



# AZANIA

## PRESS CUTTINGS

### ON SOUTH AFRICA

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**VIDEO PRESS CENTRE  
AND THE  
PANAFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA**

present

**THE RUVU/MASAGURU - SETTLEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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



**AZANIAN  
ALTERNATIVE  
PUBLICATIONS**

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

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

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

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

**ARISE YUNANI**, magazine of Action Youth, p.o. box 31408, Grassfontein 2017, South Africa

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

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

**VRIJHEIDSJOURNAAL**

presents

**IZWE LETHU**

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

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

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

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

**THE AFRICAN DAWN**

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

1. Calls 100 - about Grenada and the revolution
2. Africa must be free - Africa must unite, total liberation for the continent now...
3. Azania - "I am Azania. Don't call me South Africa."

Hoyu! Wa Thiong'o, a leading African novelist and critic, wrote on their album Conversation.

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

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

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**AZANIAN LIBERATION SONGS**

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

	per tape	per 10 tapes
The Netherlands	fl. 11.75	fl. 82.00 (incl. postage)
United Kingdom	£ 4.00	£ 28.00
West Germany	DM 12.00	DM 83.00
United States	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00

**AZANIAN COMMITTEE**  
p.o. box 5507  
3008 AP Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
Tel.: (0)10-4193494 or (0)10-4522480

# New action

SOMEWHAT

THE National Council of Trade Unions and the Congress of South African Trade Unions are considering new action to protest against the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act, known as a 'black law' in a statement yesterday.

In its statement, National Council said the 'black law' would strip workers employed by non-white employers of their own trade unions to elect unions.

The union movement will be attacked and harassed by the State in the only direct, organized opposition to the Government's legislation.

The controversial Labour Amendment Act, known as the 'black law', would strip (joint) organizations between white and Coloured as well as workers.

## 'Cosatu not welcome'

SOME labour leaders did not see how matters on their agenda, but resolutions of the Congress of South Africa, led by the P.W. Botha, led in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Speaking at the meeting, 2500 protesters with employers and ministers, he said that although organizations in Cosatu had not been invited to the conference because they were not registered, but that if they had been, they were registered.

The decision of those that decided the resolutions was open to all, but because they had had the opportunity of being direct invited, they were invited to the Government House.

Mr Botha said that although some labour leaders' agenda was not registered, but that if they had been, they were registered.

He said it was unusual that members had to be invited and attendance to order to

## 'What are the benefits?'

WORKERS who were entitled to vote in the forthcoming election is allowed to see themselves what they stand to benefit from the election, a statement released by the National Council for Trade Unions.

The statement, released by National Council, says that workers should see the 'Labour Budget' and see the past, announced the 'social' implications of their workers' by voting in the Labour Relations Act, 24/11/88.

## TREAD WITH CARE

SOMEWHAT 22/11/88

While determining the appropriate to be taken by employers, the Government has given by Mr M.A. Mokoena, the Minister of Labour Relations.

He has requested members of the union movement to be given to the Minister of Labour Relations.

All participants in the agreement, a white employer might also have that they are to be taken into account.

Employers must be satisfied about the agreement, a white employer might also have that they are to be taken into account.

The ILE's objective is to ensure that the interests of all workers are protected.

## FESTIVAL BANNED

SOMEWHAT 22/11/88

THE Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union has successfully obtained an order of the Court of Appeal that a festival which was to be held at the Jubilee Amphitheatre on Sunday.

A spokesman for the union, Mr John Yoko, said CCAWAU was opposed to the festival.

By LEN MASEKO

Hold on

Although CCAWAU objected to the festival, it is not a matter of public interest, said the court.

The court, however, said that the festival was a matter of public interest, and that the union's objection was valid.

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Big no to National Council

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# Anglo refers to code of conduct

SO WITAN 11/1/89

ANGLO American yesterday responded to a written notice of Misawake allegations of "espionage" by AAC by referring to a code of conduct which had been proposed by NUM.

Anglo's response follows a 316-page "code of conduct" circulated by NUM which reveals alleged reports of "industrial espionage" on the company's score.

The Anglo is based on a survey at Anglo owned and the British owned operations in South Africa which was conducted on a systematic campaign to identify the names and addresses of individuals who were involved in espionage activities.

# Miners getting a raw deal says Gen Holoman

SO WITAN 10/31/89

THEIR is an imbalance in the sharing of South African mine profits - Mack Holoman was saying today.

He said there would be a 10 per cent increase in the price of coal in the next few months. He said that the price of coal in the next few months would be 10 per cent higher than it is now. He said that the price of coal in the next few months would be 10 per cent higher than it is now.

# Worried

More than 80 percent of the labour working in South Africa were concerned that their jobs would be lost if the South African mining industry collapsed. They had been warned of this by the South African Chamber of Mines and Metallurgy and yesterday they expressed their concern to the South African Chamber of Mines and Metallurgy.

# Official resigns from steel union

SO WITAN 7/12/88

THE general secretary of the South African Steelworkers' Union has resigned from the union, a spokesman for the union said yesterday.

The spokesman said that the general secretary had resigned from the union because of his disagreement with the union's policy on apartheid.

# Peace

The end of apartheid has been achieved, the spokesman said.

# NUM calls for banning of polyurethane

SO WITAN 10/27/89

In a statement released to the Press, NUM said the substance was listed in the Annex and in the 1984 Trade Union Act which bans the use of polyurethane foam, the most toxic of the three.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# NUM starts talks in move to end strike

SO WITAN 10/27/89

The National Union of Metalworkers started talks with management yesterday in an attempt to end the four-day strike by 250 metalworkers.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# NUM condemns police raid

SO WITAN 10/25/89

The National Union of Metalworkers has condemned a police raid on its offices in Johannesburg.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# Union official released

SO WITAN 10/25/88

The Union of South African Workers' Union has released a member who was arrested on charges of industrial espionage.

# Tawu scores again

SO WITAN 5/19/88

The Transport Workers' Union has scored a victory in its dispute with the Transport Corporation.

# Unions to merge

SO WITAN 5/12/88

The National Union of Metalworkers and the National Union of Transport Workers are planning to merge.

By MOKGADI PELA

Industrial based companies, especially after the Kameel was shown to be a threat to the economy.

An industrial based company, especially after the Kameel was shown to be a threat to the economy.

# Ballot

SO WITAN 10/27/89

The National Union of Metalworkers is calling for a ballot on the issue of industrial espionage.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# Manila police raid

SO WITAN 10/25/89

The Manila police have raided the offices of the National Union of Metalworkers.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# Bawusa clamp

SO WITAN 10/25/88

The Union of South African Workers' Union has issued a warning to employers.

The union is calling for a ban on the use of polyurethane foam in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

# By LEN MASEKO

The Transport Workers' Union has scored a victory in its dispute with the Transport Corporation.

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# By MANDLA NDLAZI

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# Sats 3 on murder

SO WITAN 10/24/89

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## Workers re-employed

## Firm's workers down tools

Nov. 26/78

THE NEWCASTLE CITY Council's 11th week started re-employing members of the 7000-man workforce who lost their jobs when the council laid off 11,000 during August last year.

The council started re-employing the workers in Monday at the Council offices of the council. Those re-employed were in the grounds and in the housing scheme of the council which is growing

to employ a minimum of 7000 by the end of the year. The re-employment scheme is the council's first major re-employment scheme since 1974.

The council is re-employing 11,000 workers in total. The council is re-employing 11,000 workers in total. The council is re-employing 11,000 workers in total.

By LEN MASERO  
A NUMBER of workers employed by a Newcastle plant company have downed tools following a dispute over wages and job changes.

The workers wanted a 10 per cent pay rise and a 10 per cent increase in their pension. The company refused to meet these demands.

Mr. Mason, who is available for comment, said: "It is a pity that the workers have downed their tools. They should have been more flexible."

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## RENT-A-LOO TAKES ON DISMISSALS

THE NEWCASTLE CITY Council has taken on the dismissal of 24 of its firm's employees.

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SOME Easy Loo workers, who were dismissed for ignoring the company's ultimatum, walking outside the premises in Ormskirk, Lancashire.

## Workers' fate in the balance

By AL MURRAY

THE FATE of 24 workers who were dismissed by a Newcastle plant company last week hangs in the balance following the collapse of talks between management and workers' representatives.

The workers had refused to down tools after a list of five grievances had either been ignored or dismissed by management. The company president, Mr. Mason, said that the workers had already rejected a 10 per cent pay rise and a 10 per cent increase in their pension.

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## Tribute to unionist

THE NEWCASTLE CITY Council has paid a tribute to a unionist who died while working for the council. The council is re-employing 11,000 workers in total.

## OVER 2000 DOWN TOOLS

OVER 2000 members of the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union have downed tools at the site of the new Newcastle City Council offices.

The workers had refused to down tools after a list of five grievances had either been ignored or dismissed by management. The company president, Mr. Mason, said that the workers had already rejected a 10 per cent pay rise and a 10 per cent increase in their pension.

## Controversy over June 16 holiday

THE BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION has asked the Newcastle City Council to grant workers a day off on June 16.

The workers had refused to down tools after a list of five grievances had either been ignored or dismissed by management. The company president, Mr. Mason, said that the workers had already rejected a 10 per cent pay rise and a 10 per cent increase in their pension.

## 400,000 HAVE NO HOSPITAL

OVER 400,000 people in the world have no access to a hospital, according to a report by the World Health Organisation.

# Union man denied a US trip

Nov. 25/78

THE DEPARTMENT OF Home Affairs has denied a visa to a unionist who applied for one to visit the United States. The unionist is a member of the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union.

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By LEN MASERO

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# Security guard's plight

SOV. 9/12/88

THE security industry continues to insist that one-fifth of those who are difficult to work with.

The one-third in this study that is characterized by the most working hours, wage and overtime issues, includes on the whole, 55 percent of the total of sample.

When the sample is broken down by company size, the overall result is that 60 percent of the sample of 1,000 workers considered themselves as doing working hours which would indicate a lack of work.

In those areas which companies advise what they think the problem is, the most common cause of the difficulty is that the work is too hard to do. This is a common theme in the survey.

Another study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1985, found that 20 percent of the sample of 1,000 workers considered themselves as doing working hours which would indicate a lack of work.

The survey also found that 35 percent of the sample of 1,000 workers considered themselves as doing working hours which would indicate a lack of work.

When the sample is broken down by company size, the overall result is that 60 percent of the sample of 1,000 workers considered themselves as doing working hours which would indicate a lack of work.

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**TRINIDAD Banks**  
Vakkil typical and often looking after workers interests



**MR. SAM Noto**  
Black security guards work under terrible conditions

"Golden Day" has led to a new era of labor activity. One of the first signs of this was the strike of the Black Security Guards Association in the Bronx. The strike was led by Vakkil Banks, a Black Security Guard who is active in the community. He has been a leader in the fight for better conditions for Black Security Guards. He has been a leader in the fight for better conditions for Black Security Guards.

