

## APRIL 1984

### Sun 1

The ongoing friendly approach to neighbouring black states, the non aggression pact recently signed with Mozambique, does not extend to the many millions of blacks who live inside South Africa's borders.

As a measure of government repression for the millions who live in the four designated 'homelands' life is about to become tougher. With the signing into law, seven days ago, the new Aliens Act will make it almost impossible for employers to take on workers from these 'independent' states. From being fined £60 five years ago the penalty now has risen to £3,000. Thus far fewer, if any, will find work in this 'white' country.

In general the Nationalist Party has sidelined the majority of the black population even as it grants rights to other ethnic groups. The Indian and Coloured ethnic groups have some limited representation at the lower level of government. There is no such provision for the majority population.

The National Party government senses a coming of international pressure to change its system of government and in this crisis situation president Botha is trying to bring in, as junior partners, members of the smaller ethnic groups into a society that is forever dominated by the Afrikaner 'insiders.' Thus ensuring that the majority population remain as 'outsiders.'

### Mon 2

Among 80 hostages taken by members of the Unita guerilla forces, captured as they took control of the Angolan town of Cafunfolate in 2/84, were a number of Britons. The 17 British nationals will continue to be detained until the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has had talks with the British government.

These reports have come from journalists, from the South African media - the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express - who were taken to Unita's headquarters in the city of Jamba in Angola's Central Highlands. At the central theme of the ongoing conflict is the desire for the movement to become part of the solution to settling overlapping conflicts in Angola.

The non British nationals will be released into the care of the International Red Cross as soon as arrangements can be made. As of this time they are being well cared for and "in good hands."

As with Mozambique so it seems there is also one with the kingdom of Swaziland. Pretoria, as now it has been deemed the right time, has announced that for the last two years there has been a non aggression pact between the two nations. There could now be an exchange of trade representatives and the formation of a trade mission, between the two countries.

The parents, of one of the hostages held by Unita in the north of Angola, have expressed their delight that after 32 days not knowing anything about his whereabouts, that he is alive and well. His mum and dad Jack and Constance Dixon who live in the Burmantofts district of Leeds said "Its tremendous news. All we can hope for now is that nothing is put in the way of the negotiations"

of their son Tony aged 25.

### **Tues 3**

Before the court, for the murder of the black community leader S Mkhize, was member of the police force. Constable J Nienbahrshot died from a gunshot wound as he and other police were forcibly removing the community from a Drienfontein in the Eastern Transvaal.

The court heard that the protest leader was shot from a distance of 15 to 20 yards on land that the community had lived on for the last 70 plus years. According to defence council death occurred as a matter of self defence.

In his summing up Mr Justice de Villiers, sitting with two assessors, ruled that despite the dead community leader being an arrogant and somewhat impolite man there was no evidence that the police constable was attacked by him when the lethal shot was fired.

An attempt to kill the Swazi prime minister, Prince Nfanasibili, has been foiled by efforts of the police and the kingdoms government officials. The attempted coup was took place in 3/84.

Paraded at a Unita rally in Angola were three, of the seventeen, Britains captured by rebel forces fighting in Angola.

Within weeks of the non aggression pact between Mozambique and Pretoria evidence continues to emerge of it being disregarded by the South African military. as relief flee across the northern border into Malawi there is evidence of military equipment, bound for the MNR entering Mozambique across the same border.

So serious is the situation in Inhambane province, 300 miles north of Maputo, that teams of German and French medical teams have pulled out, along with members of the Red Cross, for there own safety so severe was the fighting.

Leader Comment **Mr Savimbi tries blackmail** to ensure that his military strength which “is now so strong that no overall regional settlement was possible without it.” To add further pressure to his claim he still holds 100 foreign prisoners as hostages.

“Mr Savimbi is using the British prisoners as hostages to coerce the British government .....The plight of the unlucky 16 rates the maximum humanitarian effort on the part of the British government but Britain cannot be seen to be endorsing a revolt. Dr Savimbi is the wrong horse.

### **Wed 4**

For the release of the British hostages, held in Angola by Unita rebels, the movement leader Jonas Savimbi wants the London government to acknowledge in a - diplomatic sense - the legitimacy of the Unita movement.

These demands were set out in a statement from M Rifkind the minister of state for African affairs at the same time as he announced that contact had been made with the rebels and such issues had been addressed.

According to the International Red Cross, who have seen the hostages they are in good shape and in good health.

Later, in a Commons statement, the minister indicated that "we are quite happy to speak to anyone if that is what is required to secure their release and we are already in touch." Answering other member J Carslile [Lincoln] the minister made assurances that they would not let other people, or groups, set the foreign policy of the government. Another member, P Bottemly [C Eltham] sought to determine that in the future government's agenda would not be set out by their rolls.

Once again the supply of, or seeking to gain, weapons by the South African military have emerged to haunt the British government. A Labour government, in the 1960's stopped selling hardware to Pretoria and the selling, by Pretoria - assumed by London anyway - of military weapons to Argentina during the early 1980's, was followed by the present government.

In 1982 J Klu, a Warrant officer attached to the London embassy, was expelled for after refusing to answer charges that he was responsible for break ins at the office by=buildings of the ANC and Swapo offices in London.

In 1983 there were letters published that threw light on the government's policy towards South Africa to CP MP I Lloyd. Letter one outlined the situation therein. This was deemed to be the cause of all the tensions in the whole of the southern region of the continent. The second the PM explained that the exclusion of the black majority from the political process was a prime cause of the call, by black political leaders, to go the way of violence to overthrow to gain what is denied to them at this time.

These less than whole hearted endorsements brought a swift response from P W Botha. The prime minister was accused of being a 'racist' and told not to 'meddle' in the country's affairs. South Africa could not be judged by the standards of the west. There was claim that Britain wanted to dictate the policy of Pretoria 'without being prepared to live with the consequences.

Four weeks, after the Nkomat Accord which was supposed to seal the border with Mozambique, was signed it would seem it is as leaky as ever. It is assumed that from that country came the ANC fighters that exploded a car bomb in Durban city came from.

The bomb, that killed three and injured twelve, went off near the port and caused havoc during the morning rush hour. The last explosion, of this type to hit the city was in 5/3 which killed 19 and injured 200.

The minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, blamed the main liberation movement and vowed that everything would be done to identify those responsible.

## **Thurs 5**

Forecasting a surge of military activity over the next twelve weeks by the African National Congress was Oliver Tambo as he spoke to a Zimbabwe news agency. The leader of the ANC, in exile, indicated that the Nkomat Accord signed on 23/3 did little to stop the liberation army entering or leaving South Africa across the Mozambique border. He also said, at this end of four a day visit that the guerilla movement were responsible for the recent Durban bomb attack (qv 4/4).

There was no meeting with R Mugabe or direct funding from Zimbabwe to Congress. Such types

of support would however continue through Zimbabwe's support for the Organisation of African Unity. There was agreement, from O Tambo, that the non aggression pact between Maputo and Pretoria had made difficulties for Congress but they had made adjustments to our plans "and deployed more freedom fighters within South Africa to launch our final onslaught against the enemy."

Deaths of freedom fighters - members of Swapo since 16/2, the date of the agreement that allowed Pretoria's forces to enter the northern part of Angola as Luanda's forces moved south - have reached 135. Seven days after the signing 800 fighters fighting for Namibian self rule were spotted and thought to be the 'mother group' for these killed.

An unrecorded BBC2 television programme which dealt with draft dodging and was shown on 7/3 **Open Space :Taking the Lid of Apartheid: Rocking the Botha** has annoyed the authorities in Pretoria. So angry are the authorities that the South African ambassador in London will not issue any visas to programme makers until an apology is given or the ability for Pretoria to redress the wrong entry will be curtailed.

Rife carrying police in combat fatigues have carried out there second search in less than a week on student dormitories at the University of Swaziland.

### **Fri 6**

As the conditions inside Mozambique become more difficult for the ANC to operate their offices in Maputo have made wide calls to neighbouring countries to find homes for those who are, in effect, being expelled from the country. The numbers, according to Congress officials, number thousands of people. As to the effect of the Accord : most observations indicate that with all the nations having signed such agreements with Pretoria the outlook for the liberation movement is one of set back.

Two of the countries most read, by blacks, written media outlets have been sold to a publishing house managed by the ruling National Party. The newspaper, the City Press and the magazine Drum have come under the management of Nasionale Pers the countries largest Afrikaans newspaper group. This same group is also the owner of the paper Die Burger, the official mouthpiece of the ruling party in Cape province. Also in this media fold is Die Beelb. The group also has a half share in the national Cosmopolitan magazine.

A report into the prison system and conditions has shown that the country has one of the largest per capita prison populations in the world. When presented, to the parliament in Cape Town it was revealed that prison cells were 46% overcrowded and could not be allowed to carry on.

Such was the overcrowding it was revealed that two infants had been in jail for three years because of delays in their racial classification. The commission, led by Mr Justice Hoexter, found that the majority of those in prison were from the black majority. The Opposition's spokesman, D Dalling said that prisons were full of blacks because of the overbearing rules and regulations imposed by the government on this group of people.

As to a government proposal that there should be a separate legal system, run by the same department - Cooperation and Development, run by P Koornhoof - that managed black affairs. According to the minister his department was the only one equipped to deal with such a large

problem. The black attitude to the judicial system was summed up on the report as being an extension of the government and “an instrument to subjugate the black man and restrict his freedom of movement by limiting his opportunities for work and dislocating his family life.”

### **Sat 7**

Government plans, to eventually remove all 25, 000 Africans out of Cape Town. Their new home, Khaylitsha, is located on barren land 25 miles outside the city. At present there are only 500 tin huts in the township. As of this time earth moving machinery has moved and has begun clearing the land so that two roomed structures can be built. Residents will then have ‘legal rights’ to be in the area.

Those first to be forced[?] to leave will be residents of squatter camps - notably Crossroads - which have been in situ since 1975. The other illegal camps, in the same area, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will remain until space becomes available on the new location. The government has said that there will be no more building in these areas. This includes a freeze on the building of schools in the three locations.

As to the new location, on the False Bay coast, the area has no grass and is on the edge of the sand dunes and looks like “something out of a science fiction movie” according to K Andrew an opposition MP. The parliamentarian also indicates that such a plan will take 15 years to complete.

Despite the opposition of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, who are deeply concerned that such a plan will increase the tension, create unnecessary conflict and ignore the basic human rights of an already restricted society to choose where to live,” the government remains unshaken in its plan.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the plan to move the squatter camp residents further from Cape Town was made 12 months ago as he, alone, flew over the area and was angered at the number of such spoiled areas next to the city.

Nevertheless it has always been government policy: to ‘concentrate all legal Africans in one relatively isolated location, to control and administer; to weed out all illegal people in the process - about 1/3rd+ of the Africans in Cape Town, wipe out squatting and squatter camps and seal off the Cape to prevent further urbanisation.

The official Rugby Union tour will have the president, R Jacob, as manager during the seven match trip. Other officials will be chair of selectors D Organ as team manager and R Greenwood as coach.

Ahead of the celebrations of the completion of their national stadium in Cardiff - Welsh RU : World XV, the national executive have called a special general meeting on 6/2 to discuss the Welsh games relationship with South Africa.

### **Sun 8**

There have been previous, and successful, attempts of cases of British companies evading the

governments ban on selling arms making material to Pretoria. One such, in 1981 which was discovered was by the company Redman Heeman, one of whose directors Eldon Griffiths MP. So worried were the government about the adverse publicity that it was happy just to fine Reedman Heeman £193, 000 rather than have an open court case.

Standing alone, against the might of South Africa as it urges neighbouring states to sign non aggression pacts, is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. This is not a deliberate stance to say to Pretoria 'we are a threat to you' more it is a reasoning that the kingdom, and by interpretation pact signatories - Mozambique, Angola and Swaziland have fallen for Pretoria's line that any threat is from outside there borders. Whereas, according to the kingdoms information minister D Sixishe, the real need is for an accord with the countries own black majority.

### **Mon 9**

The Redman Henan International engineering company, based in Worcester, was able to pay a £60, 000 part of the agreed amount to Customs and Excise fine (qv 8/4) to avoid prosecution. Along with an unnamed subsidiary the company was involved in the making and selling of dies for the production of shells and bullets for the military.

In a separate case four South African national and three British businessmen are in custody having been charged, in Coventry, with evading a UN prohibition order on the export of strategic goods to South Africa.

The presence of the Barclays Bank in both South Africa, and more significantly, Namibia has led the leader of the Labour Party N Kinnock to call for it to leave both countries. In a report himself and 11 other public figures - the Barclays Shadow Board - are convinced, by compelling evidence, that this organisation supports apartheid. There is evidence that the Bank helps finance shadowy arms exports from Britain to Pretoria.

Economic facts the banks profits, from its investment in the state were, in 1983, 32%, up - £107m/R200 on 1982. In the mining industry which pays black miners 1/7th of a white miners wage.

### **Tues 10**

A breach of the United Nations arms embargo, which resulted in British and South African being kept in custody by Coventry magistrates have been bailed. The surety of £25, 000 each for the four white Africans, H Botha 49, S de Jager 49, J la Grange 38, and W Metelekamp aged 42 was paid for by a diplomat at the South African embassy in London. Their passports were retained and the four will appear again on 14/5 along with their co accused - Salt, Gardener and Swan.

The first significant effects, as far as the residents of Maputo are concerned, since the withdrawal of Pretoria's support for the rebel forces in Mozambique has occurred. From a point 25 miles outside the capital and 20 miles from the countries border with South Africa the power supply line was cut. Thus residents, and Pretoria's business interests were limited in their operation as the countries only coal powered power station could not cope with the demand.

Battling Frelimo troops in Inhambane province have, over the 48 hour period beginning 30/3, have killed hundreds of rebels according to the Voice of Combat radio station a media outlet that is

known not to make outlandish statements on such issues.

Zimbabwe troops are now deep inside their eastern neighbour and protecting the road into Malawi in Tete province as well as the oil pipe line along the Beira Corridor to the Mozambique port on the Indian Ocean. The road is of importance as it carries the Zimbabwe needed grain from Malawi.

The agreed withdrawal of Pretoria's forces from Angola, as part of the plan for a free Namibia, has stopped as of this time. The reason, so that Unita rebels can fill the void and be in a better position to continue their plan to overthrow the Luanda government. It is reported that, as the rebels advance into territory vacated by Pretoria, they are destroying much of the infrastructure and laying waste to the countryside.

With the prospect of a new tier of government being added to the constitution one of the hopeful participants, the Labour Party - open to Indian and Coloured ethnic groups - is preparing to participate if details can be worked out.

Under the leadership of the Reverend Alan Hendricks the party will offer candidates for the coming 8/84 election for the Coloured and Indian chambers of the new three chamber parliament. In doing so it would seem that the party is in breach of the 1968 Prohibition of Political Interference Act. This states that one ethnic group cannot meddle in the interests of another.

While the minister of Internal Affairs F W de Klerk calls for greater study of the Act it is known that more than likely it may be ignored. By participating and seeking election the Labour Party would, in effect become an ally of the National Party government and a boost to its own credibility.

Leader Comment, **Whatever Zola wants .....** she gets in double quick time. Here residents permit was obtained in "the mere ten days it took to cloak Miss Zola Budd, until last month of Bloomfontein South Africa, with the mantle of British nationality was exceptional in the extreme."

The above happened to a West Indian couple over a sixteen month period whereas usual a 12 month wait is the norm. Such a time difference is the norm. The only reason for such a rushed approval was the speed at which the woman runs and the prospect of an Olympic medal.

"Miss Budd's a very special case of blatant discrimination, for which she personally cannot, but Mr Brittain assuredly can, be blamed."

## **Mon 16**

Times are getting harder for members of the African National Congress as they are forced to move away from Mozambique as per the Maputo/Pretoria Nkomat Accord. A number of at least 200 adults are now on their way to Dar es Salaam along with as many as 20 children.

Among those, who will not leave Maputo are 15 Congress members who are either teachers or technicians that work for the government here. Even Oliver Tambo, the exiled leader of the liberation movement and secretary general A Nzo have been assured by the authorities that they will have freedom to roam throughout the country.

One who must be careful, and who was specifically mentioned during the talks over the Nkomat Accord, is the head of Congress's military wing, Joe Slovo. Pretoria wanted him expelled along

with the other others. This will not happen as the Frelimo government were not willing to be seen as just capitulating to the demands of Pretoria. They are, instead hoping that he will leave of his own accord. From this time on recruitment of fighters cannot be through refugee camps. They must be sent from the camps, situated close to the countries northern borders, to a third country.

In a relatively short period of time the Swaziland police have arrested and detained 24 members of the African National Congress, eight of which have made court appearances on charges of unlawful possession of weapons. In the police's efforts, within the last 48 hours, a senior member of the police force was shot dead by as they tried to arrest three armed men. A manhunt is now in progress.

It is assumed that the spark for these arrests by the police was sparked by the numbers of guerilla fighters that have been forced from neighbouring countries as non aggression pacts begin to bite.

### **Tues 17**

Two United States diplomats, members of that countries military mission to Namibia, were killed on 17/4 after a bomb exploded in the northern town of Oshkati. No one has claimed whether they were the targets or they were in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Speculation of who was responsible - Swapo - came from the South African appointed administrator general Dr W van Niekerk. This was denied in a statement from the Lusaka office of the group who have been fighting occupying forces for 27 years. It was said that the bomb was planted by those who support Pretoria. Further the liberation movement's policy is not to kill innocent people. The Americans are not our enemies.

A 12 month old incentive, to relieve the huge unemployment among the residents of Maputo, by relocating a large number of unemployed to the countries northern provinces of Nissa and Casso Delgarda is on the verge of collapse.

Reports, in the media now, say many of those moved 1,000 miles from the capital are still without work and still living in transit camps. There has been an increase crime in the provincial capital Lichinga where the steepest rise has been in house breaking.

### **Sun 22**

A Carnegie Corporation study that lasted two years and involved 24 South African Universities has underlined the inequalities in that exist in South Africa. As the report says the health service offered is likened to one that is offered to a 'first' world nation alongside one usually associated with a 'third world' care system.

The ratio of doctor to patient in the black community is 1 : 174, 000 in some areas. One third of all black children, under the age of 14, are stunted in there growth because they do not have enough to eat.

The research director, Professor F Wilson an economist from Cape Town, also identifies urban insiders and rural outsiders. The urbans are the whites, who are now being joined by an increasing number of Coloured and Indian insiders. Those who live in the countryside - outsiders - make up the black majority who are then dumped in the homelands.

Over the last 20 years this pushing together of the majority population, now some 11 million people, reveals that 81% now exist on an income of less than £111 per month for a family of six. This amount is reckoned to be the bare minimum that a family can survive on over this period. Of these 1, 430, 000 have no income at all compared with 250, 000 in 1960.

### **Mon 23**

Swazi police have shot dead two more members of the ANC as the seems no let up in the governments attempts to rid the kingdom of those who would overthrow the authorities in Pretoria. Prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi with the secret knowledge, of what was a security pact with its more powerful neighbour behind it, may try and ban Congress from the kingdom.

### **Tues 24**

The Central Committee of the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique has met, albeit 12 months after the last gathering - whereas the members should meet every 6 months - and have come to some crucial decisions.

The power of the police, the military and the secret police [Snasp] have been called into question. In the view of the committee these groups have far to much power as it continues with "arbitrary detentions and irregularities in gaol." Particular condemnation of the 'forced removals' of Maputo residents to the northern provinces (qv 17/4) were voiced. It was ordered that these actions would be stopped until the police and local militias could guarantee the rights of the people were respected. In effect this campaign is a re run of similar type president Machel ordered 30 months ago.

On the civil war the Central Committee were assured that economic problems could not be sorted as the transport system was at the heart of the problem and the government did not know what goods would arrive in vehicles that were at the mercy of the rebels as they travelled the road system.

There were words of encouragement from the president. Now that Pretoria had withdrawn for the rebels "we must concentrate all our forces and energies on the liquidation of the aimed bandits. We must continue to put all available resources to the defence of the country to establish the peace and tranquillity needed for the battle against under development."

### **Fri 27**

Without the British contingent of hostages held in Angola (qv) around 90 have arrived in Johannesburg after a flight, under the care of members of the International Red Cross, from the Unita headquarters of Jamba. Of those 16 remaining they will leave when an agreed emissary, from London, arrives at the request of the rebel leader. As the named man, only to the rebel leader, will have travel via Zambia it will take a few more days for him to arrive in Angola,

It is hoped that the remaining British will be free by 16/5 at the latest. There has been a meeting in London between the rebels representative, T Chigunji and the head of the Central African desk at the Foreign Office Tessa Soleby.

Sharing the near empty rebel camp with the British are a number of Czech hostages, who have

been 'guests' of the rebels the longest. It is the belief of the South African diplomats that they are still captive as Unita bargain for release of their own members who are held by the government.

Leader Comment **The Savimbi equation** "The ambivalent, but important role of Unita ... in rebellion against the MPLA government ... in the current diplomatic power play in southern Africa is highlighted" by recent events - the bomb blast that killed two US diplomats and the continued attempts of Swapo to move through Angola to Namibia "underlines the fragility of these arrangements."

The whole issue of the withdrawal of the South African military is, in the eyes of the Angolan authorities, is seemed to be timed as to whether the forces of Swapo are able to battle their way into the area vacated by them.

"If there are still any Britons thinking of furthering their careers by accepting contracts to work in Angola, they would be well advised to think again."

With the recently formed United Democratic Front, a coming together of more than 500 South African based anti apartheid groups being less than 12 months old the only official, Mohammed Valli of the movement's National Secretariat, to have a valid passport has spent time in the USA. Here he will speak to like minded groups of people and raise the profile of the organisation. This may be the last time it will happen as his passport is due to expire shortly. There is also the possibility he will be arrested and detained on his return to the land of apartheid.

Chronology - In 1982 constitutional reforms gave the image of president Botha as a reformer. Which was accepted by the western world and the liberal press inside. 1983 the Coloured and Indian Labour Party, on 4/1, went as far as saying they wanted to take part in this new deal. Some party members, unhappy with this on 22/1 the Anti South African Indian Council called for a united front to oppose the whole deal.

With the establishment of a common policy, an end to class and race barriers, we were able to mount the broadest possible opposition to the new Constitution Act and the new laws of autonomous African townships.

By 5 - 6/83 regional and provincial branches had been set up and on 22/8 the National Organisation was brought into being. There were 15, 000 people who attended in Cape Town. This was despite, an assumed 'dirty tricks department' campaign to divide and scare away people.

Its first show of strength was shown during the run up to the 9/83 elections in the Coloured townships. Only 7% of registered voters turned out. In the lack townships only 10%, and in some locations only 3% [Soweto] voted.

## **Sun 29**

A long and intriguing tale of illegal shipping of military equipment using the Bulgarian freighter Sarah Poulson, which when first searched in 9/78 in the Black Sea were purported to have been carrying land mines to Nigeria from Bulgaria. Investigations then showed that their real destination was South Africa

The police eviction of the small Bakwena tribe living in Magopa, from their lands 150 miles from

Pretoria, and more notably on the edge of the 'independent homeland' of Bophuthatswana has been carried out in the dead of night. This move came even after a deputy minister assured the residents would not be thrown out on to the streets.

### **Mon 30**

As minister for energy F W de Klerk and the Transvaal leader of the National Party may have to take much of the blame for the countries losses as it sought to purchase oil following the uncovered fraud over its dealings with the oil tanker Salem.

Articles in the Johannesburg Sunday Express also questions the judgement of the man, who many see as a possible successor to president Botha, in that he gave Dr M Chiavelli, a known criminal back in Italy, the right to stay in South Africa.

To add to dubious granting of a residence permit a second newspaper, the Sunday Times, details the Italian's own admission of wealth at £1, 400m and as a resident has only paid £109. 42 in tax. It would seem that since 1980, the time of arrival, he spends his time between his expensive homes in Johannesburg and Cape Town where he lavishly entertains beauty queens. His real job is in the oil industry. What exact role this entails is not known.

As to the oil industry, the dealings of which are clouded in secrecy, it is a criminal offence to give out any details, some insight was offered when the oil tanker Salem off loaded a secret purchase at the terminal at Durban port. The sanctions busting vessel than scuttled off back to Nigeria. The deal cost nearly £18m.

In parliament the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Slabbert, clashed with president Botha over the politics of oil procurement. Claims were made that two oil brokers who live in America, J Deuss and M Rich who has relocated to Zug Switzerland and are wanted by the police in the US. There were also allegations that as many as five senior government officials had been implicated, by the Durban Sunday Tribune, that a lot of money was being made.

## MAY 1984

### Tues 1

In parliament the activities of the press have come to the attention of the president. In a statement P W Botha castigates journalists for their reporting on the oil procurement policy of the government,

Following the revelations, concerning minister de Klerk (qv 30/4) his boss defended his Internal minister and said that it was still a possibility that he would lead the white chamber of the newly envisaged tricameral legislature planned to begin work by 12/84.

The media is further hampered, in its investigations of this issue, by the Petrol Products, Advocate General and the Protection of Information Acts all promulgated between 1979 - 1982. These legal moves stopped the reporting of oil purchase or negotiations for purchase - fine £4, 000 /R7, 000 and or seven years jail.

The AGA sets up the legal department that would investigate the corrupt use of state money. Once sent to this office those under investigation, who tried to influence department officials, were liable to fine of 3£00 /R500 or four weeks in jail.

The PIA prevents any publication of matters pertaining to national security or to the work of the National Intelligence Service. The latest scandal seems to fall under the tenor of this act and therefore any reporting will invoke draconian penalties.

One further, all embracing restriction still remains. For a nation based correspondent to send controversial material overseas for publication by a foreign outlet, it would be deemed journalist had published with the nations borders. Therefore the full force of the draconian laws would be used.

The attempt to have 37 members of Swapo released from a detention from the Marinetal internment camp, 155 miles from the Namibian capital of Windhoek, has been cancelled by the minister of justice in Pretoria. Forty eight hours ago K Coetsee, using a special section of the Defence Act of 1976 stopped the legal moves as to continue would, in the wording of the act "against the national interest."

The undeclared 'prisoners of war' have been detained since they were captured as their base in Cassinga, Angola, was raided in 5/76. Legal sources say that this is the first time that such a clause has been used in either Namibia or South Africa by a minister of justice.

The moves for release were instigated, on 6/3, by lawyers acting on behalf of members of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and the Evangelical churches of Namibia and its inner lands. Their legal team argued that the liberation army members had been "abducted in an action contrary to international law." There was also a claim that the action was outside the terms of the 1957 South African Defence Act.

South Africa's own figures, from 10/83, show that there were 146 held in the camp : 14 were citizens of Angola. Those detained, including 100 women and children, have had no other outside

visitors other than members of the International Red Cross.

### **Thurs 3**

The named envoy to Angola, Sir J Leathy, has now the task of travelling first to Zambia and then a tough journey into heartland of Angola. There he will, as Jonas Savimbi demands, negotiate for the release of the 16 remaining British hostages held by Unita.

With the appointment of such a high profile member of the London government with the responsibility of an under secretary of state at the Middle Eastern and Africa desk in the foreign office J Leathy will say that London acknowledges the authority of Dr Savinbi and his followers.

With the work of the diplomats of Pretoria's embassy in London under intense scrutiny by intelligence services it would seem that they are not intense enough for those groups opposed to the apartheid regime.

According to a soon to be broadcast programme security agents, working out of the Trafalgar Square embassy have been responsible for such illegal activities as procuring arms and breaking into the offices of the capitals bases for the various regional liberation movements that operate there.

In light of the revelations the Anti Apartheid Movement is to call on the government to clamp down on these activities. Already the foreign minister, G Howe, has the new powers not just to expel diplomats after a crime had been committed they could be excluded for just the planning of such events.

The Central TV contribution has an interview with the South African minister of information, Dr E Rhoddie, who again claims that two unnamed Labour members of parliament were paid to inform on the Anti Apartheid Movement. This amount was revealed to be £2, 000 by the media in 1979.

### **Fri 4**

School students, from the black township of Atteridgeville outside Pretoria have been boycotting classes at six high schools for 6 weeks. The authorities have now deemed that the stay away must end. The 6, 000 students have been told to return by the Department of Education and Training. All student suspensions have been dropped and a return to classes, by 8/5. The department warned if school did not start again on that day students education would be lost till the beginning of the new school year.

Other education facility boycotts are taking place in the Eastern Cape town of Cradock where both primary and senior schools are affected. A second provincial town, Graff Reinet, has seen two fifths of its pupils have been forced out of education as they continue a school stay away.

Per capita spending on education - from 1978 - 1983 black pupil spending rose from £40 - £140 R 66 - R146. In comparison in the same period, for white children is £600 / R1, 000.

As the coming American presidential race becomes more frenetic one topic seems to be at the

forefront of all the three main candidates. That is what will the Washington administration do to meet the aspirations of many of these voters who desire an end to the subjugation of the black majority in South Africa.

As more and more states go their own way by encouraging any way possible to do harm to the economy of the apartheid state is contemplated. The most popular seems to be withdrawing funds from pension funds from American companies that would invest that money into the South African economy.

Other measures, that are at this time traversing Congress or Senate include [1] calling on companies to live up to the Sullivan Principles which deal with paying all workers, of what colour, the same wage. Also making sure that the amount is sufficient for a balanced existence. [2] a ban on all new corporate investment. [3] put back in place a lapsed export controls on materials used by the military and police [4] adding to the Export Administration Act to include expanding the control on nuclear technology - especially related shipping this type of fuel and reactors to the republic.

At the very least the implementation of the first two measures some 320 American companies have \$3bn invested and directly employ 120,000 black and white workers inside the country.

### **Sat 5**

Within the next four weeks, a visit without precedence, will see the prime minister greet the South African president P W Botha on the steps of her official London residence. This is the first time any political leader from the apartheid state has visited Britain since it was thrown out of the Commonwealth 25 years ago.

Seen, from the Pretoria perspective, as a breakthrough in an attempt to re-establish its respectability in the west the mood in Britain was one of condemnation. First to raise a voice was David Steel the leader of the Liberal Party who said such a visit was an insult to the black community and the Anti Apartheid Movement members.

In defence of the government move a foreign office spokesman detailed that the Botha meeting was only an 'add on' of a tour of other European capitals that Botha was undertaking. Also the meeting, a lunch time session on 2/6 would be used to enlighten London on the latest developments in Namibia.

There will, in the near future, be a meeting between the administrator general of Namibia W van Niekerk, and S Njama the head of the Swapo organisation. At this meeting, which will most probably be held in Lusaka. Under discussion will be how to move forward the moves off independence for Namibia.

### **Sun 6**

Running alongside the disputes with the black majority the Afrikaner elements of the government itself is divided. It is well known that to be anyone of importance within the country you have to be a member of the Broederbond, the secret society that has the welfare of the white minority ethnic group as a high priority.

With the impending changes recently announced by the president some members of the group were

dismayed with the way the National Party were addressing the inequalities between the two ethnic groups.

The first show of dissent, in 10/ 83, was that long time chairman Professor Carl Boshoff left the organisation. As of now a new organisation, Valkswag [Sentinels of the People] will attempt to take the right wing political parties - Labour and the HNP - and mould them to the style of the National Party before the 'enlightened times' of P W Botha.

Deeming the Thatcher/Botha meeting a propaganda triumph the South African president will believe that the foes of his country can be neutralised and the clandestine workings of its security forces, the bombing, break ins and letter writing campaigns can continue with impunity,

Another purpose, of his London visit, was to try and have the activities of the various liberation movements severely limited. There is also the hope that the government would follow the path of expulsion of office members of the ANC, Swapo and various other anti apartheid groups, that are based in London.

As evidence of these liberation movements having a base in London a 1983 Pretoria sponsored television programme, titled *Target Terrorism* of 40 minuets duration, claimed that Britain was giving sanction to terrorists linked with Anti Apartheid pressure groups. On screen there was film of such people addressing supporters rallies.

A possible mid 1985 date for the independence of Namibia would be on the cards as the South African administrator general and the Swapo leader Sam Njama seem about to meet, for the first time, in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The breakthrough, that secured the compliance of the guerilla leader, came at a meeting of representatives of the Front Line States in Tanzania seven days ago. The four African leaders, Mugabe Kaunda, dos Santos and Nyerere were able to convince the reluctant Swapo leader that 'the time was right' for such a settlement.

For his part Pretoria's representative made concessions. A release of 54, out of 150+, guerilla political prisoners from the Marienthal camp. Those prisoners, of Namibian status held on the South African prison island - Robben Island - will be repatriated back to a cell in Namibia. They will then be released after a further short detention. As a last help South African military forces will speed up there withdrawal from Angola and move 20 miles south from the Angolon town of Ngiva.

## **Mon 7**

The formal inauguration meeting, of the Valkswag [Sentinels of the People] right wing challenge to the rule of the president, was attended by over 7, 000 members of the Afrikaner ethnic group, in Pretoria' s town hall. This Afrikaner Volkswag or peoples guard will now be rival for the affections of the white population with the long established Broederbond.

Those gathered in the Afrikaner heartland and the countries commercial capital, elected C Boshoff and his wife Anne as interim leaders of the movement. A long list of elder statesmen from the right wing elements gave there support. These include Conservative Party leader Dr A Treurnicht, J Marais leader of the Labour Party who was expelled from the Broederbond 15 years

ago and Eugene Terreblanche a neo fascist and leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandebeweging [AWB] its armed wing.

There was also support from the founder of the Broederbond, H Klopper aged 89, the widow of H Verwood a former prime minister along with Daan D W Nel who was minister for Bantu Administration who served under Dr Verwood.

