foreign companies as a hope of bringing change.

[illegible]

No letter written to Thatcher

Sow. 13/4/89

SA Press Association

NELSON Mandela has denied writing a letter to British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, thanking her for her "positive work" in South Africa.

[illegible]

And then there were nine . . .

Sow. 21/3/89

A 19-year-old man appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday in connection with the murder of 14-year-old Stompie Seipei.

[illegible]

Campaign set up for ANC 3

Sow. 28/4/89

A CAMPAIGN will be launched to save the lives of the three ANC men who were sentenced to death by a Delmas judge yesterday, a lawyer representing the men said.

[illegible]

Actions

[illegible]

'Soldiers' refused a defence

Sow. 28/4/89

THREE of the African National Congress men convicted in the Delmas Supreme Court of murder were yesterday sentenced to death.

[illegible]

Orders

[illegible]

29 years jail for ANC man

Sow. 21/3/89

By SONTI MASEKO

A 28-year-old Soweto man and member of the banned African National Congress was sentenced to a total of 29 years in prison after he was convicted of various charges under the Terrorism Act at a Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

[illegible]

Training

[illegible]

COMMENT

Sowetan 2/5/89

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

SOUTH Africa's system of justice — at least as seen being reflected in our higher courts — was given another shot of respectability and fairness when Mr Justice M C de Klerk [illegible]

[illegible]

Moscow snubs ANC in policy shift

Nicholas Beeston in London and Our Correspondent in Moscow

The London Times 13/3/1989

The Kremlin has virtually snubbed the African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, signalling a rift over the use of guerrilla violence against Pretoria.

Mr Tambo, who arrived in Moscow last week, saw Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, a candidate member of the Politburo, and Mr Valentin Falin, head of the Communist Party's central committee international department. In 1986 he held extended talks with President Gorbachov.

The Times today gives details [illegible] of two meetings near London last week, which diplomats characterized as a sign of Moscow's new thinking.

At the first session, organized by the Foreign Office at its conference centre at Wilton Park, Sussex, were Mr Yuri Yukalov, the head of one of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Africa departments, and Professor J.P. de Lange, the leader of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner society. The second was a privately organized academic discussion, chaired by the former British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir John Killick, in a Surrey hotel, involving Mr Anatoly Gromyko, the director of the Africa Institute and son of the former Soviet President, Mr Andrei Gromyko, and two influential South African academics from Stellenbosch University, Professor Philip Nel and Professor Willie Breytenbach.

Sir John told The Times yesterday he was "immensely impressed" by the [illegible] on southern Africa displayed by the Soviet academics, who appeared to distance themselves from the long-standing policy of supporting armed struggle against Pretoria and its guerrilla allies in Angola and Mozambique.

In Moscow, the official communiqué at the end of Mr Tambo's visit, which appeared in Pravda yesterday, pointedly made no mention of the use of violence and avoided the word "armed" — used in past communiqués — to describe the ANC struggle.

"It was unanimously stated during the meeting that the removal of apartheid through political means would meet the long-term interests of all South Africans," the communiqué said.

In its 1987 congratulatory message to the ANC on its 75th anniversary, the Communist Party Central Committee said: "Massive actions and armed operations of ANC fighters are part of the common stream of popular anger that will inevitably wash away the inhuman regime of apartheid." The ANC opened its first diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union that same year.

Although Mr Tambo formally denied there had been a switch of Soviet policy toward the ANC, his delegation was clearly disappointed by the failure to meet anyone higher than a candidate Politburo member. He said the armed struggle was an essential part of ANC policy.

It appears the ANC is being caught in the currents of the newly adopted anti-terrorism policy of the Kremlin, its diplomatic maturity, and the desire by both superpowers to find negotiated ends to regional conflicts.

Despite objections by the ANC and the South West Africa People's Organization, the Soviet Union, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, supported UN decisions on a smaller peace-keeping force than desired by the guerrilla movements to oversee Namibian independence. Moscow also went against ANC wishes by agreeing with Washington that Pretoria should not be expelled from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Following talks in West Germany last October between the ANC and white South African and Soviet academics, Mr Vasily Solodovnikov, a member of the Academy of Sciences and vice-chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said Moscow was willing "to collaborate with all South African forces favouring the abolition of apartheid" — clearly meaning that the ANC monopoly was diminished.

"During our dialogue we became convinced that there are forces among white South Africans who are assessing the situation soberly and realistically," Mr Solodovnikov said after that meeting.

Nothing comes from violence

Sow. 16/3/89

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union called yesterday for political dialogue rather than intensified military action to end apartheid in South Africa.

Sapa-Reuter

[illegible]

OLIVER Tambo

[illegible]

Soviets backing off

Sow. 2/3/89

LONDON — The Soviet Union "has no stake" in destroying the South African economy, and will do nothing to undermine Western pressure on Pretoria to reach a settlement with the black majority, a top Soviet official has told the Observer newspaper.

Professor Anatoly Gromyko, head of the Africa Institute in Moscow, [illegible]

[illegible]

The new policy, Mr Gromyko says, is part of the Soviet Union's "new thinking."

Bermuda indaba

Sowetan 30/3/89

By SAM MABE

[illegible]

Journalists

[illegible]

More time

[illegible]

Inkatha rejects peace initiative

Sow. 2/5/89

INKATHA's central committee has rejected a peace initiative put forward by Cosatu and the United Democratic Front, but has decided to push ahead with its own plan to end the political killings in Natal and KwaZulu.

[illegible]

29 years after Sharpeville, the blood still flows

Sow. 21/3/89

By SAM MABE

FOCUS

Stressed

Baton

Leader

Orchestrated by Robert Sobukwe (above) the events of March 21, 1960, changed the face of black politics and black resistance. But although current PAC president Zeph Mothopeng is out of jail, little progress has been made since that fateful day

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

Sharpeville

Sow. 22/3/89

THOUSANDS of people were yesterday called upon to unite in their fight against apartheid at several services to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

One dead, many held as Sharpeville memorials turn sour

By THANDEKA GQUBULE

W. Mail 22-30/3/89

At 75, ailing PAC leader remains defiant, unbowed

STAR 3/12/1988

ZEPHANIA Mothopeng stood to attention. His hand was raised in the open-fist salute of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress. It shook slightly.

The words of the African anthem, Nkosi Sikelel'i-Afrika, resurfaced in the crowded room as the Soweto Community Centre in Dawson so the three-year sentence done to date that May 18 years after the release from prison had worked.

The arms was proof but proud, but Mr Mothopeng, president of the outlawed PAC, was free, having been released from prison last than two days earlier. For the 75-year-old African was clearly suffering. Even if he could not suffering from cancer, cure would be wasting on the frail.

The emaciated frame reflected the determination to continue the quest for a united Africa. The quivering hand was a sign that the struggle would be against advanced age and poor health as much as it would be against any political foe.

Shuffling in jacket and tie, his unshaven teaching down before leaning along to crowdsmen to the his surrounds in somewhat fashion, Mr Mothopeng did not remain words.

"If I had my way, I would be revving to go," the PAC president said. He clear, remote voice belying an transient power of your

AFRICAN GIANT . . . Zeph Mothopeng's dream undimmed

age alert.

"But I must admit that it is only my body that is weak and not my spirit. I am as determined to fight for the liberation of Azania today as I was on the day I joined the liberation struggle as a young man."

It was typical of the work of an political insanity. Having spent nearly half of the last 40 years in jail for refusing to abandon the Africanist cause, Mr Mothopeng was not about to resile gracefully in his dotage.

A dramatic issue of the PAC in 1959 he helped launch the PAC's non-violent campaign against the pass laws in 1960. It led tragically to the Sharpeville shootings, to the declaration of a state of emergency, to the outlawing of the PAC and to the incarceration of many of the PAC leaders.

Mr Mothopeng was one of those arrested with the PAC's first president, Robert Sobukwe. He was jailed for two years for the role in the 1960 campaign. It did not break his spirit.

In 1964 he was imprisoned for another three years after being convicted of furthering the aims of the PAC. In 1978 he was back in jail again, having been convicted under the Terrorism Act for furthering the objectives of the PAC between 1962 and 1967.

Typically, he and his co-accused refused to plead in 1978. They refused not recognise the court, denying that it was formed under laws which the African people had no voice in making.

Mr Mothopeng was his first public appearance after his release in plead for the freedom of the imprisoned leader of the rival African National Congress, Nelson Mandela. It was a gesture of public

Personality

ZEPH MOTHOPENG

Written by: PATRICK LAURENCE

and fraternity. From one African nationalist to another.

He named Mandela and the long-term serving political prisoner, Mr Jeff Masemola, prisoners of conscience who symbolised the plight of political prisoners in jails throughout South Africa.

"They should be out here and working for the return of our land," Mr Mothopeng said to cries of the PAC singer Vusi Lydia Ngcobo and others. "They should be released not on grounds of compassion or mercy, but because they are held illegitimately."

By inviting Nelson Mandela to join the PAC in its struggle for the return of the land, he was rejecting across ideological barriers to grasp the ANC man by the hand and saying: "Let us go forward together."

Major ideological differences exist between the PAC and the ANC. But the idea of there being a united front, in the form of the Patriotic Front staged by Zimbabwean nationalists, has been forwarding for some time.

It was raised again last week and when church leaders from South Africa had talks with the ANC in Zimbabwe. It has been put on the agenda of a meeting of the liberation committee of the Organisation for African Unity in Libya next February.

Mr Mothopeng and Mandela share a common goal. Both were members of the ANC Youth League when some by "talking and acting African truth into one national front in the form of African nationalism."

If the PAC has sometimes given no conclusion, Ideological definition to the term African, insisting it is for the indigenous or native people of Africa, Mr Mothopeng used it in the alternative broader, inclusive sense.

"We don't look at the colour of a person," Mr Mothopeng said in reply to the question of whether whites could qualify as Africans. "We consider his contribution."

It was consciousness of Sobukwe's inclusion of an African as a person who could be loyal only to Africa and who accepted democratic rule in the African majority.

On the prospect of unity between the PAC and the ANC, Mr Mothopeng stated: "I can only answer for the Pan-Africanist Congress. I can say that task is to unite the African nation . . . so that includes all the Africans. The members of other organisations are African, too."

