



A look at the growth of Cosatu on the eve of its 2nd National Congress

• See page 11 - 14

PRIEST GUNNED

KITSKONSTABELS in the Karoo town of Aberdeen this week shot and beat a priest while he lay handcuffed and dying, accusing him of being a communist.

These allegations were made by residents who claim to have witnessed the incident.

Police have confirmed that municipal police shot and killed Rev Boo Jantjies (40) of the Zion Church in Africa, but deny the residents' version.

Residents say Sergeant James Ndunjane described Rev Jantjies as a "communist suspect" after the latter was shot.

A witness who asked not to be named said nine kitskonstabels had gone to Jantjies' house between 9 and 10pm on Tuesday, but had not found him.

"They took away his son, whom they said was suspected of dealing in dagga," said the eye-witness.

"Jantjies' son was told he was being taken to the house of Ndunjane's brother Mbuleni, also a kitskonstabel.

"When Rev Jantjies arrived home, he heard the news and went to look for his son in Ndunjane's house," he said.

HANDCUFF

At his brother's house, Ndunjane allegedly told the priest he was "too big for his boots" and handcuffed him.

"Ndunjane took Rev Jantjies outside, where the latter was shot and wounded," said another eye-witness. "Five more shots were fired.

"Rev Jantjies tried to run away, but fell next to a water tap where he was beaten by the kitskonstabels in front of other residents.

"Some residents believed he was dead when he fell," said the eye-witness.

"After 45 minutes, a W/O Lategan arrived in a police vehicle and asked Ndunjane what had happened.

"Ndunjane replied that Jantjies was a communist suspect. After 45 minutes, the station commander arrived and felt Rev Jantjies' pulse. "Rev Jantjies was dead - and was still handcuffed," our source said.

He said the priest's body was put in the back of the police vehicle and taken

I fired after being attacked, says kitskonstabel

DOWN



Village Main Hotel at the corner of Anderson and Goud Streets in Johannesburg was bombed yesterday. Four people were injured during the blast.

New attack on Ndebele royal family

THE kwaNdebele government has launched a new attack on the popular Ndzundza tribal authority in another attempt to smash opposition to independence for the homeland.

Repression in the area has forced thousands of residents, including the king, into hiding.

The latest attack comes in the form of a wave of detentions which appear to be directed at the kwaNdebele royal family.

Eight royal family members were detained during a raid on the king's kraal last week, in which tribal policemen were also detained.

Prince Andries Makhangu, who emerged this week after two months in hiding, said: "The SA government recently announced that it would not proceed with plans for kwaNdebele's independence if the people did not support it.

"The current wave of repression is aimed at forcing people into submission to satisfy the Nationalist Party's precondition that the people of kwaNdebele support independence," he said.

He warned that popular opposition to independence would not be crushed by detentions and repression.

Hangings campaign launched

A NATIONAL and international campaign to stop the hanging of 32 South Africans convicted in cases related to political and labour conflict was launched in Johannesburg this week.

The 32 are facing the gallows following convictions related to the killing of such people as policemen, councillors, police informers and mine team-leaders.

The 500 000-strong South African Youth Congress (Sayco) is spearheading the campaign, which is also supported by a number of community, student and trade union organisations.

They include the 450 000-strong National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the mass-based United Democratic Front (UDF), the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC), the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the National Students' Co-ordinating Congress (Nasco).

In a conference staged in secret at a university campus, Sayco called on all South Africans to attach their names to campaign letters which would be circulated through newspapers, detainees' committees, church, civil youth, student and other political organisations.

These letters would be forwarded by Sayco to the SA government, overseas governments and international organisations, such as the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

In particular, the United States and Britain would be approached to put pressure on South Africa to stop the hangings, which Sayco described as "a product of the apartheid system".

The NUM, which has three members on death row, urged the government not to hang the 32 for political, humanitarian and moral reasons. It also demanded prisoner of war status for those captured after taking up arms against the "apartheid system".

BRIEFS

3 combis stolen at Wits 'varsity

THREE combis, two of which belong to the UCT SRC and the other to the University of Natal Durban's SRC, were stolen from the Wits University campus this week.