Leader Comment **A special fellow comes calling, and his name is P W Botha** In the eyes of our prime minister to talk with a nations leader does not show that there is any endorsement of that counties internal policies. To sanction such a visit is not to iaward a Good Housekeeping seal of approval.

But so long as Mr Botha hangs onto Namibia, all such rewards from the West will look decidedly premature. The only justification for such an invitation is a public concession on Namibia, or much less likely, apartheid. If Mrs Thatchers risky bit of diplomacy yields such a result, we shall try be the first to congratulate her.

Journalist, G Lister aged 38 of the Windhoek Observer, is to face a Johannesburg court on charges of importing banned literature and pamphlets. The charge relates to these pieces of paper being distributed at a United Nations meeting on Namibia in Paris in 5/83.

Of concern to the security forces was literature with the titles including Namibia: Strenght of the Powerless; Apartheid' s Army in Namibia along with the political programme for the Swapo movement.

The lapse of eight months delay in laying charges led the UN 's Council for Namibia to condemn the police delay.

## **Tues 8**

Mozambique, as a whole, is now feeling the effects of the civil war. Whereas in times past most of the military activity has been in the countryside now the rebels feel strong enough to attack closer to the cities.

In the most recent incidents in Nampula, the countries third largest city, living there is likened to being under siege. It is unwise to go anywhere outside the city without a military escort. Roads around the city of Nacula which were, at one time, only safe for travel with a military convoy are now just as risky after rebels began attacking the convoys on 27/4.

Rural areas are just as critical, in the Mogovolas district of Nampula only four of 45 primary

schools are still open. Life in the capital has its dangers also. Recently rebels infiltrated the city and exploded a bomb on a bus, killing two people, on one of the city's main roads. Travel out of the city towards the South African border is also dangerous. Such are the dangers that diplomats and UN officials have to decide whether the risk of holidays or the lure of shopping are worth the risk of injury et al.

With the known abuses of the diplomatic system, by the South African embassy in London there has been a call from the chairman of the Anti Apartheid Movement Robert Hughes MP for the home secretary to mount an investigation

Evidence supplied, by the Aberdeen North MP, points to five abuses of privilege - payments and shipments of illegal arms, recruiting men to carry out break ins, abuse of the diplomatic bag to remove stolen goods, forge documents supply of and infiltration of the ANC and other liberation movements.

### **Wed 9**

With a seemingly more stable Mozambique, in the eyes of the international financial community, many such persons groups are open to the idea of investing in this war ravaged country. Even as the Nkomat Accord has come into force school children in Maputo are tucking into South African produced apples - part of a gift of 600 tonnes of the fruit - from Uncle Botha.

Other financial notables eager to do business here are financiers D Rockefeller and Lord Jellico. There has also been interest shown by Tiny Roland head of the mining group. Probably the Frelimo government's greatest success in supping with the capitalist devils is that International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are to be encouraged to help develop the country's infrastructure.

A review of the Central television programme The British Desk has the information that the former head of Pretoria's Department of Information, Eschel Roodie, had an intention of purchasing one or two media outlets that could have not been purchased. Both the Guardian and the Observer [at that time 1970s] were owned by a trust.

Such a purchase would show names of journalists and their sympathies. Far easier for the Bureau of State Security, South Africa's overseas intelligence service, would be a simple purchase of the newspapers. Names are attached to the copy which also gives an indication of the writers' sympathies.

Exchanges in parliament, following the prime minister's invite to president Botha, elicited that the reason for the meeting was for Thatcher to make clear that she was opposed to apartheid. The Labour leader N Kinnock was angry that the visit would be used as a propaganda coup for the South Africans.

### **Thurs 10**

From being pillars of the Afrikaner society Messes Boshoff, Treunicht and Japp in the eyes of president Botha they have slipped away from his ideals of reform and have come together as the leading lights of the Vlokswag (qv).

The president also has his defenders with Gerritt Viljoen the minister for National Education and a former chairman of the Broederbond [1970s] along with F W de Klerk, a rising star in the National Party.

These two groupings will have their first test among the Afrikaner nation as a whole at the 7/83

annual conference of the 3, 700 strong cultural organisation the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings. The art of persuasion will have to be strong as the two top men of the organisation both hold opposing views.

Within 24 hours there will be the meeting, between South African and Swapo representatives, in the Zambian capital that will decide Namibia. The liberation army representatives were finally let on a plane, in Windhoek, after a six hour delay. There was a hold up in organisation as earlier there was an insistence from the Multi Party Conference that it be part of the Pretoria delegation. This was unacceptable to Swapo who wanted them to be part of the South African delegation.

### **Fri 11**

A unofficial programme, made without the permission of the authorities in Namibia, will show the life and times for the people of Namibia. Third Eye BBC 2 21.30 hears the words of a recent returnee Nora Chase who is director of education for the Namibian Council of Churches for the past 6 years. She has chosen to speak out for the many Namibians who would like to tell you more; but are afraid for their lives.

Other interviewees include victims of torture of the occupying forces. One man was roasted alive over a fire as South African soldiers raped his wife. For this crime a Namibian court fined the soldiers £26 when a fine for speeding would be three times as much. The behaviour of the foreign military, forces of Pretoria, are driving even the clergy into becoming liberationists. Pastor H Wiboi, the traditional leader of the Nam people along the Angolan border comments that supposedly Christian people - the South Africans - leave him no alternative - other than to become as he is.

A shining example of the Churches education programme there are, with limited funds, three community schools where the taught language is local. This keeps cultural links to the area open. In government run schools only Afrikaner is taught. The money available for black education is 6 times less than available for whites.

### **Sat 12**

Even as South Africa's neighbours have denied, - or excluded - members of the African National Congress from their lands, the resistance of others has remained strong. However it has been said that there will be discussions with the government of Botswana in the near future.

Up to this time Pretoria has been using the terms of the Southern African Customs Union to its advantage. Such is the dependency of Botswana et al to economic pressures that 40% of the countries revenue is raised through the Union.

Diplomatic squabbles, at the opening of the meeting set to detail the future of Namibia in Lusaka, brought calming words from Co chairman K Kaunda as he chided both the South Africans and the USA for linking independence to the numbers of Cuban troops in Angola calling their arguments totally extraneous.

A white member of the ANC Ian David Kitson, who was jailed in 12/64 for 20 years has been freed from a Pretoria prison. His crime working for - bombing a pro government newspaper offices where 3 blacks were injured - and with the banned liberation movement. He is expected to return to Britain.

### **Sun 13**

A sporting threat to English athletics and its participation in the 1985 Commonwealth Games has emerged. Members of the black African states will push for the exclusion of the English national

team will be made when the 55 nation Commonwealth Games Federation meet on 26/7 in Los Angeles. The African nations are unhappy at the coming official rugby tour of South Africa.

As to the possibility of excluding athletes, which would not mean those from Scotland or Wales the chairman of the South African Non Racial Committee [Sanroc], Sir Sonny Ramsamy indicates that either votes have been counted and there are enough to win a majority.

At the heart of the dispute is the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement which set out standards of sports competition between nations. This was then updated by a Brisbane 1982 clause which states that suspensions of sports bodies can occur for gross non fulfilment of the Gleneagles Agreement.

Despite the violence, that can erupt at any time, Soweto with 2m residents is probably the most affluent city in Africa. Within its boundaries are a theatre company, university and a symphony orchestra. But the constraints of apartheid are still cauterizing its inhabitants.

### **Mon 14**

True to his word Jonas Savimbi has, after receiving a high level British delegation, freed 16 British hostages held by Angolan rebels. Telling the tale of their capture one of the Brits, D Samuel, said there was a knock at the door after the firing stopped. We answered and they told us they were Unita and they wished us to leave. They were very courteous and kind. When interviewed they were at Johannesburg airport. They are expected back in London within hours.

During a military briefing given by the rebel leader to Sir J Leahy the deputy under secretary at the foreign office and a past ambassador to Pretoria, there were claims that the rebels controlled much of the south east of the country and roaming rights over much of the centre of the country.

As to the actions of his host the diplomat indicated that there was no evidence of his having to beg for the hostages release and he had been received in a manner which he could become accustomed to.

Three days of talks, in Lusaka, trying to hammer out a deal between all the concerned parties involved in the conflict in Namibia, have brought the process to the brink of failure. The stumbling block appears the text of the final communiqué. It would seem that the members of the Swapo delegation cannot agree to president Kaunda's wording.

The intention of the movements leader, S Nujoma, was to come and sign up to a cease fire with the South Africans. This achieved would lead on to Pretoria giving the go ahead to the six year delayed UN sponsored elections to which they had agreed in 1978.

It was only now that the Multi Party Conference, the UN created body comprising of six delegated nations, has said that Pretoria's failure to follow the UN plan that it was time to seek a counter strategy - not an alternative - based on new ideas to break the deadlock.

All in all it seems that the present position is that the fighting continues. The forces of Swapo are strong, just as the authorities in Pretoria are determined that the liberation army will not lead the government in Namibia.

Letter **G Dropkin Namibia Support Committee London NW 3** the importance of Namibia to Britain's defence policy - uranium from the Rossing Mine for the nuclear weapons used in our submarines.

## **Tues 15**

A large oil refinery has been damaged after an explosion which was caused by rocket fire. The attack took place in the port city of Durban. The attack killed three construction workers on the site. In the police follow up operation all four attackers also died.

In preceding days there has been other attacks in the city. A bomb wrecked a tax office and damaged the headquarters of the railway police, both housed in the same building. Other attacks in the region imply that despite the 16/3 signing of the Nkomat Accord members of those organisations opposed the present regime are able to slip across neighbouring borders with impunity or that they are already established within these self same borders.

A House of Commons statement, from foreign office minister M Rifkin, warned that there is no guarantee safety for foreign national who choose to spend time in Angola. At the present time there are, said the junior defence minister Lord Jellicoe about 300 British nationals that we cannot be directly be responsible for their safety.

Back in the Commons the former Labour foreign secretary - now leader of the Social Democratic Party - called on the government to restate that the only way for a settlement to be reached in Namibia was to back the United Nations resolutions.

An internal party settlement, involving Swapo and other internal Namibian factions, will be urged upon guerilla leader when he meets the Zambian president for talks. It would seem that after 18 years of civil war the only talks on settlement should be with the South Africans who, in the rebels eyes are the main cause of the conflict.

The main sticking point, between the two principals was a clause separating Namibian independence from a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. In the eyes of Sam Nujoma these two items are the only obstacles to him signing on the dotted line.

## **Wed 16**

Arriving home the group of British nationals, who were guests of the Unita rebels since 23/2 have been telling of their ordeal. Detailing their march, of 800 miles to the rebel headquarters, it was told that their captors seemed to be in control of the lands south of the Benguela rail line which cuts across the country. Again there was praise for the care the 17 received. Opinion had it that the rebel fighters were well trained and well equipped.

Prior to their release they all had to sign a letter in which they agreed not to return to Angola until the civil war had ended.

## **Thurs 17**

An inquiry into the Prison Service by the authorities in Pretoria has shocked the head of the prison service Lieutenant General W H Willems in its findings. Instigated 12 months ago, by a government committee, the activities of prison guards at the Barbeton Prison Farm in the Transvaal.

Under investigation were the deaths of three prisoners on a scorching hot day as a result, so the committee found, of the unjust application of force used. As of this time six warders have been convicted on a number of assault charges. There is the likelihood of further prosecutions.

Unrest at the University of the Transkei has seen the arrest of five members of the teaching staff. Those targeted were all academics were from the arts, sociology, political science and two lecturers - history and political science departments - who were the only ones not deported.

The trouble began after 1, 000 of out of the 2, 500 students had been detained by the police after a

campus protest was mounted over the decision by Transkei's prime minister K Mantazuma to accept Pretoria's offer of self rule.

On campus opinion is shown that many students were supportive of the African National Congresses jailed Nelson Mandela of whom their prime minister is a cousin.

In the words of the head of the Department of Education and Training, Barend du Plessis, the forces of subversion have forced him to close six secondary schools in Atteridgeville near Pretoria. The pupils had been refusing to attend classes in recent times.

Living as a hostage - the tale of Tiny Dixon - in the Angolan bush.

### **Fri 18**

Concerns over continuing rebel activity in Mozambique has led to an emergency summit, in Cape Town, between the signatories of the Nkomat Accord. The Frelimo government doubts the sincerity of Pretoria in its promise to end its association with the rebels fighting in Mozambique.

The move comes after a number of high level incidents, the most recent of which occurred on 13/4. Caught on the road that links the capital with the port city of Beira, was a large convoy of vehicles belonging to the aid charity Medicin San Frontieres [MSF] near the city of Nova Manbone was attacked. As a result of this a feeding programme for 300 under nourished children, paid for by the EEC, and run by the medical charity has stopped as MSF have pulled out of the area. Previously on the road 50 miles north of Maputo the editor of the party newspaper and his family were killed when their car was stopped at a rebel checkpoint.

At the Cape Town talks, the high level Frelimo delegation led by the minister of economic affairs in the presidency, J Veloso, met with P W Botha, the foreign minister and the head of military intelligence and told that their actions - or inactions - were not good enough. The South Africans were not helpful and only offered more meetings, between both countries military top brass for discussions on a solution.

A white lawyer, Anton Lubowski has been voted onto the central committee of the Swapo movement as a voting member. This may be seen as the liberation movement offering the hand of friendship to members of the white community in Namibia. Other means of outreach to the non black community made by Swapo have also been successful. The latest target were the German speaking IG group. This group represent 25, 000 people of influence. With three of the groups notables granted observer status at the failed Zambian talks one said Swapo is not the terrible thing it has been made out to be.

The Windhoek living lawyer also spoke of the aims of the Swapo party as to reassure the white population that the struggle ... is not aimed at them, but against the system of racism.

### **Sat 19**

Hard on the heels of the Durban bomb, attributed to the ANC guerilla movement, the city of Johannesburg has felt the full force of black anger. In the latest attack saboteurs blew up two railway lines south of the city. This attack, and the recent activities in Swaziland would seem to imply that the liberation movement still has free access to move cross border from countries who have signed deals with Pretoria to exclude the movement from neighbouring lands.

Dismayed at the slow progress of change for the black majority the Inkatha movement has accepted an affiliated union onto its central committee. The Natal Sugar and Refining and Allied Industries Union, with its 35, 000 members will be a powerful economic weapon in the political battle for the black population.

The University of Transkei authorities have, as a result of the recent student unrest closed down classes until 21/5. The homeland government has also invoked the Public Security Act to impose a dusk to dawn curfew to keep the students indoors.

### **Sun 20**

British Aerospace, a company well suited to manufacturing all types of military equipment, is likely to land the British government in a dilemma. It would seem that Pretoria is about to place an order worth £56m with the company for sea surveillance aircraft. On the shopping list are eight BA 748's with Coastguarder electronic monitoring systems costing £7m each.

Giving the go ahead the government would invite international criticism and Britain would be accused of breaching a number of agreements, most notably the 1977 United Nations resolution that forbade such sales to the apartheid state.

With the South Africans saying that the aircraft would only work on economic eavesdropping operations it is not impossible that the planes and the sophisticated monitoring electronics could easily be turned towards a military usage.

### **Mon 21**

Police have seized a great quantity of documents from the Johannesburg office of the Anzian Peoples Organisation one of the countries leading liberation movements. Many of the movements leading officials were also detained by the authorities.

Seen as a more radical organisation than its co liberation movement, the ANC, and being a member of the National Forum - a loose alliance of dozens of organisations signed up to the Anzian Peoples Manifesto - a spokesman M Myeza said that the police were trying to disrupt a planned protest on the anniversary of the 1975 Soweto Uprising.

Judgement has been passed on members of the ANC - S Malobo jailed 20 years on a charge of high treason in the Natal Supreme Court. B Martins, acquitted of treason but convicted of terrorism, jailed for 10 years. D Gqubule, a 30 months suspended sentence.

Interviewing black women, the backbone of the majority of families in the black community of South Africa result in We Make Freedom in South Africa by B Lipman published by Pandora Press @ £4.95.

The tales of Regina Ntongana and Seroto Moketsi.

### **Tues 22**

A founder member of the movement formed to fight for the independence of Namibia, and recently released from an 18 year life of detention and jail, is now in London ahead of the forthcoming visit of P W Botha.

A H Tovia Ja Tovia is to have talks with M Rifkin the minister of state at the foreign office with responsibility for Africa where he will lodge objections over the president's visit. He will perform a similar mission in each of the European capitals that Botha will visit.

Since his release from jail the liberationist has not sought exile but has chosen to live in the capital of the soon to be independent state with his wife and children. The most he has done in the field of politics is to accept a seat on the central committee of the Swapo organisation.

There were regional security talks in the Zambian capital Lusaka between P W Botha and members of the Angolan government. Also in the Pretoria delegation was the defence minister General Malan and the administrator of Namibia W van Niekerk.

With the damaged relationship between the ANC and the black nationalists of Swaziland deemed to be harming Congress's effectiveness it is to ask president Kaunda to repair the ties between the two groups. The move comes after weeks of police and military activity in the homeland.

Bringing together the description of the time, 1/84, when the Mozambique president Samora Machel had no option that to sign a non aggression agreement with neighbouring South Africa. In the end the president could not tell Oliver Tambo, head of the ANC 's mission in Maputo, that a deal was about to be signed that would deny it a safe haven and other benefits within Mozambique's borders.

The expulsion of the ANC was the lesser of the two evils as far as his country's survival was concerned. His situation was not like that on the other coast of the continent. There were no foreign troops, as the Angolans had - Cubans or otherwise - to keep the enemy at bay as the Castro troops were doing.

### **Sat 26**

With a change of name, from non aggression to security pact, so does Pretoria want to force such an agreement with Lesotho. Other measures include holding up £30m in Customs revenue and much needed parts for the kingdom's helicopters. Also affected are the independent homelands of Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

A signed security pact would release the customs dues but the authorities in Lesotho and by implication Botswana, would have to notify Pretoria of every South African refugee escaping to the kingdom and provide for his deportation or repatriation back to the land of his birth if so desired.

At this present time there are 11, 000 South Africans in the kingdom. They are described as non political refugees who have fled the social system of the country. These include those of mixed marriage status. Children who have escaped an inferior Bantu education. Then there are students who are looking for higher education which is not open to them back home. In addition every month 100 people from across the border register with the Lesotho Interior ministry as political refugees.

With an air of mystery the American assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, has been in South Africa recently. It is thought that much on his mind was the crisis in Angola. Prior to this arrival, and then a swift departure to Zambia, he talked with Pik Botha the foreign minister. At the same time PW Botha was urging the Luanda government and the Unita rebels to reach a settlement in Angola. At the same time as the shutting down of the ANC's bases in the country. These, located at Quibaze, Pango, Malange, Vienna and Caxito are training camps and where recruits stay for at least two years where they are open to ideas of their German, Cuban or Soviet instructors.

As to Pretoria 's fulfilment of its continued drift southwards out of Namibia the joint monitoring committee has noted that troops have reached the town of N'Giva on the Namib/Angolan border.

### **Sun 27**

With seven days to go before president Botha makes his visit to London members of the Anti Apartheid Movement have promised the biggest ... demonstration London has ever seen as a welcome for the leader of the apartheid state of South Africa. Concerns for his safety have been mounted by veteran campaigner Peter Hain but the police and embassy officials have not disclosed any concerns.

As the visit coincides with the Anti Apartheid Movement 's 25th birthday the movement's leaders

say the visit, for which one million leaflets will be distributed round the capitals tube stations, has provided a tremendous boost to the organisation.

No details of itinerary or agenda, for the talks with prime minister Thatcher, have been released by either side. However it can be assumed that the purchase of eight BA 748 planes will be talked about.

Delving into the understanding of PW Botha to find out what he wants and, perhaps more of concern at home, is what he will get from Britain.

### **Mon 28**

An inquiry, under Judge H P van Dyk, in Namibia has found that the countries residents go in fear of the security police as they go about there daily lives. The Bar Council cites many cases of the excesses of violence carried out by the police.

In one of the most damning criticisms of the work of the security forces the case of J Kakuva was cited. This man had been taken in 1983, along with others, into police detention and later died in police custody. The body then went missing and of this time has still not been located.

At the front of the lawyers report is written Many citizens in our divided society do not see their side as terrorists, neither do they see there security forces as there protectors, nor do they see an onslaught on the territory of South West Africa but rather a resistance which includes armed struggle against a foreign power Which is seen by them, and a majority of the international community, as an illegally occupying the territory of South West Africa.

There was also special mention of the methods of intimidation that the security forces went to in there attempts to frighten the people. It has been recorded that there are T shirts circulating, worn by members of a special task force, with the message Killing is our business - business is good.

### **Tues 29**

The imminent arrival of P W Botha in London has done much to galvanise a protest letter writing campaign aimed towards the prime minister. Many letter writers show their disgust at such an invitation. Many of the missives are from town and city community relations councils who liken the visit to an acceptance, and support for, the apartheid policies of the Pretoria authorities.

As the English Rugby Football Union tour begins, much against the will of the British people, the host nation are well pleased with there arrival. After there first match a note was made of there dwarfish features although, with the occasional 17st 7 lb giant, caution was called for as there undernourished appearance may be a trap for the Sprinbok.

### **Thurs 31**

Ahead of the prime ministerial encounter with Botha the chairman of the Anti Apartheid Movement put the case for such an event not to happen. After a 45 minuet meeting Archbishop Trevor Huddleston with the opinion that had been immensely worthwhile. The cleric added that the prime minister firmly held the view that a dialogue with South Africa was important.

At the same press gathering the head of the Greater London Council, Ken Livingstone, outlined the capital wide protests planned during the president visit. The highlight would be a march and rally on the South Bank. Those supporting would come from the Methodist Church, Islamic leaders 17 trade unions Labour and Liberal and four other political parties.

As the chair of the AAM went about his business it was announced that he had been granted one of Zambiaís highest honours. The Grand Companion of Freedom, 1st Class by president Kenneth Kaunda.

With fears that the 160 families, living on Kwa Ngema a farm home to a large black community are about to be relocated, community elders have written to Queen Elizabeth and the prime minister in an attempt to get it brought up - and stopped - at the London talks between the two.

Historically the land, in the Eastern Transvaal and close to the Swaziland border, was given by Britain 's Edward the Seventh in 1904, to the forebears of the present residents. An alternative location, needed - says the authorities because of a plan to build a dam for water supplies - is to stony and situated inside a 'black homeland.' To be so located, say the seven man committee who sent the missive, would see them lose the benefits of being citizens of South Africa.

Letters **[1] M Lekota P Molefe United Democratic Front PO Box 10366 Johannesburg**  
the reality is, whatever the cosmetic changes seem to show, the conditions for the majority of the people are not changing.

**[2] W Hain Fawe Park Road London SW 15** giving sporting support to a country that was pro Nazi. How can this happen?

With the imminent prospect of two new legislative chambers, for the Coloured and Indian ethnic groups it would be thought that the presidents prospects of finding a solution to his countries problems would be easier. this may not be the case.

With the inception of the Afrikaner Volkswag [AV] as its national guard following the split from the Broederbond led by Professor C Boshoff, whose main job is teaching theology at Pretoria University, was told in no uncertain terms that his support for the newly formed Afrikaner organisations was incompatible with his teaching position that was partly funded by the Dutch Reform Church - seen as the National Party at prayer.

Behind the new movement is a military movement, the AWB, led by the Nazi loving Eugene Terreblanche. This Afrikaner Resistance Movement may, or may not, have similar amount of support as the BNP does in Britain. However its actions must be watched by the state.

JUNE 1984

Fri 1

In Geneva P W Botha on the second leg of his European tour. As always the aim of any overseas trip is to polish the image of the apartheid state in the eyes of his hosts. Botha's first attempt, here in the Swiss capital was with president L Schlumpf. These talks would revolve around gold and banking. With finance matters close to both nations hearts Pretoria's finance minister Owen Horwood held talks in the capital seven days ago.

Granted the rights, since 1974, to sell more than 50% of the country's 700 tonnes gold exports, Switzerland has imposed a Swiss franc borrowing rate on Pretoria. The current rate, set in 1980, is approximately £100m/ Sfr 300m

The inevitability of a security pact being signed between Lesotho and Pretoria will not happen yet. With now being four days past the deadline and Botha in Europe there was a breathing space given to the kingdom's administration

Extracts from London Against Racism : No links with Apartheid South Africa a Greater London Council news paper advert - 'With the assistance of many Londoners the GLC is spearheading a major battle to eliminate racism from within London. In rejecting racism, many Londoners also reject apartheid which is the most repulsive form of racism.'

Naming names on British companies that deeply involved in the economic life of South Africa. Even the prime minister's husband who, as a director of the Burma Oil company, has a business interest - of 81% - in how its subsidiary Quinton Hazell Superite Holdings performs.

The forced indignities of the lives of black people as they serve their white neighbours and the harm that occurred when transgressions of the law take place.

The arrival of president Botha will be seen by him, and his racist regime, as the location where the knockout punch to his enemies will finally be given.

Sat 2

The possibility that British Aerospace may be in line to provide new reconnaissance aircraft to Pretoria, despite the United Nations ban on such sales would be a good thing in the eyes of the Conservative MP for West Dorset. Jim Spicer has said that if such a sale were to go ahead then there were further possibilities, for the sale of helicopters - which are manufactured by his constituents - of military equipment, to the regime.

While the wife of the Labour Party leader was leading a delegation of women to plead with the prime minister not to have Botha as a guest the Opposition leader was speaking on the radio to remind the prime minister that there is virtually unanimity

among all governments about the nature of apartheid. A statement from D Steel urged the prime minister not to meet Mr Botha. Such a meeting will only be used as propaganda by the apartheid regime in South Africa.î

There was no apology, from J Gummer the Conservative party chairman, for the Anti Apartheid Movements, for comments the politician made on 31/5. The apology call was made by chairman Huddleston after the implication that the anti Botha demonstration, taking place in the capital, was being paid for by the taxes paid by Londonís residents through their taxes.

Letter A K Roberts, Researcher in International Law, University of Warwick as a recently detained, and now free from solitary in a Namibian jail questions must be asked as to such as ėwhat has changed.í Five years into the Botha regime - forced removals are high. Talks on Namibiaís independence are stalled and not for the first time. UK governments are compliant in the status quo because of our economic dependence - for mined uranium - from the region.

Sun 3

Five and a half hours of talks at the prime ministers country residence, Chequers, was hardly touched by the demonstrations near and far. Outside the official residence three protesters managed to hurl themselves toward the leaving helicopter of the president. They were hustled away by the police. In London it was estimated that between 20,000 - 40,000 anti apartheid demonstrators marched to the South Bank. They were followed by a large police presence.

The main content of the talks, in the countryside, concentrated on Namibia. According to the president a quick solution to end the rule from Pretoria was needed if for the peace and stability of the whole region.î

A letter of protest was handed in to the prime ministers official city home , by the chairman of the Anti Apartheid movement Archbishop Huddleston at the head of a small delegation - ĨThe presence of the prime minister of apartheid South Africa, the seat of the Commonwealth, must be a great source of comfort for the apartheid regime. The anti apartheid movement and for thousands of our supporters who have joined our demonstration today are deeply angered that, despite widespread national and international protests, you have decided to persist with your invitation to P W Botha.î

The regime is fuelled and armed by a vast clandestine trade in oil and weapons. Despite the public condemnation of apartheid, Britain plays a major role in maintaining the flow. -

Oil - imports 15m tonnes a year which cost £2.5bn, of which 90% comes from the Gulf region. On the whole Pretoria imports as much oil as the rest of the African continent put together.

Arms - budget 1984/5 £2.14bn or 15% of government spending. In the purchase of materials £512m was spent with home manufacturers and overseas purchases amounted to £514m.

Money - British investment in £11, 000m, this is nearly 50% of total foreign investment and 8% of Londons overseas investment. Exports to £1257m from £806m

In a move that will delight the Afrikaner nation the Welsh Rugby Union Board has voted to keep sporting contacts with the apartheid state. As delegates, of the 191 clubs affiliated gathered in Port Talbot the result was 306 : 62 in favour of continuing.

In a move of retaliation officials of Mid Glamorgan County Council will consider stopping WRU teams hiring council pitches and council employees, who may become team members, will not be allowed paid leave to take part in matches or trials.

Mon 4

It seems that the main content of the Chequers talks was, a still short on detail, American plan to stop the bush war in Namibia. Co sponsored by the South Africans, who will save one million pounds a day, it now has the approval of the prime minister. This plan took up all the talk time on 3/5 thus leaving little opportunity for talks on limiting the London activities of the African National Congress and other like minded groups with offices in the capital.

Perhaps the most pressing point of the Namibian plan is the need for an economic development fund, of which some £300m - and this sum does not take into account military spending - that Pretoria provides at this time. Candidates, from Europe, to take on this burden include west Germany's chancellor Kohl.

The legality of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act has been questioned by the newspaper editor of Rapport, a leading Afrikaner media outlet. The weekly column, by W de Klerk, commented on a clear breach within the last seven days. Defying the rules the Coloured Labour Party elected A S Mayet to its national executive.

In response the interior minister, F W de Klerk, the editors brother, indicated the election was in response to the forthcoming new constitution which stated that non interference by one race in the politics of another was an integral part of the new constitution that sets up the tri carnal legislative.

The relevance of a structure, originally started by M Ghandi during his 21 years in the country, outside Durban, is as strong as of now as it was at its inception. The Phoenix settlement now run by the Indian Nations first independent leader, grand daughter E Ramgobin aged 43, is more than a shrine to its founder.

Now on this site, a former self help farming community for those Indians who worked in the sugar cane fields, live thousands of people who rely on on the food and education facilities based there. Perhaps the greatest shortage, for the 30, 000 residents in the area, is a shortage of water. Taps are routinely locked up overnight as officials try and find people to sell this means of life.

Leader Comment Mr Botha's cause for satisfaction as he nearly was able to tell his host 'I would not have allowed her interfere in our domestic affairs.' The reasons to admit PW Botha were made on the wrong premise, on two issues, were 'if the likes of president Machel of Mozambique and president Kaunda of Zambia now feel free to

say nay [to non aggression pacts?] ... left with no choice after ... economic pressures.... regional drought and general disarray to force them to come to terms.

In the eyes of minister Rifkin contact with the Russians does not imply seduction by the Communists so a chat with Mr Botha cannot be read as an endorsement of apartheid; this argument also overlooks the fact that Russia does not pretend to be on our side.

Whatever the current state of affairs in Africa substituting talking for killing and in adapting to apartheid, the rest of the West will seem over eager in handing out rewards so long as the black majority in South Africa goes on suffering as it does.

Results - sporting and political South Africa 33 : 15 England may be added another : Thatcher 0 Botha 1 [own goal].

Tues 5

Done with London PW Botha is now settled in the west German capital for three days of talks with the Bon regime and leaders of the main churches. Here once again the main topic will be reaching for a settlement in Namibia. German Social Democrats, while offering every courtesy to the South African leader, have called for a debate in parliament and a government to go beyond a mere condemnation of apartheid.

Trade between the two countries, in 1983, slipped to £1.9bn but German exports still amounted to £1.2bn. Pretoria has been granted by the Bonn government export credit guarantees totalling £3.5bn.

A letter from the countries League of Evangelical Churches written to president Kohl from a clerical president, E Lohse, to state most strongly that there will be no peace in the region so long as apartheid exists. As for protests, a bomb exploded outside a Frankfurt branch of Deutsch Bank and a slogan 'Down with Botha and other racists and fascists' or a proclamation to stand solid with 'the fight for freedom in South Africa'.

Tales of a captured MNR rebel in Mozambique tells of his reason to join the fight to overthrow the Maputo regime was a simple choice - die now or come and join the struggle. His experiences were told to a 4, 000 - 5, 000 crowd at a government rally.

Wed 6

Seen as a low key event, there was no South African flag raised as Botha met the west German Chancellor, who refused to shake his hand as the two met. As for Pretoria's policy of apartheid it was condemned. This somewhat chilly reception was somewhat brightened as there was praise for the prime ministers moves towards building a better relationship with his black neighbours. On the issue of Namibian independence the chancellor urged his guest to implement the United Nations plan.

On the mind of the leader of the Social Democratic Party, H J Vogel, was the jailed leader of the African National Congress who had been in jail for 25 years. The German Opposition leader called for Mr Mandela's release. In a further act of protest he refused to have his photo taken by the press as he stood alongside Botha.

A House of Commons statement, from the prime minister, over her recent talks with her recent guest, was criticised by N Kinnock who said such a meeting would be seen as a diplomatic coup for the South African government. Her response was that, as the Labour Party was always eager to point out we should always have talks with countries with whose internal policies we fundamentally disagree because they deny human rights

Thurs 7

After dinner remarks to the press, in the west German capital of Bonn, P W Botha has offered to leave its administrative territory of Namibia and hand it into the care of the western governments - the Contact Group of five - who are already mandated by the United Nations to work towards its independence from Pretoria. Such a move would save Pretoria £380m a year and this does not include the military expenditure incurred when fighting the incursion of the Swapo guerillas. These remarks were later, by the prime minister himself, dismissed as being unlikely to happen.

Reacting to these latest comments, which have previously been circulated by Pretoria, his German hosts said we would not dream of assuming any administrative or financial roll in Namibia before independence, and we have told Mr Botha in no uncertain terms that the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 remains the only feasible path to independence.