Black Security Guards work under terrible conditions. They are often paid very little for their work, and they are often treated with disrespect. They are often paid very little for their work, and they are often treated with disrespect. They are often paid very little for their work, and they are often treated with disrespect.

## By MOKGADI PELA

Associated (AF) employees who have been distributing printed materials in the past several weeks.

In the last several weeks, AF employees have been distributing printed materials in the past several weeks. In the last several weeks, AF employees have been distributing printed materials in the past several weeks.

## Report reveals racial wages

WHITT employees in the manufacturing industry, mostly 20,000, reportedly earned \$100 million last October, while their 70,000 Black colleagues took home just \$70 million, according to a report by the ICSA.

The report that the industry's most serious problem, in change, may be that their own Black employees are being paid less.

The report also revealed that a CBA report from the ICSA, which is a report on the industry's most serious problem, in change, may be that their own Black employees are being paid less.

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# Exile helps refugees

**LONDON**—A South African exile is helping provide security for dozens of other refugees seeking asylum in Britain.

**BY S. J. GIBB**  
The author is a South African exile in Britain.

Now, reports the Observer, Mr. [Name] has taken over a network which provides hiding places for those seeking political asylum in Britain and for those wanting to remain in Britain to help in the fight against apartheid.

The network, known informally as the Underground Railroad, has more than 100 "stations" in Britain and is expected to be expanded.

The network is expected to be expanded.



## A secret underground 'Railroad' is helping asylum seekers threatened with deportation

# Revealed: Safe house network for refugees

Special Report by EILEEN MACDONALD

DOZENS of refugees are living in a secret network of safe houses and hiding places across Britain.

The network, known informally as the Underground Railroad, has more than 100 "stations" in Britain and is expected to be expanded.

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**Moodie: organizer**

where people who refuge at a church in other parts of the country.

In Manchester, Mr. [Name] is a pastor of a church in the city. He is a pastor of a church in the city. He is a pastor of a church in the city.

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# Students unite

THE United States-based South African/Atlantic South Movement has called for a new approach to the liberation struggle in Africa.

The movement, now based at the first national conference of African students in the United States, Massachusetts, Tuesday, February 27, 1980, at a membership meeting of 100-150. The conference, which drew more than 100 students from around 25 cities, 200 South African students and academics from around 40 South African universities in the United States, New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The conference was the culmination of almost three years of development which has



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# Anti-Apartheid Movement is accused of sectarianism

By MATHATHA TSEUDU

SOW, 1/12/80

THE sectarian activities of the British anti-apartheid movement to reject a common cause with its close relatives in its struggle with South Africa and Namibian liberation movements amounted to declaring South Africa a semi-party state.

This is the view of the Black Consciousness Movement of Atlanta (BCM) in a statement. The organization's publicity and information secretary, Mr. Vernon Quthala, said while the BCMA will

condemned "wholly and totally" South Africa's white-minority government, but it refused to "take sides" with any particular anti-apartheid organization or movement. "We have been called out by white-minority, black-minority, and white-minority groups, but we will not allow them to turn back upon us," it said.

The BCMA will also be the only anti-apartheid organization in London that does not have a white-minority membership.

# Sectarianism destroys role of solidarity groups

THE importance of international solidarity in the struggle against apartheidism has been emphasized in an international solidarity of the working class in a rallying call for unity in the anti-apartheid struggle.

The rally is set for 9:30 p.m. on February 27 at the Black Consciousness Movement of Atlanta (BCM) in a statement. The organization's publicity and information secretary, Mr. Vernon Quthala, said while the BCMA will

condemned "wholly and totally" South Africa's white-minority government, but it refused to "take sides" with any particular anti-apartheid organization or movement. "We have been called out by white-minority, black-minority, and white-minority groups, but we will not allow them to turn back upon us," it said.

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# Saths bows out - Angry Danisa takes the lead

ALTHOUGH Danisa Bakiy is no longer a student politics, she will still play a leading role in the student politics of the Soviet Union. She was elected to the leadership of the Soviet Union Student Movement (SUSM) in 1979.

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By THOMAS MAZWAJ

It is still a controversial issue whether the South African/Atlantic South Movement should be a separate entity or a part of the anti-apartheid struggle.

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# 'TALK TO PRETORIA GOVT'

**HARARE** — Leading South African speakers who have been invited to give addresses at the African continent are that some African leaders should talk to the South African Government and should use appropriate appropriate language.

Their views were expressed in a statement issued by the government's press officer on Monday.

Mr. Kibakhema said: "We do not want to go into details. We want to say that significant people can use such language. Everything is possible."

"But instead, recently we have seen the whole of imperfections, we have seen a very clear side, a very clear side, but we see a regional one."

Mr. Kibakhema said.

The United States and the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the United Nations, could provide guarantees for the cessation of hostilities against neighboring countries in Pretoria.



A group of people at the funeral of the late Mr. M. Kibakhema, who was killed in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Asked whether by speaking to Pretoria he was endorsing the government's stand on apartheid, he said: "I am not endorsing the stand on apartheid. I am only speaking to the South African Government."

# Joint funeral

**PLANS** are underway for a joint funeral on Saturday in Johannesburg for the late Mr. M. Kibakhema, who was killed in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

By **DAVID HODGE**

Mr. Kibakhema was killed in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. He was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and was active in the struggle against apartheid.

The funeral will be held in Johannesburg on Saturday. It will be a joint funeral for Mr. Kibakhema and other members of the ANC who were killed in the struggle against apartheid.

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# SA 'used poison gas'

**NEW YORK** — The United States and the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the United Nations, could provide guarantees for the cessation of hostilities against neighboring countries in Pretoria.

Mr. Kibakhema said: "We do not want to go into details. We want to say that significant people can use such language. Everything is possible."

# Shooting condemned

**Conservatives** have condemned the shooting of a black man by a white man in South Africa.

**Myeza** has condemned the shooting of a black man by a white man in South Africa.

The shooting of a black man by a white man in South Africa has been condemned by the Conservative Party.

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# 'If only we'd shot more of them'

That's my one regret, says the Soweto police chief whose men gunned down 100 blacks

**NEWS** on Sunday 12/12/78

By **DAVID HODGE**

The riot squad chief whose troops massacred 100 unarmed blacks in Soweto looks back on the killings with regret.

Mr. Kibakhema said: "We do not want to go into details. We want to say that significant people can use such language. Everything is possible."

The shooting of a black man by a white man in South Africa has been condemned by the Conservative Party.



Soweto Killings

But the sorrow Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel feels is that he seems didn't shoot less whites as many people.

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# Clamp on 4 more groups

**SOw. 30/12/78**

The Minister of Law and Order, Adrian Vlok, yesterday announced that four more groups would be banned under the new emergency regulations.

Mr. Kibakhema said: "We do not want to go into details. We want to say that significant people can use such language. Everything is possible."

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# BAN SLAMMED

**By DAVID HODGE**

The State's refusal to ban participants in the South Africa law society is a blow to the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Kibakhema said: "We do not want to go into details. We want to say that significant people can use such language. Everything is possible."

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# PARENTS TO HAVE MORE SAY

THE Department of Education and Training is to give parents more say and enable them to be involved intensely in the education of their children. **SOw, 27/1/82**

## By KIKOPANE MAKOPANE

For Education and Training, represented in essence to the Minister that existing governing bodies were functioning effectively.

Discussion was then held with parents, parents bodies and teachers and a number of important considerations about the promoting of school and responsibility of staying school committees was made to the regulator.

The changes set in motion are:

## • The school committee will be replaced by management committees.

• The principal will no longer be the executive secretary. A member of the council will be elected in this position.

## • The absence of "direct" has been amended to include a number of people but who are not necessarily parents appointed by a council of law

national education they will be able to serve the country's education system.

A very serious problem, identified by the minister's speech, is the low number of students training in black schools — only 8.3 percent of last year's black matriculation certificate holders — including those in all kindreds — targeted a year in matriculation.

The means to solve this means to solve it.

## Number of black matrics exceeds whites

THE total number of black matriculates — including those in all kindreds — outnumbered whites for the first time last year, says a 1981 black candidates, proved to be 82,000 white.

This represents an increase of 60 per cent among blacks and only 6 per cent among whites.

These figures emerge from the South African Institute of Black

Education's four-monthly journal, the *Soweto and Economic Update*.

The publication says that the black and white matriculation departments have been able to increase the number of people who sit the matriculation, but at the expense of 15,000 white matriculates.

In 1979, 25 per cent of black matriculates obtained matric exemption.

white matrics were 131,000.

A very serious problem, identified by the minister's speech, is the low number of students training in black schools — only 8.3 percent of last year's black matriculation certificate holders — including those in all kindreds — targeted a year in matriculation.

## SOw, 27/1/82

At the same time the number of black matriculates has increased to 82,000 while the number of white matriculates was 131,000.

## When people have to move

THE Government has applied bulldozers, detentions and the police with heavy machinery to remove black people from "white" areas, the Association for Rural Advancement has said.

After we produced a study of 17,000 black families in a white area, we found that black people were being removed from white areas.

There are 200,000 black people in white areas, including farm workers and labourers who were removed from white areas around 1960 and 1968.

Confronted with the Association for Rural Advancement's *Black and White* (1971), he said to a Commission of Enquiry into the Land that black people who have been removed from white areas.

It is not only about 27,000 black people in white areas, but the Government intends moving the people to a concentration area of 100,000 in white areas, 200,000 in white areas.

## Gov't's silent war of attrition against a black community

Also said were that 10,000 people in Natal had been forcibly removed from white areas in the last 10 years, and that the black and white matriculation departments have been able to increase the number of people who sit the matriculation, but at the expense of 15,000 white matriculates.

In 1979, 25 per cent of black matriculates obtained matric exemption.

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South African and international community.

"Bulldozers, detentions and police replaced by other means"

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with the manner which existing parental participation in decision-making.

• Governing councils previously appointed in regional districts will be replaced, wherever possible, by governing bodies elected by parents with parental representation.

• Communication

national education they will be able to serve the country's education system.

A very serious problem, identified by the minister's speech, is the low number of students training in black schools — only 8.3 percent of last year's black matriculation certificate holders — including those in all kindreds — targeted a year in matriculation.

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## RENT BOYCOTT RAGES ON

SOw, 26/1/82

RENT boycotts were set up in an attempt to address fundamental problems that plague blacks with the price rises of inflation and depression. In Soweto residents took Tuesday action on the day.

The African National Congress (ANC) Division in Soweto said that the rent boycott was set up in an attempt to address fundamental problems that plague blacks with the price rises of inflation and depression.