Deep imprint on the political landscape

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The release from detention of PAC leader Zeph Mothopeng has focused attention on his organisation's roots and on the latter struggle for African nationalism.

STAR 5/12/1988

At the ripe 75 years the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress has been spotlighted by government action from its ailing leader, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, was released from prison on him a welcome home rally in Soweto, planned for years ago, was banned.

The four-year-old banned Government confirmation the banned Mind as movements. Bite to Hinder are understandable.

Long sentences by liberal-left the PAC has been very much in the shadow of the rival ANC since it was outlawed and the ANC search their one 1960 ago.

Aged 75 and suffering from cancer Mr Mothopeng — who was elected PAC president while in jail — was an unlikely rallying cry for the release back of Mothopeng the white Nationalists.

Yet to set short life — it was founded in 1959 — the PAC has made a deep imprint on South Africa's political landscape.

The key is a proud tradition, Africanism, in the history of that tradition. The PAC took the lead in challenging the pass laws in 1960. Its non-violent campaign led to the Sharpeville massacre, in which 69 black protesters were shot dead by nervous police. The shootings stunned worldwide condemnation and placed apartheid in the world agenda as a scourge to be eradicated.

South Africa's white rulers so feared the first PAC goals first. Robert Sobukwe, that they detained him on Robben Island for six years after he had completed the three-year sentence imposed on him at a time of the 1960 campaign.

When he was released in 1965, it was under harsh restrictions in a small township near Kimberley. The restrictions were maintained until his death in 1978.

SETTLERS

The driving force of Africanism was African nationalism. Its central objective was to regain the land that it contended had been usurped from the indigenous black people by white settlers. Africanists saw the struggle in SA in terms of national class as a contest between dispossessed indigenous and dispossessing aliens.

The Africanists broke from the older ANC largely because of its adoption of the Freedom Charter of 1955.

The charter proclaimed: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white."

The Africanists disagreed, taking "Its mines, goods belong to a land and not to their owner." They added: "The African people have an inalienable claim to every inch of the African soil."

Linked to their commitment to African nationalism was deep suspicion of whites and Indians, irrespective of whether they identified themselves as liberals or radicals. At times Africanists labelled these "minority groups", contrasting them with the indigenous people.

These members of the minority groups had no special responsibility for the African cause were suspected of doing so with an alterior motive: to dilute the commitment to African nationalism to protect their relatively privileged position.

Africanists accused representatives of the minority groups of responsibility for the Freedom Charter, warning that Africans who renounced their claims over Africa risked being "treated with the oppressors".

BIKO

After the PAC was outlawed and many of its leaders imprisoned or driven into exile, the Black Consciousness (BC) movement, pioneered in South Africa by Steve Biko, surfaced.

In many respects BC was ideologically akin to Africanism. There were differences, but they were outweighed by similarities.

BC shared Africanism's scepticism of white liberals and indicate inside opening its ranks to Indians or White victims of discrimination.

The white liberal-radical areas was part of the problem, rather than the solution. The BC slogan "Black man you are on your own" echoed the Africanist belief that "we ourselves hold the key to our salvation".

Biko endorsed a profoundly Africanist sentiment when he seconded a key resolution at a student conference in 1972. It declared: "South Africa belongs to black people and to them alone."

As a witness for the defence in a major trial of BC leaders, he explained in 1976 that the resolution meant that whites would have to live in South Africa on "terms laid down by blacks", just as blacks who lived in Europe had to do so on conditions determined by Europeans.

It was perhaps not coincidental that Biko's brother, Kaya, was jailed for nine months in 1983 after being convicted for being a member of Poqo, the PAC's underground wing.

If BC has waned since Biko's death in detention in 1977, Africanism has experienced a revival in the past few years and particularly since 1985.

There have been several indicators of its modest resurgence. To mention a few:

- Increased activity by PAC guerillas (last year 81 members of the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army were killed or captured by South African security forces).
- A rise in the number of people charged with offences relating to their alleged membership of the PAC (18 people in four trials).
- The emergence of organisations operating within the law openly promoting Africanism as a philosophy (Azanian National Youth Unity and the SA Black Municipal Workers Union).

At recently as September 1986 the immediate past Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament there was evidence of a sharp increase in PAC subversion, some of it aimed at recruiting "ordinary masses" for terror attacks.

It was to that context that Mr Mothopeng was released. Within 48 hours of his release he gave notice that he had no intention of lying down gracefully.

Addressing a press conference in Soweto, he declared: "It is only my body which is weak and not my spirit. I am just as determined to fight for the liberation of Azania today as I was the day I joined the liberation struggle as a young man."

Cries of "Amandla" (our land) reverberated in the crowded room.

ANIMOSITY

If the audiences were hoping that Mr Mothopeng's release might rekindle animosity between the PAC and the ANC, they were disappointed. Mr Mothopeng called for the unconditional release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and PAC stalwart Jeff Masemola.

Perhaps hinting at the need to bury or, at the least, postpone ideological differences, he said: "They should be out here and working for the return of our land."

Op for Mothopeng in UK

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has been offered an offer by leading British medical practitioners for treatment and possible operation depending on tests to be carried out.

Mr Mothopeng has received numerous offers of medical treatment from government and other sources in the foreign

Zeph's passport is 'considered'

SOWETAN 7/3/1989

THE Department of Home Affairs was considering an application for a passport for Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zephania Mothopeng, a spokesman for the department confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Mothopeng (75), applied for a passport on February 20 so that he could travel to the UK for medical treatment.

Mr Benny Alexander, a trustee for the Zeph Mothopeng Committee, said last week the British medical fraternity had offered to treat Mr Mothopeng for suspected throat cancer.

Sowetan 7/3/89

Mr Mothopeng was "very weak", Mr Alexander said, but slightly better than he had been when he was released from prison on health and humanitarian grounds last December.

Mr Mothopeng would be accompanied to Britain by his wife Dinana and a South African doctor.

Mr Mothopeng and his husband took violently ill one night last month. He has family could not call a doctor because most Soweto doctors did not make night calls.

Said Mr Alexander: "He will very definitely be returning to South Africa. He is unlikely to stay in Britain for more than three months".

Mr Mothopeng also received offers of medica

Mothopeng to go overseas

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Sowetan 13/4/89

Happy

AILING Pan Africanist Congress president, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, is to travel to Britain where he will undergo treatment. He and his wife, Urbania, received their passports yesterday.

Zeph Mothopeng flies out

Sowetan 18/4/89

THE ailing president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng and his wife, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng, last night flew out of the country for Britain where they will receive special medical treatment.

Zeph moved by the arts

By VICTOR METSOAMERE

Sowetan 21/4/89

T'kei prosecutor replies to request for discharge of 5

Daily Dispatch 13/2/1989

PAC popularity peaking

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Sowetan 10/4/89

Struggle

South Africans tell Harare meeting: We want sanctions

Cape Argus 8/5/89

PAC admits two ambush deaths

Qibla leader freed after second arrest

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

PAC suspects held

Sowetan 7/5/89

PAC leader Madzunya dies

By MATHATHA TSEDU

LEGENDARY Rory Ben Africanist Congress founder member, Mr Josiah Madzunya, is no more. He died at the Sibasa Hospital in Venda on Saturday after a long illness.

A family source said the funeral has been tentatively set for Saturday April 22 but this still has to be confirmed. He is to be buried at his home at Tshifhiri, about thirty kilometres north-east of Sibasa. He was 68.

A little child and only survivor to a family of eight children, Mr Madzunya was born in Mbodlane Village near Sibasa in April 1909. He joined the ANC in Johannesburg in 1937 and came to be known for his fiery speeches in the streets of Johannesburg.

Mr Madzunya was in the forefront of the Africanists township bus boycott in 1957 which lasted for over three months. He was an organiser for the ANC — a responsibility which entailed long distance travel and keeping in awkward places.

The legendary Madzunya exercised considerable sway as a result of this responsibility. The intimate relation a trademark of Mr Madzunya was told me in an interview.

When ideological differences within the ANC came to a head, Mr Madzunya, a staunch nationalist, sided with the Africanists and was a founder member of the PAC.

When the PAC was banned in 1960, following the Sharpeville shooting, Mr Madzunya was detained with other PAC leaders and released in 1962. He was immediately banished to Venda where he stayed until his death.

The president of PAC, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, yesterday said Mr Madzunya was "a great leader and organiser of the African struggle."

"He had a great experience in the African nationalist movement. He was among the moving spirits and dedicated workers in the African movement."

"His death has struck at a great son of the African soil," Mr Mothopeng said before he joined out of the country for Britain.

Sowetan 18/4/89

JOSIAH MADZUNYA in just overcoat

Azanyu services

SOWETAN 20/4/89

THE Azanyu National Youth Unity is to hold memorial services in honour Josiah Madzunya, member of the Pan Africanist Congress. Mr Josiah Madzunya, who died last Saturday after a long illness.

Azanyu said in a statement yesterday that the services would be held in major townships and other preparations were underway.

It said messages of sympathy had arrived at Azanyu offices from the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

Struggle

Describing the late "son of the soil" as a dedicated servant of the African struggle Azanyu said his loss was deeply felt by all the oppressed and exploited "people of Azania".

Mr Madzunya died April 80 at the Sibasa Hospital in Venda. He will be buried at his home, Tshifhiri, in Venda.

Mr Madzunya's son, Mr Hlanganiso Madzunya, said the funeral will definitely be held on Saturday but other details will be announced later this week.

Evening prayer will be held in Tshifhiri Segoneng at 6.30pm today, he said.

MADZUNYA BURIAL

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Sowe 20/4/89

THE funeral service for Pan Africanist Congress founder member, Mr Josiah Madzunya, is scheduled to start at 10am in Tshifhiri village, Venda, a family spokesman announced yesterday.

The burial will take place at the village which is situated about 36 km eastwards of Sibasa.

Speakers will include Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe who will chair the proceedings, Azapo president Mr Nkosi Molala, a spokes from Azania and a representative of the Liberal Bar Service where Mr Madzunya was employed.

Mr Madzunya (80), died at Sibasa Hospital in Venda on Saturday. Tributes have been pouring in from all over the country and overseas. He was the man who was joint founder of a party (Inongaro by Ubuntu) which sought for the unconquering word against white oppressors in the black struggle.