Delegates attending a National Union of South African Students (Nusas) conference at Wits also had their cars broken into and their possessions stolen, while the Wits SRC had over R40 000 of computer equipment removed from its offices.

"The coincidence is too great that these incidents, which affect our media production and transport of our delegates occurred on the evening that a festival of Nusas conferences started at Wits, a statement from Wits Nusas said.

"The SRC fears that this is a deliberate attempt to disrupt Nusas's attempts to examine the areas of women, labour, and education in SA, the statement added.

PW a respondent

STATE President P W Botha has been included as a respondent in the Supreme Court in Cape Town in which the state of emergency is being challenged, according to reliable sources.

The application was brought by 15 detainees. An attorney acting on their behalf said in an affidavit that two state of emergencies existed side by side and that the detainees were rearrested in terms of the new declaration of the state of emergency while the old one was still operative.

Students cleared

TWO Bellville college students have been acquitted of intimidating a first-year student into writing a letter to Dr Danie Craven resigning his sport federation in favour of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

Hamilton Duminy and Phillip Rothman pleaded not guilty of intimidating Alexander Elroy Arendse at the college in February.

Bail after hours...

MAGISTRATE'S courts are empowered — and obliged — to hear bail applications after hours, according to an article in the latest edition of the SA lawyers' magazine, De Rebus.

According to T J Nel of the state attorney's office in Pretoria, a ruling by a full bench for the Orange Free State Supreme Court in the "Twayie" case in 1985 afforded drastic relief for "thousands" of awaiting trial prisoners.

DEPENDANTS CONFERENCE BLOEMFONTEIN

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Govt blocks legal strike

Unions slam state intervention

A potentially crippling legal strike by bakery workers in Durban has been thwarted by government intervention after more than 90 percent of BB Bread employees voted for strike action following retrenchments.

The strike action was blocked when the Minister of Manpower rejected an application for a conciliation board hearing on the retrenchment dispute because the Food and Allied Workers Union general secretary had not signed the application.

This is the first time the minister has rejected an application for a conciliation board following a recent Supreme Court judgement making it compulsory for general secretaries of trade unions to sign all applications for conciliation boards.

Unions have slammed the move and have accused the government of unnecessarily intervening in labour matters, rather than leaving the resolution of disputes to the existing dispute-settling machinery.

The refusal to grant a conciliation board has effectively nullified the result of the strike ballot, making industrial action illegal.

Workers can only strike legally if a conciliation board fails to resolve a deadlock in negotiations, or if the minister finds that the dispute in question does not warrant a conciliation board.

The BB Bread dispute follows retrenchments at the bakery a few weeks

ago.

According to Fawu, the bakery retrenched workers without consulting the union and sparked off a one-day stoppage.

Bosses have in the meantime agreed to reinstate the retrenched workers until the introduction of a trial period during which the company and Fawu will determine whether new

work arrangements designed to reduce staff are successful.

A strike by the bakery's 800 workers remains a distinct possibility if a satisfactory arrangement is not reached after the trial period.

A strike at the same bakery about a year ago resulted in serious bread shortages in Durban.

Retrenchments have

become common practice in the baking industry recently following the mushrooming of a large number of small bakeries which have sliced off a significant share of the bread market.

The emergence of a new bakeries follows the scrapping of legal restrictions which previously limited numbers in the industry.

Soccer player shot by border police

MOTORISTS have expressed concern over the "inconveniences and dangers" of the Ciskei border post following a weekend shooting in which a member of a Port Elizabeth soccer team was wounded.

A striker of Highlands Spurs, Gerald Martin, was shot in the thigh when Ciskei police opened fire on the team's minibus at the Ciskei-South African border post between Bisho and Komga.

The team was travelling to Umtata for a National Soccer League second division match against the Umtata Bush Bucks when the incident occurred at about 3 am on Saturday.

The Spurs captain, Bravo Jacobs, said he was travelling about 10 minutes behind the minibus. When he arrived at the border post, Martin was bleeding and white in the face.

"There was no stop sign at the border post. There were several bullet holes in the kombi and more players could have been injured. There were 10 people in the kombi at the time," Jacobs said.