Fri 8

Continuing on his European tour PW's remarks concerning independence (qv 7/6) have not gained a better reception from that which he himself rubbished while in west Germany. Now in Belgium the countries foreign minister L Tinderman that there was no support for the plan which would see Pretoria pull out of the region within two months if western governments - the Contact Group - agreed to take over its administration and defence.

Talking to prime minister Martens, for two hours, Botha indicated that in reality the South Africans would not leave Namibia until Cuban troops would leave neighbouring Angola and this was something the Belgian had of government, and all his European counterparts could not agree to.

Sun 10

Although Mozambique has been humiliated by neighbouring South Africa ever since the Nkomat Accord came into being there is a danger that the one time hero of black Africa Samora Machel may lose his credibility among these self same people as he becomes more and more linked with the authorities in Pretoria,

It would seem that more and more trade is happening between the two countries and South African enterprises are beginning to flourish in and around the capital Maputo. With a trade commissioner, Olin Patterson, newly arrived from across the border the fields of use of Maputo port, tourism and a number of agriculture initiatives - beneficial to both parties - are being investigated.

With a population that has suffered because of the civil war and the economic crisis president Machel will, in the eyes of some, to have come down hard on the groups that have now been made to feel unwanted in a land that itself had fought a civil war to rid the people of a colonial style existence.

The dissident Afrikaner writer Andre Brink, notes that the art of the censor on his person and his writing - although in no way as direct as similar conditions placed on blacks - has a counter productive element to them.

Writing in his native language, which would naturally only be read in state, could encourage a turn to the overseas publisher. This would give a greater audience to the writings that gave the Pretoria powers such a problem. There is an increase demand for writings that have been deemed by the Pretoria powers as unsuitable for in state consumption. Other writers, both from the black and dissident white writers may find a greater readership from books sold on the streets of the townships.

A clear aim of censorship is writer isolation which, in days past, would see only specific ethnic writings, in English, Afrikaner and Black, and no cross culture reading. However as the lines are blurred as a common identity emerges - the need for a change - a cross culture reading habit is emerging. A single aim of the state is isolation of the dissident wordsmith. However with Pretoria power there are many who could feel isolated. Because there are so many as of this time that the like minded will always find a way to break out. Even the moral issue of banning works, is of concern to those who would impose this way. Is a person loyal to a government system or should they be with the politics of aesthetics and morality?

Book, They Shoot Don't They published by Faber and Faber @ £3. 50

Telling the tale of Ian Smythe, a metallurgical engineer working for the Luanda government who was among the Angolan hostages released recently.

Mon 11

During a party, attended by about 106 people at the Doebera Training College in the Namibian capital of Windhoek, police came and seized 37 of the guests. The aim of the party was to celebrate the release a number of recently released from detention members of the Swapo movement.

In this raid notable members of the guerilla movement, N Maxulili joint secretary for foreign affairs, N Bessniger deputy national chairman, D Tjongarero were detained. Other notables, being lawyers, were also detained the most prominent was newly elected - to the Swapo central committee was Anton Lubowski and fellow H Ruppel.

Responding to the outrage was, as head of the Catholic Church teaching centre, Father H Henning who said he was shocked at the outrage as the police disrupted this peaceful gathering. For their part the head of the Special Task force of the South West Africa police had carried out the raid under security regulation AG9 which allowed for almost permanent detention without trial.

Pretoria has claimed that there has been miss handelling of the funds created from the four country strong Customs Union that involves itself Swaziland Lesotho and Botswana. It has demanded that an inquiry be set up.

The move comes as the kingdoms chiefs of the defence force and two government ministers were sacked by prime minister Prince B Dlamini. The accused were all members of the 16 man Supreme Council of State or Likoqo which, in reality, was the real power in the kingdom.

Converging in Rome, on his continuing European tour, with the United States under secretary for African Affairs, C Crocker, the two will talk as part of the Americans commitment to continue our contact with all parties involved.

There was no confirmation of a meeting with the Pope as Botha called on the Italian prime minister B Craxi.

Tues 12

Only because of a enoted positive development in relations between some states in southern Africa and South Africaí had the Pope agreed to meet with P W Botha while he was in Rome. Even with this meeting there was condemnation of the countries apartheid policies. Reaction, from the cleric Bishop Tutu, saw the meeting as a "slap in the face to all the victims of apartheid.

The law firm that employed H Ruppel, one of those attending a celebration of the release from detention of members of the Swapo organisation has been told that those held in custody wold face charges under the Notification of Meeting Act. This follows a plea from the South African administrator general, Dr W van Niekerk to stop operations throughout the region.

Wed 13

The crippling, twin blow, to the African National Congress - one that happened 20 years ago and the most recent three months ago - both have had a severe effect on the effectiveness of the pre eminent liberation movement fighting to end apartheid in South Africa.

In 1964, after the jailing of leading members of the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and Nelson Mandela, there was a move over the countries borders for other non military members of the movement. This saw persons like Oliver Tambo relocate overseas and begin to build a body of support in the international community.

To be sure Congress could have been said to ëbe in the wildernessí for the next 10 years as the apartheid state was cushioned by the closeness of supportive colonial run nations such as Portugal and Rhodesia.

The emergence, in 1975, the ANC were back and able to formulate the growing discontent of the black youth into open township warfare - the Soweto Uprising - in 1976. Crushed by the authorities the then disaffected youth then fled to neighbouring, and now with sympathetic black governments, where they were able to join in the

growing numbers who were ready to fight the authorities in Pretoria for the right to run the country.

As of this time the three month old Nkomat Accord, signed by Pretoria and Maputo as a non aggression pact will, as will in time all other similar pacts fall if and when Congress can consolidate its political appeal among the whites force the government to concede to the establishment of black majority rule.

Supporting the, plea from the community of Kwangame (31/5) the Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezie, not to have their land incorporated into Swaziland has joined the battle. Letters have been sent to the host country leaders of the ongoing European tour.

Chief Buthelezie has fought, and won, a similar campaign in 1982. At that time the prime minister wanted to incorporate part of the Ingwavuma in KwaZulu to Swaziland.

Fri 15

The detention of the 37 Swapo ėnotablesí on 11/6 has suddenly come to an end. They have been released, after only four of them appeared in a Windhoek courtroom during the night. They were not charged or even asked for a bail surety. A police spokesman, the SAW police commissioner Major General D Gouws, did say that eventually they all would be charged with breaking the Prohibition of Meetings Act.

In other areas of Namibia to bombs have destroyed a state owned store in Ondangwa. From here the South African Airforce launch offensives in Ovamboland which straddles the Namibia Angola border. Reports indicate that five armed men overpowered the night watchman and stole a number of portable radios. The bomb damage was put at £300, 000.

Hostage taking, this time only 11 persons of various nationalities, have been seized in Angola by the Unita movement. According to a rebel source in Lisbon fighting has erupted in four of the countries provinces in which 210 troops loyal to Luanda and 30 Cuban troops were killed. As to the present location of the hostages, who are of USA, Portuguese and Colombian nationality, it is indicated that they have now arrived in Quibala a town in Kwanza Sul province.

Zinzi Mandela aged 25, the daughter of Nelson Mandela, has suffered a serious knife wound and severe bruising by the hand of a male companion. The attack happened, according to Johannesburg newspapers on 10/6.

Disregarding the various pleas, from black community residents and letters to various European leaders and Inkathaís own Chief Buthelezie (qv 13/6), the government is still determined to hand land to the kingdom of Swaziland. Thus taking the South African nationality, and all that entails in rights, away from the residents of Kwangame. In the eyes of Pretoria the black farming community would be at risk from flooding from a proposed dam to be built near Kwa Ngama. Although at a news conference, the deputy minister of foreign affairs L Nell, now has said that the

relocation plan was made before the possibility of flooding on part of the land was appreciated.

There was a heroic welcome homecoming - accompanied by a five jet flypast - for P W Botha from his European tour. Noting his return a cabinet minister indicated that the visit ended South Africa's years in the desert the prime minister said 'I did not to ... ask favours but to talk openly and frankly on subjects of importance to both South Africa, southern Africa and Europe. I made it clear that we are on a path of renewal and South Africa has a future.'

Sun 17

Inside the smallest, and certainly most overcrowded, tribal homeland. Qwa Qwa is situated at the base of the Drakenburg mountains just north of the self ruled Lesotho. Its population live on a pimple of land that could be said to be miles from anywhere. With a land area of approximately 185 square miles - about the size of urban Johannesburg - there are hopes that in the future it will become a self ruling republic.

Given its present status in 1970 with a then population of only 23, 000 the present population of nearly 500, 000 - of which 1, 938, 000 are Sotho speakers - has seen a rise of almost 2, 000%. Density per square mile is put at 2, 200. The ruler K Mopeli, as chief minister, is paid £25, 000 per year and lives in one of the grand mansions that looks down on the squalor of his fellow Qwa Qwa residents. There is one principal town, Phuthaditjhaba with a population 28, 000 housed in Pretoria financed adequate houses.

There are plans to enlarge the tribal area, to 485 square miles, with the purchase of 70 white owned farms by Pretoria. which will be used to house 200, 000 South Sotho speaking residents from Overwatch shanty town 180 miles west of Qwa Qwa. The shanty town was itself a dumping ground for a small group of Tswana people of Bophuthatswana.

As the 25th anniversary of the Anti Apartheid Movement approaches, 26/6, a new boycott campaign will be launched on the nations high streets. Well known are the fruit crops, apples and grapes, to this is will be the clothes that are produced by the apartheid state.

Sources that imported fashion items to the value of £24m a year are being sent here. Ten years ago only £1.4m worth of South African clothing was reaching the British market. In 1983 the amount entering was less than 50% of the current trend.

Companies such as Harrods, Next [owned by Hepworths], Options [Austin Reed] and Country Casuals [Coats Patton] all carry 'Made in South Africa' labels and are, in the eyes of the AAM, legitimate targets for protest.

In South Africa justification attempts are made for this, to the apartheid state, important trade. In part it is blamed on part by the British consumers disdain for the prices paid to the workers of the Far East in the nations sweat shop factories and the workmanship of the finished product.

Figures, from the Johannesburg Financial Mail's table of clothing and textile costs show that at \$1.67 per hour in South Africa compares to the \$1.43 in Taiwan, \$1.53 South Korea, \$1.45 Hong Kong. Even in Britain the rate was put at \$5.39.

One retailer, the supermarket giant Tesco label such items "Made in RSA" which to those "in the know" will indicate their provenance.

Speculation, that because of the success of the prime minister's recent overseas tour, is rife that P.W. Botha may be offered the role of a president. In some people's eyes his triumphs outweigh his failures. Having put himself forward as the spokesman for black Africa, a move derided in London, Bonn and Rome it was well received by a home white audience. Also a credit was accrued with the business community when a Rome meeting brought the Euro/American Rockefeller conglomeration.

There were the failure, but too few to mention, a lukewarm reception to handing over the problem of Namibia to the international community. The prospect of purchasing coastal reconnaissance aircraft from Britain's BAe may not work out.

Mon 18

As township youth remember the dead - 500 - of the 1976 Soweto Uprising outbreaks of violence, and deaths, have occurred throughout the country. Bethal, 75 miles east of Johannesburg, police report that one man, setting a bomb outside the town's magistrates court died. At the seat of the 1976 events 3,000 blacks were teargassed as they came away from a remembrance service at the township's Regina Mundi cathedral. There were four arrests.

Police have detained a man in connection with the stabbing of Zindi Mandela (qv) the daughter of the jailed liberation leader. In hospital with severe knife wounds and a fractured skull. However doctors said her condition was improving.

According to police the incident was not politically motivated. Rather it was a domestic issue.

In a move to end the perceived abuse of power in Mozambique's ruling cabinet the president Machel has ordered a number of cabinet members to resign from the government. Those asked to leave are internal minister Major A Guebuza and security minister General M Matsinhe. The ministers were ranked seven and five respectively in Frelimo party hierarchy.

Asked to leave were the deputy defence minister, S Vieira and justice minister J O Monterio. They will be replaced by O Dauto and A M Osman as minister for mineral resources. S Vieira is to become the head of the joint Pretoria/Maputo monitoring body formed after the signing of the Nkomat Accord.

The rebels MNR have reported four incidents in which 169 government troops were killed. Over a 48 hour period - 8 - 10/6 incidents occurred in the provinces of Inhambane, Sofala, and Manica. Damage was caused to the Beira rail line and a town's military barracks were attacked in Semacusatave.

According to the Angolan president, dos Santos South African troops are still inside the country. They should have withdrawn by 31/3. However as of this time they are still 25 miles away from the border and seen to be training and sending guerilla fighters into Namibia.

Wed 20

It would seem that 'people pressure' has caused the authorities to have a change of heart as to whether two pieces of South African land would be 'incorporated' into Swaziland. The long held view of the government to force residents of the Kwangame community (qv 15/6) was in effect killed when the cabinet appointed commission set up by minister Koornhof was disbanded.

In a statement Koornhof, minister responsible for black affairs, said that it would not be possible to determine the freely expressed will of the inhabitants .... under the present circumstances without the probability of intimidation of some sort or having a decisive influence on the result.

Thurs 21?

Letters [1] C Nettleton 83 Telford Avenue London SW2 'sporting links cannot take place in an abnormal society. The campaign against sporting links with South Africa must be pursued as part of a wider strategy to bring about change.'

[2] J C Groenewald PO Box Faerie Glen 0043 Pretoria South Africa whatever the efforts of the present National Party regime to show a reforming administration it, as well as the previous Verwoed/Vorster governments, still harbour the Nero Nazi tendencies that surrounded the post war government.

Fri 22

The recently released, after 20 years in jail on charges of treason, David Kitson is now back in Britain after many pre jail years of support for the African National Congress (qv). A former British Army sapper, mechanical engineer and member of the draughtsman union and Ruskin College student was treated so badly by his captors, in the early years of his detention, that he was denied a mattress to sleep on. Then, in increments of 4 - 6 years, a film projector refrigerator and access to a daily newspaper were grudgingly allowed.

There is no feeling of guilt. In his view it was up to his accusers to prove all there allegations against him. 'I don't regard myself as being guilty I think I conducted a just and necessary struggle.' It is now expected that he will take up a teaching post at Ruskin College.

A bomb has exploded in one of Durban's most exclusive suburbs. The target was a 6,000 volt electricity transformer which carries most of the power for this part of the city. There were no reports of injuries or deaths despite the explosion occurring when commuters and many school children were in the area. Although no one claimed responsibility the police suspect it was the work of the ANC.

The word is, from the Angolan foreign minister P Jorge who was visiting Stockholm, that it was the indecision of the South African military, that was hampering there withdrawal from southern Angola and into Namibia. As of this time Pretoria's troops were still 26 miles from the border. As per international agreement, signed 12 weeks ago, the military should have left within 30 days.

Sat 23

The Labour Party leader, the Reverend A Hendrichse, who insists that the act of parliament restricting political party membership to the ethnic group of which a person is classified should go is again challenging the Prohibition of Political Interference Act by proposing members of his party - made up mainly of the Coloured ethnic group - stand for seats in both the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates both of which are meant for separate ethnic groups.

Responding to this challenge the government now indicates, by a change in the law, that all election officials must be of the same race for whichever house of parliament they work for. There is also a provision that no named political party can run for election on more than one seat in respective parliaments. In other words there could not be an Indian party fighting for a seat in the Indian and also the Coloured legislative. Constitutional rules would require the Indian member elected to the coloured House to be disbarred.

If such an eventuality occurred the party leader would refuse to take part in the whole election procedure. If this happened it would be very hard for the Botha initiative to be successful.

Sun 24

Looking back on changes that may have affected the black majority, if any, since the birth of the Anti Apartheid Movement heeded the call of Albert Luthuli the then head of the African National Congress.

For the majority population the rate of arrests under the Pass Laws is still 720 per day, people are still spirited away and dumped in inhospitable locations at the behest of the minority whites who, for whatever reason - unsightly shanty towns - want that particular location.

Where the Anti Apartheid Movement has made inroads for change is through their ability to mount international pressure over certain issues that concentrate the mind of the government in Pretoria and its small core of supporters.

Leading the charge for change is the sporting isolation imposed over these 25 years even as moves have been made to integrate various sports through different ethnic groups. The illegal occupancy of the territory of Namibia - South West Africa - which in the time of Chief Luthuli faced being annexed by Pretoria and turned into 11 independent homelands.

Added to this list of achievements could be added the threats of sanctions, overseas companies pulling out of the country, allowing the black workforce to join unions and

employers keeping to a wage structure that at least gives a wage above a poverty level with the backing coming from the EEC and adoption of the American Sullivan Principals which delineate decent wages.

The recently formed, in 1982, National Union of Mineworkers will have its mettle tested as it calls on its 480, 000 members to act on the executives decision, still to be made, after rejecting a 14% wage rise from there Chamber of Miners employers. Union secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, was expecting an offer around 25%.

The gold miners, located in different locations in the provinces, all have differing ideas. West Rand miners, where seams are had to mine, face loosing 550, 000 miners out of a total of 137, 000 workers face loosing there jobs within the next 15 years. Miners who come from neighbouring countries - Mozambique or Botswana - and those from the independent homelandsí would almost certainly loose there jobs - and the ability to provide for a family back home - during any prolonged disruption.

With a total of 70, 000 miners - and recruiting at the rate of 5, 000/month - working in the gold fields plus the results of an inquiry, in 1983, that said wages needed to rise by as much as 40% to bring the miners, on the lowest rate wage, up to subsistence level. At that time workers were receiving £60/month along with food and accommodation. In contrast an average mineworkers wage is £185 plus keep/month. This amount is only one fifth of what a white miner would receive.

The leader of the whites only mining union, A Paulus, represents 23, 000 of the 70, 000 mine employees. This group of men are determined to keep racial discrimination alive underground until such a time that it is ruled illegal by the government.

Mon 25

A national convention of the Anti Apartheid Movement has fixed its agenda to counter the recent advances, on the international front, made by the authorities in Pretoria. Already announced, with more details released within the next 24 hours, is a relaunch of the boycott South African good campaigní which has been the main thrust of the twenty five year long initiative.

Speakers at the convention included Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock who condemned the prime minister of being the most ardent supporter of the Botha regime that this country had seen in many years. The Labour leader also criticised the implication made, from the Conservative leader, that far from being a social outrageí apartheid was only a social gaffe.í

Leaders, or there representatives, from black African states, were also able to contribute from the platform. The foreign minister of Tanzania, B Mkapa, relaying a message from his president Julius Nyerere said that the recent actions of the apartheid state in the southern African region were a set back to the regions liberation movements.

A message from Oliver Tambo of the ANC called on our friends in Britainí for more help as the struggle within South Africa intensifies.

Tues 26

President Machel, of Mozambique, is intensifying his diplomatic efforts to encourage western governments to begin talking to the African National Congress. This strategy, it is hoped, would then lead to direct contact between South Africa and the liberation movement.

Chosen as his first targets for persuasion is the government of Portugal. First contact was recently made, in New York, was between foreign minister J Gama and the head of the ANC's international department. This meeting had been proposed when the president met the foreign minister in 5/84 in the capital Maputo. There is also the feeling that Britain, as a former colonial power, should shoulder more of the responsibility in trying to accommodate the wishes of those who it once exploited.

Such moves come with the knowledge that before prime minister P W Botha commenced on his tour of five European capitals Machel had called in each of the countries representatives in Maputo and asked that their governments make a strong criticism of the South Africa, condemn apartheid and call on Pretoria to accept the UN's resolution 435 over a settlement in Namibia and then recognise the African National Congress as the representative of the majority of the South Africans of all colours who want democracy.

There was no confirmation, or denial, that Jonas Savimbi, the head of the rebel Unita movement had separate meetings with South African foreign minister Pik Botha as well as the USA's under secretary of state for African Affairs, C Crocker. Reports had indicated, emanating from Lisbon, that Pretoria was about to sign a mutual security pact with Luanda. Such an occurrence would have ended South African support for the Angolan rebels.

Wed 27

With an unresolved wage dispute mine workers (qv 25/6) have become involved in actions with the police that have left one miner dead and four more injured. The clashes with police occurred in the small town of Vryheid in the Natal province. A further six coal miners have been detained on charges of public violence.

Fri 29

The loss of the parliamentary seat of Potgietersrus in the Transvaal, by the ruling National Party to a coalition of right wing political parties - the Conservatives, Herstigte Nasionale and the Afrikaner neo fascist Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging AWB Party. The outcome will not deter Botha from his reformist path. In fact the shift to the right will be used as a tool to urge the international community to back his way forward or see the country surge further towards the right and eventual civil war.

It was always a possibility that this constituency would move more to the right following the 11/83 poll on the sharing of political rights with the Indian and Coloured communities. At that time the people of Potgietersrus were the only 15 regions who vetoed such a plan.

In a second election the ruling National Party increased their vote in the Rosettenville constituency a mainly English speaking suburb of Johannesburg. Their voters were electing members to the Transvaal Provincial Council. This body takes responsibility for running local affairs such as roads and education.

The votes cast in the bi election were National Party 6, 481 : 7, 515 CP/HNP/AWB - majority 1,034 - there was a turn out of 71%. Votes cast for the National Party at the Transvaal Provincial Council election were 1,797 in a three cornered fight with the CP and the New Republic Party. In 1981 the NP gained 1, 448.

The government's finance minister, Owen Horwood, is to resign after 10 years in the job of running the country's budget. As the country's longest serving finance minister he told the Cape Town parliament he would leave at the end of the present session.

Sat 30

It is assumed that forces, loyal to Pretoria, are the people who sent an explosive device to their home in Angola that killed the wife and daughter of Marius Schoon a long time opponent of the regime in Pretoria.

It would seem that Mr Schoon was the target as it was he who had served 12 years in jail from 1964 for attempted sabotage while working for the African National Congress. The couple's other child, a boy, was away at nursery school at the time as was the intended target.

Up to a year ago they were living in Botswana and working for British International Service after leaving South Africa, as a married couple, which was a breach of their banning orders. However they were asked to resign their positions as they were seen as possible targets of military cross border raids by the apartheid state.

Statements from friends of the couple describe Mrs Schoon as a committed radical who had been an active opponent of the South African government and its apartheid policies during and after her student days in the 1960s.

Another element of the woman's dedication to an equal society was an activist for the South African Institute of Race Relations - "This death underlines once again the urgent need once again to put an end to all types of violence in southern Africa and the circumstances that give rise to that violence."

Despite announcing, only 24 hours ago, the resignation of the country's finance minister (qv 29/6) a replacement is in post. Considered a rising star in the National Party, Barend du Plessis aged 41 will be in control of South Africa's finances.

Previous appointments minister for foreign affairs with responsibility for the nation's Broadcasting Corporation. Before entering politics, ten years ago, he was a teacher.

JULY 1984

Sun 1

Tribal politics has entered the homelands, much as it has in the rest of South Africa, as the clearance of non Tswana people are being arrested, imprisoned and fined by the authorities in Bophuthatswana. According to the Development Studies Programme at Witwaterand University in Johannesburg thousands of people have thus been affected.

The homeland, led by the enlightened president L Mangapope, has agreed a Bill of Rights and until recently a home for refugees who have fled or forced out - part of the three and a half million blacks pushed into the homelands - by the authorities in Pretoria.

It is relatively easy to become a citizen, five years of residence even for non Tswana people. However in an independent country why become one when no other country recognises its legitimacy.

The base for the International Voluntary Service, Leicester and is partly funded by the British government had warned the Schoons - the wife Jeanette aged 35 and daughter Kathryn aged 6 - who were killed in Angola (qv 30/6) of the danger of living close to the apartheid state.

The closeness of the cooperation that is seen to be developing between members of the business community in Israel and in the homelands is beginning to worry the authorities in Pretoria. Such is the extent of this concern that foreign minister Pk Botha has told the countries ambassador they would not honour any debts incurred by Israeli businessmen.

At present Ciskei is known to have at least 60 joint initiatives ongoing or in the pipeline. There are also a number of military officers offering security advice to the homelands. One project highlighted is the building of an international airport as well as one in Bophuthatswana. The recently opened airport, costing £22m, has the potential for a 4,500 metre runway which is large enough for the biggest jet airliners.

In the international world this is seen as a white elephant project as only Pretoria recognises the named homelands as independent sovereign states. Even the Tel Aviv government do not recognise Bophuthatswana's legitimacy and would not allow landing rights for craft from this part of Africa.

The population of Ciskei, being only 700,000, will soon be saddled with a debt of £15m for its airport many of its citizens cannot afford to use.

Tues 3

Back round the negotiating table in the Zambian capital, with the its co signers Angola and Zambia of the recent Lusaka Accord, officials from Pretoria have indicated that as of this time there will be no final pull out of its troops from Angola. However, said the foreign minister, Pik Botha, they will continue to pull back towards the border with Namibia. The purpose of these talks is to determine if the authorities in Luanda are prepared to prevent Swapo forces from launching raids into Namibia from Angola.

Other minds find an alternative thinking behind the slowing down of withdrawal. Some would have it that the delay was orchestrated by the South Africans themselves as an aid to the rebel movement in Angola, Unita, as it battles with Namibia's liberationists to control land that is claimed by both.

As to the threat to South Africa, itself under siege from those who oppose the present regime, it has been said by the foreign minister that there are five bases from which guerillas loyal to the ANC inside Angola. Ultimately the minister sees as the greatest threat to the people of his country.

Wed 4

The real truth? about the delay of Pretoria's reluctance of a military pull out from Namibia is both business and security issues with Angola. On the one hand is the desire for the two countries to enter into a security pact which Pretoria has achieved with its neighbour Mozambique. It is also urging Luanda to join in with the development of a hydroelectric scheme at the Ruacana Dam which straddles the border between the two countries.

In an ideal world the authorities in Pretoria would prefer the Joint Monitoring Commission, whose premise is to supervise the cross border exit of troops from Namibia, be turned into permanent body, rather than be concerned with implementing UN Resolution 435.

With the South Africa government, allegedly not providing support for the MNR in Mozambique its president is being put under pressure to reach a settlement with his foes. Questions are being asked of Machel at how far reconciliation go as to whether punishment should fall on all those who fought against the government or just the top leadership.

On there own part the authorities in Maputo have mixed feelings about the attitude in Pretoria and in Lisbon where the rebels still have support and a tolerance for their ambitions in respect to a change of regime.

Logistical problems in the handling, of the estimated 18, 000 fighters, now inside South Africa's borders are of concern to P W Botha. In a scheme put to Maputo by foreign minister Botha on 1/7 8, 000 former fighters - now termed migrant workers - would be directed to work in the countries gold mines. The remaining 10, 000 would be employed, via an internationally funded, scheme of public works.

Leader Comment A power play blows a fuse the defiance of Lesotho Botswana and Swaziland to accede to pressure from Pretoria for a peace accord shows no strong

indication to do so. It knows it has them where it wants them even if, for the time being, they are shy of treaties.†

The stamping of the South African foreign ministers metaphorical foot as he stumps across the sub continent trying to maintain the momentum of his detente of duress† on those governments : the former British colonies, Namibia and Angola who will not fall into the iPax Pretoriana† Pik Botha and his government should realise if Pretoria wants its peace to last, it has to make good its promises.†

Thurs 5

The determination of the Indian and Coloured Labour Party to put up candidates in more than one chamber (qv 23/6) of the soon to be tri carnal legislative has forced the authorities in Pretoria to consider the unthinkable.

Under the present rules such a move would be a clear breach of a 1968 act of parliament. It has been announced, by interior minister F W de Klerk, to the whiteís only parliament that this piece of legislation will be examined firstly by a select committee and then a standing committee of the new parliament.

As an act of faith the Coloured and Indian Labour Party has stood down there intention to put cross chamber candidates up for election. Those, of either ethnic group, putting themselves forward. will now stand for election as Independent candidates.

Such an abolition, of the Prohibition of the Political Interference Act, would also aid a second political party. Following the promulgation the once multi racial Progressive Party had, to comply with this piece of legislation expel its non white members. In that vein it also changed its name to the Progressive Federal Party.

Delineating the statistics from 700 page annual report of the South African Institute of Race Relations 1983, PO box 97 Johannesburg 200 @ £12. 50 [£21 airmail].

In existence, and publishing such a report, since 1936 the very title seems to imply that there are no race relations in the country at this time. Its aim is to document all aspects of peoples lives which unfortunately always seem to revolve round the said race relations. Always disdainful of its contents Pretoria have now seemed to accept its work over the last few years. The workings of the SAIRR became more relevant to the authorities when it accurately forecast the 1976 education crisis and the lead up to the Soweto massacres.

Fri 6

In what is termed an embarrassment for the prime minister parliament has heard, from P Koornhof the minister for corporation and development, that during the 17 days that Botha was overseas the numbers of squatter homes around Cape Town was slowed down. The number destroyed during the 17 days overseas was given as 111. Since his return a 17 day total was put at 912. The number equates to an eight fold destruction rate.

The site of three of Cape Tonis illegal camps, - Nyanga Langa and Guguletu - already a target for government removal of residents 25 miles further away to a new location deemed Khayelitsha is to be allocated to nationals with a Coloured ethnicity.

It now emerges that not only did community leaders of Kwangema communicate by letter to Queen Elizabeth in 5/84 there has been a reply from the monarch to the communities leaders. Detailing the contents the Britains ambassador E Ferguson noted the Queen was concerned to learn of the difficulties your community faces and has asked me to express on her behalf the hope that these can be satisfactorily resolved.

Sun 8

Afrikaner fears as the non white political parties flex their muscles as to the make up of the intended new Coloured and Indian Chambers of the tricameral parliament. Leading the charge is the right wing Conservative party which recently won by election in the heart of the support land of the ruling party. A forecast, for the number of seats won by the CP - using rise in the votes cast on the national scale as seen in Potgietersrus - indicate the party having 45 out of 165 seats in the all white chamber after the impending election.

Mon 9

Former soldier, R Hunter aged 25 who worked for military intelligence, has been in detention since 13/12 for breaching South Africa's Internal Security Act. Also in the dock of the Pretoria's supreme court will be two civilians held 48 hours later. The nature of the evidence to be heard is expected to be heard when the court is cleared of all onlookers.

It is said that the arrested conscript has direct evidence that the authorities in Pretoria are financing and training groups in Mozambique and Zimbabwe whose aim is to overthrow their respective governments. While it has always been thought that such activities have been part of the government strategy it is something that Pretoria wanted to keep under wraps because of the diplomatic row such revelations would reveal.

Mr Hunter claims no political motive he sees himself more as a whistle blower than a traitor.

Detailing, through the eyes of the monthly magazine Creative Camera published by Cooper Press, London @ £3, now showing the work of photographer B Gosani. The image appeared in a 1954 edition of Drum Magazine and showed life of black prisoners living in the Fort outside Johannesburg.

Thurs 12

An objection, from the ultra right wing Conservative Party, has been ignored and a government appointed select committee is to delve into the thorny question of cross racial marriage. At this present time, under the terms of the Mixed Marriage Act, such nuptials are against the law. The same group of MPs will also delve further into Section 16 of the Immorality Act which forbids the sex act across the race divide.

Behind the move, that would see these remnants of the apartheid state legalised is the Church which says both laws are un-Christian and the prime minister's stated belief that they have no Christian basis.

All parties, bar the party led by Dr Trienekamp, Progressive Federal, New Republic and the National Party would also agree with the statement, from the deputy minister of internal affairs, Piet Baedehorst - also chair of the select committee - who said that there was overwhelming evidence that it was desired that the measures be scrapped as they could not be justified on moral or scriptural grounds.

Sat 14

South Africa came to the end of white only rule as the last session of the one chamber parliament ended its last session. When the ruling National Party, and those in opposition assemble again legislation will not only have to be scrutinised once. The next session will see elected members of the Coloured and Indian communities also legislate over its own affairs.

A second challenge facing the elected delegates, of each House, will be working together on joint parliamentary committees who scrutinise matters termed 'general affairs'.<sup>1</sup> If the separate Houses and the select committees cannot agree on any regulations then the matter is then passed upwards to the Presidents Council for the final say on the matter.

Under the new rules out will go the role of prime minister and in will come a American styled president. It can be assumed, that because the electoral college is made up of 50 voters - 38 held by the ruling National Party and 12 to be split between the Coloured and Indian Houses - prime minister Botha will emerge as President P W Botha.

Mon 16

After the four months of the non aggression pact signed between neighbours the head of the African National Council, Oliver Tambo, indicated that even now the time was not right for talks with the authorities in Pretoria. This, and the assurance that Congress would continue its armed struggle is the message he brings to Europe during his latest tour which in the liberationists view is to counter the recent visit of P W Botha.

In an earlier manifestation the ANC had indicated that any meeting with the apartheid state would have to be 'serious dialogue' between them. Oliver Tambo has already stated that any talks could not wholly rely on being of a forced nature 'through the barrel of a gun'. Rather there should be a political element to any discussion. He did note though that attempting a non violent approach had usually resulted in more not less apartheid.

There is also the thorny issue of the jailed ANC leaders, of which Nelson Mandela is the most high profile, who must be released before any talks could be contemplated.

Tues 17

After a long campaign of bus boycotts the homeland based Ciskei Transkei Corporation, which operates in the Madantsane township outside of East London, has agreed to drop its fare increases which were put in place in 1983. The reduced costs to commuters will come into effect at the end of 7/84.

The task of coordinating action, and confronting the companies management, was taken on by the self styled Committee of Ten, who will meet the CTC management on

19/7. Their ultimate aim is for the company to stop their dealing with Ciskís leader president Lennox Sebe, who by many is seen as a puppet of the regime in Pretoria.

The dynamics of Ciski Transkei Corporation is that it is a joint ownership between the homelands Peoples Development Bank and the Economic Development Corporation of which the latter is controlled by the apartheid regime.