Mr Madzunya joined the ANC in 1937 but left the organisation 22 years later with other Africanists to form the PAC. He led Africanists with the PAC leadership in 1960 over the organisations' proposed boycott of the March 31 anti-pass protest which resulted in the Sharpeville shootings. He was suspended from the organisation for his stand.

He was, however, detained with the rest of the PAC leadership when the state of emergency was declared.

PAC man Madzunya gets political send-off

Sowe. 24/4/89

By MATHATHA TSEDU

PAN Africanist congress founder member, Mr Josiah Madzunya, was buried at his home village at Tshifhiri in a funeral service characterised by political speeches, lavish songs and large scale police activity.

Police in Venda yesterday bolstered manned two roadblocks on the road leading to Tshifhiri and conducted searches of mourners. Several people were turned back while others were detained for a few hours after the funeral ended yesterday.

Speakers at the service paid glowing tribute to Mr Madzunya's unwavering commitment to the struggle to repossess the native Azania.

They said the man that Mr Madzunya always was was a continued reminder that the struggle has far from ended.

Messages read included a tribute by PAC President, Mr Zephania Mothopeng and Azapo president, Mr Nkosi Molala.

A security policeman who was filming the proceedings was expelled after he claimed that he was a journalist. The filming continued from the gate, where the mourners from where a large contingent of policemen in riot gear were stationed. The policemen left the road blocks were dismantled immediately after the funeral.

COMPLICITY ANC SUPPORT GROUP AND AUTHORITIES REVEALED

RAID ON PAC-OFFICE AUSTRALIA

Special correspondent in Canberra, Australia.
Friday, May 5, 1989.

Australia's security and intelligence services had installed listening devices in the home of the former Pan Africanist Congress of Azania chief representative, Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, a Canberra court heard this week.

The disclosure came during committal proceedings against Nemadzivhanani's wife, Harry Mowbray over the alleged stockpiling of diplomatic vehicles in Canberra last year.

Mr Mowbray, a leading anti-apartheid activist, and co-founder of the Azania Support Group, faces twelve charges over attacks against United States and South African diplomatic vehicles, threats to the US ambassador, and possession of an explosive substance.

After her years of evasion by the police witnesses questions about whether there had been intelligence involvement in the investigations, the officer who led the raid on the PAC representative's home confirmed on Thursday that operatives from the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) had planted listening devices to monitor the secret bedroom and sitting-room area of the house. Some 1300 hours of recordings had been obtained from which eight pages had been transcribed. The prosecutor told the court that the tapes would not be used in the committal proceedings which were to establish whether Mr Nemadzivhanani's case is to venture.

The officer also told the court that Australian Federal Police and ASIO had set up a joint surveillance operation to look the anti-apartheid activists, as demonstrated by being interrupted by long distance or US intelligence personnel in the investigations.

The officer told the court that he had been unable to trace the investigation to August last year to corroborate the revelations and to seek evidence against Mr Mowbray who, he maintained, was the only suspect in the case at that stage.

In response under cross-examination that he was aware of the responsibility from forensic experts concerning a main suspect in the investigation, but could find no evidence of the contents of the letters, and that he could not connect to the suspect was still being investigated in connection with another letter, he also confirmed that there was a female suspect being investigated. The officer's field notes on the investigation were made part of the court record, after the names of ASIO personnel were struck out to prevent identification.

There was a rare moment of humour in court on Tuesday when a "regular alert" sound during the raid on the home by a former police informator and former member of the US peacekeeping force in Cyprus, was presented while evidence of Zimowska found in the house was described as "bomb". The "regular" turned out to be an intercom alert.

COMPLICITY

The hearing has been adjourned to June and is expected to last at least a further two weeks.

Meanwhile the officer's field notes, made available for the defence to study this week, reveal complicity by Australia's foreign affairs department, and a specialised anti-apartheid group in Canberra in the raids on the home of Nemadzivhanani's office, and Mr Mowbray's workplace.

Joyce Mokhesi

It records that a meeting was held between the Lutheli Group in Canberra based pro-ANC organisation and Foreign Affairs, four days before the raid, in which it was noted that the raid be held on 16 October to prevent "disruption" by anti-apartheid activists and a visit by Joyce Mokhesi as part of the campaign to save the Sharpeville six.

Mr Mokhesi's visit to Canberra co-incided with the raid, and when informed of what actions were being taken against the PAC that day, she was strongly critical of Australia's role.

The Lutheli Group was involved in controversy last year over Mandela birthday celebrations when they forced the PAC representatives from speaking at a function at the Southern African Liberation Centre which is run by the Azania Support Group and other pro-ESC groups in Canberra.

The field notes also reveals that the houses of other anti-apartheid activists, especially active living in Canberra, has been under surveillance.

Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani

Policeman 'not sure' of items'

CANBERRA TIMES 28/4/1989

By DAVID FOGARTY

A policeman told the ACT Magistrates Court yesterday he could not be sure that some items he had found during a raid on the house of alleged fire-bomber Kerry-Anne Browning were the same ones shown in court.

Officer 'did not recall' letters

CANBERRA TIMES 29/4/1989

By DAVID FOGARTY

A policeman told the ACT Magistrates Court yesterday that he did not recall finding two envelopes during a raid on the Ainslie home of alleged fire-bomber Kerry-Anne Browning.

Police searched in rubbish during raids

CANB TIMES 3/5/1989

By DAVID FOGARTY

Browning bugged by ASIO, court hears

CANBERRA TIMES 5/5/1989

By DAVID FOGARTY

The ACT Magistrates Court heard yesterday that ASIO officers had watched and bugged the home of alleged fire-bomber Kerry-Anne Browning.

BRITISH EMBASSY, ACTIVISTS DISGUSTED

SA political activists who sought refuge in the British Embassy in Pretoria on Wednesday left the building yesterday disgusted by their treatment by embassy officials who promised to negotiate the lifting of their restriction orders.

The six, including a woman, escaped from the embassy at 6.00 hours at 2pm.

In a statement read to the local and foreign media, they described as "inhumane and extremely unjust" the attitude of embassy staff.

The former detainees said they spent the two days in the embassy's guard room in hell.

They said: "It is deplorable that British Embassy did not give us proper refuge.

"We were treated like anti-social, anti-state, anti-racist criminals and left to sleep on the floor".

Four officials of the Pretoria Council of Churches and the UDF, who brought them food at about 12.30pm, were not allowed in.

In the act Mr Hanna Kgomotso, Northern Transvaal regional secretary of Cosmo, Mr Michael Sotsobe, general secretary of the Mamelodi Youth Organisation, Mr Gerry Dube of the Commission on Allied Western Union and a member of the Federation of Traditional Women, Mr Indlunge Mqhwa, deputy regional of Mass. Mr Isaac Lekoa, organiser of the FEC and member of the Mamelodi Civic Association, and Mr Sipiwe Jacobs, the executive member of the South African Youth Organisation.

Doubts

They said they were told the embassy would "deal appropriately" to The South African Government on their behalf with the object of having their restriction lifted.

"But we have doubts about the sincerity of this offer because of the unusual speed and so on," they said.

The six, who demonstrated that their restriction orders be lifted, said they voluntarily moved out of the Embassy following assurances by the Government that they will not be arrested. A member of Security Branch informed us we were watched from elsewhere.

Mr Peter Hanna, an attorney representing the six, met with them when they left. He said an negotiations took place between the Embassy and the Pretoria Government.

"They asked that they sought sanctuary at the Embassy to highlight the plight of all restricted people and their organisations.

The British Embassy yesterday said:

"We have campaigned to secure the release of these individuals and their representatives on behalf of one of the six with the British authorities because we thought some were planned official refugees weekend.

Mr Dube, before she boarded a taxi home to Atteridgeville, said: "They treated us as inferior citizens. I was forced to sleep with my clothes on with five men on the floor and without blankets.

"It was neither I nor I explain what it means to be deprived of water to wash, and a toilet. I just washed when I left home at 6.30am on Wednesday."

The six, considered dangerous without trial. They were transferred to detention standardised from one prison to another because of the emergency orders passed on them.

They added that they sought sanctuary at the Embassy to highlight the plight of all restricted people and their organisations.

The British Embassy yesterday said:

"We have campaigned to secure the release of these individuals and their representatives on behalf of one of the six.

By MONK NKOMO

SOW 31/5/89

Appeal Court attacks judge over condemned robber

London Guardian 05/12/88

SA judiciary hit by sentencing row

David Beresford in Johannesburg

THE South African judiciary has been hit by another sentencing controversy, this time over a man who was condemned to death for robbery.

Details of the case emerged at the weekend after the country's Appeal Court had criticised the death sentence as "shocking to contemporary" and reduced it to three years' imprisonment.

The case is particularly important because the trial judge was the subject of a heated controversy over his appointment nine years ago.

The judge, Mr Justice Lategan, had been a public prosecutor in the Cape. His elevation was directly criticised by the South African Bar — but defended by the government — on the grounds that he was a judge of serious views. Superficially he would be open to question.

The Appellate Division has overturned a series of death sentences imposed by Judge Lategan. In the latest case, an Appeal Court judge, Mr Justice Botha, said Judge Lategan had "grossly misdirected himself" and noted that he had made the same mistake in a previous case which had been overturned by the Appeal Court.

The case involved a Coloured man, Albert Petersen, who was sentenced to death for robbery and 10 years' gaol on another charge of murder. As well as reducing the death sentence to three years, the Appeal Court overturned the murder conviction.

The Petersen case comes amid continuing controversy over the trial in Louis Trichardt of a white farmer, Barrie Van Vorster, who received a suspended sentence for having a black farm labourer beaten to death by the Venetians.

South Africa's most senior black judge, Israel Mahomed QC, yesterday launched a fresh attack on the Vorster judgment. He disclosed that he, the Johannesburg Bar Council and the Attorney-General had been unable to get a copy of the judgment to ascertain reasons for the sentence.

In a newspaper article, Mr Mahomed compared the judgment to one delivered 100 years ago in which a white man who had had a slave beaten to death was himself sentenced to hang.

■ The synod of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa said yesterday the bishops "believe that the imposition of carefully targeted and specifically target-ed forms of pressure, including economic and diplomatic pressure, holds potential to bring about relatively rapid change.