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RAM Kibing... white mayor.

## 'Write off rent arrears'

THE Labor Three Council has called on the Government to write off the 10,000,000 in rent arrears owed by tenants in the Vaal Triangle and east on a scale.

The Mayor of Johannesburg yesterday also called on the minister to cooperate with the council in writing off the arrears.

Arrears in the area. The local residents in the Vaal Triangle and east on a scale.

The Mayor of Johannesburg yesterday also called on the minister to cooperate with the council in writing off the arrears.

## By ZOSHEJA BRABROKO

• They existing rent arrears.

RAM Kibing... white mayor.

## SOw, 2/1/82

• They existing rent arrears.

RAM Kibing... white mayor.

RAM Kibing... white mayor.



# Mattera puts apartheid in the dock but play has imbalance

SONEWTH 30/1/1988

**P**LAY, sponsored by the Court of Africa (see *How the News and who's who*).

**CAST:** Brian Barker, Kapelina Njirima, Toluwa Ngbo, Moina Moko-Batler, Robert Adams, Gregory Moore, Sami Mshel and Lindsay Dale.

**AUTHOR:** Don Murray.

**DIRECTOR:** Laurence Liffers.

**REMARKS:** Stars with Alford Blue.

ONE thing makes Juggernaut's great Don Murray's play as refreshing as chief Adam's role as a burning tourist's day... His remarkable display of emotional and physical on the public forum of drama.

Murray's play is a play on the African continent of apartheid and its political and social implications on the African continent. It is a play on the African continent.

...of the people of the land to be judged by the standards of the continent's 1970/80.

The play is a play on the African continent of apartheid and its political and social implications on the African continent. It is a play on the African continent.

There is a play on the African continent of apartheid and its political and social implications on the African continent. It is a play on the African continent.

...to the continent of Africa... to the continent of Africa... to the continent of Africa...

...of Africa in the continent of Africa... of Africa in the continent of Africa... of Africa in the continent of Africa...

## The Classic makes comeback after years

**THE** Classic literary magazine — last published in 1984 by the African Writers' Association — is to make a comeback in December.

**T**he magazine is going to be published on publishing news, in an attempt to complement AWA activities. We are looking for an editor who will be responsible for the magazine and for the content of the magazine.

**By BHAFATH-AHMAD KHAN**

**SOW, 29/1/88**

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**W**HEN I arrived in the offices of Skotaville Publishers in the third floor of Hampstead Building in Buaanfontein this week, M. Moko-Batler, director of the publishing house, was wearing the reception.

### Black-owned publishing house Skotaville Publishers is six years old

# we're with a mission

**8/12/88** **SONEWTH**

...the magazine is going to be published on publishing news, in an attempt to complement AWA activities. We are looking for an editor who will be responsible for the magazine and for the content of the magazine.

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**DIRECTOR... M. Moko-Batler**

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# HARRY GWALA

THE Government on Saturday revealed long-time prisoner Harry Gwala, a 48-year-old member of the African National Congress who is terminally ill with a neurological disorder, his family and lawyers.

An 18-year-old daughter, Loni, said the prison centre said her father had been freed from Weyersville prison in

October and had been taken to the family home in Maritzburg.

Mr Gwala had been in Weyersville since 1975 and was serving a life sentence for his involvement with the anti-apartheid ANC.

## Release 'wonderful Christmas present'

Mr Gwala has been suffering from a neurological disorder with his

left arm and leg paralysed, but he is now able to walk and talk.

# Gwala: What it's like to be home

RECENTLY released ANC veteran Harry Gwala (48) has to adjust and survive in a totally different and polarised society in his home town in Maritzburg, Natal.

Gwala had only just been released in 1975 when Gwala was introduced to his mother, who was still in the prison, and he still has to look after the mother from the prison. He has to look after the mother from the prison. He has to look after the mother from the prison.

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# Gwala wants a passport

HARRY Gwala, the aging black nationalist leader, has been granted a passport by the government for a

visit to his family in Maritzburg. He has to look after the mother from the prison. He has to look after the mother from the prison. He has to look after the mother from the prison.

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# Zwelakhe visits his father, Walter Sisulu, in Cape Town prison today

RESTRICTED editor of the New Nation, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been given permission by the police to visit his father, Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence for ANC activities at Robben Island, Cape Town.

Mr Sisulu was released from Robben Island after spending 270 days on parole in 1975. He was held under the emergency regulations.

Mr Sisulu's job with his wife, Zofia, and their three children popular for Cape Town. They will spend 40 hours with Mr Sisulu every week and they will return tomorrow.

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activity of interest by the Government that appears aimed at reducing domestic and international pressure on South Africa.

Mr Gwala was 48 years old when he was released from prison in 1975. He was granted a life sentence in 1975 and served his two years.

In 1981, he was sentenced to life in prison for involvement with the ANC.

## Talking to a returned ANC veteran

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BORN in Durbah on February 8, 1932, Johnny was a bright and gifted child. A talented debater at school, he was articulate, with an aptitude for languages — aptitudes he developed from his mother, Mama Jali, who was a well-known radio personality.

Johnny attended high school at St. Andrew's College, Harare, where he was one of the school stars before matriculating in 1951 as an A class in a bachelors degree in the Faculty of Arts.

While there, he excelled in his studies and was a member of the student body and the student council.

# Tribute to Makhatini

Sowetan 9/12/88

Significant as a personal son of a soldier of the ANC, Johnny was a bright and gifted child. A talented debater at school, he was articulate, with an aptitude for languages — aptitudes he developed from his mother, Mama Jali, who was a well-known radio personality.

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**MR. JOHNSTONE** — Johnny Makhatini, Director of the ANC's Department of International Affairs, died in Lusaka on December 3 after a short illness.

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## Senior ANC man dies

Sow. 7/12/1988

Johnny was a bright and gifted child. A talented debater at school, he was articulate, with an aptitude for languages — aptitudes he developed from his mother, Mama Jali, who was a well-known radio personality.



Johnny was a bright and gifted child. A talented debater at school, he was articulate, with an aptitude for languages — aptitudes he developed from his mother, Mama Jali, who was a well-known radio personality.

# Govan Mbeki



## RELEASED A YEAR AGO

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## To cops he's a threat to State security, but to others he's a national hero

Johnny was a bright and gifted child. A talented debater at school, he was articulate, with an aptitude for languages — aptitudes he developed from his mother, Mama Jali, who was a well-known radio personality.

GOVAN Mbeki — 'No presence is symbolic.'





# Winnie denies rift with Mandela

SOW. 2/2/89

WINNIE Mandela yesterday denied she still had her jailed husband, Nelson, and the African National Congress (ANC) and dismissed criticism from fellow anti-apartheid activists.

"It is a ridiculous accusation to suggest that there is a rift between Comrade Mandela and Comrade Winnie," she said in an interview with the ANC's national television network.

She also denied reports of tensions in her relationship with the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho.

"There is no rift whatsoever between the ANC and the family and there will not be," she said, adding she was determined to support the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho.

She said she had received a letter from the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho and she was determined to support the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho.



Mrs MANDELA.

The chairwoman, standing up to 55, said she had just received a letter from the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho and she was determined to support the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho.

did not have a rift with the ANC and the family.

She said she had received a letter from the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho and she was determined to support the ANC's youth leadership in Lesotho.

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# Disband Mandela team says ANC

SOW. 1/2/89

ELLEN SOLOMON, the ANC yesterday said the movement rejected its "request" to disband the Mandela team.

Reacting to Press reports that Mrs Mandela had been asked to disband her team, Mrs Mandela said she had no intention of doing so.

"The ANC spokesman, however, said that the disbanding of the team would be 'done tonight'."

The spokesman said that the disbanding of the team would be 'done tonight'.

The spokesman said that the disbanding of the team would be 'done tonight'.

# Mandela coach denies abduction

SOW. 2/2/89

A TEACHER coach of the controversial Mandela team yesterday denied an abduction of the team was responsible for the Mandela team's withdrawal from the 1988-89 Tloanehla tour.

Speaking from the Mandela house in Johannesburg, Mr Jerry Richardson said the team had never been abducted.

"I am convinced that the team was not abducted," he said, adding that the team had been seen by him on several occasions.

He said the team had been seen by him on several occasions.

At the time, he said, the Mandela team was in the Tloanehla area where they had been seen by him on several occasions.

"I am convinced that the team was not abducted," he said, adding that the team had been seen by him on several occasions.

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# Stompie was kids' army boss

SOW. 1/2/89

THE youthful staff at the centre of the Mandela Youth Movement (MYM) "army" would be led by the 17-year-old son of the late leader of a 150,000-member anti-apartheid army.

Stompie, 17, is the son of the late leader of a 150,000-member anti-apartheid army.

SOWETAH Reporter

Stompie was the son of the late leader of a 150,000-member anti-apartheid army.

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TUTU Dlamini

The abduction of the team was not the only reason for the withdrawal of the team.

The ANC's involvement in the withdrawal of the team was not the only reason for the withdrawal of the team.

# Comrade Abu-Baker Asvat Gunned down in Rockville

By MORGAN FELIX and MICHAEL TEBBING

THERE was a confrontation between police and thousands of mourners at the funeral of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat in Lenasia at the weekend when police attempted to confiscate Asvat's banners and arrest an Asvat member.

The fight lasted for an hour and resulted in the deaths of three people.

The police general manager at the scene of the shooting said he was not sure if the police were justified in the shooting.

Other witnesses said they saw the police firing at the crowd.

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# Why pick on Dr Asvat?

SOWETAH 30/1/1989

SOW. 30/1/89

It is hard to believe that one of the nation's heroes, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, will not be respected for his contributions to the struggle for justice.

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# Reaction to CP' petty apartheid

**BUSINESSES** and **INDUSTRIES** in the ten East Rand towns of Brakpan and Boksburg which have declared "white" by the Conservative Party have begun counting losses which already run

into millions of rands. **SA/4/2/85**  
A financial committee that last month set up to build a R100-million multi-racial town in Brakpan has withdrawn its plans. A C&G Property Group plan to buy a R100-million site was cancelled with the Centre of Education for the

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**  
... of the National Building Society has closed its two offices in Brakpan. A Boksburg firm has withdrawn R5000 investments from bank loans.  
Top clothing chain, H&M, has cancelled

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# NP urges blacks to boycott white centre

SA/4/1/2/85  
By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

**NATIONAL PARTY** members in Vanderhorst have called on blacks in the area to take part in a boycott of the white centre in retaliation to the Conservative Party's decision to keep the town white.

This call is a direct result of the fact that the NP members of the area could be "vote buying" and the fact that the CP has been seen to be helping the black to join the CP.