During the, almost, 12 months of the boycott attempts by the authorities in Ciski to force passengers back onto the busses were often violent. At one time police tried to stop those needing to travel by preventing them reaching private and public taxis or even the South African run trains. Over the dispute period at least five people were shot dead by police during the rush to the railway.

Wed 18

Leader Comment, Sex across Pretoriaís lines South Africa has had the ėwind of changeí now is the time for the ėbreeze of change ... blows unpredictablyí through a parliamentary sub committee. After looking into the workings of the MMA of 1949 and the IMA of 1957 members found ėthere was no point in amending these laws ; they can only be retained or abolished .í

ĖColoured and Indian leaders have already made it clear that the price for cooperation in the new system will include a shift of social resources in their favour and that one of the principal priorities is a change in the Group Areas Act. If apartheid is to be removed piecemeal from whites coloured and Indians can it be maintained between them and the 75% black majority without an explosion? This is difficult to believe and dangerous to assume.í

Thurs 19

While most of the black led governments of southern Africa show no support for government agreed pacts, other than Mozambique, China has come out in favour is so far that the Nkomat Accord would safeguard the independence and security ėin the light of the countries situation.í

These words were spoken at a banquet in Peking, hosted by president Xiannian, at the beginning of a five day visit by president Machel. An official commentary from the New China news Agency said that the accord was an acknowledgement of the ėthirst for peace of many African states after years of turmoil. It criticised the forces of South Africa, and its surrogates, for the damage they had done to Mozambiqueís security, industry and agriculture production.

Fri 20

An interview with C Crocker, American under secretary of state for African Affairs, which covers constructive engagement : ėnot a policy wholly directed against South Africa more towards the whole southern African region: the UDF ėonly one of a number of internal black Nationalist voicesí any settlements imposed must be ėsystem based on consent.í the ANC befriends violence because Pretoria uses violence : ėwe donít condone it we donít dismiss it.

The purpose of the Nkomat Accord : It gave support to a process to bring violence under control. It also gave support for continued movement of change in South Africa. If possible and by preference, non violent.

In a search for a independent Namibia, even after agreeing to UN resolution 435 six years ago this has not happened because there is no agreement over the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

In conclusion : Africa is a continent of problems. In some ways it is the most troubled continent in the world. .... Africans and people outside must sometimes pinch themselves to remember is that things could be a great deal worse.

It is a tribute to Africa that it isn't if you look at what they inherited and the economic mess they are facing now.

Sat 21

With the battle on to occupy seats, in the newly created Indian and Coloured chambers of parliament, evidence of opposition is beginning to emerge. Overnight there has explosions at the homes of four candidates who are putting themselves for elections. The petrol bomb attacks, before dawn, seem to have done little damage.

Two of the candidates, both Indian, were seeking election under the banner for the Solidarity party on 29/8. The third, also seeking a seat in the Indian chamber, represented the Progressive Indian Party. The fourth, hoping for a place in the Coloured chamber, was at one time a restricted trade union member now with the intention of working with the Labour Party in the new democratic adventure.

In recent times Soweto township, so long a seat of black unrest, has also experienced petrol bomb attacks on homes of its council representatives, often seen as collaborating with the apartheid regime, since the 12/83 elections in which 12 out of the 14 petrol bomb attacks have been claimed by the unknown South African Suicide Squad.

Sun 22

The rate of general sales tax, a tax that is placed on many items and is not dissimilar to VAT paid by this diarist, has in recent times risen 3% to 10%. As an already hated tax township dwellers are beginning to feel the economic pinch and outbreaks of violence are occurring countrywide.

The latest police reports show that in the township of Tumahole near the strongly Afrikaner town of Payrs in the Transvaal police arrested 50 after a crowd gathered. Police still are patrolling the area seven days after the protest. Observing this incident was the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, T Lekota, as a beginning of a rising tide of resistance to oppression. In a similar outburst cleric Bishop Tutu likened the police action to a rise in township rents as pouring petrol on a furnace.

Tension now in the homeland of Lebowa is on the increase. The five villages round the Penge asbestos mine are in uproar after 1, 600 miners were sacked for demanding a wage rise above the 12% offered by management of their £80/month wage.

In a move that can only escalate the dispute mine owners, Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company, have gone to the courts to gain eviction orders in order to have hostel homes for the so far 200 new miners brought in as replacements.

There are also claims, from the sacked miners, that pensions will not be paid to the long serving underground workers. There is also disquiet among the former employees that claims for compensation for those workers suffering asbestosis and other respiratory diseases are only being offered compensation of between £700 - £900.

Mon 23

The dust bowl that is encroaching on the nominally independent homeland of Ciskei is manifested in the once prosperous game lodge of Tswowana - Thornhill - game ranch. Once a white owned farmland it has now been turned into a desert. The reason being, indicates director C Tinley, is the result of three droughts that have hit the area. In addition there is the matter of overcrowding as thousands of people fled here, in 1976, as at that time they were living on land that was about to be ceded to Transkei. The extent, as of this time, of the dust bowl extends along a 10 - 20 mile corridor in the north east to Sada about 15 miles to the south.

Tues 24

The supply of food, and even the raw materials for production of, into Mozambique is now causing concern for officials in the capital of Maputo. Even with the supply from overseas, from the USA and the EEC being at a year on year increase, it is the regularity of delivery that is now being shown to be intermittent.

Latest figures show that country wide cereal stocks for 5 : 6/84 were only 7000 tonnes and there were no reserves. Maize supplies may increase by 43, 000 tonnes within the next seven days. However 29, 000 tonnes of the crop will go to service the needs of the capital's residents. The remaining 14, 000 tonnes are well short of the estimated 50, 000 tonnes needed to feed a rural population of 2.4m people.

The reformers of the National Party, who have been in a long term battle with those opposed to the way forward proposed by P W Botha, have come out ahead of the Afrikaner right wing, in the vote for control of the federation of Afrikaner cultural societies. Thereby mitigating some of the hurt felt at losing a recent by election. The rival candidates for the chair were the present incumbent Professor G Cilie and his rival academic M Swart of Port Elizabeth University. Also all three national executive seats went to reformist moderates.

Leader Comment Politics in the press box as journalists from a non participating country - been barred since 1968 - wish to report on events in Los Angeles. It would be a case of double standards as it is a matter for national Olympic committees who can sit in the press box., be it a journalist from a country with a questionable

government or one from an apartheid state paper, would be a breach of the First Amendment to their own constitution.

There are elements of South Africa's press - the Rand Daily Mail et al - which sturdily report and criticise the repressive nature of apartheid..... The South African press is increasingly hemmed in by repressive laws, but its English sector in particular retains more important freedoms than almost any other press in Africa or outside the liberal democracies.

Sports fans, and those who wish to make money from it, will always find a way round any restrictions. From your man on the terraces to those who fly in recorded images for outlet back home.

The IOC ... are themselves strengthening the case of their critics who argue that they are becoming one of the world's least necessary organisations.

Wed 25

Chief Buthelezi the leading light of the Zulu's Inkatha movement has warned his rivals that he will not tolerate the apparent dismissal of him as a "light weight" in the political field. Also Inkatha's rival organisations, the United Democratic Front, should not underestimate the Zulu people.

He was speaking after clashes, after a church service to remember the life of a former Robben Island prisoner from Lamontville, which occurred on 22/7. The cause of which seemed to be that the rival anti apartheid UDF deemed the area, being just outside the Natal border, a no go area for the Zulu.

Other incident between the two groups - a reverse action by Inkatha. In 10/83, at the University of Zululand led to the deaths of five student UDF supporters. They were by stick wielding, as in Lamontville, rivals for the self same reason as the church attacks.

The war of words between the UDF and Inkatha has seen Chief Buthelezi claim that its rival in the region is the "slimy stepping stone" by which the banned ANC can go about its business in seeking power for itself. As to the Inkatha : the UDF says by working as Chief Minister in KwaZulu Natal Buthelezi gives credence to the apartheid regime and accepting the homeland policy of the Pretoria regime.

Thurs 26

Talks, on a hoped for cease fire between the South African forces and those who wish for an independent Namibia, continue out of the media spotlight in the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. The Pretoria delegation is led by South West Africa's administrator general, Dr W van Niekerk, with the assistance of foreign minister Pik Botha. Their aim is to explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of armed and violent activities in South West Africa [Namibia]. Further comment would be inappropriate. There are unconfirmed reports that Swapo leader Sam Nujama is in talks, through the AG, with the South African.

Notable facts - Population 1, 051, 000 [1982 census] mostly blacks and coloured. There is a 7.5% white presence. Area -317, 827 square miles bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. To the north by Angola and Zambia. Eastward in Botswana. Across the southern border in South Africa. Capital Windhoek with a resident population of 88, 700 of which more than half are white. Economy GNP \$1.4bn /\$1, 407 a head. Exports diamonds uranium and copper lead zinc and wolfram livestock and fish products. The countries main trading partners are South Africa EEC and US.

Fri 27

Speaking in London, to the Royal Commonwealth Society, the high commissioner from Botswana, S Mupuchne, implied severe criticism on the authorities in Pretoria for the use of the Nkomat Accord with Mozambique and its ëbrotherí the Lusaka Accord with Angola were not aimed at being beneficial to the black governments. Rather they placed these self same administrations under tremendous economic, military and other forms of pressure.

In Botswana there was particular resentment that Botha was peddling these accords as being for a peaceful and for a reformist outcome of the regions troubles. Although the diplomat would not specify actions by South Africa it is known that on past occasions Pretoria has prevented water flowing into Botswana. There is also the delays and frustrations of the slow clearance through customs of Botswana bound goods.

After face to face talks between Njuma and van Niekerk on calling a cease fire, on the basis of the 7/7 South African offer, the Swapo leader has declined. He is sticking by the long time proposed adoption of the UNís 435 Resolution.

About 3, 500 black South African school pupils, at the second level of their schooling, are boycotting there classes in Tembisa township. Located north east of Johannesburg the township pupils are demanding less use of the cane and more student involvement in decision making.

Leader Comment Limbo dancing in the south ìIndependence for Africaís last colony looks as far away as everí after the failed talks leaves ìthe territory languishes in political and economic purgatory.í

Talking, to the South African way of thinking, is a way of ìextract another concession before the already long overdue fulfilment of a promiseí of an exit from Namibia. .... If the old Africa saying about never trusting the Boers now experiences a revival the South Africans will only have themselves to blame.í

Sat 28

A move to expel England from the Commonwealth Games Federation, because of there inaction as the English Rugby Union squad went on tour in South Africa, has been averted. As a censure the Federation committee sent a note of reprimand.

Although black African nations are not happy with the situation they realise that there is little they can do at this moment in time. These governments will now have to find alternative ways to show white nations how abhorrent apartheid is.

Sun 29

With the state's control on the working life of the journalist ever present, for newspaper publishers to be fighting between themselves, the horrors of the apartheid system are hard enough to report without publishers fighting among themselves.

The English language publishing houses, Argus and South African Associated Newspaper companies, have long been in a circulation battle, for the liberal minded reader. The stronger of the two, the Argus Group, is to publish a new Sunday - on 30/8 - in Johannesburg. Thus becoming a direct challenge to the SAA's Johannesburg Sunday Times. Which could, in effect, kill off this long established newspaper.

In time past these two media groups had an understanding that neither would poach the others staff or send reporters into each others territory to ferret out stories. Even as journalistic rivals the two groups have common shareholders. The most active of which is the mining conglomerate the Anglo American Corporation, whose former chairman H Oppenheimer oversees a charitable trust at South African Associated newspapers.

Mon 30

Lisbon's office, of the Swapo movement, quoting a communique from the guerilla movement, said that the non agreement of a ceasefire and an end to hostilities in Namibia was firmly in the hands of the South Africans. As to the issue of Cuban troops inside Angola their status there was purely the responsibility of the Luanda government.

Tues 31

As nominations close for elections to the Asian chamber of the new tricarmel parliament details of the hopeful members of the House of Delegates have become known. 160 candidates hoping to be members of five political parties, along with 176 who stand as Independents have paid a £200 deposit for one of the 40 seats in the third chamber. Voting Day is 28/8.

For the 22/8 elections into the Coloured chamber there are 207 candidates, of which 33 are standing on an Independent ticket, for 80 seats in the House of Representatives. The House of Assembly, the exclusive white only chamber, will have a 166 strong membership.

With South Africa's athletes banned from the Olympic Games, since the early 1960's, any competitor with the slightest link to the republic is welcomed. As of these coming Games, in Los Angeles, the interest is in the track eventer Zola Budd who, by dint of a relative being a British national - and after much hears searching in the sporting and political field - has been granted the right to participate in America. However, even an offer of \$1m, has not encouraged the Olympic Games organising committee to beam her 3,000 metre race back to South African homes.

A further insult? the authorities in Pretoria have deprived father and daughter of their nations citizenship because they now claim British nationality.

Pretoria supreme court will, in the next few days, begin hearing a case of alleged spying for the African National Congress. His disclosures were not about the states work inside the country. More information was passed to the government in Maputo about the activities of the MNR and there links with Pretoria.

The accused R M Hunter aged 25, A Hanekon 31 and P E Hanekom aged 27 all were involved in the copying and sending off documents to those who could make best use of them will be tried in open court, although some sections of the trial will be held in closed court. This will, some say, prevent the true nature - of the former South African Defence Force conscript who was assigned to military intelligence - working as part of there defence.

Lesotho, the kingdom at the mercy of the South Africans, was hoping for a delivery of machine weapons and other British manufactured weapons. These have not arrived and complaints to Pretoria have been ignored. The Kingdomís administration has now called on its former colonial masters to intercede with the South Africans. In response a foreign ministry spokesman in Pretoria indicated that it had every right to control the movement of weapons across its territory.

AUGUST 1984

Wed 1

Not averse to planting their own land mines, a favourite activity of the regions liberation armies, forces loyal to Pretoria have - indicated planted such a device outside a hospital maternity building of a mission hospital in a town in the north of Namibia.

The sourced information, from the head of the church in the country Bishop Reverend K Dumeni, indicated that while four South African soldiers were conducted on a hospital tour two others were seen planting the mines outside the mine outside. The police were called and the device taken away for inspection.

Another recent incident reported was that of a white man, dressed as a civilian, leaving a bomb inside a shop situated within the operational area claimed by the South African army. It would seem that the occupying forces are laying these devices to discredit the liberationist Swapo forces.

Amid claim that rebels against the Mugabe led government of Zimbabwe have been secretly helped by Pretoria in its efforts to destabilise the four year old Zanu government numbers of returned South Africa has turned its back on those who it once supported.

The Harare minister of state, E Munangagwa, told the state broadcaster ZBC that the government had provided evidence which said that Pretoria was involved with these dissidents. Of their own actions, which say over 200 rebels held over the last two years, many admitted that their southern neighbour had a hand in their training. Even the weapons they carried were traceable back to the apartheid state.

An ongoing count has seen more than 300 rebels returned from Botswana. They were among a much larger contingent, 1, 200 strong group of refugees returned from the Dukwe camp in the north of the country. It was revealed, by the minister, that this small group were former fighters in the ZANLA army of J Nkomo's guerilla army. They were the remnants, and former residents of Matebeleland province who were expelled after an uprising in 1983 as challengers to the rule of prime minister Mugabe.

Thurs 2

City of London Anti Apartheid Movement protesters, are not in breach of long established diplomatic conventions, as City magistrates rule that the police should have not arrested one of the regular demonstrators from outside the embassy in Trafalgar Square.

It was the belief of the police that under the 1964 Diplomatic Privileges Act and parts of the Vienna Convention that to show disrespect to diplomatic activity, such as was carried out in the little piece of London that was South Africa was the consequence of such a demonstration.

With this partial clearance under the law, a second legal decision - involving 100 members charged with picketing the embassy - is awaited, even as a 24 hour continuous presence of City of London Anti Apartheid Movement members is being planned in the near future. Speaking on the verdict the convener C Brickley said that at the last demonstration police threatened those attending with arrest although there were none made.

The homes of prominent leaders in the black trade union movement have been petrol bombed. There were no injuries in either case after the explosions in the Eastern Cape region. With a known opposition to the coming elections for the Indian and Coloured legislatures J Gomomo and S Phushe of the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, which is an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, may have been an attempt to force a change of mind.

The chief opposition, of the FSATU to the new constitution, is that in refusing a voice in parliament to the majority population, there will be an increase in tension between Indian/Coloured ethnic group and the black population. All told five trade union groups reject the terms of the new constitution - the Council of Unions of South Africa, the General Workers Union and four more unions who are affiliated to political parties all against the constitution.

Pre-empting action by the New Zealand government, a statement by prime minister D Lange on 29/7 that South Africa's consular building in the country's capital will eventually be closed as part of Labour Party policy, all five diplomats have left and returned to Pretoria. Other moves that the new Labour government plans is to mount a campaign to have the planned 1985 New Zealand RFU team tour the apartheid state stopped.

There will be no move towards the wholesale imposition of sanctions on Pretoria as to do so would impair the international standing of the country. This claim was challenged by the leader of the Opposition R Muldoon as he pointed out that the Soviet Union, which had a large number of staff in Wellington and were welcomed, clearly had a worse record on human rights than South Africa.

Sat 4

Acting in defiance of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act (qv) an Indian politician has appeared on a hustings platform in support of a Coloured hopeful who wants the votes of constituents to take a seat in the newly constituted House of Delegates in the tricameral parliament.

It was to the up market Johannesburg suburb of Sanderton that two busses, carrying about 150 residents from Alexandra's Coloured community, arrived at the civic hall. They were brought in to hear Jack Rabie, leader of the Coloured Labour Party, endorse Yacoob Makda of Indian ethnicity. An act that clearly breaks the decades old law.

New financial initiatives have been announced by the country's five leading banks. These measures are necessary after the government's austerity package which it is hoped will curb inflation and secure the value of the Rand.

In light of the new regulations lending rates will rise 3% to 25%. Currency values at this time show R1 : 0.64\$. Inflation 11.7%.

Sun 5

Revealed, from a report - from the office of the Advocate General, P van de Walt to the Pretoria parliament which was supposed to show no improper importation of oil - has turned the findings upside down. Additional investigation indicated that the Shell Oil Company was part of a sanctions busting campaign organised by the South Africans.

The international company is said to have profited by as much as \$200m as it delivered oil, supplies procured by Dutchman J Deuss and an American national M Rich from the gulf states. From their illegal fund they also paid bribes to those who could circumvent channels and officials in the area. Oil was also sourced from the North Sea oil fields.

As an embargoed outlet, since the 1979 fall of the Shah of Iran, the \$3bn/ year oil needs had to be sourced from elsewhere. Shell Oil and its associates were located through Pretoria's Strategic Oil Fund who were to allocate \$8 per barrel extra to suppliers for their illegal acts.

Next oil was sourced through Marc Rich, now living in Switzerland and sought by the authorities in the USA, who on 12/4/79, signed to supply 50m barrels over 12 months. The deal was worth about \$1.5m. With the initial barrel price of \$22 it was only six weeks later that the price was hiked up by 50% to \$33. Over this time period 17 shipments were made to South Africa in Minoil and Liquin Resources company ships.

In the contractual details for John Deuss, the second middle man, 69 tankers owned by the Dutch national Luciana Ltd company, delivered the fuel oil to the apartheid state. Britain's involvement began at the end of 12/1980 from Teesside port. Aboard the Spey Bridge were 799, 847 barrels from the Norwegian Ekofisk field, a joint owned oil field with the Belgium company of Pertofina and Phillipa from the USA.

With false papers, originally showing the destination as the Dutch Antilles the cargo was then sold on, through a third party, to the Deuss owned Transworld Oil before sailing to complete its sanction busting mission. Supposedly off loaded from the Spey Bridge with the appropriate discharge papers, proved to be forgeries at a later date, the apartheid state paid a total of \$36m - \$42.80 /per barrel- whereas in the British port the price was \$37/ barrel.

Over the years there were other illegal supplies of oil all aimed at keeping the economy of South Africa running. On the Jane Stove - 985, 000 Norwegian crude from the Ekofisk field sailed for Durban. However it ended up in the Far East after an international row following a leak to the Norwegian media. Many of the other 69 tanker loads supplied by Deuss, sourced from the oil fields of Saudi and Oman did arrive at their destination without any trouble. Prices/ barrel from 1/81 - 3/83 were known to include a levy of \$4.50 premium which would yield \$280m for the Dutchman

Questions are being asked as to the governments purpose in offering the Indians and Coloured communities the vote in the coming elections. Whether it is to bolster the onslaught of the black majority or to right the wrongs done to the community ever since they were encouraged to come to a new home in the middle of the 19 century is open to question.

Brought over from India to work in the newly emerging sugar industry in the Durban area this, now 2, 700, 000 population has a long history of struggle for recognition. Their main advocate was a young M Gandhi who lived in the country 25 years. During this time London trained lawyer formed the Natal Indian Congress in 1894, the continents first black political organisation.

As the instigator of the Indian practise of seeking political advancement - through negotiation and protest as followed by Gandhi - his ghost of a presence is much felt in the politics of the present.

Full pressure, from the might of the South African military, and their proxies, the rebel Unita movement have over the past few days mounted attacks in various locations throughout Angola. The aim of these coordinated attacks would be to force the government to sign a non aggression pact with Pretoria.

Limpet mine attacks on ships - from East Germany - in Luanda harbour and a oil pipeline damaged in Cabinda province 30 miles from the capital all claimed by rebel forces. It is most unlikely that these attacks were not assisted planned and executed without help from the military. As the rebel forces push north, from there bases on the border with Namibia, to attack the diamond mines, the South African Air Force has bombed Cuban troops in Huambo province and the military are still located just north of the border with Namibia.

Tues 7

The stepping down, from his position of minister of Cooperation and Development of Dr P Koornhof, is the strongest indication yet that the Pretoria government is to gradually do away with a whole raft of regulations that govern the lives of the black majority population. The responsibilities that are not being abandoned are to be split between the department of foreign affairs - homelands - and the department of justice - breaches of influx controls laws - and the department of constitutional development and planning under Chris Henius.

Dr Koornhoff will become the president of the newly formed presidents council when the new tri - racial parliament comes into operation within the next four weeks.

Wed 8

It would seem that the authorities in Pretoria are so desperate for the kingdom of Lesotho to sign a non aggression pact with their neighbour that the apartheid state may be brought before the international court that they are withholding vital supplies.

Determined to secure possession of the five consignments of imports, from British manufacturers of supplies for the kingdom's paramilitary police, prime minister Chief Jonathan is to appeal to the international court. The goods which are held by the South Africans at the port of Durban are fully paid for and are seemingly being used as a tool of blackmail to force a change of heart.

On a rare overseas visit the prime minister is to approach to the United Nations General Assembly to seek the help of the international court of justice. In attempt to ease the situation the British government have approached officials in Pretoria for help. So far all pleas have been met with a stony faced silence.

A former two times leader of the National Union of South African Students, A van Heedron, is locked in a high profile legal battle with the police. The case is one of alleged torture and detention without trial for 289 days in 1981. The claim, against 10 police officers for £65, 000, is being defended vigorously involves officers up to the rank of lieutenant colonel as well as four majors.

The legal defence team is led by S Kentridge, who played a leading role at the inquest of Steve Biko - see SA Tape 9 - Defending the actions of the state Mr Simonowitz SC known as an outstanding liberal from the country's Jewish community. Presiding over the case is Mr Justice van de Walt someone of note following the way he caused a stir in a 1983 treason trial.

Throughout his evidence the heroic left wing figure/ student leader and also alleged police spy told of his torture ordeal at the hands of the police in Johannesburg. Even after eight weeks of conventional interrogation and then a move to a second cell in the town of Benoni 20 miles distant that he broke his silence. The change of heart came about after 36 hours of continuous torture attention by members of a second squad of heavies.

The police claim that van Heedron was at all times working for the police service came in evidence from Major C Williams, an under cover spy for the police service outed by the media in the 1980s. His evidence indicated that information was exchanged between the two - on the workings of the ANC for details of student rivals in union politics.

Thurs 9

A new independent homeland, KwaZulu, is to be created as a parting shot by the chairman designate of the president's council (qv). This territory - one of ten quasi states - sits on the border of South Africa and Swaziland. It was never intended for home rule, Rather it was supposed to be grafted onto the kingdom's land mass to accommodate some 750, 000 Swazis who had been forcibly removed from South Africa.

The decision, to grant self rule which was ruled illegal by the supreme court as it heard a case involving land from the Zulu nation, was overturned after the government's Runff Commission was dissolved as it examined the legality of the Swazi claim of ownership.

Sat 11

A first time admission, that a Durban car bomb was the responsibility of the African National Congress, has seen Oliver Tambo apologise for the deaths of innocent bystanders. Speaking in Harare, at the central committee meeting of the ruling Zanu PF party, it was said that the intended target was a military convoy. The death of five black civilians was inexcusably careless.

As to the politics of violence the exiled leader of the ANC laid the blame at the feet of the authorities in Pretoria. It was they who instigated the apartheid policy if you develop a system ... that leads to violence you have created conditions in which innocent people get killed. As to the present political situation within the country - the petrol bombing of the homes of candidates for the Coloured and Indian parliaments by the self proclaimed South African Suicide Squads - they were nothing to do with Congress. However the liberationists would continue their political initiatives of persuading these groups not to stand for election.

Other subjects touched on during his speech were the 'constructive engagement' policy of the United States, a criticism as it seemed to side with the apartheid state and encouraged Pretoria to increase its attacks on its non white population and its neighbouring states. There was also a call for the Organisation of African Unity members to turn their full attention towards the problems in southern Africa and away from other issues that were affecting the continent.

Tues 14

The 90,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers will, after the breakdown of wage talks with their employer and the conciliation board, most likely exercise their right to strike to settle a long running wage dispute. The rejected offer, from the Chamber of Mines, was 14% and a modified demand - less than the 25% originally sought - after the mediation was rejected by the union.

The price of gold is at a low point - \$350 / oz which is well below the years average of \$375.

A veteran of the struggle for the independence of Namibia and former prisoner of the South Africans in its Robben Island Prison, Andimba Toivo yo Toivo is now the newly elected secretary general of Swapo.

A free man, since early 1983 will be based in the Angolan capital of Luanda. To the mind of western diplomats the former prisoner of the apartheid state is not pro western in his outlook than other members of the liberation movements military council.

The workings of the new industrial courts, set up from the Weirham Commission and the rising power of the black trade unions, is considering the case of nine Xhosa and one Sotho who have lost their jobs from the Rheem company part of the Anglo American group.

In 10/83 an incident at the manufacturers of metal containers where the workers had been battling for 24 months to have the Metal and Allied Workers Union recognised was scuppered by the actions of a foreman. With the fifty nine workforce behind them there was a call for the management to sack this employee. This was refused, the workforce went on strike and were then summarily sacked.

It would seem that the strike was called in a hurried fashion - without the merit of the law - and on the advice of the MAWU sought their old jobs back. There then occurred a management blunder, refusing to take back the trouble makers and opened management to claims of unfair labour practices. The next move was to refer the case up to the metal industries industrial council for an arbitration. This was refused as the Rheem plant was, in their opinion, out of its jurisdiction. Not wishing to do so led to the present situation.

In the eyes of the black unions whether this case is won or lost there are small changes in the lives of the black majority even though there is still a lot to change.

Classes have been suspended at a high school in Alexandria township after pupils burned out the principals vehicle and attacked his home. They were showing their anger after a woodwork had been given money to supply material for class.

Wed 15

Rebel fighters, seeking to topple the Maputo government, have entered the northern province of Cabo Delgado. Within this province lies the Mozambique capital and is an area which until now the MNR have not brought the fighting to. With such an incursion and despite the mutual assistance agreement - the Nkomat Accord - with Pretoria the South Africans are not prepared to realise the promised development and economic assistance clauses in the 3/84 document.

One such delayed project, highlighted by Henrick Shoeman Pretoria's minister of transport, was an increased use of the harbour facilities of the capital. At this time the direct rail link - the Komatipoort rail link - is a constant target of the rebel forces during the hour of darkness. To use the railway to only 50% of its capacity would be uneconomical.

Throughout the country rebel attacks have been widespread. In the newly infiltrated Cabo Delgado. A number of incidents between the town of Montepuez and the coastal town of Pemba. As of now only military vehicles travel this road after a Romanian aid worker was wounded by rebels on 8/8. During the eight days 22/7 - 1/8 attacks intensified in the districts of Namuno, Montepuez and Chiure all of which are located in this northern province.

South of the capital the situation is no less fraught. On the road between Maputo and the border town of Namaacha rebels launched a mortar and light weapons attack of the town of Catembe a village used by people working in the capital.

Troops from Zimbabwe, who have been assigned to the north of Mozambique, since 3/84, have told of rebel attacks as they defend the lorries taking grain along the Harare Balntyre road into Malawi. As of this time 12 lorry drivers have been killed or

wounded during this period. In one attack alone rebel MNR fighters destroyed a 14 vehicle grain carrying convoy with a value of more than \$3m.

Once seen as the 'bread basket of Africa' Zimbabwe now imports its much needed grain as drought has severely affected production. Despite it being without military risks to import Malawi's surplus crop along an alternative route, through Zambia, would make the journey twice as long as the chosen 400 mile journey through Tete province in Mozambique and thence into neighbouring Malawi.

Still determined not to give in to import/export pressure from South Africa the kingdom of Lesotho has issued a statement that goes some way towards the spirit of a non aggression pact so desired by Pretoria.

A spokesman in the capital Maseru, the kingdom's capital, stated that its land would not be open to anyone wishing to mount acts of aggression against South Africa. The statement went on to highlight the measures that Pretoria had taken in order to have the Maseru authorities fall in line with Mozambique and Swaziland.

Defying the government authorities in Pretoria homeland leader President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana will allow broadcasters to give the 'oxygen of publicity' to organisations that the state broadcaster in South Africa would refuse the opportunity to. In one such recent case when the ANC leader Oliver Tambo spoke in Zimbabwe Bop - TV beamed his speech from Harare into the apartheid state.

Other persons quoted on the homelands television service and who would not be deemed news worthy across the border include Nelson and Winnie Mandela who herself has appeared on Bop TV, much to the annoyance of the authorities in Pretoria.

This defiance of Pretoria comes at a time when the countries broadcasting authorities are in the process of limiting the range of the homeland transmitters. Originally Bop TV, which is orientated towards the Tswana language people of the Soweto township and its surrounds. Now 12 months after the services inception the people in surrounding areas - whites - are able to listen to the station.

Relatives - a son and two others - of the jailed guerilla leader Walter Sisulu,, held on Robben Island along with Nelson Mandela et al, have been detained without trial by the security police.

Thurs 16

The future of the country, on the eve of elections that heralds a vast change in lifestyles for all the ethnic groups of South Africa, as epitomised by two people - of different race - that live within seven miles of each other in the Pretoria district.

Dr Andries Treurnicht a former head of the Dutch Reform Church, former cabinet minister, leader of the Transvaal National Party and chairman of the Broederbond. Now with aspirations of being a reborn leader of an ultra right Afrikaner nation.

Faced against him, living in Atteridgeville a sprawling township adjacent to the capital, is Ernest Mosenke a former Robben Island detainee for 10 years for acts of sabotage when 15 years who has now become the country's first black barrister at the Pretoria Bar.

It would seem that the reforms offered by Botha to his white right wing or to the blacks please any of these groups.

Fri 17

In an attack on the Roodepoort police station 10 miles from Johannesburg five police were injured. This same building, which oversees policing in Soweto east, has suffered a similar attack in 1983 when a department of internal affairs building was the target. As it was attacked at one in the morning it can be assumed that the ANC have changed tactics from 12 months ago.

A candidate for the Indian chamber of the tricameral parliament, S Mahangi, is alleged to have killed a former girlfriend in 1964, although he was sentenced to death the charge was reduced because, there was insufficient evidence on how the girl died, to one of manslaughter.

With his new name, from Naramtuc Jumana, he hopes to represent a Natal constituency now that his 4 - 7 year jail sentence is in the past and a new business life taken up. There are any number of classes of persons allowed to stand for these new chambers. People convicted of treason, so long as the case was before the National Party came into office. Other disqualification standards include, anyone jailed for any offence under law which has as its object the combating of communism or terrorism.

To be eligible to vote for the two new chambers only requires a person to person vouching before the election officer. The reason seems to be that too many Coloured and Indian voters do not have a pass book which other groups are supposed to carry at all times.

The free thinking Windhoek Observer has been banned from publishing under the South African Publication Act. This is the eighth time this has occurred in 1984 so far. The owner T Salt indicated that an appeal would be mounted. Already note, by this diarist, has been the action of the Pretoria authorities against the paper's political editor Gwen Lister who was recently found not guilty of importing banned leaflets through Johannesburg airport.

Foreign minister Pik Botha has met with leading members of the MNR rebels, who some say are financed by the South African war machine, to facilitate a meeting with the Mozambique government. Any such contact would have the aim of ending hostilities between the two factions.

The president of Mozambique will travel to Bulgaria in the near future. He has been invited by president Todor Zhivok.

Education facilities, affecting nearly 20, 000 students, has stopped in the Johannesburg region. Police are wary of inflaming the situation following the 1976 Soweto Uprising in which 600 died. At this time the dispute, tied to claims of inferior black schooling, one 20 year old has been shot dead at a technical school in the Pretoria region. A second incident in the township of Daveyton outside Johannesburg the schools boycott involves 3, 200 pupils.