"There is doubt in bishops that apartheid will disappear without some form of pressure being applied." — I said.

3 men executed

THREE men were executed in Pretoria yesterday bringing the number of executions this year to seven. 15/12/89

Two of the men were hanged after a last-minute plea for a stay of execution failed.

An urgent application for David Tsotlo Sekone (28), and Jacobus Sonti (22), was turned down by Mr Justice Eksteen.

The third man was Raymond Shezi (30), who was twice sentenced to death for murder. — Sapa.

Lawyers praise mercy for 16 on death row

LAWYERS for Human Rights yesterday commended the acting State President and the Minister of Justice for the fact that 16 death row prisoners had been granted clemency for execution.

LHR's national director, Mr Brian Currin, said in a statement in Pretoria that included in the group had been Paul Sefikile, whose last minute application for a stay of execution was rejected by Mr Justice Hoff on the basis that any further application to petition to the State President had no prospect of success.

"Literally hours before he was to hang, joint efforts by his attorney, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty succeeding in persuading the Minister of Justice to order the stay of execution," Mr Currin said. SOW. 2/4/89

• Though saddened by the fact that two people had been hanged this year, the Black Sash Transvaal region was encouraged to hear that 16 people had been granted clemency, a Sash statement said yesterday. — Sapa.

Lebowa police guilty death detainee again

SOW 13/2/89

WHEN Lebowa senior magistrate, Mr Marks Lebelo, last week found that members of the Lebowa Police Force were responsible for the death of a student leader, it was the third time that a magistrate had blamed the police for the death of detainees.

Mr Lebelo had presided over the inquest into the death of Mmabjadi College of Education SRC president, Mr Ngwako Frans Ramalepe, on October 18, 1985.

Mr Ramalepe had been arrested the previous day but his badly bruised half-dead body was picked up alongside the road near the township late the same night.

The other inquest involved journalist Makompo Cindy Kumbinda, a member of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), who died within twelve hours after being detained and brutally assaulted by police at Mahwelereng township outside Potgietersrus. SEE PAGE 3

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Mr Dikgang Moseneke at the inquest.

ROBERT Makokga testified that he was beaten with sjamboks, batons, rifle butts and boxed feet. He said he was suspended in the air by his hands and feet while being assaulted. He said the same was done to Ngwako Frans Ramalepe.

Makompo

The police who testified at the inquest denied knowledge of how the wounds that caused the death were inflicted and the person responsible. But the magistrate ruled that the policemen who arrested Makompo were responsible for his death.

United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal President, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, was taken from his home in the middle of the night. He was a healthy man with no illnesses. Thirteen hours later he was dead.

— he was badly bruised.

At his death the police said he had died of a heart attack. Later in testimony to the inquest, police witnesses said he had consumed of being weak while "enjoying" a meal of porridge and milk.

They denied any knowledge of how the bruises beside on Mr Nchabeleng's body had come by. They all said Mr Nchabeleng had not been assaulted.

The inquest magistrate however found that the policemen who were members of the Riot Unit stationed at Sekhukhuneland Police Station on that day were responsible for his death.

In Mr Ramalepe's inquest, evidence led was that police had arrested Frans and Mr Robert Mokoena at a shopping centre at Ga Rapapane township. The two were taken to the local police station where they were assaulted by a group of at least 15 policemen.

Mr Makokga testified that he was beaten with sjamboks, batons, rifle butts and boxed feet. He said he was suspended in the air by his hands and feet while being assaulted. He said the same was done to Mr Ramalepe.

He said he was then dragged into the back of a police van and dumped on a road. After further beatings of Mr Ramalepe, he was then dragged and dumped in the back of the van.

They were driven out of the township and the two were dumped in the veld. He said the same was done to Mr Ramalepe.

Corroborated testimony was left for dead.

Mr Ramalepe was last picked up and taken in hospital where he died on October 18. Police at the time denied any knowledge of the two. At the inquest Sunday — which started in February last year — the police came with other family representatives, Mr Dikgang Moseneke, described as "an impeccable witness".

Unguarded

Witnesses testified that the police, he said, did not intends a search for the man that he was dispatched to "the kraals of the township where he was responsible for the murder".

Upon Ramalepe was he thought Mr Ramalepe was killed by "people opposed to the struggle". He denied that the police were responsible for Mr Ramalepe's death.

In his summing up Mr Moseneke said the evidence before was of the "impeccable" nature of the police. He said it was clear that the Lebowa police had shot Mr Makokga. Witnesses testified that Mr Makokga was taken out of a police vehicle and was forced out of the van. He said he was then shot in the back.

Mr Lebelo said in his judgment that Mr Ramalepe had died as a result of "non-accidental, unreasonable act or omission of members of the police force" on the night of some of the Lebowa Police officers on duty on October 17 — Frans at Mohlakaleng Station.

The finding was consistent with evidence of the police officers and the finding of the Lebowa Police Commissioner, Mr Frans Mabe.

Anti-apartheid activists have begun a new campaign for abolition of Pretoria's 'death factory'

Waiting for the hangman

INDEPENDENT 10/3/89

About 270 people — mostly blacks — are on death row, writes **David Beresford**

[illegible]

> Twenty-one per cent of the trials fought by legal aid lawyers last just one day

> Apart from the Sharpeville Six, little is known about prisoners on death row

> Progress towards the gallows has the deliberation of a factory conveyor belt

[illegible]

Day of Detainees

SOWETAN 15/3/1988

SOWETAN REPORTER

NATIONAL Detainees' Day was observed yesterday by hundreds of people in Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, which glowed of [illegible] with rows of candles lit by the worshippers as a symbol of "defiance" against the darkness of repression.

[illegible]

Dramatic new turn in SADF 6 murder trial

Sow 21/3/89

WINDHOEK COURT THROWS OUT PW'S INDEMNITY CHIT

[illegible]

Moseneke released, banned

SOWETAN 2/3/89

FORMER president of the South African National Student Congress, Mr Tiego Moseneke, who was detained under emergency regulations in February last year, was released and served with a banning order by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on Tuesday.

By MONK NKOMO

[illegible]

Mr TIEGO Moseneke ... released and banned.

[illegible]

HUNGER STRIKER 'SERIOUS

Infections to his arms and hands

Sow 21/3/89

DURBAN hunger striker Mr Saadiq Thusi is now on the 32nd day of his fast and is in extremely serious condition.

Dr Schlamowitz, a physician who volunteered to visit Mr Thusi in Durban, said he had contracted infections in his arms and hands.

Doctors in Durban had yesterday that Mr Thusi had not ingested any food since last weekend.

Mr Mahlangu (28), a school worker from Vosloorus, has been held since November 7 in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite military detention for the purpose of interrogation.

He began his hunger strike with other detainees detained in John Vorster Square on February 28 and has spent the last five weeks in Johannesburg Hospital.

After talks with security police in the weekend Mr Mahlangu's lawyers have written to the ambassadors in Pretoria.

★ They say displays showing that others are now with the Attorney-General.

★ That Mr Mahlangu will be charged one or before March 31.

★ That his lawyer will get at least 24 hours' notice of his court appearance.

Relatives are hoping that he will recover that Mr Mahlangu's sister, Miss Dorcas Mahlangu (31), who was detained on the same day as him will also be charged or released.

Miss Mahlangu is held at Protector police station and has had one family visit since her detention.

There is no news on the present condition of a third hunger striker, whose poor health has caused the Congress of South African Trade Unions to insist that the detainees would take action should he die in detention.

Mr G Mr Bonani Khumalo, a leading figure in Cosatu's Metallic Industrial Workers' Union, has been held since Tuesday last week.

The lawyer, Mr Piet Harms, has stated that on Wednesday last week and expressed grave concern at Mr Khumalo's condition.

He said yesterday that the authorities had since refused the police or private but with daily medical reports on Mr Khumalo and that he be allowed to see a private medical practitioner, Mr Harms said.

Sowetan Correspondent

Chikane expects 'action' Vlok

SAPA

THE general secretary of the SACC, the Rev Frank Chikane, said he expected "some action within the next few days" after he and four other church leaders discussed the situation of detainees with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in Pretoria last night. 3/15/89 Sow

Mr Chikane said that after conferring at Archbishop Desmond Tutu's (Anglican) The Rev Ben Reed (Congregational Church), the Rev Michael Morris (Presbyterian) and Archbishop Denis Hurley (Catholic) met with Mr Vlok for about one hours at police headquarters.

Mr Chikane said afterwards he hoped the Minister would act quickly on the hunger strikers' cases.

"I expect some action within the next few days because we have discussed these detentions in depth," he said.

Archbishop Tutu said the meeting had been held at the request of hunger strikers who had ended their fast, and who expected Mr Vlok to recommend their conditional detention in accordance with his statement that he would not release until they had ended their hunger strikes.

The delegation were assured that the fate of those who had fasted to detention were a be

Sowetan Correspondent

Sowetan 21/3/89

Hospital in Mr Vlok's consultation.

Meanwhile, about 40 detainees on different prisons in the country are still on hunger strike, according to a statement released by the Human Rights Commission in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon.

Five detainees from Diepkloof Prison are still in hospital. They are Sebogodi Mogoerane, Bridgman Sibhale, Isaiah Tshabalala and Ephraim Zwane. They all participated for varying periods in the Diepkloof hunger strike from January 23 to February 13.

Splendid Kubwabo and Cyril Mongalo, two detainees in the Diepkloof Prison, are known to have resumed their hunger strike.

The 13 detained from the Modderbee Prison are believed to be still on hunger strike and have entered the fourth week of their fast. The detainees, said the Commission, had lost

Poet Mbuli and wife get bail

SHOUTS of "triumph" greeted poet Mzwakhe Mbuli and his wife, Nomsa, shortly after they had stepped out of the cells in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday. Sow 21/3/89

Mr Mbuli was granted R1 000 and his wife R500 bail.

The couple briefly appeared before Mr T F Yelimane on a charge of contravening the Aliens and Immigration Act for allegedly being in possession of explosives.

They were remanded to plead and the case was postponed to April 11.

Their appearance followed their arrest at their home in Soweto on Friday.