The protest, which is a response to the CP's decision to keep the town white, is a direct result of the fact that the NP members of the area could be "vote buying" and the fact that the CP has been seen to be helping the black to join the CP.

# 8 Boksburg shops close

SA/4/5/85

Eight shops have closed in Boksburg as a result of the Conservative Party's decision to keep the town white. The shops are: [List of shops]

The town, which is a response to the CP's decision to keep the town white, is a direct result of the fact that the NP members of the area could be "vote buying" and the fact that the CP has been seen to be helping the black to join the CP.

# Blacks barred from park

SA/4/3/85

Blacks have been barred from a park in Brakpan as a result of the Conservative Party's decision to keep the town white. The park is: [Name of park]

# BLACKS in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area are set to intensify the boycott in the Conservative Party-controlled town that have announced party apartheid. 7/12/85

An evening held in the township was organized to raise money for the campaign and to inform the public of developments.

An action committee has been formed in the township to coordinate the boycott and to inform the public of developments.

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# Overture

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning...  
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# 'We cannot partake in any elections under the present oppressive system'

**O**CTOBER 26, 1964, the "Black Worker" has issued its "Plan for the Year of Struggle". This issue will give the Black Workers all the information they will need to be able to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible.

The year and the steps of the program of the year are set out in the "Plan" and will be followed by the Black Workers in the most effective way possible.

However, the question which will remain to be answered about this election is whether the Black Workers will be able to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible.

The Black Workers will be able to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible. The Black Workers will be able to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible.

which means are not clearly outlined but the ruling class has been able to control them through the state called "democracy".

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Nov. 6/1/84



whole through which domination, over the oppressed and oppressed is spread and by the ruling class.

The ruling class has been able to control them through the state called "democracy". The ruling class has been able to control them through the state called "democracy".

## Boksburg

In our view the only way to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible is to do this "year of struggle" in the most effective way possible.

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## Sham

This is to be done through the state called "democracy". The ruling class has been able to control them through the state called "democracy".

**I**N the 1960s the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) was a major force in the Black Workers' movement.

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When it comes to the Black Workers' movement, the Black Workers' movement was a major force in the Black Workers' movement.

## Synthesis

The Black Workers' movement was a major force in the Black Workers' movement. The Black Workers' movement was a major force in the Black Workers' movement.

## Smugness

The Black Workers' movement was a major force in the Black Workers' movement. The Black Workers' movement was a major force in the Black Workers' movement.

## Solutions

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# Police attend Biko lecture

By MOKGADI BELA

POLICE were among the audience of the (African National Congress) Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) annual lecture at Umlazi, Durban on Friday — with the permission of the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate.

The lecture, which aimed at civicking duties, presented the appointment of the lecturer was a matter agreed by the chief magistrates. It was understood that he would give the lecture under the terms of the regulations.

## Diversity

The annual lecture, which was organized by the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs, called on black groups to accept a diversity of political views regarding the struggle for South African liberation.

Dr. Thabo Molefi, director of the Centre for Enrichment, said that the lecture was a "forum for all black political activities, including the struggle for political change."

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## Struggle

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# There is no need to kill each other There have always been different perspectives

By MOKGADI BELA

Dr. Albert Luttwak, a former president of the African National Congress, visited Johannesburg during a lecture programme in Soweto.

The lecture programme was organized by the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs.

## CEAPA

The acronym CEAPA stands for the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs which operates from a block of offices on Briccard Street in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

It received the offices in June 1983 after months of sub-leasing from another city.

CEAPA has its main office in Johannesburg, with branches in other cities.

The main office is located on Briccard Street in Braamfontein.

The main office is located on Briccard Street in Braamfontein.

## Struggle

The main office is located on Briccard Street in Braamfontein.

By MIKE TIBSONG

The BCM's Federal Programme calls for a variety of political activities, including the struggle for political change.

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## Zimbabwe

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# research group gains respect in Africa



By MOKGADI BELA

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# PLEA FOR SAQUITY

By MOKGADI BELA 30/12/83

By THEMA MOLEFE and MOKGADI BELA

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NEW Year

# WILL GAP BE BRIDGED?

Sow, 19/12/88

THE African National Congress believes that the best recipe for unity between the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the PAC to cease making claims at international forums.

A recent spokesman for the ANC said in an interview with the Sowetan in Harare that while he is not representing the ANC, he is representing the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and a "single element" sharing his views.

The interview was conducted following reports from the Department of African News (DAN) Harare.

commitments to restrict an ad hoc committee on unity between the ANC and PAC.

Nigeria was asked to be the focal point which is to be raised at the liberation committee's meeting in Utopia, Liberia on February next year.

## Unity

The interview followed a meeting with a high profile Black African Executive of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania who said that the ANC and PAC.

The spokesman said the ANC was not aware of the DAN's revelation and did not think it

likely of the Black people in the attainment of self-determination. In the past few weeks, the SACC, and a host of other organisations and individuals have

been "used to work together" with the government, especially the ANC, to bring about a more united and working group of organisations. This was why the organisations met with each other and with the ANC. The spokesman said the ANC had not been

spoken out for unity. However, reports, MATHEBA TROIC, recently spent two weeks in Harare, Zimbabwe, and spoke to representatives of the PAC, BCMA and the ANC.

Such a link and thereby leaders. The organisations had welcomed the statement of Cape Town spokesman called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions about the Black Consciousness and Africanist formations such as South Africa work. But on unity with the PAC, the spokesman said the DAN had not indicated that the "political atmosphere is not" opposed to

united system. The spokesman said that the PAC is not in a position to make their own contribution to unity against the present regime.

## Forces

To the present, it is not clear that the forces will be drawn together. Activity in Harare and we have left that it is being announced that the PAC is doing to oppose the apartheid system." The spokesman

The spokesman said the PAC and the ANC after talks in Harare on December 12 should be understood in that context. The spokesman said

South Africa's history. The ANC is not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

## Clear

The spokesman said that the ANC's participation in unity was not a "single element" and the involvement of organisations in the PAC and the B.C.M., were

The army call for the SACC and the ANC after talks in Harare on December 12 should be understood in that context. The spokesman said

# BCMA favours creation

## of a broad patriotic front

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), probably the youngest of the three extremely based liberation organisations, welcomes any genuine moves to achieve unity. Sow, 20/12/88

BCMA's spokesman, Mr Moshaba Mafene, told the Sowetan in an interview in Harare that although he is not representing the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), he is representing the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) as "total" but not

exclusive.

The BCMA joined in 1970 as an umbrella organisation for the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). It was not recognised by the ANC in a liberation movement. The name of the BCMA appeared after its founding South African branches the BCMA.

In a wide ranging interview on Sunday, Mr Mafene said the BCMA's political position of the PAC. He said that the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

Mr Mafene said that the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had



BCMA spokesman Moshaba Mafene.

down a joint effort of achieving unity. An interview with the BCMA spokesman, Mr Moshaba Mafene, told the Sowetan in an interview in Harare that although he is not representing the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), he is representing the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) as "total" but not exclusive.

Mr Mafene said the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

# A plea for unity



Sow, 20/12/88  
MOSHABA MAFENE, spokesman for the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, has called for a commitment to unity by all groups of South Africa in order to

bring about a democratic society. In a wide ranging interview on Sunday, Mr Mafene said that the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

Mr Mafene said that the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

"The BCMA met the ANC in 1979 and the PAC in 1983 to discuss unity..."

"The SACC is a spiritual home of a variety of people with different ideological affiliations. It should talk to all political groups..."

"Some organisations brandish recognition by the OAU as if that was a victory of the struggle itself."

BCMA is interested, says in form a front between the two should have happened a long time ago. The BCMA, which is a political organisation, is not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

Mr Mafene said the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

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## SACC

In the South African Council of Churches (SACC) stated during a meeting with the ANC and the PAC in Harare on Sunday, Mr Mafene said that the BCMA was not a "single element" of which the ANC did not know anything. The spokesman added that a spokesman in the army had

## Unity talks venue

First before the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania in a meeting in Harare, Sow, 20/12/88



# SACC should avoid sectarianism — PAC 'We must have unity'

Units of the black people and the attainment of self-determination is central in the past few weeks, the OAAU, the SACC and a host of other organizations and individuals have spoken out for unity. Several reports published in this column over the past few weeks in Harlem, Cambridge, and speak to representation of the PAC, the SACC and the ANC.

**U**NITY of the people in this country was of paramount importance, but it has to be based on a minimum of basic principles.

This is the view of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) as expressed by the organization's spokesman for foreign affairs, Mr. Abouba Gana Etoukalin, in an exclusive interview with the New York Times.

Mr. Etoukalin said the absence of unity is a hindrance to the struggle for the total and complete liberation of the black people, who constitute about 80 per cent of the population of Africa.

Various African leaders, including those of Egypt, Egypt and Congo, have made public statements in the past few weeks endorsing the PAC and the African National Congress.

They expressed concern that any effort should be made to bring about a coalition government.

Nov. 20/12/68

This is to be given a step further in February next year when the PAC is expected to be re-elected to the ANC.

Mr. Etoukalin said the PAC and the ANC should accept a coalition government.

They expressed concern that any effort should be made to bring about a coalition government.



GORRA Etoukalin

There should be a coalition government... They must agree on...

## Editor jailed for terrorism

Editor of the New York Times was jailed for terrorism.

By SOVIET MASZKO

Editor of the New York Times was jailed for terrorism.

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Editor of the New York Times was jailed for terrorism.

## Resistance 'not new'

Resistance is not new, it has always existed.

Resistance is not new, it has always existed.

## New PAC envoy

New PAC envoy to the United States.

## PAC headquarters to ask Evans about raid

PAC headquarters to ask Evans about raid.

## Australians to meet PAC

Australians to meet PAC.

Editor of the New York Times was jailed for terrorism.

Australians to meet PAC.

## Reluctant

Mr. Etoukalin said the PAC was not prepared to join the ANC.

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**Press Statement by Zephania Mthopeng**

SAPPH Nov. 1982

Georgina Community Centre, Soweto, Johannesburg, 28 November 1982

Fellow comrades, ladies and gentlemen of the media, thank you for joining me this afternoon. I hope that through you, I will be able to convey my greetings and pass a message of goodwill to all comrades and peoples of Azania and all over the world.

I was surprised by my sudden release from prison on Saturday. But I am also very delighted to be out of prison. I am delighted to be close to my beloved wife, my children, grandchildren and all the sons and daughters of Azania, who have been a great source of encouragement while I was incarcerated in prison.

I must thank all of them for their courage and for the support they give me, particularly during the past two years, which have been the most humiliating for me when I was hospitalized because of an incurable disease. The United Nations, newspapers, organisations and individuals who campaigned for my release also deserve my special thanks.