Police have pulled down 38 plastic shelters and detained 32 blacks at the self named KTC squatter camp outside Cape Town. Such a name for the temporary residences comes from the nearby Katanga Trading Co store.

Sat 18

In a further blow to the international reputation of South Africa, such as it was, another humiliation has been placed on the authorities in Pretoria. With a vote of 13 : 0 members of the United Nations security council have declared the countries evolving new style of government as null and void. The voted in resolution, from which the US and British governments abstained, was sponsored by the eight members of the non aligned members of the 15 member security council.

As would be expected the fact that there was no legislative outlet for the majority black population, as there is for the Indian and Coloured ethnic groups, in the new three chamber parliament, that was of chief concern of this august body.

The British abstention came even after changes were made to the resolution which initially declared that the South Africans moves represented a threat to international peace and security. I was also, in the view of the second abstaining delegation that the security council was the wrong place for this censure vote as its sole purpose was to work towards maintaining international peace and security.

Leader Comment Stifling Smitty as editor of the Windhoek Observer which is in breach of the South African Publication Act will not keep the editor covered for long. Long known, six years as editor, in which the paper mixed joyous lapses of tastes ... for base commercial motives. These then were followed, in the rest of the weekly unpalatable truths about maladministration , brave and telling editorials and relentless exposures of oppression.

For the moment a raucous voice of reason has been silenced and a mercilessly bright beacon of truth has been snuffed out.

Sun 19

The run up to the elections, that hopefully, will herald the beginning of the new South Africa, have been marred with those - even with their new voting rights - are opposed to the idea of a parliament that excludes members of the majority black population.

The first to show their dissent are mixed race students who will boycott their classes in the Western Cape until after the 21/8. Also at least 1, 000 illegal squatters, who have taken up residence on the outskirts of province capital Cape Town, will continue their fight to stay even as the authorities send in men and equipment to tear them down. As there is this destruction during daylight hours after dark the tented village is back with the same number of illegals - from Ciskei and the Transkei - for another night. The process then repeated when day break comes.

Hopefully, in the eyes of the authorities, the squatters will move to the designated site of Crossroads. A legally recognised camp of five years standing and home to at least 100, 000 is not to the liking of these new illegals as they fear they will suffer violence at the hands of the current residents. In evidence they cite the deaths of nine and 60 huts being destroyed all within the last 12 months. They can only fear worse incidents if they are forced into this move.

Registered Coloured voters 907, 000, of which 40% are expected to place their vote. These numbers are seen as being enough to give credibility to the new constitution. An estimated 600, 000 failed to register to vote. Those who are opposed to this vote say that with the number of no voters then only 23% are in favour of the system of the three chamber parliament.

Mon 20

The government in Mozambique have a plan, the outline of which was formulated after a series of meetings between Pik Botha and ministers in the Maputo administration, that would see an end to the civil war in the former Portuguese colony.

Chief among the requirements, for a lasting settlement, is the need for the members of the rebel MNR to come out of the bush with their weapons at the request of their South African backers. In return the authorities in Mozambique will integrate these fighters back into the community. This influx of former enemies would be helped on its way with money from the USA. Maputo would also require the South Africans to reveal the location of rebel arms caches stashed in the countryside.

The benefit to the cessation of hostilities to the South Africans is mainly economic. As with much of the region the country is facing a down turn in its economy. To import goods, through its own ports, costs R14/ tonne more than it does if the same product came via a Mozambique port.

Questions remain as to what would become of the leading rebel figures, who direct operations from the safety of Lisbon, the rebel foot soldiers - about 18, 000 - who are based in camps across the border. Pretoria wants to retain about 50% of the camp residents while Maputo wants them sent back home. Also of concern are the

rebels in northern Mozambique and elsewhere whether they would indeed stop their fighting.

Describing the scene in Athlone's ice rink as the United Democratic Front, led by Dr A Boesak, in a call for a boycott of the Coloured and Indian elections as a focal point of the anti apartheid organisations first year in existence. In another place, Parow municipal hall, 300 people attended a Labour Party rally, addressed by deputy leader D Curry, who was introducing a number of local candidates to the voters.

Inside the ice rink crowds heard the cleric come political leader lambast the authorities for doubting that the UDF could become a credible foot soldier in the fight against apartheid. 'Let them come and say it now .... We refuse to be co responsible for the atrocities of apartheid. We shall not vote for a constitution in which racism is enshrined.'

In contrast the words of the deputy leader of the Labour Party asked 'what had the boycott done for us ... in 1948 the leaders told the 11, 000 brown voters not to vote. The National Party won with one vote. And so the policy of apartheid began.

Outside the Parow location there was a crowd of 200 angry youths who rattled fences and chanted slogans and were confronted by a column of 60 police all who it would seem were itching for one stone to be thrown. This action would then unleash batons, whips, and dogs so favoured by the police when confronting an angry mob of township residents.

In reality what happened was the reading, by the police, of the Internal Security Act which deemed this gathering an 'prohibited'. Therefore the crowd had minutes to disperse before the police went into action. Inevitably this is what occurred also police did find some dissent as that stone was thrown and batons were drawn

Tues 21

Leader Comment A vote does not condone this new constitution 'when the whites .... set their seal on the first stage of implementation in approving the new constitution by the unexpected large majority of two to one.'

On the other hand the Coloured and Indian populations 'were not offered the chance of accepting or rejecting the constitution in this way ... at the very least, no absolute majority in favour would have been found in either community.'

'If the new constitution does not deliver what the coloured and Indians want, the case for a future boycott will be irresistible and based on incontrovertible evidence.'

Wed 22

The euphoria that the leaders of the United Democratic Front, as their election boycott campaign nears its climax, is tempered as Front leaders were among 35 campaign leaders held by the police 24 hours before election day. Of the UDF leaders held the co president, Archie Gumede and Patrick 'Terror' Lekota were known to be

among those held. Under the Criminal Procedures Act detainees can be held for 48 hours.

Fri 24

As the Coloured and Indian community, or those who follow the edicts of anti apartheid groups, do and do not vote police indicate that they have seized at least another 6 leading members of the UDF have been detained. The administration has also had to contain outbreaks of rioting throughout the country.

Reports on voting persons, mainly in the Cape Peninsula, the main home of the coloured and Indian community, it was said that the turn out was low. However the leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Henrikes, already has four seats, in the 80 seat chamber as there was no opposition for the party to face down.

A pastoral letter, from the nine Catholic bishops of the southern African region, which has been in circulation since 5/84 calls for a peaceful end to a fratricidal war between the government of Mozambique and armed rebels. As well as seeking an end to a conflict in which both sides have carried out destructive acts of vengeance and terrible crimes the bishops, led by the Bishop of Beira J Pedro Goncalves, there were harsh words for president Machel and his government. Their chief grievance was that the Frelimo administration had passed laws that by their nature are inhuman and humiliating which is also seen as an obstacle to peace.

Final polling results give, in the eyes of the government in Pretoria, the go ahead for its new three chamber parliament and constitution. Coloured voters turn out - 29.5% of those registered on an 18% polling booth attendance. Seventy six of the eighty seats were allocated to members of the Labour Party. In the Cape Peninsula 12 of the seats were won on less than 10% voter turn out.

On polling day police arrested 152 and outbreaks of violence, mirrored the 22/8 troubles in the Transvaal, as Natal's Inbali township near Pietermaritzburg erupted into violence as 1,500 township dwellers confronted the police.

Leader Comment Coloureds say no as without justice for the ignored Africans there can be no true progress.

Now the leader of the second largest political party in South Africa Alan Hendrikse has claim to be able to speak for the black majority is still some way off. Born to teacher parents in 1927 in Uitenhage although the family lost their home under the Group Areas Act. University educated at Fort Hare University and graduated with B.A. honours in theology and took the clerical path, in his father's likeness, into the Congregational Church in 1951.

1969 as a member of the Labour party fought for a seat on the Coloured Representative Council where he became a severe critic of apartheid and backed the Biko movement of Steve Biko and following the Soweto Uprising of 1976 was detained by security police for 3 months without charge or interrogation.

1977 dismissed the idea of a three chamber parliament as part of a Labour Party delegation and facilitated the rapprochement with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement which then formed the Black Alliance which was a short lived phenomenon as the once rejected enlarged parliament became once he became party leader in 1978.

Sat 25

Student protests met the decision of the police in Transkei to deport two motel lecturers from the homelands University, the repeat of the expulsion of academics earlier (qv 17/5). What makes this case more unacceptable is that Professor of philosophy F A Grens and associate law Professor A Beck had to take their families across into South Africa with them. A move such as this would be even more stressful for the law lecturer as he is a German national and is a prohibited immigrant.

These expulsions as well as the ongoing student demonstrations are centred round protests, which also involved the academic staff - of which the latest were members of University management bodies who called for a ban on wearing of the gown - in protest at their loss of academic freedom, and the new tricameral constitution being voted on in South Africa.

In a second attack on a police building (qv 17/8) the Johannesburg offices of the railway police five people, including a passerby, were injured. The bomb exploded in a passageway on the fifth floor of the building at a time when all the other buildings occupants had left.

Before the constitutional changes, which come to fruition on 3/9, with the inception of the 3 chamber parliament, South Africa's legislatures ran for five years. An announcement, from the constitutional development minister, C Henius, will see an extension. It would that the 1981 white election would take place in '86. The minister has now said that there will be an extension of three years to this rule.

Sun 26

With a second visit, by police to the Sisulu family three more family members of Albertina's family have been taken from the wife of the Robben Island detainee from who she has been separated from for the last 20 odd years of their 40 year marriage.

Likened in some way with Winnie Mandela, although not sent as a banned person to Brandfort in the middle of the Orange Free State, she was deemed a banned person for 17 years, 10 of which she was under house arrest at her home in Magang Street in Soweto during the hours of darkness and at weekends. These severe restrictions however allowed her to carry on with her nursing profession.

Restrictions were finally lifted in 1983, which also 60 other persons get their life back, was put down to international pressure from the USA as president Regan promoted his soft line policy towards the apartheid state.

The 10 per cent turn out on the Cape peninsula, for the Coloured chamber election - as well as being elsewhere in the country - mirrors a vote for a community council in

the black township of Soweto that took place in 12/83. The overall vote in the peninsula, the home of the majority of the coloured community, was put at less than 50% whereas in the rest of the country 60% turned out to place their cross.

These results, according to I Patel of the Labour and Development Research Unit at Cape Town University, indicate that only 5% of Coloured people voted. This can show itself in an absurd way. In the Table Mountain constituency the elected representative M D Arendse will be paid £24, 000 after being voted in with only 118 votes.

In a sop to the black community following the exclusion from the voting process prime minister Botha, who is expected to be elevated to president as the new constitution becomes effective within weeks, may announce a speeding up of the setting up of autonomous black urban authorities. These then will send delegates to an advisory body that has the ear of central government.

Mon 27

As of this moment in time there seems little prospect of talks between the African National Congress and the government in Pretoria. This impression was given by Joe Slovo, the leader of Congress's armed wing. Umkhonto we Sizwe's leader was speaking in Maputo at a ceremony to remember the life of his wife Ruth First who died in 8/83.

It is the belief of this military man that the South African are only now making these approaches because of the successes of pressure applied, both from within and from the international community, and the damaging effects such pressure is having on South Africa's economy.

With the elections for the Indian House of Delegates only 24 hours away and it being now the 90th year of the Natal Indian Congress, set up in 1894 by M Gandhi, it is some what ironic that a relative of the future leader of the Indian nation should be detained. They came for the husband of Ela Ramgobins at two in the morning.

Much of the restriction that the Indian National Congress fought to have removed from the statute book at the turn of the century has gone. One remains. Indians are not permitted to cross into the Orange Free State without a pass from the police. Even when obtained they are not allowed to stay in the province for more than 72 hours.

Ramgobin Singh has an ambition to make a biopic of the life of Zola Budd, the athlete with dual citizenship which she hopes will allow her to run overseas. with the residency restriction still in place in her home state such a project would be hard to accomplish.

Tues 28

In a similar vein to the reaction of University of the Transkei students to the elections for separate houses of the South African parliament, Indian students have staged a classes boycott as the community goes to the polls for the first time. A government -

police - response was to detain 173 of those staying out of classes. Also held were a number of members of the Indian national Congress that had been arrested earlier.

Held up as a model for the future of a government, with its 3 star chamber - seen pillars of apartheid by those who oppose anything other than to include the black majority population - then the homelands, some nearly eight years into their existence - are the foundation. The state of these semi autonomous bodies are on shaky ground.

In Transkei top 10% of the population earn 45% of income. the bottom 10% exist on less than 1%. The Development Bank of South Africa's findings indicate distribution of income is exceptionally skewed ... poverty is adopting proportions of great magnitude. President Mangapope, as well as having an income from overseas investments earns a salary of £35, 700/ R75, 000 a year and the homelands ruling executive - in totality - is paid £405, 000 / R850, 000 says the PFP leader F Slabbert.

Wed 29

Many incidents of cruelty have been laid at the feet of South African troops who still occupy areas of northern Namibia. First brought to the attention of Hans Roher, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party, the press now hear of these allegations of attacks on civilians of Kavango.

Detailing these attacks, from the recent past, were a family of four shot dead and a civilian abduction by those claiming to be members of the Swapo organisation when in reality they were members of the military.

The military high command in the region promise an in depth investigation of all the incidents reported by the politician as well as a number of others that have occurred in the area. In Ovamboland two children died in a mortar attack in the village of Ogongo in the west of the province. Also to be investigated were incidents that stretched back as far as 12/7 when J Mukwe was taken away by black soldiers who were wearing South African issue boots. On the night of 15, 16/8 a village was raided, Cucana, by allegedly members of the Battalion 32 regiment who are the most feared of the locally recruited Namibian nationals working for those who would oppress their own people. As leading members of the both sides in the civil war raging in Mozambique meet in neighbouring South Africa rebel fighters are poised to bring the fight to the streets of the countries capital. Whether the final push is made depends on these negotiations.

Reports from Lisbon, where all the information is emanating from, indicate that the peace talks will be allowed to run on till 10/84. after that date the rebel military commanders have the option for the stated action.

The warring sides are represented by rebel spokesman J Correia, who said that rumours of an 31/8 deadline - set by Pretoria - would not be adhered to. The Frelimo government was represented by economic affairs minister by J Veloso who received the rebels demands for an end to the dispute. These included an end to one party rule, a national assembly to take over the role of the Peoples Assembly and a government of national unity. Under the proposals president Machel would stay as president.

Thurs 30

As the final votes were counted, for the Indian chamber of the tricarmel parliament, the campaign mounted by the Transvaal and Indian Congress for a rejection of any legislature that does not include provisions for the black majority was successful. In percentage terms only 20% of registered voters approved the plan.

A statement indicated that the massive stay away by our people indicates that they have not been fooled by Botha's new deal. Our people have demonstrated that the oppressed people of South Africa are united in their rejection of apartheid ..... an enormous victory for those struggling for a democratic non racial South Africa.

Registered Indian voters numbered only 76% of those eligible, and the 20% approval rate at the polling booth in reality was only a 15.5% vote in favour.

In the view of the minister of internal affairs, F W de Klerk, by taking into consideration the approval rates of the Coloured and Indian voters, the approval rate was nearer 30%. This, in his opinion, indicates that the two ethnic groups were in favour of the new constitution.

As for the leader of the Progressive Federal Party F van Z Slabbert broadly agreed that the vote indicated a rejection. However in the view of the leader of the Opposition it was a step in the right direction which was the campaigning slogan in the 1983 whites only referendum that instigated these changes.

Leader Comment A farce that failed and the new constitution is a step in the wrong direction.

Fri 31

Even with the 80 Coloured and 40 Indian recently elected P W Botha has once again pledged to seek a solution to the challenges provided by a non representative black majority population within its midst. These number some 20 million of which 50% are catered for as they reside in the 'homelands.' It is the remaining 10 million people that will be our biggest challenge in the future.

Trouble continues on the campus of the University of the Transkei as all students living in have been arrested by the police. They have all been moved to a makeshift camp as they continued to boycott their classes. During the raids, in Umtata, and according to members of the South African Press Association four male students were taken hospital for treatment of police inflicted wounds.

The American cleric and politician has been refused a visa for entry into South Africa so says a spokesman for Pretoria in Washington.

The difficulties, both in Britain and South Africa, that Sylvia Vollenhoven aged 32 had - as a Cape Coloured - in marrying white electrical engineer husband Robert. There living together in Cape Town is a clear breach of the Immorality Act.

SEPTEMBER 1984

Sat 1

The long running row over whether, disputed land on the outskirts of Swaziland, should be given self rule self rule status has been contentiously dignified by the presence of a British diplomat. The new self rule homelands of Kwangane, was according to diplomats in London already on the itinerary of G Archer a counsellor at the high commission in Pretoria. He, along with the US ambassador K Brown, were the guests of chief minister E Mabuza.

With an international decision for none of the Botha created homeland to be recognised as independent entities the British high commissioner's spokesman indicated that the counsellor was following policy and keeping in touch with all over the country.

There was no chance, according to the chief minister, that Kwangane would ever accept full independence, which would tie in with another six black tribal homelands - out of ten on the wish list of P W Botha.

The appeals board of the South African Publications Board has allowed the Windhoek Observer to come back from the dead. The weekly newspaper had been banned by the same authority. Even then there was a fine of £10, 000 under the Internal Security Act to be paid.

As to its publishing content, before the ban there were risqué photographs within its pages. As to its political content, the coverage of the South African occupation in the north et al, political editor G Lister said the decision was a vindication of the papers previous coverage. The continuing policy, as defined by the papers editor Hannes Smith, would be a continued fight for justice. However we will not overstep the limits of fair comment and fair reporting.

In the words of the chairman of the South African Publications Board, professor K van Rooyen, the papers actions came close to a breach of the Publications Act. Any future call for the Observer to be banned from publishing would more likely to succeed as these current breaches would be held against it.

Chester Crocker the under secretary of state for African affairs notched up four hours of talks with P W Botha, foreign minister, over the future of Namibia. At the end the diplomat indicated that a general assessment of the situation was that there were no doors closed in the negotiations to end 18 years of war.

Sun 2

A broad view of the recent elections, for the Indian Coloured chambers of the tricameral parliament, would seem to have been a failure as P W Botha struggles to find a role acceptable to the black majority population. At the same time the white lifestyle will not have to suffer if the aspirations of the blacks are to be fulfilled.

As Breyten Breytenbach, one of South Africa's Afrikaner dissidents, makes a clandestine visit back home. Arrived in the country as Christian Galaska. His visit complete the writer was detained as he checked in at Jan Smuts Airport on his way home. Held by the security police the tale is told in *The True Confessions of an Albino Terrorist* published by Faber @ £9. 95

Mon 3

Some 3, 000 people gathered at the church of St Simon of Cyrene in the Lamontville township in the Umlazi valley deep in the KwaZulu Natal province. Across the valley, and just inside the homeland of KwaZulu Natal, Chief Buthelezi arrived in an unprotected vehicle so safe did he feel within his own fiefdom.

If Pretoria has full rein then such a mode of transport will have to change. There are plans to have Lamontville and its surrounding area incorporated into the Zulu nation. As the township is a known hot bed of ANC activists trouble may occur. A show of strength, only twenty four hours earlier, could have possibly triggered a major case of black on black fighting.

Without warning the impis of the Inkatha movement and swept over the hills and into the township. They were fully armed with their traditional weapons, assegais, fighting sticks - knobkerries - hide shields, and axes and iron bars. At this time there was no confrontation, all the residents had, on hearing of the advance of the Zulu, fled to the protection of church buildings in Durban.

Tues 4

Serious outbreaks of violence in the Vaal Triangle, centred on Johannesburg and Sharville township, have seen a total of 11 killed and several injured after rioting and a bomb blast occurred.

Troops and police clashed in the notorious township of Sharpville, the scene of mass killings by the police of blacks who were protesting at the introduction of the apartheid demand for personal identity card carrying in 1960, which resulted in the deaths of 11 persons. Victims included the deputy mayor, hacked to death, two councillors arson attack at home The remaining deaths were of demonstrators at the hands of the security forces.

Various reasons for the township unrest have been identified. Among the most severe are rent increases, transport - buss - fare rises and increasing indirect taxation of every day goods. One of the most prominent points of protest, as was the nationwide 1976 school boycotts, is the standard of education that township children receive was a severe trigger to these disturbances.

The bomb blast at the Johannesburg office of the department of internal Affairs, a fourth such attack in a white urban area in recent weeks injured, rather than killed, workers because the explosion happened after the main body of employees had gone home at the end of the day.

The search for a solution of the civil war in Mozambique has been temporally halted as president Machel stands firm against the changes demanded by the MNR rebels

before they call a stop to the fighting. So serious do Maputo deem the impasse that they have asked the South African authorities to intervene.

Inside Mozambique as the security situation deteriorates there is now an acceptance, from the government, that Pretoria is not the one who have breached the non aggression pact that is the Nkomat Accord. The big question is who is now backing the rebels. There are rumours, to be enlarged upon imminently, that it is the Portuguese government who continue as proxy warmongers in their former colony.

Concerned efforts, to seek out MNR bases inside and close to the countries borders with neighbours has had some success. Government forces in Maputo province, Magude district, indicate that the rebels have a base inside the Swazi kingdom. Chief of Staff of the Mozambique forces, Sebastiao Mabote, after making a short visit to the area, offered to send troops in to the kingdom and eject the rebels.

As the rebels move close to the border refugees flee further inland and cause logistical problems in a kingdom that is hardly able to feed them. As of this time, so estimates the UNHCR representative in the kingdom's capital Mbane, there are in excess of 500 refugees. They will be offered the chance to remain where they are or be returned to Mozambique.

Wed 5

Despite the intensive activity of the state, to curb the machinations of the African National Congress, towards one day forming the government, it has been shown that for all its pressure on Swaziland there has been little difference in the number of attacks from within the kingdom.

Figures from the Pretoria based Institute of Strategic Studies show that, without taking into account the recent bomb attack in Johannesburg (qv 4/9), the number of incidents that can be attributed to the liberation movement are only two less, 27, than for the same period in 1983, 29.

Even since the 3/84 signing of the Nkomat Accord the number of petrol bomb attacks have risen to 19 whereas 12 months ago the number was 15. This number does not take into the 4/9 attack.

Among, the now, 26 dead of the Sharpville township riots, as already been noted two councillors of which it was said by L McCarmel, chairman of the Vaal Civic Association and the vice chairman E Raitsele, trouble had been brewing since 7.8/84 when the two local authorities announced a £3 a month increase of rents of council homes. Further anger was stoked when a one of payment of £25, a contribution to the councils bad debt fund, was proposed. This would affect the Bophelong township and parts of Sebokeng township only.

As to the events of forty eight hours ago - from Sebokeng a march past the home of councillor C Montjeane where the crowd stopped for an explanation of these rises. Before one came there were shots from inside the house which injured five of those outside. Three, one a child, was hospitalised. As the crowd began stoning the house its

owner emerged and tried to flee the scene. Having been caught by the crowd he was beaten to death by the crowd as was his bodyguard.

In addition to the deaths 38 civilians and eight police men were injured. Hospitals in the area were said to have treated 300 people although these could not be verified as the authorities forbade the release of casualty figures.

The Cape Town parliament was the setting for the swearing in of the country's first multi racial parliament. Whites, Coloured and Indian representation only covers 28% of the population and leaves the majority black population of 73% without representation in the legislative process.

Thurs 6

While the tri racial parliament was being sworn in Cape Town with the former prime minister P W Botha as executive president the supreme court building in Johannesburg was being evacuated after a bomb was found on the seventh floor by a cleaner on morning rounds.

There were other security incidents, an explosion at a power station in the town of Rustenburg within the previous 24 hours. This explosion left a large part of north west Transvaal and part of Bophuthatswana without power

It is likely that both these incidents - the fifth in recent times - the limpet mine at the court house was brought out of the building and made safe by the army bomb disposal team - was Congress's response to the recent political events in the country and a show of strength /defiance to the authorities in Pretoria and supporters.

State president Botha gained 88 votes, all the votes of all 3 chambers, 50 white including all National Party members, 20 Coloured and 13 Indian MPs. Although, at this time the post is only an acting brief, full recognition will be granted on 14/9 the date of inauguration.

Speaking in Tanzania Oliver Tambo has declared that the ANC has overcome the difficulties placed in its way, the various non aggression accords Pretoria has bullied neighbouring countries into, and are now able to operate after adjusting their struggle to meet these new challenges.

However there was a warning, for the African members, of his audience of representatives of 16 European socialist countries and four African states as he spoke in Arusha in Tanzania, when he said that such accords should not be allowed to spread over the continent.

The purpose of the gathering was to determine a plan for a united strategy to help end white rule on the African continent. Another aim was to muster more support for guerilla movements and for the countries of Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe all who are under threat from its neighbour South Africa.

Fri 7

With an ever expanding oil industry Angola, who in 1982 produced 8m tonnes, is of now producing 12m tonnes. Thus placing the country in second place, behind Nigeria and ahead of Gabon, as sub Saharan Africa's oil producers. It is hoped that by 1986 that oil production will be stepped up to 20m tonnes per year.

Estimates of earnings, for this war ravaged country, by 12/84 are put at \$2bn. This equates to 95% of the countries overseas earnings. It is estimated that if production continues at this level then export earnings for 1985 will reach \$3bn.

Letters, [1] T K Green Leamington Spa Warwickshire, Britain continues to breach international agreements as long as long as power generation is focussed on nuclear power. An essential ingredient of this production method is uranium. Which is being purchased from the occupied lands of Namibia. A clear breach of UN Decree Number 1 mandated 6 years ago.

[2] K Halley UK Atomic Energy Authority (Scotland) Dounray Caithness the process of moving spent nuclear fuel around the country is safe and fully sanctioned by the relevant authorities.

Sat 8

As one of the chief architects of the Nokomat Accord as well as one of his presidents closest associates Major General J Veloso heads Mozambique's economic delegation as it arrives in London on a four day visit. This most significant of visits will see the delegation not only discuss economic issues. There also will be time spent with the foreign secretary M Rifkind as well as leading business leaders. Of most interest will be General Veloso's meeting with Tiny Rowland who as head of the Lonhro business empire already has many business interests in Mozambique. At some recent time there has also been contact, in London, with J Corria who represents the MNR. It would seem that the business leader may have been acting as a go between as the two sides try to overcome their objections to each others plans to end the civil war.

Education unrest, pupils boycotting classes, has seen the authorities in the Johannesburg and Pretoria area, end the black pupil school year seven days before its due date of ending. The decision was made as rioting in the area left at least 31 dead.

A spokesman, E Posset of the Department of Education and Training, indicated that at this time 121, 000 pupils were out of school.

Sun 9

Now with 45, 000 residents Sharpville, notorious for the moment 24 years ago when the world woke up to the determined - and brutal - stance of the apartheid state that the National Party were always to rule, was for a small time woken from its long slumber as a mob of 1, 000 plus marched in protest (qv 5/9).

New facts to emerge - the name of the second counsellor, hacked to death on his doorstep and then set alight in his vehicle, was Sam Dlamini, who was deputy chair of Lekoa town council where E Mahatsi who also died at the hands of the rioters was his

superior. As to the legitimacy of this council, when it was said that only 14.7% of residents voted in recent elections law and order minister Le Grange said if the rest of the people did not take part in the election, that is their business.â

According to appropriated document, by members of the Swapo organisation, members of the South African military have formed a negative opinion of their fellow combatants who are sent to operate in inside Namibia.

After a two day conference in Windhoek, chaired by Colonel L J Okers, indicates that many of the conscripts are so well into drug taking, the work of the white wing Afrikaner and the ease of which other security service, CIA, Britain's MI6 and even the rival South African Bureau of State Security [BOSS] are able to operate.

As to the working of the intelligence services of Swapo it seems they have free rein to gather information through a wide range of sources. These are extremely effective in the north of the country in Ovambo and Kavango where much of the bush war is being fought.

Other aspects of the report note that the liberation movement has made efforts to forge links with other like minded groups across the countries northern and southern borders - Luanda's government and the ANC. Another element of the report show that Swapo are targeting the MPLA seized trees from the Angolan forests and driven through Namibia to be sold and the profit used to finance its war with the Angolan government.

Breyton Breytenbach (qv 2/9) comes out of nearly two years of solitary confinement to appear before Pretoria magistrates court and charged under the Terrorism Act and others under the Prison Act. Trial date, in the supreme court, latter end of 5/77. Found not guilty of all charges except of smuggling letters out of his cell with the help of a prison officer who in reality was reporting to a security officer and, the judge ruled, making up the evidence that the state used to try him.

As the date of the death of Steve Biko, the leading light in the Black Consciousness Movement, nears the police announce no protest gatherings would be allowed in Johannesburg or any of the black townships in the Transvaal region. This region, an industrial heartland, may only cover 1.3% of the nation however it provides nearly 25% employment and 40% of the country's Gross National Product.

Sharpsville injured amounted to 48, police figures, too low as can be seen with a visit to the crowded hospital wards. Dead D Dphoko, deputy mayor of Evanton township and councillor Caesar Montjeane on Sebokeng council.

Mon 10

Dr J Lewin aged 77 a former Professor of Native Law and Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and fierce critic of the apartheid laws has died in London. Despite being born in South Africa the London Bar was his place of work after gaining a law degree there was lecturing work at London University.

While still in this country his jobs included work for the Royal African Society and the Labour Party Committee on Colonial Affairs and the Fabian Colonial Committee.

Returning to the land of his birth in 1937 to take up the newly created NLA position - a first such post for a South African University. 1942 published the influential article titled Africans and the Police to be followed in 1958 No Revolution Round the Corner

Sebokeng township residents disregarded a court order that bans public meetings except church services of residents. They were dispersed as the police fired rubber bullets into the crowd, There were no reports of injury as police cleared road blocks thrown across the townships roads.

In the three township cluster of Sebokeng, Sharpville and Evaton a total of 38 people have died after seven days of rioting. Such was the concern that delegates from these locations, all within 40 miles of Johannesburg met on 8/9 members of the Black Community Council. At the end of the meeting there was no solution offered to residents concerns that rents were about to rise £2.80 on the present £15 charged for a 4 room cinder block home.

Leader Comment A trap of South Africa's making a week of violence, with the renowned Sharpville at its epicentre, was just a general outbreak of black township dwellers feelings on two counts. First the recent elections, and their exclusion from them. This grievance was then added to when township councils upped the council house rents in many locations.

In South Africa social justice entails a surrendering of power in whole or in part, something for which the ruling minority are not historically renowned. The alternative is to retain power against the will of the majority. There is no half way house.

A call to urge for the government to look at the way the black councils are working is of the highest priority as they were Pretoria's instruments of local autonomy for the 10 million Africans not confined in the homelands on the fringes of South Africa. By their divide and rule strategy of those opposed to apartheid - the black councils - the authorities must deal with them while ignoring the vast majority that reject them to the point of murdering their representatives.

More repression and more police actions with their live bullets is an act of criminal irresponsibility when the only real damage the rioters can do is to their own deprived environment. The damage to South Africa arises from the tactics of authority in response, which looks likely to get worse.

Tues 11

After a ruling in the Natal Supreme Court, made on 7/9 for the release of seven detained men has been struck down by the minister of law and order. In a hearing in the Natal supreme court found that le Grange had not supplied enough detailed information as to why the men should be held. To reactivate the detention orders was just one sentence - "No other information can, in my opinion be disclosed without detriment to public order." Thus they were brought back to life by a judge in the Transvaal supreme court.

Police are now searching for the persons - of Coloured and Indian ethnicity - who were seized by police days, hours?, before the elections for the tri carnal legislative.

Wed 12

A wide ranging ban on indoor public meetings - outdoor ones have been prohibited for the past 5 years - , with the intention of mounting protests against government policies, have been announced by the minister for law and order. From police headquarters in Pretoria Louis le Grange detailed the areas that these new regulations covered.

In essence this newly imposed restricted area covers the townships where, in the past 14 days up to 40 people have died. Johannesburg south, Pretoria, parts of Natal province and the Vaal Triangle are the most restricted.

Not affected by this new restriction are white political parties who are registered with the government as well as government bodies meeting in formal session. It would seem that an exception has been made for the Opposition, who being the Progressive Federal Party are anti apartheid in nature, have had special dispensation to conduct indoor gatherings.

The president of the west African state of Gabon, Omar Bongo, has offered his services as a peace maker in the crisis that engulfs the region. His offer to talk with P W Botha would only happen when he came with proposals that would lead to a just and durable peace in Southern Africa..... and take into account the multipartie conference on Namibia as well as the Lusaka Accords ..... î

As the diplomatic international community gathers in New York, seven days before a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, pressure is being put on the American administration to drop its linkage over the issue of Cuban troops remaining in Angola with acceptance on the UN's timetable for independence for Namibia.

As to the status of Swapo within the international community it has reached out from being a liberation movement and almost become a de facto state in its own right. Now with observer status who were in London, with the UN's Noel Sinclair of the Council for Namibia at a four day conference. This event was also attended by Joe Toivo the movements secretary general who was only released from detention on Robben Island recently.

An example of evading the pas laws can be seen on the Lansdown Road on the Cape Peninsula where great numbers of male residents of the Crossroads squatter camp gather along the street to be day hired for between £6 - £8 per day. Both those seeking and offering work are taking a risk. For the township resident it will be a spell in jail and the employer can be fined up to £2, 500.

Tales are told of the subterfuge that people will enter into in order to appear as someone they are not. A contracted Xhosa from the Ciski homeland, building a home in a white suburb of Cape Town, becomes an ethnic Coloured, after marriage to a

young coloured women and with the certificate behind him was able to obtain the relevant identification papers.