Thusi has to live with this

Sow 5/4/89

Mayekiso case: Treason charges dropped

SOWETAN 4/4/89

SOWETAN Correspondent

THE rectitudes placed on former political prisoner under Mr Saadiq Thusi are the highest ever placed on an emergency detainee, says his attorney Mike D Pillay.

He was commenting on the conditional release of Mr Thusi on Monday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

He described the lapsing orders as "outrageous" for a person like Mr Thusi who was involved in community work.

District

In spite of the release order Mr Thusi cannot leave the Durban magisterial district.

He could venture as Mount Ayesha Town and Ngcobo.

He cannot meet more than two people at the same place.

He cannot attend any gatherings of five or more people.

He cannot participate in any of the organisations he was banned from.

Every day

He cannot give interviews nor make any political statements.

Mr Thusi must sign personal bail, publication in Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

And he must report to the Durban police station every day.

THE State yesterday dropped the treason charges against trade unionist Mr Moses Mayekiso and four other leaders.

This was announced in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Chris Hennie (SC), appearing for the State, when he mentioned to the case against the five accused.

By MANDLA NDLAZI

Dropping the treason charges, Mr Hennie said some State witnesses gave evidence in support of allegations of repeal and violence. Some other witnesses, he said, refused to testify. Others refused to testify. Others refused for reasons best known to themselves. "The State," said Mr Hennie, "decided not to force the issue and those potential witnesses were not asked to testify.

"Because of these and other difficulties encountered and after giving serious thought to the matter, even mindful of the heavy onus resting on the State, we are of the opinion that the State has not succeeded beyond any reasonable doubt in proving treason against the five accused. Our instructions will therefore never attend substantive trial, alternatively withdraw," said Mr Hennie.

On the question of subversion, Mr Justice E J van der Walt, who sitting alone, asked how a citizen who had an over-hoped to bring about constitutional change in the country.

Mr Hennie said it could be done through peaceful means and by negotiating with authorities. On politics, the judge wished to know if there were millions agitating for the same against the five accused.

Mr Mayekiso (40), secretary general of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa) is appearing with Mr Paul Tshabalala (32), Mr Richard Mdlalose (30), Mr Obed Bapela (38) and Mr Mzwakhi Mayekiso (22).

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mayekiso wins TUC awards

Sow 10/4/89

LONDON — The British trade union movement has presented four awards over the past month to imprisoned trade unionist Moses Mayekiso.

The 40-year-old general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers's has become the first person outside Britain to gain the northern region TUC's Harry Cowan certificate for outstanding service to trade unionism as well as being given highly coveted union "long service" by both Yorkshire and Kent unions.

But Midlands affiliates also presented a special commemorative tankard to a trade union leaving the metropolitan "To a man of vision, Moses Mayekiso" on

Kate Mayekiso is Birmingham among her motherland, outside living

By YUGI KHUMALO

Mayekiso and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, influenced by a visit to London addressed by TUC general secretary, Norman Willis, and the leaders of Britain's largest union, the Transport and General Workers, Ron Todd.

A "Freedom for Kate" tour in south-east London on Saturday, the ball dinnerdat with the honours of various trade union and political organisations of the "Freedom" campaign, raised into one of the capital's biggest parties as some 300 revellers longed to groups Tata Pata Pata and Way Out West.

Solidarity messages and photos of support, including the presentation of the lamp award from the militant Kent union, were dotted in between the musical and cultural numbers.

From Ireland, Kate flew to Denver to address a rally organised by the United Automobiles Union of the United States. She left from New York at the weekend to visit Stockholm to the guest of the Scandinavian metalworkers.

Sow 26/4/89

TRADE unionist, Mr Moses Mayekiso (left) and Land Allocations Committee leaders pose a smile after being acquitted of subversion and other charges in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday. The four other leaders from left are Mr Paul Tshabalala, Mr Obed Bapela, Mr Mzwakhi Mayekiso and Mr Richard Mdlalose.

'A victory for all those who helped shine spotlight on Mayekiso trial'

Sowetan 28/6/89

Universal News Services — Washington

UNITED Auto Workers president Mr Owen Bieber blasted South Africa's apartheid government for the "malicious and outrageous" prosecution of six trade union leaders, who were found not guilty on Monday of charges of conspiracy and sedition.

Mr Bieber, the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (Numsa), had been in Johannesburg with representatives of the Kaiser Steelworkers Union when the Supreme Court judge Jeremy Hiemstra ruled that the charges against the six Kaiser Steelworkers union leaders, including Numsa general secretary Mr Moses Mayekiso, had been "not proved beyond a reasonable doubt".

Mr Bieber said: "The victory for the defendants should shine the spotlight of international attention on this trial," Mr Bieber said.

"The UAW is proud to have been a part of the international campaign to free Moses Mayekiso and his co-defendants."

"When we began this effort, Moses Mayekiso faced the horrible possibility of a lengthy prison sentence," he said.

"Today, he's a free man ready to carry on the struggle."

Mr Bieber commented a substantial of government, Anti-Apartheid Movement in solidarity the Mayekiso trial, charity Africa's leader in 1987.

Prominent

The committee includes a former justice of the US Supreme Court, three former attorneys-general of US states of appeal, a former US attorney general, the district attorney of Brooklyn, NY, and a number of other prominent family.

Senator Edward Kennedy, president of Yale University and former dean of Columbia University Law School, sent to South Africa on behalf of the committee to witnesses to observe the trial developed.

He was sent the judge presiding over the trial, as well as the Attorney General (overseeing the prosecution), the Minister of Justice, the Ambassador and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Affairs (overseeing) where the attorney general of the Independent attorneys.

Mr Bieber remarked, on a visit to South Africa's Minister of Law and Order (through which the government sent imprisoned restrictions on the freedom of Mayekiso.

Bannings

In other "show" trials of prominent anti-apartheid activists, defendants who have been acquitted have usually been placed under restrictive orders, preventing them from meeting with groups of five or more from joining institutions, travelling, etc.

"You have yielded Moses Mayekiso of his freedom, he wants deep public display for his innocence," Mr Bieber's office in Mayekiso Advisory Committee.

"I strongly urge your government not to place such restrictions on him. He has suffered enough. Allowing unjustified remedy under some other guise will only aggravate the situation."

Mr Bieber commentator today said the Mayekiso trial "has been and is a prime example of the injustice in South African institutions that [illegible] and violence on our shores."

Mr Bieber remarked, on a visit to South Africa's Minister of Law and Order (through which the government sent imprisoned restrictions on the freedom of Mayekiso.

Failure

The Mayekiso case [illegible] of organised trade union and black [illegible] in South Africa. [illegible] the government on the trial [illegible] to organise [illegible] trade unions, [illegible] and transportation [illegible].

When black [illegible] opened in the trial on April 3, the prosecution acknowledged it had failed to prove the charges against the six.

[illegible] Mr Bieber said: "Today's verdict must be shaped by Mayekiso's vision of an equitable society in the spirit of reconciliation and compassion.

The UAW president had participated in visits Mayekiso in Johannesburg in June 1987, when he was detained without charge, but he regained his freedom.

Mr Bieber also met union leaders Advice's Cape Town representative Mr Jerome Ramatlakane.

The UAW is currently spending [illegible] on behalf of Mayekiso's family. Bieber is [illegible] Chicago, Washington and New York.

Mayekiso was the target of the trial with Jan Tom Nkosi, Alfred [illegible], Mzwakhe Mbuli, Sipho Mzolo and Mthetho Mzamane.

Mr Simon [illegible] with Representative Howard Wolpe (Democrat) — Michigan, who chairs the African subcommittee in the House of Representatives.

The Mayekiso case was the focus of a social international campaign co-ordinated by the International Metalworkers' Federation, a 16 million-member trade unionist based in Geneva. The UAW and Mayekiso's union, Numsa, both are affiliated to the IMF.

Trial scene outside the Rand Supreme Court on Monday after the acquittal of the Alexandra leaders.

Attention

The Mayekiso case has focused international attention on the human rights situation in South Africa, [illegible] said.

"The UAW is proud to have been a part of the international campaign to free Moses Mayekiso and his co-defendants."

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'Upington 25': String of experts to testify

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

TROS GURULA turns 30 on Monday — but he won't be celebrating.

Instead, along with his fellow defendants who have been dubbed the "Upington 25", he will be sitting in a Northern Cape courtroom listening as defence lawyers begin arguments on extenuating circumstances and mitigation of sentence. WT 3-9/2/89

Convicted of the 1985 murder of a municipal policeman in Paballelo township, all 25 face death sentences.

They are believed to be the largest group facing the gallows in South African legal history. A 26th accused was convicted of attempted murder.

The trial's nickname with the "Sharpeville Six" case, in the sense that the judge relied on the doctrine of common purpose in finding all 25 guilty of murder, was formed unofficially at the time.

After of the defendants fled here to remote since April 1985 when, after an 18-month hearing, Mr Justice D Hlatswa concluded his 400-page judgment. A bail application in June last year was refused.

A former trade union, Justice Sakwebele, 22, and former professional boxer Xolisi Yesa, 24, have been in jail since November 1985.

The youngest target is age from 21 to 30. The youngest, Barbara Dube, was 17 at the time of her arrest. During the trial, which started in 1986, she gave birth to a daughter, whom she named Inkosikazi.

Instructed by Cape Town attorney Andrew Thorburn, the defence team will be led by Cape advocate Ian Farlam SC, assisted by junior counsel Anton Lubowski of Windhoek and Anthony Lamberson, a fellow-lawyer who now has defended all 26 accused when the start of their trial.

Expert witnesses to be called by the defence in trial evidence on extenuating circumstances include:

● Educational psychologist Graham Tyson, associate professor and head of Wits University's Division of Experimental Psychology. He was called as an expert witness in the "Sharpeville Six" case.

● Dr Herman Reeb, a clinical psychologist in Westbrook, where DRC thesis examined the acculturation of black people in South Africa in adjusting to Western society.

● Professor Marie West, former head of the University of Cape Town's department of social anthropology and acting head of UCT's School of Social Work, who has interviewed the families of the accused and the personal disruption.

Evidence in mitigation will include a report on a survey conducted by Professor Chris van Zyl from the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology. The survey involved questioning a cross-section of Paballelo residents on the community's perception of appropriate sentences for the accused.