I thank all the comrades who have been pressing for me, as well. I must also thank the people of Azania, who two years ago elected me as president of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, an organisation I love very much. The honour they gave me could not have been bestowed on me, particularly because it came at the time when my health was troubling me a lot.

There are two comrades who I would have loved to see out of prison. This is Comrade Jip Maserela of the PAC, who is the longest serving political prisoner in this country, and ANC leader, Comrade Ntshonke Makhela. I do not believe there is any justification for keeping these two gentlemen in jail.

I am naming these as symbols of all other prisoners of conscience who should be out here and working for the benefit of our land. They should be released not on the grounds of compensation or amnesty, but because they are held illegitimately.

All those on death row should be removed from this barbaric institution and sent to rehabilitation. The application of the Sharpeville Bill should have led to their release as it was never proved that they had committed a crime.

Our wonders who the committee members of the Barbed Wire Campaign Committee are still being detained as the repressive of the law from the gallows vindicated their efforts.

A lot has already been published about my health and I will not say much about it now. If I had any way, I would be ready to die, but I must stress that it is only my body that is weak and not my spirit. I am as determined to fight for the liberation of Azania today as I was the day I joined the liberation struggle as a young man. My 23 years will probably not allow me to do as much as I would have liked to, but I have a special duty to perform and that is to free our people from bondage.

My last wish, which I am going to do everything in my power to discharge, is to unite the African people. I have been committed to this unity and am going to devote all my time and effort in trying to do that the task is fulfilled.

Azania has been in chaos for far too long. We have lost too many of our comrades. Approximately 200 PAC members were hanged between 1962 and 1963, scores of others, mainly outside the PAC, were imprisoned on Robben Island and others in death camps where they remain prisoners.

We must have paid a high price for our beliefs. We must now get our freedom, which I know will not be offered to a grateful fighter. We have to be ready and to fight bitterly for it.

We must hold an African nation wherein race and colour will be as irrelevant as in the shape of our stars. I believe in one true god, the human race to which we all belong.



**Sobukwe's wife guest speaker**

Sow. 2/12/82

THE wife of the late president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mrs Victoria Sobukwe, will be the guest speaker at the first public appearance of the 100th birthday of the late PAC leader, Mr Zephania Mthopeng, 100 at Rigby Road, Church St, Soweto, on Saturday, 27/12/82. Mr Mthopeng, who will be 70 on 11/12/82, is a member of parliament for the public and private sector, who will be attending the celebration.

**Zeph rally banned**

SOWETHA 5/12/82

THOMAS HOLZER

THE banning of a rally to welcome the president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mthopeng, scheduled for Saturday 12/12/82, is disappointing and surprising to the members listening of the Mthopeng welcome rally, and which became a political showdown of the opportunity to meet the new national leader.

The banning of this 2,000 rally represents the policy of institutional racism of the apartheid state. The ban is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state, which is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state. The Government is responsible for the banning of this rally.

The ban, which is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state, is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state. The Government is responsible for the banning of this rally. The ban is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state.

**Chief Buthelezi visits Mthopeng**

Sow. 2/12/82

ANC/AFRICAN CHIEF Buthelezi visited Mr Zephania Mthopeng, the newly elected leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, on his last visit to the town of Soweto. The Chief and Mr Mthopeng met for a long time.

Mr Mthopeng said Buthelezi's meeting, in Buthelezi's report, was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event.

Mr ZEPH Mthopeng

**WHY I SAW MOTHOPENG**

Sow. 12/12/82

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Mr Mangosuthu Gijika Buthelezi, has always and will always walk in the "lines of the struggle" who have been made political prisoners and who come out of jail. He said in a statement at the weekend it is wrong to let the 100th birthday of the late PAC leader Mr Zeph Mthopeng pass without a visit to the Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zeph Mthopeng last week.

Mr ZEPH Mthopeng

**WHY I SAW MOTHOPENG**

"What a few days we talked about a number of things. We talked about the issue which he had been known. We talked about the 100th day. I have met him in the African national congress. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event.

**Buthelezi on Soweto visit**

THE African people regard the main reason for the banning of this rally as a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state. The Government is responsible for the banning of this rally. The ban is a direct result of the institutional racism of the apartheid state.

"At an event during the meeting and on my participation which you kindly brought me to my participation which you said for him," he said. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event. He said that the meeting was a landmark event.



CHIEF Buthelezi

# 'IDEOLOGY IS THERE' - MOTHOPENG

AKHALWAYA: Mr. Mthopeng, you've been in prison since 1976. How were you able to keep up with what was going on in the country?

Mthopeng: I was sent down in August, 1976. It was very difficult. It took a long time before we started to get in contact with the outside. Before we were permitted to buy newspapers.

I was coming out in 1978 when we were allowed to buy newspapers. But before I was transferred from Robben Island to Cape Town, we were receiving all the papers in the system where I was called Section B.

I accompanied leaders and a few of the people who were thought to be difficult with the situation.

When I was transferred to the main Johannesburg prisons, I could get almost all the papers.

Ask: What were you transferred there to do? Did you see any of the people who were thought to be difficult with the situation, as long as they did not have their own papers?

No, we were transferred to escape with the government's propaganda, but we did not want to carry off so far as we were concerned.

Ask: How were the ANC people treated by the PAC? Has there been any contact between you and the ANC? Have you made a decision. The two have one common enemy?

Mthopeng: I don't know what the government's policy is. I don't know what the ANC's happening in South Africa now, when I'm in the PAC internally.

Ask: They're talking about joining in the first stage PAC is to demand that all the people who are members of the PAC become ANC members.

We will see the first indication. If you see a noticeable number.

## Confusion

Ask: How do you feel about the adult groups? Many of these people are still young.

I don't know where they are, but they are there and there are the majority of the first. The PAC is based on more than 50 years old members who don't know what PAC is today.

Ask: The question of joining in the PAC is to demand that all the people who are members of the PAC become ANC members.

Ask: How do you feel about the adult groups? Many of these people are still young.

I don't know where they are, but they are there and there are the majority of the first. The PAC is based on more than 50 years old members who don't know what PAC is today.

ERZEMBIA Lwambo Mthopeng, fresh member of the PAC, says that the Communist Party has been included constitutionally in the PAC. He says that the PAC is a political party, not a religious party. He says that the PAC is a political party, not a religious party. He says that the PAC is a political party, not a religious party.

# 'People will decide'

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SOEWETAH 16/12/88

other members give in the liberation process.

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Mr ZEREMANA Mthopeng, the Pan African Congress leader who was recently released from jail, yesterday donated R2 000 to the Soweto ONE Age Home. Mr Mthopeng (centre right) and his wife, Unkhulu (left), presented the cheque to the residents of the home. (Info 100)

**Zeph donates R2 000 to aged**

The money donated was given to Mr Mthopeng by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthe, as the "opening" money on his visit last week to Johannesburg. On donating the money, that was a gift to him. Mr Mthopeng said: "I am very happy that this money because they need it more than I do."

## Ruinous

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# 'Look at the interests of the people'





# FIRE-EATING MAUD

## The woman behind the PAC women

By Mission Madiba

**ARRESTED and imprisoned at age 15, released after 18 months, re-arrested at age 20 and tortured by various methods, including a gunshot wound in the leg while in policy custody.**

New 55, Cde Maud Jackson, Chief Co-ordinator of the PAC Women's Affairs, still holds: "It is an honour to be fighting for what you believe in and not to die a coward."

The fire-eating Cde Jackson was born in Cape Town on January 17, 1919 and married in 1958, a marriage that was to be short spanned by apartheid.

After the birth of her first child she left the land of apartheid for Tanzania to acquire better skills to fight the white settler minority rule in South Africa.

Cde Jackson says she joined the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania because she believed in its objectives. She is known for the political education in South Africa. She is the number at the height of her activities, including a strike that is not only the cause of the political problems in South Africa, but the entire Southern African region.

After some time in Tanzania, she was appointed a social welfare officer in Dur Es Salams, which forms the PAC eastern headquarters, and then became the local PAC women's affairs co-ordinator before being appointed to her present job in 1985 as the woman behind all PAC women.

As chief co-ordinator of PAC women's affairs, Cde Jackson made it her task not only to inform the world about the plight of women and children under the brutal rule of apartheid, but to come up with programmes designed to enable women take active part in the mounting struggle to liberate Azania.

Her visits to various parts of the world are aimed at mobilising international support for those programmes. And "in her statements to the world, reflecting an admirable faith to fight, can be seen a glowing picture which is truly inspiring by far transcending that era."

For Cde Jackson speaks volumes about her own

Philippines, where she spoke of her painful ordeal as a young girl in Racot South Africa (RSA).

"The first time I was arrested, the whites arrested me and it was 'for political reasons'. I didn't even understand the word 'political' then. But an innocent person learns a lot during imprisonment and, sure enough, by the time I got out of jail I had become political," she told a Philippines Bulletin, *Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women*, in April 1985.

Cde Jackson's day recently took her to Australia and New Zealand. While in Australia, pro-South African ministers tried to sabotage her otherwise very successful tour by fraudulently acting in the name of Women Against Apartheid, counselling Press. Conference and confounding various and same of her meetings through bogus phone calls and letters.

Despite these crude attempts by the neo-fascist groups and individuals to deny the PAC the chance to be heard in Australia, a determined Cde Jackson was still able to give her message across, with the assistance of the young members of the Women Against Racism (WAR).

Back in Tanzania, Cde Jackson is at the forefront of many projects, one of them the successful Kwanza Nursery School, which was single-handedly started and seen developing by her. The school began right in her own house in 1977 with 17 children. It has since expanded and now boasts 200 children and four teachers.

Several years ago she started typing classes for school leavers and now plans to undertake to develop them into a general office practice course.

Another project, initiated by Cde Jackson and financed by donors, involves the organisation DANIDA, a 4 month leadership course. This course, which is for poor children, is expected to help integrate such economically disabled children, when in the long run could help eradicate poverty, maintain and develop itself.

Lieutenant Cde Jackson's guidance there are a number of projects being undertaken by the PAC women's wing, including a Government Fellows at the PAC multi-purpose centre in Ruvu just outside the Tanzanian capital.

However, many of these projects need a complete need for medical supplies, agricultural inputs, water pumps and transport systems.

At the moment, Cde Jackson is still in Africa, in the midst of her tour through Africa.

Interviewed, mainly by interviewees, I must say, we were in the 1980s in a Pro-Apartheid in New Zealand. (Tanzania, 1988)

a lot of killing, but we have nothing to lose, and a lot to gain."

On sanctions against South Africa, she says: "Nobody should believe the story that Africans will suffer more than they do now and have done for the past more than 300 years. Sanctions are the only way in which outside countries can bring pressure to bear on that mad regime."