Thurs 13

Defying the indoor meeting ban, imposed by the government 24 hours ago, police and Soweto residents clashed at the townships Regina Mundi cathedral. The congregation was attending a commemoration service remembering the life and the untimely death of Steve Biko at the hands of the police.

Police action was needed in other townships in the vicinity. In Kathlehong police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 150 as they marched on the police station. Other demonstrations, in the Eastern Cape drew crowds of between 400 and 500. A school in the town of Pietersburg in Northern Transvaal province was set on fire.

The Internal Security Act, section 29 which allows for indefinite detention has been used to hold five students, two of whom are members of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, from Witwatersrand University in the city. As to numbers of detentions according to the Detained Parents Support Committee up to the end of 31/8 572 persons are held under the ISA. Such a number held is already more than were detained during the whole of 1983.

Pass law arrests in 1983 - 262, 904 or 720 per day or 30/hour 27.6% rise on the preceding year. 1982 arrests 206, 022 28.75% . 1981 160, 000. It can be seen then that year on year more and more police time is spent policing this statute.

Fri 14

Those freed, and now sought by the police after the intervention of the minister of law and order (qv 11/9), have located themselves on the seventh floor of the British consulate in the port city of Durban.

All those sheltering within the building are high profile members of one or other of the main organisations fighting the apartheid policies of the Pretoria regime. Among their number is Archie Gumede a former leading member of the ANC before he became the president of the United Democratic Front. Also seeking shelter from rearrest is Paul David president of the Release Mandela Campaign.

Inside the building was their legal representative Zac Yacob and the consular general S Davy who along with all others were expecting them to leave the building by 4.30pm. This did not happen after pressure was put on the London government by N Kinnock and the Anti Apartheid government. The British embassy, in Pretoria, has now declared that there will be no urgency placed on the six to leave and that any move to do so will be as a result of negotiations with their legal representatives and those of the South African Authorities.

It would seem that embassy officials are reluctant to, as the six have asked for, act as mediators between their guests and Pretoria. This comes after the production of a

message from police commissioner General J Coetzer, which indicated that while he was ready to talk with them they must exit the building.

This inability to act as a mediator from a government that talks of democracy and condemns detention without trial and .... refuses to act has angered Pavin Gordin a spokesman for the Indian National Congress which is well represented by those sheltering in this little bit of Britain.

Titled the 100 years of Struggle the United Nations Council of Namibia conference (qv 12/9) there was the presence of former prisoner Toivo Ja Toivo there is little belief that progress towards Namibia's independence while the Regan government actively supports Pretoria in its illegal occupation of the country.

An expression of artistic output - The Battle song of the Herero

Listen when the song of the frogs  
Resounds from the marshes  
Listen to what they have to say  
It is good to come together  
It is good to reach agreement  
It is good to make the voice of many  
The single voice of all

An examination of the practicalities of running an economy along the Swapo lines when so many of its policies are opposed as being too limited in output.

Book Namibia - Reclaiming the People's Health T Lobstein published Namibia Support Committee @ £12. 95 details the cost in lives on both sides and the urge for medical treatment.

Sat 15

Exchanges in the House of Commons have revealed that the foreign office, with the agreement of the prime minister, broken a long standing convention to allow the Durban Six (qv 14/9) to remain inside the consulate in the city. In the chamber the prime minister told the leader of the Opposition I can assure you that instructions were issued that they should not be required to leave the premises against their will.

This gesture may have come after words were spoken to a British diplomatic mission in Lagos by the Nigerian leader. His words implied that the missions work would be impaired if London seemed to fail those who, although sought by Pretoria, were seeking shelter in a protected building.

Sun 16

From one, who at one time was detained as an opponent of the apartheid state and has plenty to say about the government, as to the recent outbreaks of township violence - 41 dead and 300 injures - the Reverend A Hendrickse has little to say.

He cannot comment on something I know nothing about, said the leader of the Coloured Labour Party in the tricameral parliament in his recent comment. Those elected to the new chambers, who in a past life may have been teachers, waiters, pensioners or party officials now move into a whole new sphere of being. A salary of £22,000 - partly tax free - and £8,000 vehicle allowance as well as fringe benefits ranging from pension, medical and travel opportunities there is always the tendency to live the high life.

Just as the black majority were excluded from the new constitution much of the world ignored the ceremonies around the new constitution and the sweating in of new cabinet ministers. International representatives attending were limited to the head of state in Taiwan, President Samora Machel, the leaders of the homelands and Jonas Savimbi made a hurried entrance.

Mon 17

As was always most likely the majority of the cabinet places, under the constitution, have been given to members of the whites only chamber. The vacant positions have been given to the leader of the Coloured house of Representatives Allan Hendrichse and A Rajhansi one of two members of the Indian house of Delegates who seek to be leader of this place. They will both serve as minister without portfolio.

One of the former cabinet's responsibilities, through the ministry of Cooperation and Development, was governing the lives and practices of black population - living and working and leisure aspects - have now been handed over to the two new houses. With a new slimmed down ministry it will now be amalgamated with the Department of Education and Training. At its head will be D Gerrit Viljoen a former chair of the Broederbond and a follower of the reformist ideals of P W Botha.

Mass funerals of the Evanton and Sharpville dead - 25 - have taken place under the watchful eye of the police.

With a window of only eight hours, before a sanctioned strike by the National Union of Mineworkers at five gold mines, officials are to seek the opinion of its affected workers to a new Chamber of Mines offer. On the table from the employers is an improved holiday payment offer.

Leader Comment Britain's guests in Durban are an opportunity for 'South Africa's first Executive President .... to strive and protect human dignity and liberty' of the UDF/ Natal Indian Congress members inside the city's consulate.

'Regardless of the outcome of this curious variation of a siege there is no reason to lose sight of the central fact that it arose from the immoral South African law which enables the executive to lock people up without recourse to the courts. If Mr Botha with his enormous new powers, wants to redress the balance, he could strike a real blow for liberty by scrapping the evil law which these men so spectacularly sought to evade.'

Tues 18

The case of the Durban Six (qv) returns to the Natal supreme court as they attempt to evade the clutches of the police, where they possible indefinite detention under the section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Prior to this hearing their lawyer Zac Jacob, who was reluctant to take the case, is now in London where he has first visited foreign office minister - under secretary of state for African Affairs - J Johnson and then hopefully the prime minister. From the minister there were words that indicated that although the six could stay in the consulate the government could not be seen to be acting as a go between or negotiating with the Pretoria regime.

As talks go on, as to accepting - or not - the new pay offer from the Chamber of Mines it has been said that as many as 40, 000 miners stayed away from the eight mines involved in the pay dispute. The Anglo American corporation, owner of seven affected mines said that 30, 000 of their workforce had initially turned up. At a later time, shift change?, only 20, 000 reported. All told there are about 75, 000 miners spread among the eight gold mines.

The Release Mandela Campaign has called on Soweto residents to mount a stay away from there work places in a protest at the new policies espoused by president Botha, Ephraim Tshablala the new township mayor and the outgoing minister of Cooperation and development Koornhoff.

Wed 19

Even as president P W Botha opens the three tier chamber of government in Cape Town he did make words that seemed to indicate idemocratic political participation must also be further extended among our black communities in South Africa to ensure to ensure there advancement and to meet their demands for justice. For this auspicious day the Coloured and Indian members were sat with there fellow white MPs. This would not happen again.

Tension - in Soweto as a result of the stay away call was of a minor nature as police only reported three incidents. At the Coloured University of the Western Cape students boycotted classes as a protest at the new constitution. With the first official strike ended after only 24 hours elements of the gold mining community defied the NUM and continued the dispute.

The affected three mines, each with a different owner, needed action by the police to quell the violence. At the Durban Deep mine, near Johannesburg 111 miners received injuries when police used batons, rubber bullets or dogs to bring the trouble to an end. The Anglo American Mine, near Welkom, saw 250 miners admitted to hospital as the police went about their business.

The final settlement, accepted by the majority of the National Mineworkers union was a pay rise of 16% whereas the employer had initially offered only 13% and the union had sought 25%.

In the Natal Supreme court, under Judge D Friedman, has ruled that any decision on the release of the Durban Six will have to be referred to South Africa's Supreme Court for a final decision. The case will be heard on 21/9.

Still in London defence lawyer Zac Yacoob has not been able to obtain a meeting with a government minister, above under secretary of state, which makes the envoy bitterly disappointed.. The prime minister claims that dialogue is the way forward, as she said to Botha on his recent visit, why not engage is a little now to end this current dispute. So there will now be an approach made to Brussels and New York where the EEC or the United Nations will be more helpful in resolving this issue.

Thurs 20

The continuing strike, at three of the gold mines that had at one time - until a settlement was reached - been backed by the National Union of Mineworkers during an eight mine dispute (qv), is still in a strike situation.

At one of the affected mines, Westonarea, where seven miners were killed and 11 injured by police bullets on 18/9, only a hardcore of 250 stayed away from the mine. In the words of the mine management, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, the men elected to go home rather than return to work.

The attendance at the third troubled mine Hartbeestfontein only 2, 000 miners of the 10, 000 expected for the day shift turned up to go underground. The missing 8, 000, were instantly sacked by management. This decision was changed to one of giving the strikers the rest of the day shift to change their minds.

It would seem that the trouble in the townships in recent weeks, inspired by council demands for increased rents, has caused an official rethink. As the mayor of Leka township, Esau Mahlatfi, emerged from hiding he said an emergency meeting of the council had members voting to suspend the increases.

Fri 21

Foreign minister Pik Botha has called, on the authorities in London, to end the stalemate that is the continued occupation by the Durban Six of their consulate building in the port city. In the near future authorities in Pretoria would be exchanging views with their opposite numbers in Britain.

After five days of unofficial strikes, which followed a 24 hour official NUM dispute (qv), almost 99% of the remaining 16,000 miners, who were holding out at the Hartbeestfontein mine have returned to work. During the unofficial action as many as 500 miners were injured and seven deaths were reported.

Mon 24

Police in Sebokeng, a township, 32 miles south of Johannesburg, had to deploy as a banned funeral was attended by a crowd of 500 township residents. They were gathered to honour one of the fallen, Joseph Sithole aged 32, who had taken part in the recent wide ranging disputes that have hit a number of townships recently.

Police, according to witnesses, used rubber bullets and tear gas at the mourners. Police reported that although many people had been injured there were no reports of arrests. There were also incidents, where police came under attack in Sharpville by a stone throwing crowd. They were quickly dispersed with the use of tear gas.

Despite an almost full return to work in the troubled gold mines (qv 21/9) another outbreak of miner on miner violence was so serious that police were called in. For sixty minutes police battled to separate the combatants at the West Rand Consolidated Mine situated 20 miles west of Johannesburg. In this incident two miners died and 135 were injured. The regional miner death toll as of this time has reached 9 and 600 injured.

Although the international community may call for international sanctions against the apartheid regime it would seem that the majority South African ethnic group do not wish foreign investment to end.

When 551 persons were questioned by representatives of the American State Department 75% indicated that this way was the wrong way to force change on the authorities in Pretoria. Other questions, asked by academics at the University of Natal, showed that 61% were ready to take political risks to end apartheid and 60% felt their living conditions were worsening under the present conditions.

Sunning up the reports findings, Professor L Schlemmer, indicated that the results show that those that shared their opinions were determined to keep their employment and would fight the apartheid regime through internal opposition movements.

Wed 26

The Pretoria authorities have ratcheted up the diplomatic pressure on the London government in an effort to have the Durban Six expelled from the British consulate building in the port city. In a meeting, between Baroness Young - minister of state at the foreign office - and D Worrel - South Africa house resident - the minister echoed the dismissive attitude shown earlier.

This tough call from Pretoria comes at the same time four South African nationals, granted bail by the British courts - and now overseas - will not return for their trial. The bail was only granted after an embassy diplomat waived his immunity and stood surety of £50,000 for each of the accused. This he will surely lose.

It would seem that the apartheid regime was trying to link the return of the four accused with the expulsion of the Durban Six. In the words of the Baroness 'We cannot accept that there is any justification for linkage ..... We expect the government to honour their undertaking.'

Leader Comment A shabby dishonourable tit for tat affair in trying to equate arms smuggling with legitimate protest is likely to have the opposite effect from the one apparently intended.

The Coventry 4 were bailed by, in all but name, by the South African government and protection offered, just as the consulate in Durban is achieving for those who fight the current regime. Unlike the four alleged illicit arms dealers, the six men in Durban are not evading due process of law; it is the Coventry 4 who are, in reality, being used to save the South African government the embarrassment of their trial.

Full list names of the Durban Six - A Gumede UDF chmn, G Sewpershad president Indian National Congress, N J Naido past president NIC, M Ramgobin NEC UDF member, B Nair NIC P Davids leading member of Release Mandela Campaign.

Safe back in apartheid land Coventry 4 - H Botha, Colonel in the South African Defence Force, S de Jager, W Metelerkamp, J le Grange arrested on 31/84 for the export of radar and missile systems wanted by Armscor by Customs and Excise officers. At the same time four British businessmen have been charged with selling aircraft parts for Buccaneer jet fighters. All eight were supposed to appear in court on 22/10.

Thurs 27

The numbers detained immediately before the elections to the Coloured and Indian houses of parliament have now, surprisingly sunk to 11 after the release, from preventative detention of five opposition leaders by the police. The police have also released cleric, turned government opponent, Dr Beyers Naude.

Even as he was released from his banning order, after seven years, the former Afrikaner church minister aged 69 warned the government to seriously heed the message coming out of the townships and take serious note of the feelings of the black population.

In a move, that reverses policy from 1955, ethnic blacks will be able to legally live in the Western Cape. The president made his announcement at the Cape Province - up until now seen as an area exclusive to Coloured and Indian ethnic groups - meeting of the National Party. The newly entitled residents will be granted 99 year leaseholds on property in urban or country areas.

Internal press criticism, from English language newspapers - as well as the pro government Citizen - is written, on the attempt to link the Durban Six and Coventry 4 issues. We cannot see how one issue has anything to do with the other appeared on the pages of the supportive media outlet.

The office of the South African consulate in New York was destroyed by an explosion in an office building on Park Avenue. Those who claimed responsibility, via a telephone call to the Associated Press 12 minutes after the blast, said it was done in support of those who resisted the violation of human rights in South Africa.

Fri 28

The education of about 90,000 students, in township schools and Universities, continues. Most trouble has been seen in the Port Elizabeth area and Soweto outside Johannesburg. In both of these townships police used tear gas to disperse angry

crowds. In Trankie, where classes have been subject to boycott, those participating have been expelled and made to reapply for a place at the beginning of the new year.

Roland Mark Hunter, a former military intelligence officer accused of passing secrets to the ANC has been found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail. His co accused Husband and wife Andrew and Patricia Hanekom were jailed for 24 and 38 months respectively for the possession and dissemination of banned material.

A second explosion in New York (qv 27/9) has damaged a laboratory of the Union Carbide building in the city's northern suburb of Tarrytown. As there was enough warning given, via a phone call, to evacuate the building no one was injured. Police are of the opinion that the two blasts are linked as the phone message began with the statement 'Down with apartheid, down with US imperialism.'

Sat 29

The debate about the future accessibility, to the legal system of the Pretoria court, of the Durban Six had now moved to the forum of the Indian National Congress. The six - three of whom are from Natal - have now been out of reach of the police for 16 days. The three (qv 26/9) include publicity secretary M Ramgobin among 45 due in court on 2/10 after their arrest for demonstration outside Durban town hall as president addressed a meeting 12 months ago.

Members of the foreign press community, South African Foreign Correspondents Association, say that the police are acting out a vendetta against its members. Incidents have occurred where as members film the arrest of black demonstrators camera film is confiscated by the police. This action, if it was to become the norm would, in the FCA's opinion, be seen as blatant censorship which if becomes standard practice gives the police the right to seize any film of which they disapprove.

A meeting, in Vienna, of the International Atomic Energy Agency has called on Pretoria to open for inspection all its nuclear facilities within the next 12 months. Failure to do so would see imposition of sanctions put in place. The vote 57 : 10 with 23 abstentions which included America and other western nations.

A period of 289 days detention, and allegations during this time of torture against 10 members of the police, brought by A van Heerden a white former political detainee has concluded in the Pretoria supreme court.

Mr Justice C F Eloff found nine of the accused police absolved of any crime during the detention period 9/81 - 7/82. However there was a cash award of £1, 000 as Heerden has suffered verbal threats at the hands of one officer.

Sun 30

The Durban Six have been in contact with the minister of law and order with an offer that seems to link their case with that of the Coventry 4 who have broken Britain's law and sold/ purchased prohibited goods to Pretoria.

In the eyes of the protesters they have not broken any laws, merely they are protesting against an unjust system. They are willing to surrender to the court to argue this point in a court of law rather than be detained, under section 29 of the Internal Security Act as seems to be the fate awaiting them.

As to the South African 'refuseniks' who will not return to face charges of purchasing embargoed plane machine parts the State Security Council, under the chairmanship of president Botha, is thought to have been behind the no show gambit of the businessmen. The authorities in Pretoria fear that the prosecution's revelations about government involvement damages South African interests than any loss of surety does.

Interview with D Worrall aged 40 the South African ambassador to London. The former chair of the constitutional committee of the Presidents Council that heralded in the recently imposed three tier parliament. A background in Journalism - editor of the New nation. First overseas appointment was as Pretoria's man in Australia.

OCTOBER 1984

Mon 1

As the Durban Six continue to stay in the British consulate lawyers, for the now unwelcome guests, have sought the assistance of other countries to see if sanctuary was on offer. Approaches have been made to American, French, West German and Dutch embassies and consulates in the port city. Other messages have been sent - to the police calling on them to produce evidence that laws have been broken and that the ISA's section 29 clause would not be used against the Six.

As to the impending court appearance of three of the six (qv 29/9), for protesting 12 months ago as the then prime minister P W Botha spoke in Durban, lawyers have requested that a no show from the Indian Congress members Naidoo, Ramgobin and Sewpersadh would not invoke further censure and their arrest warrants be waived.

In support of their claim it has been pointed out that one of the 43 accused, Fatima Meer, is out of the country. An arrest would only occur if Ms Meer did not come to court for a subsequent hearing. A second person, S Thaver, also will be a no show as he is a guest of the security police.

The United General Assembly, in a almost totally overwhelming vote, passed a resolution that condemned South Africa for the massacre of blacks during recent civil unrest there.

Letters, [1] N M Muedane P O Box 2412 Dar es Salaam Tanzania, in support of the Durban Six. However condemnation of the refusal of government ministers to meet their legal representatives in London - only granted under secretary of state level entry - whereas Botha was granted cabinet level access

[2] N R Winterton C MP Macclesfield, chair All Party Namibia Group House of Commons London SW1 disputing the perceived conception that the Swapo movement, and its long use of armed struggle, is what the Namibian people really need in their struggle for independence.

[3] M Rosenbaum Co ordinator End Loans to Southern Africa London N 7 an opinion poll will give any answer wanted so long as the questions are skewed in the right direction. Asking whether overseas money should be used to build factories because it makes jobs is always going to get yes vote against one that asks that the money not to arrive so as to frighten a government to end apartheid.

Tues 2

The courts have seen fit to drop charges, against three of the six still residing inside the British consulate building in Durban (qv 1/10), this was without them having to leave the building. Also Mr Justice Imber released the rest of the 43 who faced charges of demonstrating outside the building where Botha was speaking 12 months ago He deemed the charges illegal.

As to the possibility of other countries embassies housing the Six there was a cool response from most of the governments. Only the Americans offered careful study of the request as other representatives took heed of a foreign ministry warning not to heed the aid the illegal acts of the British authorities.

A way out of the impasse occurring in Durban has been outlined by Dr D Owen the leader of the Social and Democratic Party in Britain. The former Labour foreign secretary has called on the government to close down the port city consulate rather than be seen to underwrite the laws of South Africa. In the politicians opinion the Natal supreme court will find in favour of the government which will put London in an awkward position as the law demands we hand back the Six.

Wed 3

Rioting erupted in townships around Johannesburg after a period of calm and the continuing school boycott. East of the business capital, in Kwathema township, three teenage girls died as the van they were stoning ploughed into a 300 strong crowd. In Soweto a crowd, 100 in number, killed with a good battering from members of the crowd. Police injured three people as they fired birdshot, rubber bullets and tear gas to quell the demonstration.

Still ongoing are the Mozambique/MNR/ South African reconciliation talks. It would seem the terms of any amnesty offered is still a major sticking point of any settlement. A missed Botha press conference where details were to be revealed was of concern.

School boycott numbers have reached 130, 000 pupils who are concerned at the low standard of their education.

Thurs 4

A long time in coming but now the warring sides in Mozambique have come to the point where it is the right time to end the conflict between them. The role of the South Africans, who have played hosts for the three months of talks, is one of underwriting the agreement.

Even as the ink dries on the Frelimo/ MNR document that ends the hostilities between the two parties each side interprets part of the document in different ways. Maputo believes that the rebels have said that their forces will stop fighting and take up the offer of amnesty and reintegrating into civilian life. The Mozambique army would, in the words of Economic Affairs minister J Veloso, still be at liberty to continue its military actions against the rebels until they definitely end their violence.

On the other hand the rebel understanding as put by E Fernandes, of this same accord, is that fighting would continue until a joint commission had finalised conditions and an end date of the conflict.

Leader Comment Want to keep a bargain ? The Nkomat Accord has been of greater benefit to South Africa than Mozambique. Its aim, from the perspective in Pretoria, was to have closed down by Maputo the ANC's bases across from its fighting zone. In

return South Africa was meant to stop aiding the MNR. Six months down the line this now seems to about to happen.

Yet Mozambique did promptly remove the threat to South Africa, such as it was, of the ANC on its soil, and now it is at last promised its reward, even if this means South African troops within the gates as referees. Mozambique needs real peace, but South Africa needs to prove it can keep its side of the bargain.

Sun 7

In a move, seen as a challenge to the authorities - to keep to their word and return to the British court four business men the Coventry 4 who are meant to face the courts of illegally purchases - three of the Durban Six have left the safety of the consulate building. They were immediately arrested by waiting police and taken to jail.

The three, accused of demonstration outside a Botha meeting 12 months ago, sauntered out at noon expecting to meld into the pavement throng and then make their demands regarding the bail busters. It was only their bad luck, they were spotted by a watching policeman and his colleagues that they did not pull their plan off.

Not only are the Mozambique government and the MNR at loggerheads, over the timing of any cessation of fighting, the make up of the monitoring force is also causing friction. As the recently understanding appoints this role to South Africa the rebels demand a multi national force to act as monitor. The European spokesman for the rebel movement, J Correia, names Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi as well being named for this supervisory role. They would also oversee the expected general election.

Leader Comment Shifty peace making the acid test of South Africa's sincerity in its dealings with black Africa is its behaviour over the negotiations for the independence of Namibia. On that issue it remains [with American connivance] transparently artful and evasive.

Mon 8

With three of the Durban Six now arrested (qv 7/10) those that remain inside the consulate building are more determined than ever to put. Those arrested had hoped to make challenge on the Pretoria governments decision not to force a return of the Coventry 4 and to challenge the British over their claim that as some ISA detainees as well as cleric Dr B Naude had been freed it was safe for the Indian Congress members to leave.

Also a second motion muted was a belief by both the UDF and the Indian Congress that to have detained three and the free detainees inside the British building the embarrassment of the Pretoria authorities would be increased two fold.

Wed 10

18 Namibia The Regan Administration Has refused to carry out its obligation under the Security Council Resolution 435 [1978] providing for the independence of

Namibia, as required by article 25 of the UN Charter. The right of the Namibian people to self determination has been firmly established under international law before the outbreak of the Angolan civil war.

The Regan Administration had no right to obstruct the achievement of Namibian independence by conditioning it upon or linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in any way. Both the UN General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity have recognised SWAPO as the legal representative of the Namibian people, and the Regan Administration is obliged to negotiate with it as such.

19 Angola Cuban troops are in Angola at the request of the legitimate government of Angola in order to protect it from overt and covert aggression mounted by the South African apartheid regime in Namibia. There is absolutely no international justification for South African aggression against Angola in order to maintain and consolidate its reprehensible occupation of Namibia. The Angolan government has repeatedly stated that when South Africa leaves Namibia it will request the withdrawal of Cuban troops and Cuba has agreed to withdraw its troops whenever requested by Angola. According to the relevant rules of international law, this is the proper sequence of events to be followed.

The Regan Administration's linkage of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia encourages South African aggression against Angola, and thus it must share in the responsibility for South Africa's genocidal acts against the people of Angola - extract International Progress Organisation Report :  
Judgement of the Brussels Tribunal on Regan foreign policy -

Sat 13

The first white death, an 18 month old child, has occurred as a result of the township rioting that is becoming inherent in the Vaal region centred on Johannesburg. The mother, K Gordon, baby and servant were passing a crowd of funeral mourners - for a 10 year old boy killed by a police rubber bullet - in the Sebokeng township when a stone hit the child on the head as the vehicle was attacked. Of the other 3 child passengers in the vehicle only seven year old Jamie Gordon was injured in the head.

Police have said that the recent troubles had seen 80 deaths, 65 of these were at the hands of the police. Since these figures were released, seven days ago, there has been reported four more deaths.

In an attempt to stem the tide of students who boycott their education security police are targeting the leaders of the Congress of South African Students and its affiliate body the United Democratic Front. The organisers of these movements rivals the Anzian Student Movement, a BC affiliate, have also had the security forces calling.

As of now 220, 000 students are out of education says the minister of education and training and as well as the tough approach of removing the boycott leaders from the scene a second, more affable approach by minister Viljoen, is being tried. As a result of meeting some of the students demands six schools in Atteridgeville, a township adjacent to Pretoria, have reopened. Students have returned on the understanding that

democratically elected student councils and the dropping of age related education will be introduced in the next school year.

The remaining three of the Durban Six have come to a decision as to whether to walk out of the consulate building. Once this has been personally passed to the British ambassador the move will be made. Until then they can look forward to a foreign office visit from Labour MP Douglas Anderson.

Mon 15

An airport welcome for Labour MP D Alexander, from members of the United Democratic Front anti apartheid campaigner Helen Joseph, who came with no formula or message save solidarity only with a wish to see those who left the Durban consulate and were arrested by the police as they attempted to slip away unnoticed, as well as those still holed up inside the Durban building.

Other travel plans include visits to detainees in the Transvaal and several of the regions troubled townships before a return to London on 22/10 where a full report will be made to party leader Niel Kinnock.

Speaking to the press there was a defence of Britains semingly disrespectful approach to the laws of South Africa as they tried to arrest those inside the Durban consulate. The MP implied that the demand that the six be handed over was made on the rule that itself was false as the original detention laws - without a trial - were in themselves wrong.

A crowd of about 4, 000 confronted police in the East Rand township of Tsakane as they clashed at a funeral or resident M Diale. They were dispersed as police fired rubber bullets and tear gas into the crowd.

Speaking in his eat of government, Luanda, the Angolon president dos Santos has pledged to work along recently proposed American lines for the independence of Namibia. As part of the agreed process the assumed 25, 000 Cuban troops working with MPLA forces would be expected to head back home.

This new iflexibility and sincere desire to achieve a regional settlement had been worked on during secret contacts with the Regan administration - which would continue - were being jeopardised by the attitude of the authorities in Pretoria. The situation, where the South African military were slow timing there withdrawal from the southern Angola, was not helping the move to independence of the disputed territory.

President Santos indicated that the sending home of the Cubans would not begin until the issue of Pretoriaís troops removal from their cross border incursion was ended.

Tues 16

Police activities in the townships have been challenged by the visiting Labour MP D Anderson. The soon returning, to London guest of the UDF wants to hear from the authorities in Pretoria that the actions of the police, in which three children were shot dead and 32 named Soweto township residents who disappeared, would be

investigated. More relevant would these upholders of the rule of law, if found to have acted illegally, be brought before the court.

It would seem that on his arrival president Botha wanted to know how the MP could criticise aspects of South African law, detention without trial, when in Britain - Northern Ireland - such a policy was condoned by London. Also which other African country would allow an outsider be able to talk to detainees was a question that wanted an answer.

Still the township unrest continues - tear gas and rubber bullets on a 400 strong crowd of Soweto youth. Two police were injured during violence in Crossroads, outside Cape Town, as a crowd stoned police. Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape, 500 marched on local primary schools. There were arson attacks on school buildings in Sebokeng.

As the principals continue their talks regarding a settlement of the civil war in Mozambique the security aspects are concerning the European residents of the capital Maputo. So worried are they that a meeting, within the last seven days, has worked out an evacuation plan for when, and if, it is needed. In an act of reassurance government troops have swept the Magde and Moamba districts of Maputo province. It would seem that rebel forces are still mounting attacks throughout the country, from close to the Malawi border in the north to Gaza province in the south. Even as these attacks occur several rebel bases have been destroyed and as many 60 anti government troops have died during the fighting.

Wed 17

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Desmond Tutu the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. Only the second African, after Chief Albert Luthuli then president of the ANC 23 years ago. On being told of this award, on a visit with his wife to New York, the veteran anti apartheid campaigner commented 'Hey we are going to win, justice is going to win.'

Admitting that the award, the chair of the awards committee Egil Aarvik, said that it was given in an effort to effect change within South Africa. With only a temporary travel document, his passport has been withdrawn, is to return home within 24 hours not knowing if he will be able to travel to Oslo of the 10/12 prize giving.

The honoured cleric's boss, president Bishop M Buthelezi SACC, said that the real heroes are the millions of down trodden South Africans whose voices Bishop Tutu and the SACC has tried to make heard.

Inside Angola, as the recently declared truce winds on, the two combative sides - South Africa's military and the Angolan forces - sit close enough to view each others defence lines. As claim, and counter claim, emerge about truce violations, both sides offer evidence or explanations for their sides actions.

As of this time 80 breaches of the 2/84 Lusaka Agreement have been registered with the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC]. Speaking of some, of the now admitted Swapo breaches, these were put down to a lack of communication of the stand still because of distance from command structures.

The rise of a simple pastor, passionately concerned for justice, peace and reconciliation at the age of 53 Desmond Tutu had before his 1977 post at the SACC been Anglican Dean of Johannesburg. Concerned about the growing disturbances of the townships, which happened in 6/76, there was - in 5/76 - a letter to prime minister Botha warning letter of what was to come. The letter was ignored and dismissed as a political ploy engineered, perhaps by the official opposition.

This former teacher, who joined the church with the introduction of Bantu education in 1950s, claims influence from many white church leaders in his early years. One of the most influential was Bishop Trevor Huddleston who is now a leading figure, as president, of Britain's Anti Apartheid Movement. Another, 6 months in jail in a South Africa - in 1983 - for refusing to testify at a security trial, is Father T Stanton.

Activities surrounding the three remaining Durban Six will, according to their lawyer of the visiting British MP, not be made public in the future. There was speculation before this announcement that the consulate guests were about to leave the building.

Thurs 18

Life and times from inside the city of Huambo, now the front line for the Angolan troops who face the forces of Unita and their backers the might of the South African army. Speaking from the MPLA's regional headquarters, the former home of the Portuguese governor at the time of colonial government, a spokesman indicates that the main legacy left is the danger of unexploded land mines scattered throughout the town and its environs. Such is the danger that limits have been placed on out of town travel. Such restrictions severely hamper efforts to bring back some semblance of normality to people lives. The dangers of these mines is emphasised as casualty rates can see as many as 40 - 50 persons mutilated every week passing through the towns hospital every week.

To feed the people, in this war ravaged province, which also has been difficult because of the danger manifested by the indiscriminate planting of land mines, has only been possible with the use of light aircraft flying into countryside airstrips. This task has been undertaken by members of the International Red Cross. As of this time, until 4/85, 225, 000 Angolans will need feeding. Efforts will be made to fly in maize, beans and butter oil. Such is the need for the IRC resources that in reality only 130, 000 people will be adequately fed. Even then it is Unita who dictate where and when the food aid is sent. There is the ever present danger that rebel action will prevent onward transportation by the use of road block or mined road. To overcome this problem, and there fore add further to the cost, a number of Hercules transport planes - using 500 litres of fuel per month - will have to be hired.

Fri 19

Home, after five days in South Africa and visits to those inside and away from the Durban consulate, Donald Anderson MP had a simple message for the prime minister. He urged that there should be more than verbal condemnation of the apartheid regime. Alongside the verbal comments there should be moves on the economic front to put leverage on the Pretoria regime for change.

The news conference also heard that the three still resident in the consulate had produced a letter of intent. The seven page document, authored by A Gumede, P David and B Nair all officials of the Natal Indian Congress, mad demands of the South African authorities. These were, the lifting of their detention orders, return of there passports and a guarantee that they will be able to re enter the country from overseas. With there passports the three would travel to New York. Here they would be able to take up the offer to speak before the UN's Committee on Apartheid and give such evidence as they are able.

Part of the memorandum calls on the consulate staff to change their, perceived, status from 'unwelcome guests' to one more appropriate to their current position. The British should not put pressure on them to leave the building . In London, and Durban, there must be more of an effort made to condemn apartheid policies and highlight especially the policy of detention without trial.

The economic struggle to rebuild a war damaged Angola will, according to Lucia Lara organising secretary of the ruling MPLA, will be along established Marxist Leninist lines.