Most of the accused were convicted on the basis that they were part of a crowd which moved the home of a municipal policeman, before he was killed and his body mutilated and set alight, also by a crowd of people.

Justice Barnes found the crowd's common aim was to burn the man from his house and kill him. Those involved in the running then assumed responsibility with the common purpose of the group.

The incident took place on November 23 1984.

Evidence was that after a meeting called by councillors in Sisonke high school and other grievances was brought up by public energy targets, a crowd moved to the home of Lucas Sefatsa.

He fired a shotgun, wounding someone before fleeing. Tactics are brought down in a nearby field, he was forced to cover and was with his shotgun. The blows killed him.

His body was stoned, kicked and then set alight. The court found this was done by the same group of people who moved the house.

During the discussion of common purpose, Justice Barnes found that even though the accused may not have taken part in the actual killing, the fact they were part of a crowd which moved the house was enough for him to infer the intention was to drive Sefatsa from his home and kill him.

He found most of the accused were part of the stone-throwing crowd, thus actively associated with the attempts with the group and to common.

A reverend's lonely battle

By GAYE DAVIS in Upington

SCRAWLED on black paint on the concrete pale leading up to the door of his church is a warning: "Beukes, you neighed so — get right or get out".

It is not the first warning Reverend Ashton Beukes has had since he took up the reins of the Upington 25. But it is one of the less threatening ones.

Beukes, 32, is a minister in the Reformed Gereformeerde Sendingkerk in Upington. His congregation lives in the "coloured" township of Rietkuil.

The Upington 25 are from Paballelo, Upington's black township. Killed alongside Rietkuil, they are separated only by a railway line that apartheid has ensured that such townships, their people and their customs are as far from one another as if they were separate countries.

For many of Beukes' parishioners — as with most whites in this conservative Northern Cape town — the trial is a "Boere" issue.

Since that is difficult to understand why Beukes should devote time and energy to highlighting the plight of people who do not even belong to his congregation. Others would probably like to join him — but are afraid.

And there are those who are explaining the fear and apathy in which he sees as a clear attempt to isolate him from his community and neutralise his efforts. Beukes is convinced they are not members of his congregation.

The first complaint appeared in Rietkuilsnuus on January 18. Allegations that he misused church funds to finance a church service to rally support for the trialists were juxtaposed with facts and figures of government expenditure on upgrading Upington's "coloured" townships.

The second pamphlet, distributed last week, portrayed him with horns and a tail, thrust forward from his mouth, a hammer and sickle alongside his name. Overleaf was a letter addressed to his congregation, claiming that he "realising or strongly" after hearing "a few of the facts behind the demonstration".

Beukes, the letter said, was a "rebelle of Satan", bent on a revolution of fear and alienation — for why else would he go to such lengths to have members expelled?

A revolution would bring blood in its wake, a colleagues of Beukes, fellow and Dutchies named their "political gathering places" where Boers "are hunted or gone home".

"Government should stand together and "separate this land which is [illegible] so many problems".

The pamphlet followed a telephoned death threats, including one from someone claiming to be from the Wit Weiwe (White Workers). Just one day he found house fired and bullet-riddled with shrapnel.

Beukes spent two weeks on the telephone during January asking local and foreign media and church groups about the trial. But the first time he openly addressed the issue was during a sermon last Sunday, finding it hard to believe the authors of the pamphlets must have had access to his sermons.

"They are trying to create an image my community, pulling out the newspaper that I mentioned violence ... but people's lives are at stake here. There has been no real support for the trialists and their families from any of the other churches."

Sinister description aimed at Beukes

Can a mob have a mind and a single purpose?

In a small Northern Cape town, a court hears remarkable evidence in a case similar in many ways to that of the Sharpeville Six — only a lot bigger

GAVE DAVIS

reports from Uitsigte

A RAMPAGING, mutinous mob — or a group of people acting with the specific aim of brutally murdering a municipal policeman?

This was the question before a Northern Cape judge this week as defence lawyers engaged in their bid to save 25 Uitsigte residents from prison sentences.

The trial has made South African political history. The Uitsigte 25 are the biggest number of people to be convicted of murder in a single trial.

The Justice M Hassim found that of the 25 guilty on the basis that they were part of a crowd which moved Lucas "Jeta" Sedwabi's house shortly before his death on November 13, 1985. A 26th defendant was convicted of attempted murder.

He found the intention of the crowd was to drive the policemen from his house and kill him. His application of the common purpose doctrine and other arguments with the "Sharpeville Six" case have drawn international attention on the trial and raised the anxiety of human rights groups.

This week, in arguments on extenuating circumstances began, the judge had countered based on expertise with psychology experts from 35 people of different backgrounds and educations could form mobs together to perpetrate a murder in broad daylight, making no attempt to conceal or disguise themselves.

Professor Graham Tyson, associate professor and head of the department of experimental psychology at Wits University, described how psychological forces operate on crowds — rendering individuals unable to think rationally and thus diminishing their responsibility to such the same way as might the contemplation of too much alcohol.

Tyson, who has made a study of such things in South Africa in recent years, said the fact that there were great variations between the accused in terms of home backgrounds, employment and personality under the terms of November 13 could not be explained in terms of a group of people brought together by prior deliberation or premeditation.

From reports on the accused by a clinical psychologist and social worker, it was clear the behaviour of many of the accused was out of character.

The court record showed that even the deceased and his wife were amazed at one some of the accused taking part in the attack, one was the policeman's best friend, another a youth around as a son of the house.

Describing the events of the day, Tyson drew on psychological and other factors he believed came into play.

Rumours that Pakisile's estate was R1 000 in cash account, yet had not been evident in others had, would have heightened feelings of frustration and jealousy in the impoverished township. The killing took place after residents were dispersed by police using charges from a meeting on the soccer field held to discuss crime.

There were rumours that the meeting was organised by police — rumours the police themselves were aware of. The fire was on the case was unknown: people believed it and would have been intensely frustrated when happened.

The mood of patriotism in Uitsigte was lively, uncertainty whether the demonstration was being used, the effects of the charges and panicked attempts to get away would all have served to arouse the crowd.

"This, coupled with people's frustration, would have led to arousal in group and greatly increase the possibility of violence. People would also be more susceptible to suggestion, and more likely to act without thinking of the consequences."

The mob's action in first destroying the unit of a beer hall, then moving a police Casspir, then — when the Casspir had gone — attacking the deceased's home, were all typical of a highly aroused group of people.

More charges were filed when the Casspir was moved. When this could not stand, the policemen fired into charges of the crowd, killing a child. "Around them in chaos and panic, to grow rapidly. Things happen quickly and there was no chance for the accused to discipline."

Probably all of those who marched the house and the firing policemen would have been disinclined to carrying firearms.

This chart may be inferred from people behaviour and of the characteristics of disinclination was that people brought in, and coming and with how others saw their behaviour.

Those of the mob tend to mark their identity either during the mob throwing, the decade or when giving alibis for alibis — though it is in this they could be identified easily.

"Even after the deceased fired his shotgun from inside his house the crowd continued to throw stones, regardless of their personal danger.

"It is quick that? was testimony the first two blows with the butt of his shotgun killed him, yet the mob continued to smash him for between four and 10 minutes. When rational purpose could this serve, especially when it logically increased the chance of being caught or identified?

"The only reasonable explanation for this behaviour seems to be that they were desensitised," Tyson said.

Where there was desensitisation or a mob situation, modelling — a copycat reaction by members of the crowd — was likely to increase, he said.

There was no evidence of a leader in the true sense of the word, but some of the accused, given their age, previous convictions, could unwittingly were "led" into mob by starting a chain reaction, with others modelling their behaviour on this.

Justice Bakhelani, the 25 year-old man were found guilty of denying the two blows which killed the policeman, was "not an aggressive boxer but rather an intelligent, mature and decent person with a job to offer the community. He acted in a humane manner," Tyson said.

"Even given that as the court has found a way his intention to kill the deceased, one would have expected someone with his intellectual ability to have planned it more carefully."

In Tyson's opinion, frustration played a major role. Bakhelani had shown average intelligence yet was not in a leader. Factors beyond his control made realising this impossible. His contacts his others and awareness of Pakisile's problems could have led to his involvement in trying to solve them — and much frustration when the meeting to discuss rent was broken up.

The charges fired in retaliation, the throwing of the deceased's house and the fact that a child was hit when the policemen fired his shotgun would have further increased his arousal.

"The degree to which he was aroused and desensitised can be gauged by the frenzied manner in which he sought and killed the deceased."

Finally, if the Casspir had not been where it was, the killing might not have occurred. And if the policemen's house had been situated elsewhere in Pakisile, "I say with almost 100 percent certainty it wouldn't have been attacked," Tyson said.

Dealing with each of the 25 individually, Tyson said he found — on the basis of reports by a clinical psychologist and a social worker — that 14 had sound reality and of character.

They are Kenneth Khumalo, 22, a former counsellor and colleague of the deceased; Tom Gabula, 30; David Lekhayane, 24; "responsible and mature" man whom the deceased was surprised to see involved; Mayor Gideon Hoon, 28, a church man leader; Zakie Zibendele, 32; Elisha Bhebhe-Ncube, "an outstanding young man"; Ephraim and a church-goer; Jerome Bebebebe; his brother Barry, 22, "sensitive and artistic"; Bonnie Mazwa, 32; Noel Jafta, 23, a friend of the deceased, treated as a son of the house; Wilson Mkhwanazi, 22, a reserved, highly moral, university student; Gideon Madlongolwane, 60; Albert Tywili, 26, the policeman's best friend, and Nyalle Wilson, 20.

Low intellectual ability, unemployment, poor school leaving results have led to his account getting caught up in the sentencing: Jeffrey Sokiya, 24; Basil Mooiy, 22; Roy Swartbooi, 23; Ivan Kayi, 21; Xolisela Duba, 20, and Wellington Manisa, 20.

Only four of the accused had aggressive sentence: Abel Kata, 22; Andrew Lekhayane, 24; Zenge Mokgatle, 20, and Kenny Yona, 24.

W. MAIL 19-12/2/1989

I admire Verwoerd, says the psychiatrist at Upington trial

A PSYCHIATRIST who planned HF Verwoerd's policies and a researcher who helped at police colleges gave evidence for the state in the Upington 25 trial this week.