On PAC military activities, Cde Jackson says: "The PAC now has an army, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, right inside South Africa, and Pretoria has had to admit the possibility."

To suggestions that the PAC and the ANC are enemies, she says: "It is often said that the PAC comes from the stomach of the ANC. We are not fighting the ANC, but Pretoria. We are fighting for one common enemy and we are all fighting for one freedom."

Her absolute goal: "When I become a politician while in jail I believe that I would fight for Azania and Pretoria to be set up by force."

### • From Peter 28 Woman guerrilla

what has been described as "the bloodiest battle" between guerrillas and settler forces in the area to date, although Pretoria claims 12 of the fighters were injured "as a result of a military operation".

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said two of the four guerrillas killed in the battle had been previously identified as Pan Africanist Congress of Azania fighters trained in Yugoslavia and Libya.

The police spokesman did not specify whether one of the two was the woman who was part of the WPLA. He

The woman, who was not named by either the PAC or Pretoria, is the second known female fighter to be killed on the battlefield in the course of the military conflict in South Africa.

The first woman known to have been killed under similar circumstances was Cde. Betsweza Nkomo, an WPLA combatant who was killed together with five other WPLA fighters on the South African border with Lesotho in March 1987.

She is believed a regular member of the Azanian Women's Organisation, part of the struggle to liberate the African continent.



**THE face of agency and anger, Cde Maud Jackson, Chief Co-ordinator of the PAC Women's Affairs, has gone through a lot of suffering under the brutal rule of apartheid in South Africa, but she has refused to give up.**

contributions to the PAC and the Azanian liberation war, a kind of martyrdom that has characterized her life since she joined the struggle.

In 1964, she was involved by the United Nations to take part in an international cross-cultural exchange programme, which took her to various parts of the world, including the



Cde Nomvo Boozi, the PAC Secretary for Social Welfare, with combatants of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA). An arrow she held points to when it was first called POQO.

## 40 YEARS OF STRUGGLE

### And it's Aluta Continua for PAC's Nomvo Boozi, a former POQO fighter

By Willie Mazambane

"My children have already suffered a great deal and my people continue to suffer. For this reason, I have never asked myself whether or not to go on with the struggle. You just have to go on and on". Cde Nomvo Boozi, member of the PAC Central Committee and one-time member of POQO (now called the Azanian People's Liberation Army).

Cde Nomvo Boozi, the PAC Secretary for Social Welfare, joined the struggle to liberate Azania as an activist age when she became a member of the African National Congress, the foundation of the PAC. I took part in the Defiance Youth League.

Her political career spans almost 40 years.

"As a member of the ANC Youth League, which formed the foundation of the PAC, I took part in the Defiance

campaign in 1952 and was closely involved in the founding of the PAC," she told a member of the leading South African liberation group, Azania Community, in an interview.

With the formation of the PAC in April 1961, Cde Boozi was elected secretary and a leading force in the PAC's "Defiance People's Movement Campaign Against the Apart Laws" (over 11 months later).

The campaign led to the Sharpeville Massacre, the banning of the PAC and the ANC, the declaration of a state of emergency and the arrest of PAC founding president S.G. Mshinga and other PAC leaders, including Cde Boozi.

On her release along with many in prison, Cde Boozi was underground and worked for POQO, the main PAC guerrilla army, now called APLA.

Cde Boozi then a PAC regional secretary, with an ID card and passport, was in the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, often with her family, traveling where she was. Her holiday destination lists was reviewed on three occasions, making a 270 pages without trial. Before she was kept in military confinement, and whilst awaiting interrogation for about a year.

She was, then tried, convicted under the Terrorism Suppression (in Commission Act and sentenced to three years imprisonment. On her release after serving the term at the end of 1986, she was banned and prohibited to a distance area outside Johannesburg in France.

She remained under restriction until 1982 when she spent 400 hours in the UK, USA, France, Luxembourg, London and then to the PAC central headquarters in Johannesburg, working as a senior officer with a women's group in Zimbabwe.

"Everything in your life has been a strategic year of growth, years of building and years of persistence, what gives you the power and will to continue?" asked the Azania Community member in the interview conducted while Cde Boozi was on a tour that to London.

"How could I stop?" she replied. "You just have to go on and on..."

Cde Boozi, a veteran politician, also says, APLA combatants and the Azanian liberation struggle, playing a leading role in the Azanian liberation struggle, which has characterized her life, will be profound.

No doubt, with a history of distinguished role beyond her role, she emphasizes a positive message of resilience in the historical struggle to liberate modern Azania from white apartheid racism, and the re-education of the rights of the Azanian masses in self-determination.

## PAC and APLA respect women

Azania Woman Reporter

THE role of women in the struggle to liberate Azania is so important that the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and its guerrilla army, The Azanian People's Liberation Army, have got strictly enforced provisions for women in their disciplinary codes.

APLA, for its part, is clear and unequivocal when it comes to how its male fighters should relate to or conduct themselves towards female combatants in APLA's Code of discipline, which is strictly based on the PAC's disciplinary Code and which states in its 19th article: "Men should not take liberties with women, and women should not take their female liberty of choice to love men into contemptuous situations".

PAC combatants and mass workers are required by specific orders to but this principle across to the masses everywhere, in every village, every township, every city and every town, where the organisation and its army operate.

It is considered a very serious offence to contravene the Code, including its provisions on women.

It is the PAC teaching that members should develop and show true respect for African womanhood and demagogue in practice and in theory, say equally.

"African women of occupied Azania are suffering from double oppression. They are suffering under white minority rule which, suffering from male chauvinism. They are also the most 'contemptuously exploited' under the settler/colonial capitalist mode of economy," said the PAC military bulletin, Azania Combat, in its issue No. 4.

"Historical experience says those who suffer most fight more than those who suffer less. APLA's disciplinary code is designed to concentrate that experience by making women fight, and fight even more than their male counterparts, if they can."

While men must support the women in their efforts to transform 'negatives' action men in the main force in making those a force, said the bulletin.



# A story of agony, anger and struggle for Azanian women

By Pricilla Sherris

The arrival of European settlers in Azania and the subsequent colonisation of that land had a dramatic impact on the lives of the indigenous African woman.

From being respected members of the community, with a defined and valued economic, social and economic role in that community, they were reduced to landless farm labourers, domestic servants and perpetual moths, says prominent Azanian writer and poet, Chavine Qunta, in a book "Women in Southern Africa", edited by her.

The South African regime, from the time that the first European settler colonists set foot in Azania to the present day, both covertly and overtly inaugurated and maintained measures geared towards the oppression and degradation of African women alive supporting the lot of white women.

From the outset, the European invaders, consisting of the cruder elements of Dutch society, took numerous liberties with the indigenous African women, forcing them to become their slaves and concubines.

"This is how apartheid and patriarchy were introduced into this part of the continent," wrote Qunta.

In addition to venereal diseases, the settlers also brought Christianity and a legal system which was to beode ill for the African women, entrenching, legitimising and enforcing the oppressive sociopolitical measures introduced into Azania by the Europeans.

Going as far as analysing this legal system and its impact on the African woman and to African men, Qunta says: "This state of affairs is reminiscent of the South-western part of Africa, particularly in the Southern part of the continent, where the white men would be married, 'savage' sons, sanctioned for doing no more than looking at a white woman".

Qunta refers to how a European female image and European standards of beauty were frequently and aggressively fang at African women through the white-owned media.

With typical African female features being presented as ugly, many African women found themselves having to bleach their skins, straighten their hair and paint their faces, with the result being a pathetic "carbon copy" of European females, says Qunta.

Despite this European cultural oppression, African women generally have played and continue to play a leading role in the struggle to liberate Azania from the white settler-colonial minority rule.

The African women in Azania were active and prominent members in their communities, with some of the more well-known being heads of their communities or being regents.

These include Queen Nonesi, grandmother of the late apartheid Chief Minister, Duthindiso M. Mafema, and Chibambala Sutu, co-founder of Prince Masobane Yabesobane's school of Harare, Zimbabwe.

"These women executed their tasks as rulers with efficiency," wrote Qunta, adding that the Azanian history later saw more women leaders such as Mma Ntsoke of the Ba 'Tswana' emerging.

King Sisoane of the Zulus boasted an all-women regiment, which very ably fought and defended the land of Azania against European invaders.

AZANIA'S modern history, particularly in the period after the 1970s Soweto students uprising, has been marked by the active participation of the national liberation movement, including the African People's Liberation Army (APLA).

# Women and labour in the liberation struggle

By David Masako

In the history of the creation of occupied Azania, job opportunities for women in the working class have been concentrated in the low-paid, unskilled categories.

Coupled with this economic reality, the role of Azanian women has, since the emergence of organised and politicised forms of domestic responsibilities which have had to be borne borne under extremely trying circumstances.

It is within this framework of responsibilities that the role women have played in the struggle against racial domination in the Azanian labour force should be examined.

Women enter in wage labour or in the rural areas, are victims of verbal exploitation. For example, the role of the female homemaker engaged in subsistence agricultural production in utilising agrarian accumulation through the medium of unorganised migrant labour.

The hypothesis here is that "family structures and the attendant division of labour by sex are crucial to the extraction of surplus from non-capitalist modes of production" (Dube, C. 1979, p. 134).

This situation permits the alienable separable nature of female production of subsistence foodstuffs in non-fertile land to supplement the low wage that capital pays to the male migrant labourer.

The women is, therefore, exploited by the male capitalist system in order to maintain the cheap labour force.

The late fiction and early study like the imagination of a series of legislative resolutions, one of which required women to carry pass. Women in various parts of the country rose in protest, mobilising factors varied in the various areas of Harare, Sekhukhune, in the Transvaal, in Zululand and in eastern Pondoland.

In other areas such as Natal, women protested to prevent municipal African levies, leading to men who were drawing themselves to Southwester and to the Thabane, 1971, p. 463, women have also played significant roles in the struggle on different fronts.

The issue, therefore, that must be addressed in this stage of the Azanian revolution is the reorganisation of women from all forms of oppression.

# Azanian woman on culture of protest

By Mission Madiba

THE co-ordinator of PAC women's affairs in Zimbabwe, Cde Pamela Tshoni, believes that it is generally in culture that the seed of protest and the development of a liberation movement is often found.

Cde Tshoni, who is also Deputy Chairman of the current Azanian Women's seminar held in Harare, is actively involved in Harare. She is presently with a popular music play entitled "The Chair" to be launched soon in Harare by a Zimbabwean-South African team.

In an interview, Cde Pamela said: "History already indicates that progressive organisations within struggles against colonial racism, see the potential of protest as an effective weapon and a component of struggle."

"Azania with its rich legacy of creative experience dating from the pre-colonial period, cannot be at a minimum in this process."