Sat 20

It would seem that the note, from the Durban Three, carried back to London by D Anderson has angered the foreign secretary. The statement, made in the upper house, displayed the anger felt by the government such that the guests have overstayed their welcome and may be asked to leave the building. Their case was not helped as the document received via the returning Labour MP D Anderson was seen as a political statement. In such it was a breach of the agreement, made on 13/9 as the Six entered the consulate, that the stay would not be used for political purposes.

In the words of the South African ambassador, Dr D Worrel, 'The fact that they have been able to stay on in the consulate is illegal action and is the fault of the British. They have not expelled them as they are required to do under the terms of the conventions which relate to consular practice and international law.'

As is seen by the foreign office, along with a first breach of conventions - speaking to and seen on a news broadcast on 7/10 via smuggled in transmitters - these demands are their second breach. The mood, from the prime minister down to her foreign secretary is 'three strikes and you're out.'

The Pretoria regional court has postponed, until 2/85, charges against Archbishop D Hurley, on a charge that he made false statements against security force members who it was said had committed atrocities against villagers.

The history - the President of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference on a trip to Namibia 19 months ago was told of these events by clerics in the north of the country. They, along with residents, blamed counter insurgency units for the violence.

As the MNR rebels stayed away, unhappy at being labelled 'bandits', South African and Mozambiquan delegations resumed talks. Deputy foreign Minister L Nel and Economics minister J Veloso respectively led the delegations. This current meeting was born out of the 3/10 understanding that the three elements would form a commission to resolve their differences. Even as the Lisbon spokesman for the rebels, E Fernandes speaking from Lisbon, wanted clarification on the 'never negotiate a peace accord with bandits' remark.

The kingdom of Swaziland, long troubled by student protest at its University has deported student leader Babalzi Bulunga, a South African national back across the border. This act occurred, according to the press on 17/10, although denied by the office of the prime minister Prince Bhekimpi. A spokesman said that it was a voluntary return to the family home in Hluhluwe in Natal. The family say the deportation took place on 8/10 and the time difference over release was spent in a Swazi police cell before expulsion through the Oshoek border post.

Sun 21

A statement from an envoy of Pretoria, as to the non appearance of those of South African extraction - the Coventry 4 - who, given bail, are now refusing to return to court to face charges of smuggling armaments into the country.

The diplomat chosen to explain why Pretoria is prepared to loose £200, 000 bail and a similar amount in sureties is First Secretary A Pelsler, who himself faces legal proceedings on a perverting the course of justice charge if the four stay away.

It would seem that the miserable British climate is being used as a pretext, by Pik Botha the South African foreign minister. He questioned the Opposition leader, in the Cape Town parliament as to whether he - van Slabbert - would want to be the one to tell the families of the businessmen of the weather in Britain.

The appointment of a Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Tutu, opinion has it, done wonders for the black majority within the country. No longer will there be persons that are out of the loop. - persons who are out of reach, in jail or exile. Now there is a person who is among them and will, no doubt become a focal point from which efforts can be made to change peoples perceptions.

Mon 22

Tough action, taken by consulate officials in Durban, would seem to indicate that the building will close. This will leave the three remaining Natal Indian Congress guests open to arrest by police. Authorities in London have now stated that the three would be no longer allowed visitors are meeting with their legal team.

Through media outlets, radio and world service, tell of reduced service for consulate officials, only coming in for post and messages. All other aspects of consulate officialdom is now through the Johannesburg office. The three are still able to receive food from relatives.

Tues 23

As expected there was a no show of the African element of the eight persons charged in relation to the arms smuggling (qv 21/10) indictment. Despite this, and the Pretoria government forfeiting sureties of £400, 000, the British connection have been sent to crown court.

Termed the Coventry 4 D Salt, M Gardiner, M Swanand H Coles will stand trial in Birmingham for illegally exporting strategic goods including magnetrons and Buccaneer aircraft parts. The last named also faces a conspiracy charge of exporting Buccaneer parts.

In light of the South African government's flagrant disregard for the rule of law, by not honouring bail requirements, there has been calls from the chairman of the Anti Apartheid Movement and Labour MP D Anderson among others, for Dr Worrel be asked to leave his post as ambassador.

With an angry foreign and prim minister, concerned at the actions of the South Africans, resident in central London, over the outcome of the smuggling charges it

would seem that as the ambassador will not be asked to leave then someone will have to pay the price. It is emerging that person will be the embassy's First Secretary, A Pilsner,

In the words of the foreign secretary there is no link between the actions of the Coventry 4 and the men still in the Durban consulate. One group was trying to obtain highly sensitive - and banned from export to South Africa - military equipment, whilst the other guests were making a legitimate protest over detention without trial which the Natal court had ruled illegal.

Operational reasons say the end of P T Jorge's term as the Angolan foreign minister after he was sacked by president dos Santos. This role will now be added to the president's portfolio of responsibilities. State radio, in Lisbon, postulate that eventually the vacant post will be taken by the present interior minister A Rodrigues.

Rumour has it that the outgoing foreign minister lost favour because of splits in the Luanda government between those who adhere to the Marxist style. Others in the government deem that Angola's people are being made to suffer unnecessarily because of the presence of Cuban troops and the cost of supporting those fighting for Namibian independence.

Leader Comment The Durban dilemma centres round two conventions, not to allow premises to be used for political activities against a host country which surely is of lesser importance than the convention that a person has freedom from arbitrary arrest without charge, which is enshrined in various declarations of human rights.

Absolute neutrality has to be observed in the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations, whatever the nature of the regimes which engage in them.

Wed 24

Unprecedented cooperation, for the second time, between members of the police and army, heralded invasions of three townships in the Vaal region. In total 350 persons were seized after raids in Sebokeng, Boipatang and Sharpsville.

With a 2am start time Operation Palmiet involved a joint force of 7,000 men under the command of Brigadier B Wandrag who has a background in counter intelligence operations. So swift was the legal process that night courts were set up in Sebokeng and the white town of Vanderbijlpark.

It would seem that the joint action was a general crime sweep through the areas. There were no charges brought relating to security issues. Those who came before the magistrates faced charges relating to possession of cannabis, pornography, unlicensed firearms or contravention of influx or immigration laws.

Despite joint actions, between police and military, are not unknown - in 1982 a combined force conducted 10 cordon and 22 sweep operations - Operation Palmiet caused protests. The Opposition's defence spokesman P Myburg, of the PFP, said that such usages would, in the eyes of the minority white population, castigate the

majority population as enemies. Similarly black people would deem the military as an extension of the government.

Sharville and Boipatong have a combined population of 55, 000 blacks. Sebokeng's cheap labour pool numbers 160, 000.

In the House of Commons minister for African affairs M Riffkin told how he had called in Dr Worrel the South African ambassador to emphasise how strongly the British government felt about the decision not to send back those who were wanted on smuggling charges. There was also a quick dismissal of the claim from a recent visitor to the Durban 3 - D Anderson - that this government was collaborating with the apartheid regime.

In answering other questions, from Conservative party members, it was seen that the South African treatment of those who were, and had been, guests in the Durban consulate would have an adverse bearing on this administration with its opposite number in Pretoria.

A University of Witwatersrand lecturer, Dr P Frankel has written on the growing influence of the military in the day to day life of the Pretoria government. History indicates that the Afrikaner has always linked the civil and military together right from the early days of the Boer republics. Farmers turned fighters at the drop of a hat was the norm from the early days. In Britain there is a definite line between the role of the military and the role of the civil policing authority in any dispute.

Leader Comment The Sebokeng delusion was a clumsy attempt at law enforcement. In the light of the recent township unrest, concerned rent rises, homicides, repressive security laws or town councillors who are corrupt it is difficult to imagine a clumsier attempt at law enforcement.

In reality this was not the case, which was, the most blatant and brutal system of racial discrimination in modern times even as those who are in charge of it cannot afford to admit it, least of all to themselves. The point of the exercise was to turn the black population into a submissive race. Such a large operation for so little effect could be deemed the indiscriminate lashing out of an enraged, blinded cyclops.

Fri 26

At the end of Operation Palmiet a good haul of illegally held arms and ammunition had been seized and those persons - 358 of them - who had been sought, by the joint army and police raids, had been brought before the courts. According to the man in charge, Brigadier Vandrag, it had been a sparkling success.

Leading the criticism was Shena Duncan the president of the Black Sash said that the raids were just glorified pass raids. Another point in her protest was a call to the mothers, of the troops deployed in the townships, to protest that this was not national service was intended for. It cannot be expected that one time you are working with persons who at the next minute you are acting as the law and order outside their home.

The Sowetan newspaper, read mainly by the black population, deemed the raids as insane nor are people of Sebokeng all ANC or members of a belligerent neighbouring state. They are all South Africans. The Afrikaner language newspaper estimates that 5,000 troops were deployed along with the police at this time.

Two trained members of the ANC guerilla army - one a woman - have been detained according to police commissioner P J Coetzee. They are now held under the Internal Security Act.

Another move, in Pretoria has seen the British ambassador P Moberly called in to explain Britain's recent vote in the United Nations. Through Britain's representative at the UN Britain backed a statement that said the international community did not believe the problem of South Africa could or should be resolved by repression, denial of civil or political rights, or by violence.

The Transkei has banned the United Democratic Front organisation the largest anti apartheid organisation in South Africa.

Under new regulations, from G Viljoen the minister for Cooperation and Development, black councils will be able to set up their own police forces. At this time it is envisaged that 32 townships are to take up this option. Their duties will be to ensure the safety of residents and to maintain law and order.

Sat 27

As members of the Anti Apartheid Movement gather in the Central Hall Westminster for their annual general meeting challengers from the left wing are to push for seats on the central committee.

Working together members of the Revolutionary Communist Group and the City of London Anti Apartheid along with the South African Embassy Picket Campaign have been busy recruiting new members with the special intention of voting out of office executive secretary M Terry and chairman B Hughes both of whom are Labour MPs. With their new voting power the RCG and its associates hope to vote in T Banks and J Corbyn who are also Labour members of parliament.

Sun 28

Eye witness account of a ride through the township of Sebokeng, 40 miles south of Johannesburg and the centre of the police/military crime sweep 'Operation Palmiet'.

Mon 29

Facing the press, back home, the renegade Coventry 4 admitted that they had served as agents of the Pretoria when they went about purchasing a wide range of embargoed military equipment in Britain. As such it was agreed that with their employment with the consultant firm Kentron they were de facto employees of Armscours the state arms procurement industry.

A agreed statement read out acknowledged that what went on would, in normal circumstances in a British court, would have resulted in a fine and deportation. This case had a political dimensions and as such a fair trial was unlikely following the linkage publicity's influence on a jury. As to the nature of the offence the four saw their deeds as having acted in the best interests of their country who will now be able to develop advanced weapons systems for defence.

Tues 30

Riots in black townships have seen 131 people die, since 2/84, say the SA Institute of Race Relations and as such the worst since 1976. During those disturbances, sparked by a government insistence on pupils using Afrikaans in class 500 died. This time round the disturbances were routed in the poor standard of the black education offered.

Wed 31

As the talks between the South Africans and the Americans over the future of Angola and Namibia reach an important stage C Crocker, US assistant secretary of state for Africa, and a team from Pretoria that included Pik Botha foreign minister army chief General Magnus Malan and South Africa's man in Namibia van Niekerk are to meet off the west coast of Africa on the Cape Verde Islands.

At the hear of their discussions will be the offer, by the Cubans, to withdraw numbers of their troops from Angola as Pretoria force numbers are decreased in neighbouring Angola.

NOVEMBER 1984

Fri 2

Leader Comment Much spiking from the Veldt a less than historic event, if not then one of the less joyous in living memory was the tale of the waif from the veldt. Pushy father, trainer, white South Africans, Britains athletics, home secretary and the Daily Mail must all be held to account as Ms Budd was pushed into a silly decision at the tender age of 17.

As to who is to blame - the granting of the passport - gives the main clue. Step forward Leon Brittan he cannot escape the conclusion that he was taken for a ride in an episode which reflects no credit on the government ..... from this welcome end to an inglorious fiddle.

After the controversy surrounding the athlete Zola Budd - applying for a British passport : along and tedious process, participation in the recent Olympics : for a seventh place : - there is now renewed hope as she has now reapplied for her South African citizenship.

The former sports Minister D Howell has mounted a campaign for a full investigation as to the behaviour of the London government and the shameful use that other eof interestí parties have used - abused ? - her for there own purposes.

Sat 3

A one sided war of words has erupted between the MNR rebels and the government of South Africa. Foreign minister Pik Botha has been labelled as an unconditional ally of the communist Frelimo of President Samora Machel. In the eyes of the rebel spokesman J Correia the Maputo government is not acting in good faith at this time. Until such a time there will be no more talks on pace between the two sides until Frelimo begins to act in good faith.

At the same time Operation Thunder has been mounted by the rebels. Its aim, through the deployment of the 21, 000 rebel force resident inside Mozambique, is to force the authorities into a political solution.

Tues 6

A stay away campaign in the Vaal region and among the townships of the East Rand has had various degrees of success. More of a triumph, or a concern, are the 250, 000 school students who continue to boycott classes.

The ethos of this type of township protest, formed through the Transvaal Stay Away Committee as an initiative of the Congress of South African Students, has now gained the support of the black trade unions such as the Federation of South African Trade Unions.

This event, called in support of a call for the removal of troops from the townships, cancellation of planned rent and rate rises, a call for black town councils to resign on mass and the release of all political prisoners, was about 85% supported on the East Rand as the FSAT are well represented in the area.

In Sebokeng there was 90% plus for the two day call for action. The sheer weight of support is seen as evidence that the recent police and army crime sweep through the township (qv 24/10) decided the residents on their course of action.

Wed 7

Further trouble, in the townships of the East Rand, has been reported over the last 48 hours. All the residents protests are sparked by the black unions calls for a stay away campaign. As of this time the death toll during this period has reached sixteen.

Outbreaks of violence in Tembesia saw the police shoot two demonstrators as a crowd attempted arson on a looted liquor store. The same number of people were killed by the security forces as police were performing security at the home of a one of Katlehong's councillors. In Davyton township police discovered the body of a woman after they had dispersed a crowd using tear gas.

Analysis of the fatalities and injuries at the hands of the police 1/8 - 20/9 indicates that three quarters of these deaths were caused by the actions of the police - ie 65 out of 80. With such an admission, on 5/10 by Louis le Grange it can be said that the police have not improved technical aspects of riot control since the last mass protests of 1976/77 when 574 people died.

Thurs 8

Responding, through a broadcast on Radio South Africa, a spokesman for the government blamed the township death toll - now put at 21 - squarely at the door of the stay away campaign organisers. After the two day stay away ... not even the most devoted apologists for radical black politics are denying that such campaigns owe a great deal of whatever success they achieve to the tactics of violent intimidation employed by their organisers.

As to the whole campaign in the townships, From 2/84 the number of deaths has risen to 155, further, a spokesman of the Detained Persons Support Committee says that more than 1, 000 opponents of racial segregation had been detained by the minority government.

Fri 9

Police have moved swiftly, following the recent heeding of the stay away campaign in the townships. Police have detained all the members of the organising committee after a raid in central Johannesburg.

Police entered Knoto House, the offices of the Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front. At the same time police entered Freeway House in the city. From

this building members of the group Median and Research Services, where three committee members were held.

Named members - Thami Mali chairman, E Moreng, Moses Mayegiso and Themba Notlatane who came suddenly to prominence over this township protest as the leading lights in the UDF had already been seized by the police. Others taken away by the police were named as P Makoba the Soweto regional chairman of the Congress of SA Students and O Bapela chairman of the Alexandria Youth Congress.

DPSC figures say 176 held 9.10/84 and 210 in detention in SA and the independent homelands.

Employer reaction to two days loss of output has emerged. Management at the Sasol state owned oil firm have 6, 000 of their workers who withdrew their labour.

To add further to the, now unemployed, workers they were paid off in a field which was surrounded by armed police. The men's trade union, part of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said that such action is another way to humiliate us. ....We shall never forget it.

Sat 10

Police have moved swiftly to prevent, a promised, second stay away by black workers. To this end they have detained C Dlamini the president of the Federation of Trade Unions. Already in custody are Mayegiso, secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union and Notlantane of the Municipal and General Workers Union (qv 9/1).

It would seem the big fear now is that of a wholesale crack down on the union movement is in the offing. With the general secretary of the FTU in West Germany urgent contact has been made with J Foster to pressure the international trade union movement to put pressure on Pretoria or the release of these union officials.

The wife of the detained Walter Sisulu has been convicted for participating in pro ANC activities. Albertine Sisulu, along with school teacher Mr Mali - who was sentenced to 5 years in jail on the same charge - were released on bail of £2, 380/R1,000 pending appeal to the Supreme court.

Mon 12

Township violence has spread into Cape Province. Grahamstown police had to fire bird shot and rubber bullets as a crowd of about 200 threw stones at the police as they tried to protect the home of township councillor being attacked by the mob. It was during this incident that an 18 year old youth died.

Back in the Transvaal the mayor of the black township of Kathlehong was shot dead as a mob attempted a robbery at his shop premises. Other incidents, in Vosloorus township east of Johannesburg 21 arrests, 3 deaths after a taxi and troop carrier crash and 2 babies were injured.

Tues 13

As the Angolan president dos Santos and his government celebrate nine years of independence there was a dismissing attitude shown to the wants of Jonas Savimbi and his South African backed rebel Unita movement.

There position, as stated through a Luanda/ Havana statement of 4. 2.1982 has not changed. A full withdrawal of Pretoria's troops still inside a 25 mile zone along the border with Namibia. The apartheid state must then cease all aid for the Unita rebels and dismantle all rebel bases in northern Namibia. a clear breach of this second item is, as of now, there is evidence of South Africa's military re supplying these bases.

A reply/ according to Pretoria's foreign minister Pik Botha, is expected imminently. Those in the know feel that there will be no favourable response from the authorities.

The death township death toll, from 2/84, in excess of 170 as 5 die in Davyton after a petrol bomb attack on their home. To some people this increase in the number of township deaths is a punishment for the recent stay away campaign. In some peoples eyes the campaign can be said to have been one of the most successful in recent years.

Wed 14

A joint police/military operation has hit the streets of Tembisa a township with 250, 000 residents east of Johannesburg. As well as a crime sweep, as in Sebokeng (qv) the joint force dealt with protecting those who wished to travel into the nearby city. Also there were a number of fire walls made of burning tyres stretched across commuter routes to deal with. In all 50 arrests were made.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and a newly a Nobel Peace prize recipient, has been elected Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg which is the second highest position in the Anglican church of South Africa. Should he accept he would have to resign his current clerical position.

The offer, second only to the Archbishopric of Cape Town, was only offered after the racial divided synod had a heated debate and a division along the race line. The position was offered only after a 2/3rds vote in favour was obtained.

Thurs 15

The untimely detention of a white student leader the widespread police actions against leading members of the black trade union have brought about a reaction from unusual sources. In a joint statement the Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries express their concern at the detention of certain trade union leaders at a sensitive time like the present.

This caution was expressed as the president of the National Union of South African Students [Nusas], K Phillips and the general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa P Caamy were held by police. Nusas is the countries oldest student movement and is well represented in all English speaking universities.

The joint statement, from the English speaking employers organisations was joined by the Handelsinstituut, the Afrikaner equivalent, calling the detentions a precipitous step which would only exacerbate a very delicate situation.

Named members - G Berger member of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, J Campbell UDF/ Jdac and J Elalisa vice chairman of the Transvaal General Workers Union.

Fri 16

A statement, from seventeen American Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, has condemned the Regan Administrations policy towards the African continent. The attack on its policy was on two fronts. Of main concern to this diarist was the clerics criticism of Washington's policy towards the apartheid policy pursued by Pretoria.

The report implied the president policy was one of implicit support for the apartheid regime. These leading Church members also called on their government to use any and every peaceful means available to bring pressure on the South African government to end this evil system. The Bishops also called for president Regan to end his policy of constructive engagement towards peace in Namibia and support the United Nations Security Council recommendations. As to the growing international call for sanctions against the apartheid government there was less unanimity. While they recognised that some church members had called for such a move in individual dioceses there was, at this time, no coherent policy.

Continued talks on a possible settlement in Namibia are to take place in Pretoria. They are still at an early stage even as the Angolan initiative of a phased South African and Cuban troop withdrawal was proposed by Luanda.

The lead negotiators from Pretoria, Pik Botha foreign minister, General Magnus Malan Chief of the Defence Staff, have already had talks with Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and other US officials. There was no comment after the talks except that a Pik Botha reply to the dos Santos proposal (qv 13/11) would not be a straight Yes or No.

This delay, by the South African authorities, gives credence to the thought that in the end there will be a negative response from Pretoria. It would seem that with the Angolan authorities only sending home 20, 000 Cuban troops and keeping 10, 000 to protect vital oil installations in the northern Cabinda province such a number of foreign troops so close to South Africa's sphere of interest would be enough for the veto which many is sure to come.

If the South African military were to consider allowing foreign troops, Cubans, on Angolan soil any number above 4, 000 would be unacceptable.

The wild card of the equation is the actions of rebel Unita leader Jonas Savimbi. Despite a wish to capture the countries capital there is, in military opinion, little chance of this with Cuban troop still present although the need for these foreign troops could be justified on these grounds.

It seems more than likely that there is as much input from elements of the Portuguese government as there is from the authorities in Pretoria and the operations of the MNR inside, and countries close to Mozambique.

In the six months since Pretoria and Maputo governments signed up to the Nkomat Accord there has been many incidents of mysterious air flights/equipment drops in the region. Noted incidents include four Portuguese national arrested in Tanzania on 26/8. It is alleged that under the cover of being on a hunting trip the four were seeking out locations for forward rebel bases.

Three of the four were known for their association with the rebel movement. Father and son of the Peres family. Dad lived in Beira in colonial times, family friend with a known Fascist newspaper proprietor. Son was, in 1976, a member of the Rhodesian Army's Selous Scouts who were responsible for the Nyazonia massacre of Zimbabwean refugees in that year. A nephew of the family Peres, Carlos Cardeano, had deep roots within the Rhodesian authorities and is somewhat responsible for bringing the MNR rebel movement into existence.

Sat 17

The Coloured cleric, and a leading campaigner against apartheid policies, Dr Alan Boesak has been urged to clarify statements that appear to damage the image of the South African police. Unless he can substantiate claims, made in the Sydney Morning Herald, that the police carried out the most unbelievable atrocities .... and that the South African Defence Force the most sophisticated murder machine in history he would face charges under the Police Act.

The threat of arrest, or a fine of £4, 500/ R10, 000, was made by the minister for law and order who was speaking at a political rally in the Orange Free State. Minister le Grange was giving Dr Alan Boesak, a patron of the UDF and general secretary of the World Council of Reformed Churches, a chance to respond to his quoted remarks. By saying that the minister was, by this attack, not replying to the articles central issue which the cleric saw as to be one of the actions in the townships of the police/troop operations.

At the end of 48 hours of talks over the future of Namibia involving Pretoria and the USA (qv 16/10) it would seem that Luanda's proposal covering bilateral troop withdrawal was not specific enough on how long both sets of foreign troops should take to pull back/ leave the west African country.

Vast numbers of migrant worker, living in the townships, have been rounded up by paramilitary members of the Local Development Board. Later revealed as many as 2, 300 over the last few days. Their crime not paying their hostel rent. The defaulters were allowed to pay, if they had the money, others were warned to pay and then all released.

Police figures - official - for those who have died during the recent unrest at 130 of whom 96 died as a result of police action. Detained person numbers 1/84 to now 434.

Sun 18

The recent action, sought by the police, over defamatory remarks allegedly made by Dr A Boesak (qv 17/10) indicate a level of panic not seen before in South Africa says the recently appointed Bishop Tutu of Johannesburg. 'The government is not in control of the course of events and the only way to impress their supporters is to use the mailed fist.'

Other evidence of this panic is the government's reaction, one of ongoing violence, during the two day 'stay away' where 24 township residents lost their lives. The cleric likened apartheid to being as vicious, evil and immoral as communism or Nazism.

Another issue spoken about was the plight of the Durban Three (qv). The Bishop who, when he returns to his new clerical post - will not be deemed an 'honorary white' - will live in Soweto, called on the British government to do more to resolve the situation. The 'guest' lawyer Zac Jacob was adamant that the three would stay inside the building until contact with their families and lawyers was re-established.

Noting the differences when the black majority last showed their anger in 1976 and this present time it would seem that although violence occurred on both occasions latterly the numbers of deaths have been significantly lower as of now.

Of more importance, to the township residents it would seem is to make the area ungovernable for the white authorities and their black council stooges. Also this time round, postulates D Welsh professor of African politics at Cape Town University, the black trade union movement have come out of the shadows. They are not, at this time taking a political role, rather they are concentrating on improving wages and working conditions for their members.

By these simple methods Pretoria is losing the battle of government in much of the country. It is said that only four out of twenty two black councils are functioning. What is the way forward? A return to a direct administration would block the government's own constitutional plans.

Mon 19

In a move, that will be seen in time as the first move to impose sanctions on the regime in Pretoria, the Church of England has sold £4.4m holding in the American firm Carnation that specialises in the production of dairy products. The reason given, by church commissioners for such a move, was the poor rates of pay offered to Carnation's South African employees.

On the whole church bosses only invest in companies that they themselves do not trade with South Africa it is known that England's state church has links with 20 - 30 companies who trade with Pretoria. In 1982 the Synod of the Church of England voted a motion through that called for all the Church investment with companies with links to the apartheid state should end.

The total money involved is put at between £500m - £600m out of a total investment portfolio of £1.4bn.

Support, from P W Botha, has been given to minister Louis le Grange for the way the police and Defence Force have operated during the recent township unrest. The president was speaking in the town of Vredendal at a public meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Progressive Federal Party, in Johannesburg, the party's law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said the township conflicts would continue until the government removed the deep seated grievances of the black population against Pretoria's apartheid policies.

Tues 20

Also on the agenda of the Progressive Federal Party's Federal Council, at which MP H Suzman criticised police tactics in the black townships (qv 19/10), the official opposition in the white chamber of the tricarmel had the conscription of whites under the microscope.

A motion to support a call on the government to end conscription of young whites and replace it with the setting up of a volunteer professional force has put members in the mood for rebellion. Such was the seriousness of this issue that former defence spokesman H Schwarz called Federal Council meeting to discuss this issue. At this the present shadow defence minister P Myburg resigned his post.

As to the whole issue of members of the white male community serving in the military a newish campaigning body, established in 1983 following a resolution from a meeting of the Black Sash anti apartheid organisation, the End Conscription Campaign is gaining momentum among those opposed to current practices.

Without the inception of this new anti apartheid body the liberal wing of the PFP have had a long association with the ideal that conscription is the wrong way to stop the conflict in the townships as it does bring politics into the South African Defence Force. Other policy points, from the government, that heightened the debate was the length of time conscripts were to make themselves available for duty from 8 - 12 years. Two years continuous service followed by 720 days spread over the 12 years. Then placed in the commando reserve until the age of 55 years. In the case of those who have come to settle in the country service of two years military service is compulsory unless they timorously declare their desire not to become South African citizens.

In the case of other ethnic groups, with a new constitution in place, the possibility of Coloured and Indians serving - which the United Democratic Front - could see a rise in the minority that serve at present.

Wed 21

Whether the South Africa/USA initiatives over Namibia are coming to fruition the Cuban authorities have taken note of the dos Santos words (qv 13/10) and moved towards the signing of a four party agreement.

Coming from the Havanaís pro government Granma newspaper a deal between Pretoria, Luanda, Cuba and the guerrilla force the South West Peoples Organisation. According to sources the pull out of Cuban troops would be triggered when the number of the occupying force of South African troops fell below 1, 500. Even then a number of Castroís army would remain within Angolas borders.

Other points made in the newspaper article detailed the conduct of the South African military - no help for the Unita rebels fighting in Angola, take out all the rebel rear base elements in Namibia and the implementation of UN Resolution 435 to withdraw from Namibia.

Shuttle diplomacy over the Namibia issue has seen C Crocker, American Under Secretary of State for African Affairs, arrive in Maputo for talks with Samora Machel. He had flown in from Zimbabwe following similar talks with the authorities in Harare.

Thurs 22

The noted academic institute, The South African Institute of Race Relations, has called on the authorities to adopt radical moves to end the trouble in the townships. Director, J K Berman calls for the unbanning of the Pan African Congress, African National Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement.

Although the office of president Botha acknowledge receipt of the report and its background paper there has been no comment as to the details. Another government department, the ministry of law and order also received a copy.

As to the substance of the report the attached paper shows that ěfar from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid they have helped to make a greater proportion of anti apartheid demonstrations more violent.í

In support of a lifting of the ban will allow black organisations to seek support without, as now, the continuing violent clashes between rivals. In the eyes of the present government there is an ěoverloadí of people claiming to speak for the masses. With a clear run by the ANC et al a solid black leadership would emerge. Those who once claimed to be leaders would then ěfallí from the public view.

The medical profession came under attack in Pretoriaís supreme court as they let slip their duty of care towards the leader of the Black Consciousness Movementís leader Steve Biko who died in police custody seven years ago.

Six doctors had asked the court to force the countries Medical Council to take action against two of its members, Doctors Laing and Tucker, who the court ruled were not guilty of improper conduct.

Police have been urged by, the employers organisation, the Association of Chambers of Commerce to release those black trade union leaders still in detention. The call was made after a three hour meeting with minister le Grange following the recent township stay away campaign.

The foreign office, in London, may allow a request for lawyers to meet with the remaining three still inside the Durban consulate. The move came after a meeting with Zac Yacoob who as an advocate of the supreme court who has overseen from the initial invasion by the Durban Six

Fri 23

Full publication of the four country proposals for Namibian independence (qv 21/10) have seen the light of day. The number of troops involved are 20, 000 Cubans and 100, 000 South African troops. The Angolan plan asks that the UN's security council to guarantee this proposed agreement. Such was the feeling that the attitude of Pretoria was one where no concessions would be made even after the American Under Secretary for African Affairs, Chester Crocker's intervention, it was asked that Peres de Cuellar used the dos Santos letter (qv 13/10) as a de facto UN document

The Angolan president's letter indicates there, should be no linkage with SA and Cuban withdrawal, a cease fire between Swapo and the South Africans and the entry into the region of United nations peace keepers. These military personnel would be charged with the responsibility of verifying the dismantling of the Unita bases on Namibian territory.

With the knowledge of 20, 000 Cuban troops being in southern Angola, deployed along the 15th parallel between the towns of Lubango and Menongue. Running down of this number of troops will occur only when UN troops are in situ and all by 1, 500 South African troops out of the country. Only then is an act of good faith will Havana recall 5, 000 troops over a 4 month period. The rest of the Cuban troops, many who guard the northern oil fields in Cabinda province and the border with troublesome Zaire, will leave to a timetable which will only be known by Angola and Cuban authorities.

Sun 25

It would seem that the new conscription laws, opposed by the Progressive Federal Party (qv 20/11), has had an effect on the numbers of white families emigrating from the apartheid state. Numbers, who are said to have left in 10/84 are said to be as high as 140 families.

A breakdown of these figures show that 20 have left for Australia, 30 Britain, Israel 40 and to the United States 50 families have left. This number is at least 40% higher than the monthly figure for 1 - 6/84. The 8/84, the latest figures available, show an immigration of 1, 460 people. If the emigration figures continue at this rate, it is postulated, there will be more people leaving than coming to the country.

Mon 26

Details of the run up to Namibian independence (qv) would have the Cuban troops pull back above parallel 16 and begin repatriating its troops in blocks of 5, 000 over 4 monthly intervals over 2 years. In the third year the remaining troops would move north to assist already in place troops protecting Cabinda's oil fields and the Zaire border.

South Africa's counter proposal - send 12, 000 home immediately and the remaining 8, 000 would withdraw within nine weeks. Those troops up north would then be given another 3 weeks to leave. There should be no other foreign troops brought in and the communist advisors assisting Luanda should not increase over the 1978 numbers

Tues 27

Pretoria's ultra quick plan for the independence of Namibia hinges on the exit within 12 weeks of all Cuban troops from Angola (qv 26/11). The confirmation of this was only confirmed after the leak from the Luanda administration which, in the words of foreign minister Pik Botha, calls into question their ability to conduct serious negotiations.

In the eyes of the United States, who would see the South Africans back the United Nations independence process, disclosures - from both sides - would complicate the process but not necessarily end the negotiation process. In Washington's view both sides in the dispute have now laid out their opening statements.

The authorities in the independent homeland of Lesotho have had to release from jail the general secretary of the National Union of Mine workers after he was arrested for speaking at a gathering of, what turns out to be a perfectly legal gathering.

Cyril Ramaphosa was taking statements from miners sacked from the British owned Phalaborwa mine. Police then made their arrest under the Riotous Assembly Act and declared the meeting illegal. It then came to light that the act had been repealed two years ago.

Wed 28

Rumours abound, among the white community, that the majority black population are about to rise up and unleash total war on this ethnic group. There are supposed to be pamphlets and stickers circulating headlined 'Rape a woman kill a child' or the leaflet wording 'this is the start of our war of our liberation.. All this action was supposed to start off a five day general strike which would paralyse the community.

None of these events happened as the police reported civil unrest to be at its quietest since 8/84. During that time 133 people died. Black communities in the larger urban areas, Durban, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth seem more intent on forming a strong political base and turning away from violent acts.

Towards these ends Chief Buthelezi, Chief minister of KwaZulu Natal and leader of Inkatha, at a rally in Soweto within the last 72 hours told his supporters 'I am opposed to all attempts to use black power in strategies that will fail ..... opposed to using black power that results in the suffering of the ordinary people but which gains nothing for the ordinary people.' The chief minister was convinced that violence would not speed the collapse of apartheid.