The trial in which 25 residents of Uitsigte's Paballelo township have been found guilty of murder — a first for such large group of accused murder — is in its final stages. Mr Justice M Hassim has been hearing evidence on extenuating circumstances. If most are found guilty-through murder is unlikely.

The two men — psychiatrist Dr Jaffe Emeritus, who has a private practice in Bloemfontein, and Dr C P de Kock, in the Human Science Research Council — were giving evidence for the state against the Uitsigte 25 on the definition that the court should find extenuating circumstances.

Dr Kock, a senior research specialist in the HSRC's division for group interaction, told the court he regularly lectured at police colleges.

He has been given special leave by the HSRC for his evidence in the Upington trial.

Questioned about the South African Police handling of unrest, Dr Kock said: "One of the greatest problems in this country is whether the police should use machine guns. Has anything been done to find ways of dealing with people in highly emotional states.

The people involved are clearly highly frustrated, they have a high level of aggression and regard the system as non-legitimate (and they also regard the agents of control as non-legitimate). As a result non-violent direct action can very quickly be transformed into violent direct action.

"What is required is a triggering incident in which violence is usually provided the moment the agents of control arrive on the scene."

Dr Kock said the court this could in the case but it did not mean the police should not take action.

He said the incidence in Paballelo was not a spontaneous isolated occurrence but should be seen in the context of an overflow of incidents of unrest around the country.

He said when he had conducted parts of his research in urban areas in black townships, he had generally been accompanied by policemen.

Commenting on the lengthy profile of the accused, drawn up by a clinical psychologist, Bloemfontein psychiatrist Dr Allan Pienar said the profiles were well formulated. However, he said the accused should have been asked to recall their emotions on the day the policeman was killed, if the profiles were to be of any value.

When the defence told Pienar the accusers' recollections would be inaccurate and unreliable, Pienar said he remembered, for example, exactly what he was doing and how he felt the day Verwoerd was killed because he "admired" Verwoerd's ideology.

Pienar said his area of psychiatric specialty was depression among black people. During cross-examination it was found that he had not read the works of one of the literature experts in the field of memory retention and had no hand of a second expert.

Argument on the evidence on extenuating circumstances was due to start today and judgement is expected on April 17.

A researcher into social unrest who does his on-the-spot studies in the company of policemen, and a psychiatrist who admires HF Verwoerd, gave evidence at the Upington trial this week, reports SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

Joseph Jones, Dr Kock worked for the South African navy?

In his evidence, Dr Kock is further extensively on a chapter he wrote for a book published last year, *South Africa 1984: Challenge of Reform*.

Defence advocate Ian Farlam read an extracts from Dr Kock's work in which he (Dr Kock) supported the arguments of the defence witness, Professor Marion West, of the department of social anthropology at the University of Cape Town.

In a chapter on revolutionary violence, Dr Kock wrote:

"Among without enterprise non-violent action involves masses of people in a mass movement, the moving of the deceased's house and the fact that a child was hit when the policemen fired his shotgun would have further increased his arousal.

"The degree to which he was aroused and desensitised can be gauged by the frenzied manner in which he sought and killed the deceased."

Finally, if the Casspir had not been where it was, the killing might not have occurred. And if the policemen's house had been situated elsewhere in Paballelo, "I say with almost 100 percent certainty it wouldn't have been attacked," Tyson said.

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Relatives of the 25 Uitsigte trialists listen to Joyce Mokhesi, sister of one of the "Sharpeville Six", at a meeting to discuss their problems

Picture: [illegible]

The impoverished backdrop to the Upington murder

W. HALE

The Upington 25 came from a township which suffered from massive overcrowding, high unemployment and low wages. These contributed to explaining the tensions in the township at the time of the murder in 1985, the court heard. By DAVE DAVIS

A BACKGROUND of disadvantage, discrimination and lack of rights set the scene for the 1985 murder of municipal policeman Lucas "Jetta" Sethwala, an Upington court heard this week.

Social anthropologist Professor Martin West was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence in the trial of the Upington 25, convicted — on the principle of common purpose — of the murder. A 26th defendant was found guilty of attempted murder.

West, of the University of Cape Town, referred to a December 1987 socio-economic survey commissioned by the town council of Upington's black township, Paballelo, the home of all 26 defendants.

Paballelo's town clerk first had to be subpoenaed by the defence team to produce the report for West's scrutiny.

West said the report showed the township had some of the classic features of poverty: overcrowding, unemployment and low wages.

Based on an "acceptable" 43 percent sample of Paballelo's estimated 15 000 strong population, the report revealed that:

- Some 965 extra families were living on a total of 1 421 residential sites. The figure of 1,68 families for each site represented "normal overcrowding".
- There was an "extraordinarily high" unemployment rate of 30,9 percent in December 1987. The average figure among black people in South African towns in August 1987 was 13,9 percent and the national average overall was 18,2 percent.
- At least 92,4 percent of Paballelo breadwinners were earning less than the Minimum Living Level of R357 a month, calculated for a family of seven in Kimberley in an August 1987 Unisa Bureau for Market Research report.
- Fully 97,5 percent of Paballelo breadwinners were earning less than R250 a month and 56,9 percent less than R150 a month. Even lower incomes were earned by other family members, with 66,1 percent earning less than R250 a month and 46,8 percent less than R150.

West said the court's judgment said relatively little about Paballelo's socio-economic conditions — but they were relevant to understanding the context in which the events of 1985 took place.

West said the judge accepted evidence had complaints about rents, schooling, poor facilities and official harassment, but found few of the accused were directly affected, as most lived with their parents and did not themselves contribute to rents.

Whether the complaints were objectively "real" was not the issue, West said. "If the inhabitants perceive them to be complaints, then there are complaints, irrespective of the assessment of outsiders."

It was improbable that the grievances were contrived. Paballelo facilities were improved after the trial began in 1986.

Rents were a major item of expenditure, and failure to pay rent led to evictions. "Young people were 'directly affected'."

A number of the accused, despite their youth, had parental responsibilities; others were contributing to family resources and some were "critical to the financial support of their parents".

They would have "every reason" to be directly and personally affected by rent increases.

The judgment also mentioned protests in schools over the quality of education. The judge felt it unnecessary to make any assessment of this, but it was unlikely that the serious inequalities in black education would be unknown in Paballelo, West said.

Paballelo residents were also at the bottom of an imposed racial hierarchy — the most disadvantaged in terms of facilities, employment and opportunities for advancement — and had no direct political representation.

"They are third-class citizens in Upington, which is a conservative area in terms of white politics, and have been subject to all the controls and restrictions on black people generally.

"It is this context of disadvantage, discrimination and absence of rights which sets the scene for the events of November 1985," West said.

Paballelo was a relatively quiet, conservative area. People's [illegible] the level of their [illegible] and Section [illegible] Order was fairly low by township standards and there was less "unrest" than in other areas in 1976 and 1985.

"But this in no way detracts from the underlying frustration and sense of deprivation," West said.

He endorsed psychological evidence that the differing social backgrounds of the accused were at complete variance with the crime for which they had been convicted.

The accused include the elderly parents of 10 children, three sets of brothers, three women, people who can neither read nor write and others with tertiary education, regular churchgoers and others with no religious convictions, scholars and workers, unemployed people, people from stable families and broken homes.

West had no doubt that the confrontation with police on the day of the murder, when a meeting about high rents was dispersed with teargas, could have led to "cohesion among those present".

"The particular situation, in the context of the frustrations and disadvantages referred to, could lead to common action by a disparate group of people in the psychological climate created."

The accused are: Kenneth Khumalo, 33; Teto Gabela, 30; David Lekhanyane, 24; Andrew Lekhanyane, 19; Myner Gadiful Bovu, 24; Zuko Zabendile, 27; Elisha Matshoba, 27; Justice Bekebeke, 27; Barry Bekebeke, 32; Ronnie Mantu, 32; Wellington Mantu, 26; Boy Jafta, 23; Gideon Madlongolwana, 37; Gideon Madlongolwana, 60; Evelina de Bruin, 63; Albert Tywilli, 26; Neville Wilbers, 20; Roy Swartbooi, 22; Jeffrey Sekiya, 26; Sam Jacobs, 23; Ivan Kani, 31; Xoliswa Dube, 29; Abel Kula, 32; Zonga Mokgatle, 30 and Xolile Yona, 24.

The trial continues.

Solidarity April/May 1989

A TEAR FOR AFRICA

[illegible]

Paballelo [illegible]

Shootings and detentions - A new wave of anger

SOLIDARITY APRIL/MAY 1989

The township of Paballelo is under seige. The community is in trauma about their friends and family in the Upington 26 trial. And still, youths are harassed and killed daily - adding insult to injury.

The latest casualty was 12 year-old William Dialan, who died in his mother's arms recently after an off duty policeman opened fire on people in Blikkies township next door. The shooting sparked off a new wave of anger at the actions of northern Cape police. And in this incident, the policeman responsible has been suspended and charged with murder and attempted murder. For a long time now though, the residents of Paballelo have lived in fear and atrocities were committed - but nothing was done.

On August 17 1988, municipal police evicted occupants of a house next to the high school in the area. Students at the school were on lunch break at the time. When they saw what was happening, they shouted to the police not to remove the occupants.

Some of the police moved towards the students, who responded by jeering them.

The police [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] stones [illegible].

[illegible] arrived and surrounded the school. Most of the pupils managed to evade the police. Some of the pupils however were picked up in the street. Others were later picked up at their homes. The majority of them were members of the Students and Young Aganist (SOYA).

Three students were beaten by members of the municipal police force. One was heard to have shouted "they want my kid!", as he joined in the beating of students.

Edward, a SOYA member was beaten over the head with an axe. He was full of blood and had swollen lips. When Edward and others tried to lay a charge against the police - they were chased away. It is as a result of this incident that a court order was brought forward restraining the police from harassing Edward. This court order however meant nothing.

On February 3 1989 at 4 am, the police once more saw it necessary to detain members of SOYA in Upington.

Mrs. Pretorius the mother of Edward and Eliot, recalls what happened:

"There was a loud banging on the door followed with shouting 'Polisie - maak oop!' I opened the door and saw about ten policemen rushing at the door and in the road.