She says it is imperative for Azanian activists committed to the cause of liberation to redouble the potential of theatre in the liberation struggle, re-examine its function and to realise its perspective.

She also urges all cultural activities, songs and dramas, whether based on the past, present, tomorrow or the future, to be as effective as anyone behind the pen in the service of progress.

"It may be naive to think that culture does not serve as an end in itself. It is not a neutral activity. It might be used to present as an effective weapon for bringing political consciousness and also a vehicle for progressing people into action."

## Fallen PAC woman combatant revisited

By Mariel Dimpho

**THE** history of the Amalan People's Liberation Army (APLA), the PAC military wing, would be inconceivable without reference to the late Cde Boniswa Nkukana, the first Azania woman guerrilla to die on the battlefield.

Boniswa, a political fighter, intense trade unionist, qualified journalist and, above all, an APLA combatant, was killed in action just five of her mid-1980s APLA fighters at Quthub's Nek near the South African border with Lesotho in March 1985.

"It was said to be a soldier," Boniswa would say at the time when she was just a political activist. "I went to carry a gun."

Indeed, when she fell at Quthub's Nek she was not only a soldier, but carried a gun, alongside her fellow APLA combatant.

Cde Boniswa, who hails from a rich family, was born on November 12 1949 at Ceystos, that remote Transkei village where she, like the most Biko anti-apartheid-colonial wars in South Africa, the War of Apartheid, was fought in 1977.

Her livelihoods broadly taught and fell in that war.

Against the rich boric background camp Boniswa, a lefty who was destined to be politician and devoted to the cause for which her brothers fought and died. She was regarded as an open and honest from where they had left.

In June 1982, she set behind the scenes of her father, Goshonani Cde Nkukana, in southern Africa, before being underground activists inside South Africa, before being (correctly) identified with PAC politics by one of the PAC inner circle, Hloniphe Makiwane.

It is here that she became a target of the South African security police, who saw her as a real enemy for the PAC. And in 1980, the East London security unit decided to take her in.

Her father in Maitland was forced to give down and property, continued in the security police raid included PAC, show documents and Union League's book on PAC Africanism.

Boniswa is published in the extensive Lethbridge Police



The late Cde Boniswa Nkukana

Station where she was interrogated and tortured for 14 consecutive days before being transferred to Moyisa Prison in the Transkei where she was kept in solitary confinement for 90 days.

On her release at the end 1980 she immediately joined the Amalan People's Liberation Army and worked for students in her own village joining the PAC network inside in Lesotho.

She later began taking part in the military activities of the Amalan People's Liberation Army while at the same time working as a labour officer co-ordinator.

It was at a labour officer that she attended various regional and international labour conferences, seminars and workshops, including one in Harare just a few months before her death.

In a special article, the official organ of APLA, *Isimela* (Cumbria), said: "Despite the fact, APLA has placed its own gear and the war continues. For there would be no filling (replenishing) of your contribution to the cause other than to pick up the gun."

## TRAGEDY IN RURAL SOUTH AFRICA Where being a woman means the end of life

By Willie Mazembe

**THE** story of African women in rural areas of occupied Azania is one of tragedy. It is the story of a people to whom adulthood means tears, sorrow, anguish and often means the end of life.

Like their male counterparts, they are suffering under the settler-colonial Pretoria regime's social oppression, ruthless exploitation, military oppression and social degradation. But as women, their suffering goes further.

Because of South Africa's obstinate laws which exclude African women from living in areas close to their husbands' places of work, women are often hundreds of kilometres away, women are often compelled to raise their families alone under extremely difficult conditions.

Those who live in the bantustans barely see out a subsistence because they have to till inferior soil or subject themselves to ruthless exploitation in nearby farms, owned by conservative and extremely racist whites.

Those living in the cities survive by working almost as slaves in white households, getting grossly inadequate diets and working under extremely poor conditions, which often lack health facilities and thus guarantee a high mortality rate among their children.

It is in these cities or the "white areas" that hundreds of the African women are driven to work as there is virtually no employment in the reserves. These men, as migrant labourers, return home to a few days a year, but others are not allowed at all to be home with their wives and families.

These wives, mothers and sisters remain behind in the reserves to take out an existence and in despair and in want, are often forced to watch the growth and mental deterioration of their children being stunted by the ravages of malnutrition.

The psychological and social effects of leaving families apart are so incalculable that one Azanian

woman wrote of her sister in the South African reserves:

"It is the tragic story of thousands of young women who are widowed long before they reach the age of 20. Young married women who have never seen their husbands, young women whose life has been one long song of sorrow..."

"It is the story of young women who have to bury one baby after another and have bury their husbands, those lovers they have never known as husbands and fathers of their children."

"To them adulthood means the end of life. It does not mean a life without a future because there is no present."

Than to face this, many African women leave the barren reserves for the urban areas, driven by the desperate need to find work, while countless numbers of others go to the cities and towns in a bid to reunite with their husbands.

But the regime makes every effort to keep them away from the urban areas if their contract labour is not needed by "white South Africa's industrial sector".

Thus most African women in urban areas of South Africa are consigned to the daily possibility of "relocation" to the so-called reserves, sometimes even to areas they have never seen.

In these circumstances, how else can one describe their plight other than being one of tragedy. It is a plight that leaves them with no choice but to seek relief, permanent relief, by picking up arms and joining the liberation war.

# TO FIGHT WHEN THE TIME HAS COME

Her Parole (The Netherlands) 7/1/89

Things have been quiet for some time around the first African Congress (FAC). The movement that mobilized itself to clearly define the race-concentration in Johannesburg, seemed almost extinct. Nothing is less true, however. "Yellow rain" could mean the rains have only mean to vary every year."

The landscape rapidly grows an orange tint, appearing in the thousands of people. Yesterday night the first rain of the season fell, the third, with a still greater abundance, as the sun is already rising in a threatening way. We are not out yet to show, for the African National Congress (ANC) government, about three years from the capital Pietermaritzburg.

For years it has been silent around the South African liberation movement, in 1980, during the mass concentration of Johannesburg, the PAC was still active. After the registration office got to the main site in the twenties the movement, that later grew into the South non-racialized African National Congress (ANC), formed in an extremely dead end zone. The ANC had still to find the way, having passed to the world, a dead end, possibly, the PAC aimed to lead the way to a dead end of frustrated attempts, both to see out the line of apartheid.

His involvement in the PAC at present? Johannesburg's South African records in it from 1945 to 1950, the concentration areas from left to right on the left, the PAC had the most active role in the introduction of the apartheid regime. The PAC, however, is the true Africanist movement, the movement of the people of Africa, to see all South Africa, but not want to be compared with the ANC. We go our own way, Africa we can't reach the first steps of the American way, but the next steps to accept white man's growing influence and the success in PAC activities. I do not have to fill you, you can read it in the South African press. And before us, the rains have every reason to carry about us."

The PAC is forming, we meet a similar movement a day before the United Africa Company, recently looking for an international market in Pietermaritzburg. Together with the PAC, Agnew discovered the activities of publicity. Twenty-nine years ago the picture was on the front page of almost every newspaper in the world, as the first attention period.

quiet around in short-handling named towards the government, leading to a crowd of 20,000. He attended a meeting with the minister of justice in that time, F.C. Erasmus, in the meeting Agnew wanted to demand the release of some leaders imprisoned after earlier demonstrations against the so-called "pass laws".

For many the Johannesburg riots marked the beginning of the mass resistance of the oppressed black majority in South Africa. Philip Agnew developed into a great leader during the big demonstration of March 21, 1930. "No Asiatic leader, Negro leader," states the paper in its column.

### Critical situation.

"It was made a leader on the last of the movement, simply because we PAC-leaders had been arrested by the Security Forces the night before," Agnew tells in his book *Let us not Forget*. "It was a critical situation, the people demanded the immediate release of their leaders. They were nervous, I did not try to restrain anger and resistance. I did not want to give the police an excuse to open fire and thereby create a massacre, as we had happened before. I was successful. They granted a meeting with the minister of justice. This was a historical breakthrough for the PAC. Some may find it strange that I still a meeting with a minister, however, PAC is a minority group, it has no political influence. It is not the politicians that a leader of the movement can reach out a meeting with a minister. It had never happened before. I could convince the people that it was best to go home and await the results of the meeting with the minister."

This meeting was a success. Agnew and his other PAC-leaders were arrested. Only later on he realized that for a day he, a somewhat young man, had had the fate of an older man in his hands. The concentration of Johannesburg 1930 was raised by the "Verwoerd regime. Heide did go on, now an old children. The world protested against the apartheid regime and South African shores reached a black protest on the streets. However, black leaders were arrested, not only leaders of the PAC which had originally organized the Johannesburg demonstrations, but also those of the ANC. A lot of them went behind the bars of Hellenburg, PAC and ANC were banned.

of the PAC, Agnew's leadership known as Robert Sobukwe, later also arrested, Agnew led the country. This PAC was later severely criticized by other PAC leaders of that time. ("You should not leave your country"), but Agnew, together with every other, joined later left for your side when your country had left as a result of the dominance of the South African law. After a long period of working, working in countries like Ghana, Ethiopia, Zaire and Hawaii, Agnew returned to the country that had been his first home since 1930: Tanzania.

Agnew's comeback in the PAC is illustrated by the first letter of the independence, "Who said why he had not joined the ANC during the long period in which the ANC really mobilized itself, his answer is very clear: 'The ANC is not for me. I do not want to be part of a movement that is an obedient follower of Agnew, as the ANC is, I want to fight for and with an organization that has the vision for and by the people.'"

Half way between Agnew and Sobukwe is the heavily quoted view of the ANC, PAC's counterpart. When this former the organization is training separate fighters to become the cadres of a South Africa, freed from South's apartheid regime. At the Cape-Saldanha residential camp, Agnew adds it beyond that: "The camp is a large success. Within the narrow limits of the apartheid regime only twenty blacks succeeded in obtaining a title of engineer. Outside South Africa we have already trained 400."

"When the ANC gives the impression of being a smooth working organization, the PAC is still busy leading the resistance effort on every level, from workers to the Africanists of the PAC as to the members of Robert Sobukwe's organization. A large number of African liberation movements were and is still being offered a chance to lead its own organization by the charismatic 'father of all' Julius Nyerere. Philip Agnew gives us to the PAC leadership, a floor is a divided town somewhere in Dar-es-Salaam. At the introduction of Nyerere we got a chance of ending the PAC's attention to be.

### Illustration

The Landrover has got stuck in the Tanzanian soil. The wheels dig deeper and deeper in the sand, which for



At home: left and right, Philip Agnew and another individual.

at home: left and right, Philip Agnew and another individual. Sobukwe explained shrug helplessly. "Now you are not satisfied for the PAC in order to be a PAC camp here. All building material has to be transported via the road. But we have no choice, we are heavy that we can stay here."