Retiring, at the age of 76, is Harry Oppenheimer the doyen of the gold and precious stones industry, that is so vital to the wealth of the apartheid state. With stints of two

years as chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines - who produce many of the worlds rough diamonds - following time spent in a similar position as the head of De Beers the worlds largest producer of gold.

The company is almost a family business, started in the 1900ís by his father and his various positionís in the two companies will be taken up by O Thompson - De Beers chairman and Gavin Relly will be chairman of Anglo American - both men have served under the retiree for many years.

DECEMBER 1984

Sat 1

As expected the National Party held onto the parliamentary seat of Primrose in Germanston in the greater Johannesburg area. Although the party held the seat they lost a lot of support. Last time the seat was tested, in 1981, a majority of 6, 500 was gained. This time round the majority over the challenging Conservative Party was only 750. Also the government party suffered the same loss of voter confidence in the constituencyís of Paal and Parrow even though party nominees won both seats.

There has been much talk, and comparison, of the votes given to right wing parties at the 1981 elections when, according to F W de Klerk the NP leader in the Transvaal, emphasis should be more realistically placed on 1982 council elections in which the party stood aloneí away from the like minded HNP.

A near riot ensued, in the city of Pinewood near the port city of Durban, as a leaflet campaign that promise cheap good brought a large - 1, 000 crowd - of bargain hunting black and Indian women in search of cheap food. It took police, who used tear gas, some time to quell the disturbance.

Sun 2

Investigations have shown that despite the apparent loss of logistical support from Pretoriaís military forces the MNR rebels received supplies from Oman and Saudi Arabia. Landed in the Comoros Islands it is then only a matter of transferring the cargo, from C - 130 freight planes into light aircraft for night time parachute drops into rebel held territory in Mozambique in Nampula province.

Such was the intention to keep the secret arrest and deportation awaited the source as he tried to contact a noted mercenary Colonel Bob Denard, who now runs the presidential guard of president A Abdullar of these islands 3, 000 miles out in the Indian Ocean.

A love battle, across the tribal divide f the Zulu and Swazi nation has seen South Africaís foreign minister Pik Botha act as intermediary between the wife of a monarch and the daughter of a political leader.

In times Princess Phumzile, aged 30, fled from KwaZulu Natal where she married Swazi prime minister Prince B Dlamini and a child was born. Unhappy at the marriage Chief Buthelezie dragged his daughter back to South Africa after returning the bride priceí of 50 head of cattle.

A return to the kingdom in 1982 failed as the prince returned her to her dad on the orders of the Swazi monarch. Since then one failed attempt - she was returned once again - and at the present time her residence is the former British protectorate. The Inkatha leader ordered his daughter home, for a mothers funeral, and was ignored as

the princess stated that the Swazis were reluctant to send her and she herself was frightened to return.

The Chief minister will now take this to the courts and will claim that the case hinges on the fact that the Swazi nation is angry that Pretoria promised land - Ingwauma, a northern section of KwaZulu Natal - fell through after the Zulu nation protested 2 years previously.

Mon 3

Mutual words of praise have passed between president Botha and the leader of KwaZulu Natal. Chief Buthelezie, speaking at an election rally praised the president for his stance as the country counted the effects of the forty eight hour stay away called by the black anti apartheid organisations and their affiliated unions.

The mutual back slapping occurred after the South African leader and the Inkatha leader held detailed and open hearted discussions on a wide range of issues.

Fri 7

Anger at the continuing deaths of township residents has led to a report from the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference to blame police for the wanton violence that has seen as many as 150 people die recently.

In the 38 page report the authors have used sworn legal testament from those at the centre of the disturbances. There are accusations that the police took a provocative role and not a protective role when performing their duties.

The report was published hours after Edward Manyosi, who was expected to become the next mayor of Soweto, was shot dead as he left a bitter council meeting where members nominated him for the role.

Police, in Pretoria, also came under criticism after it was announced that one of the recent detainees, UDF secretary P Molefe, was manacled as he was treated in a Johannesburg hospital. According to the UDF's acting general secretary a toilet break for his constant police guard requires him to be handcuffed as well.

With a degree of reluctance president Regan is to receive a visit Bishop Desmond Tutu. Already resident in the capital the nominated Peace Prize winner has been spreading harsh words of criticism of Washington's policy toward the apartheid state.

With renewed vigour the pro Pretoria administration is being challenged by members of the Republican caucus who have delivered a letter to Pretoria's embassy in the capital. In it they call for an immediate end to the violence in South Africa accompanied by demonstrated sense of urgency about ending apartheid.

With seventy two hours before the cleric receives his medal in Oslo in his homeland the ruling National Party in Cape province, through its mouth piece the newspaper Die Burger, accused Bishop Tutu of widening the gap between the whites and the non white populations after criticising the American policy of constructive

engagement and then agreeing that there were unjustified situations within South Africa which should be corrected and that Bishop Tutu's recipe for this can only bring more indescribable misery.

In Washington the under secretary of state for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, has said that the recent demonstrations in American cities against the current regime in South Africa against apartheid could help bring about change there.

The principal events that have led South Africa to its present position have been identified as the whites only referendum, in 11/83, that gave support to a new constitution that has just come into being. Across the country's border, in Mozambique, the signing, in 3/84, of the Nkomat Accord is the second part of the complicated puzzle that brought so much death to the townships recently.

The black majority population have, in their eyes, been cut out from anything to do with the emerging and multi ethnic government. The effects of the non aggression pact between, Pretoria and Maputo, saw an expulsion of many thousands of black ANC fighters with, in effect, nowhere to go except back to the townships to continue their violent struggle to try and overthrow the government.

It was well known it could never happen as the government remained as intransigent as ever on the fundamentals of political apartheid - no blacks in parliament - which remains the underlying cause of present black anger.

In the eyes of the writer although locals are well able to organise over local issues, high rents or lack of municipal services, it is at national level where their strategies are less defined. Once these forces have stepped up to thinking protest on a national scale only then will the government be forced to the negotiating table.

Sat 8

Emerging from his meeting with president Regan Bishop Tutu told that he has asked that he show the oppressed blacks of his native country that the United States cares. The both agreed to the words that apartheid was repugnant and that the system should be as far as possible be dismantled by peaceful means.

An alternative view of the meeting came from Ronald Regan as he defended the policy of 'constructive engagement' as being one of quiet diplomacy and with this insight from the administration in Washington will look every carefully at other suggestions he had brought with him.

At one of a number of anti apartheid protests that were taking place throughout America police in Washington arrested the son of US senate member R Kennedy as one of the members of a picket outside South Africa's embassy in the city.

As southern Africa's plight becomes more to the political agenda, mainly thanks to the Reverend Jese Jackson, as part of a political campaign he has forced the political classes, Democrats and Republicans, to declare their public opposition to apartheid. High lighted seven days ago when six black congressmen were detained

during a demonstration. Charges were eventually dropped which lost their cause a platform for publicity of their cause.

The recently unbanned Reverend B Naudue Dutch Reform Church minister has agreed to serve a two year term as the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Charged, under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, have been T Mali strike committee chairman, T Motlante : M Mayegiso union leaders, E Monarang president Soweto Youth Congress and P Makoba leading light of the Congress of South African Students. They all face 25 years in jail for their organising of the recent two day stay away campaign. Granted bail for reappearance on 30/1/85.

The courts give and the courts take away liberty. Released have been three leaders of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, a grouping of nine unions with a total of 110, 000 members. The fate of a fourth P Camay, general secretary of the Council of South African Unions, is still unknown.

In reply to the accusations made in the 38 page report, by the members of the South African Bishops Conference (qv 2/12) of having an ulterior motive in failing to try and seek out their alternative views over the police brutality accusations.

Leader Comment Soweto lights a fire in Washington Now some of Mr Regan's closest political allies have seen the evils of apartheid just as the South African economy is in severe trouble. But for the real risk of being shot, the politically aware residents of Soweto have a sound reason for dancing in the streets.

Letter G Watts [Political Reporter] Sunday Express Johannesburg giving evidence under police subpoena after interviewing Thami Mali chairman of the committee that organised the 2 day stay away was only the result of not answering them in a voluntary way at the time. A setting out of the facts without ethical and emotional associations.

Sun 9

A once well to do Jewish immigrant, who fled Germany in the 1930s, W Weiler aged 74 lives on a 1, 400 acres of land 35 miles outside Johannesburg. In times past, until a brotherly fall out the brothers ran a poultry farm, now it can be said that the remaining brother exists by allowing migrant black families to squat on his land.

These migrant families are charged £2.50 per month in rent, and with there being an occupancy of anything up to a 1, 000 people, a tidy living for the land owner. With the governments past policy of turning a blind eye most of the time court appearances and a small fine for the migrants were the norm.

Located on the outskirts of Sebokeng township, seat of much of the recent township troubles, the Weiler Farm and its residents were subject to the full force of the military/ police sweep. Reflecting on the outcome of the states attempt to charge 135 black residents with trespass, squatting and illegal living in a white area and the outcome of not proven the rather eccentric land owner now sees his residents as part

of his workforce to mine diamonds which he claims are on a close site. The diamondiferous mining effort will provide, it is claimed, a value six times greater than that of Kimberly.

There were the sentiments of 35 members of Congress expressed in a letter that was presented to the South African ambassador in Washington. The content of the missive, which would seem to be backed by many other people who mounted anti apartheid demonstrations outside consulate buildings in cities across the United States, called on Pretoria to end the immediate violence and demonstrate a sense of urgency about ending apartheid.

Desmond Tutu, a joke, Then the missionaries came to Africa they had the Bible we had the land. They said 'let us prey.' We closed our eyes. When we opened them again we had the bible and they had the land.

Mon 10

Nobel laureate, Bishop Tutu, found time to deliver a sermon in Canterbury Cathedral, before onward journey to Oslo in Norway to receive the Peace Prize.

The commissioner of the Swazi police force, M Simalane, has said that the one of the ANC's guerillas was to blame for the 7/12 death of Superintendent P Shiba the kingdom's deputy security police chief. The wanted man, named as 'Siphoo' of Solly was seen by the authorities more of a criminal than a guerilla.

In denying involvement a spokesman for the liberation movement, speaking from the Zimbabwe capital Harare, said that Congress were not interested in killing people in any African country, except the enemy in South Africa.

There was a claim from the police chief that such a shooting indicated that the nominal leaders of the ANC had lost contact with their 'men in the bush' who were subject to the commands of an autonomous sub committee. Another view was that the killing was the work of a dissident Swazi group who were intent on challenging the rule by the Supreme Council of State.

A view of one who has travelled to South Africa despite such a move being out of sync with modern thinking.

The writer, off on a four week tour to various theological locations, found 'greater ferment of opinion, free discussion and openness on questioning of South Africa's undoubted problems within the country itself than one is led to expect.' - Dr J K Elliot  
New Testament teaching University of Leeds -

Tues 11

The threat of detention, by the South African authorities, has been lifted against the three remaining 'guests' inside the British consulate in Durban. Upon hearing the news the three made no effort to leave their home since the then Durban Six entered the building on 13/9.

As the courts grant freedom they also pronounce further legal proceedings against UDF members released from detention on 7/12. They will be charged with treason. Facing their day in court are M Ramgobin, G Sewpersadh and M J Naidoo of the Natal Indian Congress. The Transvaal detainees - E Jassat Indian Congress, A Mokoena and C Nkondo both vice presidents of the UDF. All the accused were bailed to 21/12 where they will also have to defend themselves of accusations of being members of the African National Congress and of subversion.

Many of those released claim that freedom came about because of diplomatic pressure from president Regan in a move that will bolster the Washington policy of 'constructive engagement' and give Pretoria no reason to change its policy of apartheid.

Interview with Dr G van Niekerk Viljoen the minister responsible for running the affairs of the black majority population. extract - 'But its very challenging to work in. Its exciting in many ways. Its daunting. Sometimes you feel you want to run away from it. but on the whole its, well, a privilege to share in this challenge.'

Wed 12

Human Rights Day was the appropriate day that the American president seemed to climb down over his, much vilified, policy of 'constructive engagement'. It can be assumed that he was speaking on the West Lawn of the White House when Regan said 'there are times when quite diplomacy is not enough.'

'We feel we have a moral responsibility to speak out on the human and spiritual costs of apartheid in South Africa. .... Peaceful change ..... can only come when blacks and whites find a durable basis to live together, when they establish an effective dialogue, a dialogue sustained by adherence to democratic values.'

After ninety days as 'guests' of the British huddled inside the consulate in Durban the three long timers - Gumedi Nair and David - will leave at 4.30pm. Explaining their leave taking their spokesman, Dr F Meer acting president of the Indian Natal Congress, said that with the world's focus now on Pretoria's policy of detention without trial their work was accomplished.

The statement also attacked the London and Washington administration. The British were said to have been 'paralysed by its own greed and self interest' as no adequate protests were made to Pretoria. America was attacked because, it was said, the policy of constructive engagement encouraged the coming treason trials.

Leader Comment Pretoria in a cold climate on the day the White House discovered apartheid Mr Regan spoke out about detention without trial, but also against forced evictions and the exclusion of blacks from any share in real power ..... Mr Regan therefore has only made a start, albeit a good one, all the better for being unexpected.'

Since it is so much in fashion in Whitehall ... to follow America's lead, the British government could do a lot worse than imitate Mr Regan this time after the sigh of relief that the Durban squat is about to end.

Interview with Dr F van Slabbert leader of the Progressive Federal Party. extract -  
But South Africa has inherited the worst aspects of the British system and one man one vote meant the tyranny of the majority. So the PFP had to devise a system which allowed universal franchise, but prevented the domination of one group over the others.

Thurs 13

On leaving the Durban consulate the South African police arrested A Gumede a vice president of the UDF and P David an executive member of the Release Mandela Campaign. The third guest B Naido of the Natal Indian Congress was allowed to go free into the centre of a crowd of thousands who had blocked the pavements to give the men a heroes welcome.

Once back in the police station the two men are expected to be charged with treason, for similar reasons as others charged (qv 11/12). The treason charges have there being in events of 1981 when apartheid organisations, principally the Indian National Congress, mounted a campaign to persuade this ethnic group to join in electing the now defunct Indian Council. The state is expected to call 150 witnesses and last months.

In the House of Commons the foreign secretary welcomed the fear of incarceration from the last remaining guest of the consulate building in Durban. At this time Rifkin was unsure whether they would face any criminal charges.

Interview with Dr A Treurnicht and C Boshoff leading lights of the Conservative Party - a party on the right wing - of South Africa's Afrikaner minority. extract -  
What about the English in South Africa? I think we can live together. I don't think we'll mix. I don't think we'll become one. Perhaps in the distant future we'll become one volk. In our time we'll maintain two streams of whites. And I think we'll need the English for their capacity to make money and they'll need us to make South Africa safe.

Fri 14

With the growing interest of the American people, and politicians in the plight of the majority population in South Africa, the countries manufactures with business interests in the country are making their feelings felt.

Realisation of the plight of their black work force, who have up until concentrated on providing equal wages and conditions for both their black and white employees are now taking up the challenge Pretoria over its apartheid system of government. These same businessmen are addressing many of the aspects of government policy, housing, mobility of workers and the provision of integrated housing to their place of employment.

Such moves should be of concern to Pretoria as there almost 350 US employers with businesses located here. Investment of \$2.3bn. Less than 50%, 128 manufactures have signed up to the Sullivan Principals, a code of conduct set out by the Philadelphia based cleric, that aims to improve the lives of black workers and their families.

This coming upsurge of international interest in the business life of the country has caused Barlow Randís chairman M Rossholt has urged the government to bring black leaders of all persuasions to into the decision process in the near future.

Speaking at Cape Town University he foresaw that the governments action in the next ten years would determine whether the diverse ethnic groups in the country would ever be able to live in peace with each other. The speech also called for citizenship of the homelands, now being forced on specific tribal associatons, by Pretoria only to be of a voluntary nature.

In New York the General Assembly of the United Nations rejected, by 128 : 0 with 25 abstentions a number of American resolutions condemning ëpersistent attemptsí to delay the independence of Namibia. Washingtons ambassador objected to the nature of 11 of the amendments which blamed the US and Israel for the delay.

Archie Gumede and Paul David (qv 13/12) have now been charged in the Durban regional court with, as forecast, treason. There next appearance before a court will be with their fellow accused on 21/12. As an organisation the United Democratic Front has to this date 44 members charged with this most serious of crimes. Since the beginning of 1984, 11 have been found guilty and 20 members are still to be have their cases decided by the courts. 1979 is the only year when more people faces a charge of treason.

Those who have died in the townships, since the troubles began in 8/84, have primarily been children and there deaths have numbered at least two per day. This was revealed by the Reverend F Chikane, one of the few remaining passport officials of the anti apartheid conglomerate United Democratic Front, who was speaking from London. ìThe crisis ... has become so acute that the townships are ungovernable with local authorities in a state of collapse and the real community leaders mostly dead, detained or underground.î

During the coming treason trial the state will use a witness list of 150 many of whom will be fellow anti apartheid activists. They will know that there is a chance of these persons called to give evidence against fellow UDF members, et al, will refuse to do so. Thus under South African law they could serve four years in jail. This, in the eyes of Pretoria, will deaden the impact of the anti apartheid activists.

There are now 158 persons detained since 8/84 which brings the total for all of 1984 to 1, 000 +

A visit to the black township of Soweto and the ëindependent homelandí of Bophuthatswana. where the one tries to recreate the wonders of a forgotten kingdom and another that relies an autocratic leader who never the less keeps a statue of C Rhodes outside the railway station of Mafeikeng.

Sat 15

Even in mourning the dead apartheid policy still rules. Wanting to show respect after the death of their employer four of his workers were - at first allowed into, then excluded - from his funeral service at a whites only church in the city of Randfontein near Johannesburg.

The farm owner, G Reid, died seven days ago under the blades of a harrow after he fell off his tractor. Also excluded from the service was F Rasakanya a security officer at Kruggersdorp steel works and the company driver T Moloko. Both men were said to be terribly hurt by the incident.

The policy of the whites only Dutch Reform Church was defended by the minister in attendance, Reverend N H Kirk, indicated that the procedure for the attendance of non whites was not followed in this case. All cases are considered on their merit after written application. There was no paperwork in this instance the cleric said.

Beach apartheid, separate places for whites and other ethnic groups, have seen the Cape Town local authorities designate two areas of coastline around the small town of Hout Bay on the Atlantic Ocean side of the tip of South Africa thus divided over the coming holiday season.

A protest meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress due to take place in Johannesburg to protest at the detention of eight members of the opposition on treason charges has had its venue changed. In light of a government ban the protest will now be held in Pretoria.

The newspaper journalist, correspondent for the BBC and already a noted person by the South African authorities, Gwen Lister based in Namibia (qv) has once again been detained. In what can be said to be, by this diarist's thinking, a farcical situation. The journalist was arrested because she disclosed a police application to be allowed them to open her mail. The unreal element is that this application was posted, by the police not to the courts but to Ms Lister herself. This piece of police ineptitude and its disclosure is the cause of her present demise.

Commenting on the police blunder the civil rights campaigner H Suzman MP said this is a hilarious example of official blundering. If this is an example of police incompetence of the security police, one wonders how many unfortunates are languishing in detention.

The United Nations Security Council's 15 members have called for tougher measures to be imposed to ensure that Pretoria is unable to procure weapons on the world market. Their latest move was a unanimous vote to tighten the already in place 1977 UN Resolution and called on all states to refrain from importing arms ammunition of all types of military vehicles produced in South Africa.

Letters [1] K Arthurs 34b Malborough London N 9 journalistic adverts from liberal minded media outlets give the wrong impression as to what is best for the black majority - and excluded - population.

[2] name supplied Botha's Hill South Africa detailing police atrocities that would see thousands of black made stateless and denied their rights.

[3] D Haslam End Loans to South Africa London NW 10 would see the argument put forward by academia (qv 10/12) that completely disregards the abhorrent nature of apartheid. There is no understanding that the Church and the state are as one. This has led the World Council Of Churches has declared the DRC heretical.

Interview with the apartheid state experiences of at Stellenbosch near Cape Town there was an example which must have presented itself to many people .. a performance of the University choir at an open air theatre ... not only songs by Schuman ... and two Afrikaner folk songs but also two negro spirituals. - petty apartheid -

One of the saddest sights I know is to be seen every week day in the Johannesburg rush hour, at about five in the afternoon when ... you cannot help seeing dozens of drab single deck busses all overcrowded crawling out through the city traffic to take black men and women back to the townships miles away. - grand apartheid -

Sun 16

The time frame for a treason trial, involving members of the United Democratic Front and two of the guests of the British consulate in Durban (qv), has been set. This means that the eight accused will stand to face the court in 3/85 with a trial length of up to two years. However there is a glimmer of hope for UDF co president Archie Gumede aged 71 and his fellow trialists. Legal argument begins on 21/12 over an application for bail.

As to the numbers of political detainees, seen to be as high as 500 plus following the recent outbreaks of township violence, is now down to less than 200. Police sources now say that numbers will fall as court appearances are scheduled for in excess of 58 political trials in the near future.

Manipulating the attempts to find an agreeable settlement, both in the eyes of Pretoria, Washington and Luanda, have fallen after South Africa's foreign minister insisted that the rebel force Unita must have there say in any settlement.

Even the Americans are now saying that the 30, 000 strong force of Cuban troops remaining in Angola are a problem in so far as there policy of constructive engagement for the entire southern African region is concerned.

Tues 18

Bail of £200 was granted to G Lister, the publicist of a police request to the court in Namibia (qv 15/12 to be allowed to open her mail, on a charge of breaking the Official Secrets Act. Also the court, in Windhoek, was looking into the actions of a second journalist involved in the case.

The pro government Rapport newspaper's T Weaver, who represents the South African Morning Group in the territory, is also under investigation over his involvement in the case.

Wed 19

The court has now taken away the passport of the sometime Guardian and BBC's correspondent Gwen Lister as she awaits a court date in the mis sent intervention letter.

Letters [1] D Woods Surbiton Surry the prohibitive nature of the Pretoria government over its its, so called, free press is more repressive than some other of the black African states that are known to hamper the work of a free and fair media.

[2] S Uys (London Editor) SA Morning Newspapers London E C 4 defending the liberal attitudes of the English language - and liberal in their outlook - newspapers.

Thurs 20

Filmed events, in the Transvaal, by journalists working for London based Independent Television News [ITN] have been taken away by police when four plain clothes police raided company premises in Johannesburg.

Police gave no reason for the raid, which saw 33 video cassettes taken away for examination. News producer, K Shaw, said that some of the contents showed a 12/82 funeral in Lesotho's Masuru capital following a SADF raid that left 42 people dead. At the time Pretoria claimed that they were members of the ANC's guerilla army living there.

Also taken were film of recent events in the townships and had heavy content concentrating on the activities of the UDF. By an admission from the minister of information, J Venter, that the raid was looking for material filmed in the townships - in this diarists opinion - the state were looking for evidence to support the alleged treason charges against those thus charged.

Commenting on the raid, which was filmed - with permission of the police - by a news team, the president of the South African Society of Journalists P Sidly said 'This action confirms our belief that the police and government wish to stop all honest and open reporting of events in this country by trying to use journalists as part of their information gathering process.'

Looking back on a bleak year for the black communities of South Africa and examines the call to unite.

In the words of Peggy Ngwenya a domestic worker who commutes from Soweto to Johannesburg, a distance of 20km every day for her job. 'This year is like when someone dies. We will treat this Christmas as a time of mourning.'

Fri 21

A broken promise, by Britain's Central Electric Generating Board, has seen the company purchase fuel for its nuclear power stations from a source that it said that it

would not do so. It has come to light uranium oxide, 350lbs, has been obtained from the South African Electricity Supply Commission.

Purchased on the spot market, as part of a consignment of the colloquially named yellow cake, with other supplies from Spain. Usually CEGB sources are obtained from Canada, Australia and the Rossington Mine in Namibia.

According to South African military forces deployed inside Namibia - the South West Africa territory force's Major General G Meiring - Pretoria is winning the battle against the Swapo guerilla forces ranged against them. It has been said that there are only 53 fighters left operational inside Namibia.

Whole regions have been cleared of fighting men - only 23 in Kavango remain active after 23 section leaders and 70 insurgents under their command were shot dead. In Ovamboland, where about half of Namibia's population live, Pretoria's force commander indicates that only 30 of the civilian military are still alive.

It would seem that the police, who raided the ITN offices (qv 20/12), deemed it necessary to remain in possession of two of the 33 filmed items seized at the time. According to a spokesman the clips of interest were an interview with Mrs E Ramgobin the grand daughter of M Gandhi and an official of the Natal Indian Congress. Her Husband, also a NIC official was one of the original Durban Six (qv) and was detained when he left the consulate and then charged with treason

Sat 22

Whatever the amount of fuel, for use in a nuclear reactor purchased by the Central Electricity Generating Board (qv 21/12), whether it be 350 or 350,000lbs the Anti Apartheid Movement are up in arms.

In a letter, to foreign office minister Rifkind, MP B Hughes - chairman of the AAM - demanded to know if the power company purchased the fuel with the government's approval. If the answer was yes then a recent claim by his department that there was no trade of this type with South Africa made a mockery of Britain's policy.

There is some speculation that the American authorities may have had a hand in the supply of the yellow cake as normally all Britain's nuclear fuel comes through Pretoria's Nuclear Fuel's Corporation. This latest fuel was sourced through Escom which controls South Africa's national power distribution.

The two countries have long shared their nuclear knowledge. Since 1974 the Americans have undertaken the task of to enrich the fuel that runs Pretoria's two pressurised water reactors located outside Cape Town.

It was only in 1978 that the enrichment offer for Koeberg One and Two was withdrawn by Washington as South Africa refused to sign the international non proliferation treaty and refused to allow inspection of the named installations. Stocks of fuel, still in the USA were soon sold by Escom to a Japanese company and five American facilities.

Opinion polls, carried out among students at universities in five black homelands - four of them in the independent - have shown a marked increase of support for the ideals of the African National Congress and its jailed leader Nelson Mandela. The last time that such a poll was carried out, 1981, the urban blacks of Johannesburg and Durban showed little support for the ideals of the liberation movements.

Changes in certain strands of the white population can also be detected and have been reported. The black read City Press newspaper indicates that unnamed four members of the white chamber of parliament are to travel to the Zambian capital for talks with the exiled ANC. Not to be outdone Beeld says that one of its senior reporters, P Muler, on this government supporting paper has already visited Lusaka for talks.

A second poll, directed at the white population, shows that 42.9% of those asked were supportive of talking with the ANC. There should be no talks of this type deemed 43.9% of the minority population.

Defining the support, university by university, the polls coordinator Professor G Tote of Cape Town University, showed that in Bophuthatswana University ANC support reached 70% while at the University of Venda 44% was the level of acceptance. For Fort Hare and the university in Qwaqwa 59% of students backed Mr Mandela and his colleagues.

A Lesotho born student, detained by police in Johannesburg on 10/11 for 24 hours, has through the kingdom's government protested over this incident and his claims of aggressive questioning for 24 hours.

Travelling home from Cuba, where he was studying medicine, his connecting flight - from Lisbon airport - was a South African Airways flight from which he asked to be removed. This did not happen therefore he ended up in Johannesburg and straight into the arms of the police. In detention he was questioned, and beaten, as questions were asked about links between the authorities in Lesotho and the ANC.

Swaziland has expelled Bafana Duma the African National Congress representative. The expulsion will take immediate effect.

Sun 23

British persons, newscaster Mc Donald and politician Healey, have become involved in a row in what is claimed as a promotion for supporting the South African view of how events in Namibia should end up. The Pretoria financed video was produced by a former press secretary to former Labour prime minister H Wilson. Sir T L Hughes now works as a publicist for the Pretoria backed minority political parties in Namibia.

President Botha has a bold plan for early 1985 that would see the jailed leader of the African national Congress become a free man after many years in jail, first on Robben Island, and now in Pollsmoor Prison just outside Cape Town.

Understanding the proposed visit of four national Party members of parliament to meet with the ANC in Lusaka (qv 22/12) came from the country's Press Trust. Further to this announcement a statement from the government said that the government was

preparing the white community, especially the Afrikaners for a possible meeting with the outlawed liberation movement. Sources indicate that the four, on the enlightened wing of the National Party will be led by the Cape Province MP Wynard Malan.

Mon 24

A large oil field, enough to provide between 35 - 60% of the oil needs of South Africa has been located off the Angolan coast. The work to identify the size and capacity of this new oil field was carried out by a firm quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

This, newly named, Kudu Field, has had £266m spent to develop it thus far by the government oil administrator Soeker and it still needs between \$30 - \$40m spending of development to make it viable. Much of this extra funding - £22m - would be needed to develop 4 new oil wells to get at the black gold that lies beneath the Atlantic Ocean.

Hopes must not be raised over proposed talks with the ANC and the liberal wing of the National Party (qv). Although not dismissing the claim president Botha's statement indicated that it is not the policy ... to negotiations with organisations promoting violence in South Africa. We are willing to talk to groups of people ... who follow the road of constitutional development but not those fostering violence.

It would seem that a charm offensive carried out by president dos Santos of Angola in its neighbouring countries has unsettled elements of the Unita forces based in Tanzania, Zaire and Mozambique. Many of the rebel force members have been seen to desert the guerrilla movement and come over to the Luanda forces.

Pik Botha, foreign minister, seeking to locate new financial backers for the MNR, has travelled through the countries of East Africa and into the Middle East. It is rumoured that Malawi, the Comoros Islands and Saudi Arabia were on his itinerary where only - officially - trade and an explanation of the security situation in Mozambique were on the agenda.

Fri 28

Of almost six months duration, and still going strong, union workers of the Irish Distribution and Administrative Trade Union continue their picket outside a Dunns supermarket in Dublin. For this length of time 12 women and one man have continued to picket outside the Henry Street branch of their former employees. They were dismissed as a consequence of their refusal to handle South African goods.

Support has come from home and abroad. Bishop Tutu in a message to the strikers said that action such as theirs, being of an individual nature, did matter in the struggle against the apartheid regime. Financial help has also come from overseas anti apartheid organisations which tops up strike pay of £18 /E£21 per week.

Much heralded at the time the Nkomat Accord, signed in 3/84, and seen as a friendship deal between Pretoria and Maputo, is in danger of unravelling after remarks made by the president of Mozambique.

Speaking at a rally in the country's capital Samora Machel has accused the South African authorities of breaking the spirit of the agreement. His remarks implied that his neighbour was not keeping to his pledges made at the time. In the eyes of president Machel there has been no significant attempt to reign in the actions of the rebel movement that is mounting a civil war against his government.

According to the government's news agency, Noticias, it is Article Two of the Accord that is at the heart of the two country disagreement. This states that the two signatories must stop offering assistance to any fighting force that is in conflict with either government. It is a fact that the Frelimo government has done much to stop the ANC's incursions across the border into its neighbour. The Mozambique government is less than happy that Pretoria does not seem to have ended support - or finding another source of - for the MNR (qv 24/12).

Trade between Swaziland and South Africa has been given the status that would be seen between the two governments in a diplomatic situation. Although Pretoria has appointed a representative, Sam Sterban, no names have been offered by the Swazi government.

A rejection of freedom for Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govern Mbeki and other long term political prisoners, is reported by the South Africa Afrikaner language newspapers Beelb and De Burger newspapers. The offer, the fifth, was made by president K Matanzima of the independent homeland of Transkei.

Sat 29

Rebutting the claims made by Samora Machel president of Mozambique (qv 28/12) Pik Botha thought that the president's words were not a criticism over dealings with the rebel MNR by the government. What they were, in fact, was a condemnation of help to the rebels offered by non government organisations from inside and outside South Africa.

Radical measures, directed against many of the laws that define apartheid, should be scrapped. This call was made at the annual conference of the Coloured Labour Party which is taking place in the town of Kimberly.

Party leader, the Reverend Alan Hendricks, sees the current law that prevents multi racial political parties, sex across the colour barrier and racially segregated public amenities as being out of date. Another member of the party, David Curry, a minister of the Coloured House of Representatives, also wanted an end to beach apartheid.

After a time of quiet in the townships violence has erupted in Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town. In this incident two people were killed and three shot and 21 others were injured and homes destroyed in a 48 hour period. In Boipatong in the Transvaal it was claimed that police shot - which resulted in 23 year old A Sibisi receiving 19 bird shot wound injuries - on 24/12.

In a security operation, on 27/12, the last remaining twenty three members of the African National Congress were being sought out by the Swaziland authorities. One escaped, despite being shot at, in a vehicle. During a raid in Mbane, the kingdoms capital, Soviet made weapons were located.

A joint Botswana/ South African team of officials are to meet to discuss issues relating to the unmarked border, in the area designated as the Capavari Strip. This move comes after Botswana Defence Force wounded three of their neighbours military people. The disputed issue is whether the military personal had strayed across the ill defined border. After the talks, in Pretoria, it was agreed to send a joint survey team to the area. They would then report back to both sides.

Mozambique security forces have killed a group of rebels who murdered thirteen people, including seven East Germans and a Yugoslav earlier this month.

The kingdom of Lesotho is preparing for a general election in the coming months. The first move is to dissolve the National Assembly in the capital Masuru on 1/1. Then time will be taken to divide the kingdom into 60 constituencies. As yet no date for the vote has been set.

This will be the first such poll since 1970 after Chief Johanathan suspended the constitution as he was seen to be loosing the election. There then followed a state of emergency before a parliament was established.