One of them said that he was from the security branch and that they were there to detain my two sons because they are 'agitators' and that he had information that they are part of the leadership of high school students. He also said he had heard about the possibility of a school boycott that week, which was being organised to show support for the Upington 26 - whose trial was to resume on that same day.

I called my eldest son, who tried to talk to the policeman but was told to "mouth shut".

Edward and Eliot were then taken away."

Three other youths were also detained that same morning. They were questioned and then transported to Kimberley 400km to the north of Upington. At the time of going to press, only one member of these five had been released.

On February 5 at around 10 am, the security branch detained a further three students. They were taken to Kimberley where they immediately started the hunger strike. The reasons given for their detention were that they were going [illegible] for military training. But they were [illegible] in Windhoek.

On February 17, two of the hunger strikers, Edward Tyres and Dennis Mouton were released with severe restrictions banishing them from the Magisterial District of Upington. Edward Tyres was given until the 25 February to leave Upington and Dennis until the 30 April 1989. They are allowed to return with written permission from the Divisional Commissioner of the Security Branch for the Northern Cape Division.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

"The events in Upington the 13th November 1985 cannot be seen isolated. They must be seen against a background of a regime in crisis, a regime which systematically uses violence against the majority in your country. All this in order to defend the illegal [illegible] Apartheid system.

In this context, we also note that the regime now has made it legal to convict people, not one by one, but by dozens and scores. It could not be shown clearer that this is a regime desperately fearing and defending itself against the majority of the people, a majority which demands justice, dignity and a decent livelihood. We condemn the death-sentences against the Upington 26. We demand their immediate release! We hereby send our message of solidarity to them and to their relatives and friends.

Unanimously adopted by Atlas Copco Verkstadsklubb (local of Swedish Metal workers Union) at the Atlas Copco factory in Nacka, Stockholm, Sweden at its membership meeting 23rd of January 1989.

We also decided at this meeting to send 26 warm blankets to the imprisoned as to meet one of the many requests that were transferred by their lawyers in a letter. Money will be collected among our 150 members to finance the transport."

With respectful regards

ATLAS COPCO

VERKSTADSKLUBB

10589 STOCKHOLM

UPINGTON UNDER FIRE!

What happened in Upington on that fateful day?

On Tuesday, November 12, a crowd of mainly youth gathered in the streets. Police on cessipns asked them to disperse. These police told them to call a formal meeting in which they could discuss their grievances. This they did the following day. About 4500 people gathered at the prescribed hall to discuss high rents. People were under the impression that the state was going to address their grievances and many stayed out of work to attend the meeting. While the people were discussing, the police arrived and instructed the crowd to disperse within ten minutes. After about four minutes they started shooting teargas, and the crowd scattered. A policeman, alarmed by the crowd, fired out of his house, and an eight year-old boy was shot. The crowd became upset and stoned his house, chasing him as he ran out. He was killed.

Now, the state says the 26 people it has brought to trial are responsible for the policeman's death because they had "common purpose".

This doctrine says that in a situation where a crowd of people come together for a particular purpose, and an incident, such as the death of a person, results from the actions of that group, the whole group had a common intention or purpose to kill, and any individual can be charged.

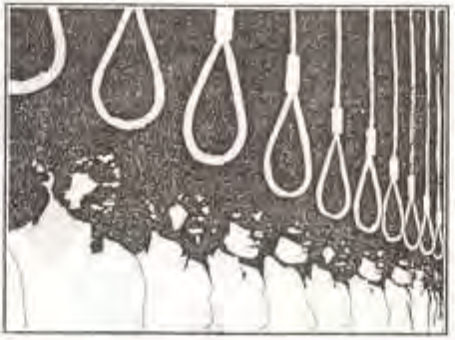
In our law courts we cannot question whether the judge or the magistrate can use this or that law. Today, it is evident that the South African judicial system does not defend the interests of the ordinary people. Instead the judges, the magistrates and the prosecutors, pass judgement in the interest of the government and big bosses. They clearly defend the system.

It appears that the South African government intends using the Upington 26 trial as it did the Sharpeville Six, to intimidate the masses. They want to scare people into passivity. They want to prevent communities, workers and youth from organising resistance against higher rents, low wages and all other forms of oppression and exploitation.

The lives of the Upington 26 could be the lives of millions of other black South Africans. The only thing they have in common is the poverty and oppression experienced by the black working class in South Africa.

37 percent of Pabalello's residents are unemployed. As in many other townships, people think have nothing to rejoice about.

A campaign has been launched for the release of the Upington 26. We need to organise lawyers, parents, everyone to act against this injustice. Who will be next?



On November 13 1985 in the rural township of Pabalelo, Upington, a policeman fired into an unarmed crowd hitting a young child. As a result of the events that followed, 26 people are on trial for murder in an Upington courtroom. They have already been convicted, and could be sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman under the doctrine of "common purpose", like the Sharpeville Six.

WHO ARE THE TRIALISTS?

1. **Kenneth Khumalo**, aged 26, a father of three - worked as a Town Treasurer for the Pabalello Town Council. A respected community leader.

2. **Eric Dubula**, aged 29. Matriculated in 1983, worked as a painter in a supermarket. At the time of his arrest he was unemployed. His family and friends describe him as quiet, a regular church goer and a key source of income in the family.

3. **Abel Kulu**, unmarried but has one child he supports. He is the sole supporter in his family. He is said to have many friends and is popular in the township. He is also a good church goer and soccer player.

4. **David Lekenyane**, aged 23. (Brother of accused No 8.)

5. **Myron Bowu**, aged 20. At the time of his arrest he was doing a teacher's training diploma. His father was extremely proud of his son who managed to achieve the situation he had. Myron is very concerned about the inequalities and discrimination this leads to society. He is a very respected and well thought of young man. He sings in the church choir.

6. **Zuko Zabendini**, unmarried, has one child. He is also a member of the AME Church, enjoys reading and listening to jazz. He is the one in the family on whose wages they depend. His mother says he is a dutiful son, a rather shy person.

7. **Enoch**, father of 4 children. Enoch is a respected community person. Quiet and humble.

8. **Andrew Lekenyane**, aged 28. Has a strong religious background, and is the son of an AME minister. Both he and his brother (accused no 4) are full members of the AME church and teach Sunday school. At the time of the incident, David was working more as a peacemaker and Andrew was remembered just prior to the incident. Both excel as soccer and are members of local soccer clubs.

9. **Elijah Mamasela**, aged 23, was a Standard 5 pupil at the time of his arrest. Elijah is a talented, gifted young man good at his school work. Draws very well as well as well as being a sportsperson. He excels at tennis, athletics and soccer. Elijah is the son of a railway worker who struggles to keep his children at school. Elijah is a Sunday School teacher and leader of the church youth group.

10. **Justice Bazile Rakwatsha**, aged 28. (Brother of accused No 14).

11. **Zonga Mokhatle**, aged 21, was employed as a casual worker prior to his arrest. He is very ambitious and plans his life. Though he has passed Std 8 at school he has tried to gain skills by attending training courses. Zonga is an excellent soccer player, captain of his club as well as coach.

12. **Ronnie Maxiza**, aged 23, and

13. **Wellington Maxiza** aged 27. Both are active members of the Zion church. Both were working at the time of their arrest. The mother is unemployed and depends on her sons' income to support their household. In fact, while Wellington was on run and he worked for R120 per month as a labourer.

14. **Barry Bekebeke** aged 27. Both these accused were attempting to write matric examinations at the time of their arrest. Barry wanted to be a male nurse in a hospital in Windhoek. It appears that both Barry and Barry were chosen by the prosecution because they were "educated". Neither of them belonged to any organisation, though both were critical of the situation in Upington.

15. **Roy Jafta**, aged 21. He has been unemployed and work since he left school. Roy is a regular member of the Ethiopian Church, a choir member and plays soccer.

16. **Xoliswa Duba** aged 21, was in fact at the time of her arrest. She is described as an open, friendly young woman. She has one child, who was born in 1987.

17. **Elizabeth Bostsaander**, a Std 9 pupil when arrested. She is a keen student who progressed well. She is a quiet, reserved young woman with high moral values.

18. **Evonne De Bruin**, aged 20 - married with accused No 19. They have two children. She has been a domestic worker with an Upington family for 25 years. She is described as a deeply church goer and "woman of her house". Her employers refused to give her work since on bail because she is now labelled a "troublemaker".

19. **Gideon Madlongolwane**, aged 63 - common law husband of Accused No 18. A woman on the railways for over 30 years. Gideon is loosely married. He was a time man on the railways. He is a member of the management of a local soccer club. He is very well liked - the whole township defends him. He has never been in any kind of trouble before.

20. **Xolile Yona** aged 22. Since leaving school he has never had held employment. He is a very nervous young man which often results in stress. He wants to be a boxer.

21. **Albert Tyelili** aged 27 - father of two children. He passed Std 6, worked as a policeman until he was dismissed. Later he worked in a cold drink factory. He was the best friend of the municipal policeman who was killed.

22. **Jeffrey Sekiya** aged 25. Left school after Std 5 and worked as a labourer in construction jobs. He is and has been active in church groups. He is said to be honest - not one who wanders around the township.

23. **Sarel Jacobs**, left school after completing Std 5. He worked as a labourer for a construction firm. He's had no ambitions. He is said to have lots of friends.

24. **Roy Swartbooi** aged 23. Roy is an orphan, was fostered by his family. He stayed with the family on a farm and has assisted them even now while in prison. He has only five years of formal schooling and was unemployed at the time of his arrest.

25. **Neville Witbooi** aged 21 - a Std 8 pupil at the time of his arrest. Neville is described as a regular church goer, and a keen soccer player.

26. **Ivan Kazi** aged 22. Ivan's background is one of impoverishment and neglect. He left school in Std 4 and worked in a building company at the time of his arrest. He is described as friendly and helpful.

SAVE THE UPINGTON 26

WRITE A LETTER OR CARD TO THE UPINGTON 26 !!

Name of the accused (see page 27)
Prison Authority
Upington Prison male/female
Private Bag X5942
UPINGTON 8800
South Africa

Keep the letters straight forward because the prison authorities censor them.

Robert Sobukwe Papers

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