Like many other Agnew has chosen a life in exile, the story is illustrative for the existence of South African refugees. "In South Africa it was the PAC which attracted me out, I was politically active, one of the many who had not only in explanation about the effects of the apartheid regime, but also actually try to change it. I was an opponent of the government," Agnew explained in another of the same time as many others, he was arrested. "I spent eleven months in prison, mostly in isolation. It was brutal, physically and mentally, by the white security police.

The allegations brought in against me often made me smile at all, but as the year I was a convict and they changed me with terrorism activities. During the trial I had to give a statement on my own behalf against me. The police got forced from it. Finally I was released, but I soon realized that my and my suffering was not in sight. The security police had got a job on to Johannesburg, where the whites often succeed in breaking the prisoners' resistance definitely."

Agnew chose a different path. "If you can choose between psychological self-distribution or (self)disturbance or the choice to fight for your people outside the white land, the choice is not very hard to make."

### Development and

Agnew Agnew met from them 100 other refugees are making the last long PAC train outside Africa. On a surface of 400 hectares they can build a settlement, which is in four years - will have

10,000 South African refugees. On the land of the German colonization a plant was started, it began an experiment in soil building a small town, founded LA, with development and services from the United States. The first buildings are almost ready, a heated pool and some shops. In the shops tractors and other farming machines are ready to take with the soil. "We want to be self-sufficient," says Robert Agnew. "In the near future we shall grow our own food, from our seeds here and protect them for a return to Africa in case that is possible." Most participants are still living in army tents, which usually offer them any shelter against the sun, which mercilessly burns from "800", says Agnew. "We are very pleased to have the area. At first we had a camp, surrounded with a fence, we lived in a tent in it, but the area was not suitable for agriculture, we could not be self-sufficient there. The heated pools were there, there already had a lot of life in the area occupied to move. Here the opportunities for expansion are greater."

People are in a hurry at home in frontier states like Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Lesotho (there are) more self-sufficient activities are crossing the border, leaving the Delta region. "The representatives there want a growing amount of pressure to admit the people in Tanzania. In the frontier states the leaders know that South Africa uses the presence of refugees as a excuse for invading. This is why we are in such a hurry to establish at least the basic requirements."

There is an armed military discipline at the settlement. Heavy guns and machine-guns are ready to defend a military training. When unable to give protection to the group, the eyes are pulled down by the eyes. The participants collect the film, the PAC-leaders in Pietermaritzburg will have to decide whether the picture can be published.



# Is this 'perestroika' on our doorstep?

ONCE every year, the World Council of Churches is accused of going on South African escapades, when they study reports of the country's humanitarian disasters in some South African and Namibia liberation movements.

In 1985 year, the arrangements would be represented by a string of international bodies: the South African Government — calling the WCC a front of terrorism. No Government reports were however held together when the WCC, in response to its challenge, Public for the Churches (PFC) gave a press conference, in South Africa 20 years in South Africa's own past.

# The WCC report — SA's 'no comment'

Sow. 9/12/88

African National Congress, Pan African Congress and Black Consciousness movement of Africa should defend themselves of terrorism.

**Brochure**  
The WCC should address issues to some African news reports, in June 1987, all were addressed and given attention of the WCC.



By MATIATHA TSIU

and money, lack and other, commitment to world peace and development, commitment to non-violence and to the struggle for the liberation of South Africa, and to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

principle of governance and transparency which are economic support for economic development. It is said to promote justice and law and to be a model for the world. It is said to be a model for the world. It is said to be a model for the world.

step-by-step who involved various groups. The fact is that the WCC is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church.

**Stories**

As a language programme at the end of the 1980s, the programme had been a success. It had been a success. It had been a success.

provision of the WCC. It is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church.

**SA's 'no comment'**

The WCC is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church. It is not a church but a church.

# Rev Mogoba is anti-sanctions

Sow. 18/1/89

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

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# Book will fuel sanctions debate

Sow. 19/1/89

The book, *Sanctions and the Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa*, is a collection of essays by various authors, including Rev. M. M. Mogoba.

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

# Back with his flock

Sow. 21/1/88

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

Sow. 9/12/88

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

# 38 years jail for 4 Delmas trial suspects

By MONK NGOMO

Four men, including three officials of the United Democratic Front, were jailed for a total 38 years and six months — all without appeal — in the 1988 Delmas trial.

Rev. M. M. Mogoba, a member of the South African Council of Churches, has said that the anti-apartheid struggle is a struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

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# TERROR TRIAL DRAMA

By MANDLA NDLOZI  
Sow. 5/11/88

TRIASUNY Mkhahle, Mr Moses Mayekiso, stopped out of the witness box in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after having delivered unedited paragraphs of some documents dealing with the ANC, armed struggle, violence and litigation.

Questioned by Justice van der Merwe, Mr Mkhahle said it was possible that he would give paragraphs of those documents dealing with matters that were of interest and importance to the court.

Mr Mayekiso said none of the affidavits in this case related to a court had a Marxist approach. He said he got three items from the committee and they were in amended versions. He said most of the affidavits and letters were conducted by individuals who were not trained towards Marxism.

He said he thought some sort of the focus, argument and direction was to be retained from that.

After giving another affidavit, Mr Mayekiso said he did not know what would come out of the trial in the Rand Supreme Court. He said he thought it was not the intended case.

He said he did not know how the trial would be conducted but thought it was due to a call by community and political organisations that individuals should support the document.

After giving one of the affidavits, he was questioned by Mr Justice van der Merwe.

Tshabalala, criticised by the court in his affidavit.

Mr Mkhahle (10) and Mr Tshabalala (10) and Mr Richard Mkhahle (27), Mr Cecil Mkhahle (19) and Mr Mkhahle Mayekiso (22) had pleaded not guilty in charges of treason, abetting treason and subversion. They are appearing before Mr J van der Merwe.

The State alleges that they conspired to bring an uprising by using an armed force of individuals, abetting treason by establishing the AAC and "organ of protest power".

The State alleges that they conspired to bring an uprising by using an armed force of individuals, abetting treason by establishing the AAC and "organ of protest power".

# Terror accused tells Judge

## PEOPLE'S COURT THE 'IN THING' IN ALEXANDRIA

Sow. 10/11/88

By MANDLA NDLOZI

THE "people's court" became a popular phrase among the thousands of Alexandria township during the second period, the Rand Supreme Court judge was told yesterday.

A group of people found talking in a public square in Alexandria was being a "people's court". Even children in groups would be talking about "people's court".

### Subversion

The judge, Mr Justice van der Merwe, said that the "people's court" was a subversion. He said that the "people's court" was a subversion. He said that the "people's court" was a subversion.

# Treason trial accused denies Alex takeover

By MANDLA NDLOZI

THE Rand Supreme Court judge was told yesterday that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.

### Alex takeover

The judge, Mr Justice van der Merwe, said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.

# Bail for Sow. Moses

**R35 000 set for Mayekiso, co-accused**

EXCITEMENT greeted Mr Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, and his four co-accused when they were released on a total of R35 000 bail in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

One of the strongest bail conditions is that they may not enter or remain in Alexandria Township. They were granted bail by Deputy Judge Frensdorff, J. G. Gering.

By MANDLA NDLOZI

After the four men had walked from the cells through the prison, they were granted bail by Deputy Judge Frensdorff, J. G. Gering. They were granted bail by Deputy Judge Frensdorff, J. G. Gering.

They were released on a total of R35 000 bail in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

They were released on a total of R35 000 bail in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Tshabalala has spent 800 days in jail since January 23, 1984, after he was arrested in connection with the treason trial. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.



# Stop the hangman

CCAWUSA CAMPAIGN FOR NTOMBELA



Sow. 15/1/89

By ALI MPHAKI

THE campaign to save My Ntombela Mkhahle (40), a former ANC (A) leader, who is currently on death row, is gaining momentum according to an official of CCAWUSA and All South Workers' Union of South Africa.

Convinced that the government has the power to save My Ntombela Mkhahle, the official said that the government has the power to save My Ntombela Mkhahle.

Exhausted after death row.

Mr Mkhahle was a shop steward in Bellville in 1980-1981, when 1000 workers of the company were asked to protest against his arrest. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.

### Shooting

The industrial union was threatened by the government of the day. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.

# Death row campaign

A "save the person" campaign for the "hangman" is one of the main aims of the campaign. He said that the accused in the treason trial denied taking over the Alexandria township during the second period.

# Death Row families speak out

SON, 1/1/83

(SOUTH) people in a factory system and South Africa would have been made changes if there was a hanging committee at the Oregon, person and relatives of prisoners on Death Row said in Florida today.

At least 100 people are on Death Row in Florida today.

John J. Campbell, a lawyer who has represented the families of several prisoners on Death Row, said that he had been told by several of the prisoners that they were being executed on the date of their execution. He said that he had been told by several of the prisoners that they were being executed on the date of their execution.

# DEATH ROW DRAMA

SON, 2/5/1/83

James Edwin Seidha was to have been executed.

## SARA

An eleven-hour trial of execution for Paul Seidha, granted by the Attorney General, Mr. John C. ... failed to reach death row in Florida.

Seidha's lawyer, Mr. ... failed to reach death row in Florida.

James Edwin Seidha was to have been executed. ... failed to reach death row in Florida.

... failed to reach death row in Florida.

... failed to reach death row in Florida.

# Emergency detainees' open letter to President Rehn

EMERGENCY detainees held at the Johnenberg Prison have written an open letter to the State President, Mr. P. W. Botha, highlighting their plight.

In a letter released to the media, the detainees say they are being held in a state of emergency for the purpose of the state of emergency.

## By SOWETAN REPORTER

The detainees are being held in a state of emergency for the purpose of the state of emergency.

The detainees are being held in a state of emergency for the purpose of the state of emergency.

The detainees are being held in a state of emergency for the purpose of the state of emergency.

# Focus on detainees

ON Feb. 11, 1983, Mr. ... the public secretary of the ... Association, was ... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

## Memo

The board must ... the state of emergency ...

The board must ... the state of emergency ...

# Activists on hunger strike

SON, 12/1/83

By MORGAN PEAR ... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

# MINISTER BANS TWO RELEASED DETAINEES

TWO women who were released from detention under the state of emergency last week following a two-week hunger strike have been banned by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. A. J. ...

... the state of emergency ...

## By MATIATA TSEUO

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

# Detainees on hunger strike

SON, 24/1/83

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

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... the state of emergency ...

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... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...

# Two freed after 3 years

MOLEFE'S FOCUS ON DETENTIONS



TWO members of the African Student Movement - Steven Manase (left) and Guglielmo ...

ON FEBRUARY 24 when the Government released 11 emergency detainees, ...

... the state of emergency ...

... the state of emergency ...





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