Martin was taken to hospital in King William's Town before being transferred to the provincial hospital in Uitenhage.

Dr J Narshia said Martin was not seriously injured and would be home within a week. However, he said it would take months for



Soccer player Gerald Isaac in his hospital bed shows the wound after he was shot in the leg by Ciskei border police.

the wound to heal. He also said the wound would hamper Martin for the rest of his soccer career.

Jacobs said: "While we were waiting, police fired several shots at another car which drove past the border post. There was no sign telling people to stop so I put up a stop sign myself."

Clive Isaacs, the driver of the minibus, said the bus was stationary when the shots were fired.

He said he had seen

border guards come running from the post and had applied his brakes and brought the bus to a halt. About four shots were fired from a range of about 20 metres behind them.

One bullet struck the pillar next to the sliding door behind Martin's head. The second went through the co-driver's door and lodged in Martin's left leg.

"When we got out of the bus, the guards started hitting all of us and only realised later that Martin was wounded," he said.

Housing 'too costly a bargain'

PORT Elizabeth township residents live under the constant reminder that the Ibhayi Town Council gives nothing away free.

All over the townships, glossy billboards proclaim that housing, transport and water are "bargains, but even bargains must be paid for". But for many, housing has become too costly a bargain and they are now faced with eviction.

Since February, the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) has been approached by over 80 families facing evictions.

In all cases, action has been taken in terms of the Housing Act which stipulates that a seven-day warning notice be given to tenants. After that, eviction without recourse to the law follows.

According to the LRC, 90 percent of eviction cases arise from "unemployment and desperate poverty". The LRC's view is backed up by research carried out by Vista University professors, Mike Levin and A P du Plessis last year.

They found that up until August 1986, 54,3 percent of blacks in Port Elizabeth were unemployed.

However, Rory Riordan of Operation Real South Africa (ORSA) said that this was a conservative estimate.

He put the number of unemployed black Port Elizabeth residents at between 60 and 70 percent.

Jimmy Nako, of the Ibhayi Town Council said an ex-rent collector and former Ibhayi Town Council policeman would be evicted this week if he did not pay his rent arrears amounting to R1188.

Fezile Mbelekan (67), was served with an eviction notice on June 26 giving him 10 days to vacate his two-bedroomed house in Zwide township.

According to Mbelekan: "I am not paying rent because of poverty. I have no job. How can I pay R75 rent a month?" he asked.

He resigned from the town council two years ago and has been unable to pay rent since.

Four face terror charges

A LARGE crowd packed the tiny Newcastle Magistrate Court this week to catch a glimpse of four al-

False impression

THE South African Police's public relations division responds to an article in The NEW NATION headlined "Three cops killed".

On the afternoon of May 20 1987, shortly after the explosion had occurred, we issued a press release in which it was stated that "six members of the public were also injured" — the names of these civilians were also supplied.

In the article concerned, no mention is made of the fact that civilians were injured. This creates a false impression, since from the article, it appears that the bomb was planted in such a manner that only the police would be killed or injured.

The fact that a large number of civilians were injured tends to indicate that the perpetrators had no qualms about who their eventual victims would be.

ged African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas who are facing various charges relating to a spate of bombings which occurred in northern Natal and Durban last year.

Thuso Tshika (22), of Lamontville; and Mthunzi Basil Sithole (24) and Theminkosi Patrick Nkosi (19), both from Osizweni, are facing charges relating to an armed attack on the Osizweni police station in October last year and exp-

losions at the Glencoe railway station, the Newcastle Magistrate's Court and Game Arcade in Newcastle.

They are also charged with the bombing of Game, OK Bazaars, the Mobeni Post Office and an explosion in Pine Street, Durban.

The fourth accused, Zwelinjani Mathe (33), of Madadeni is facing charges relating to the recruitment and harbouring of guerrillas.

SA could face postal boycott

PTTI sends warning...

SOUTH Africa could face an international boycott of its post — and telecommunications with the outside world could be seriously disrupted unless the Department of Post and Telecommunications re-employs a dismissed worker and addresses grievances of striking workers.

This threat emerged following a warning from the 40 million-strong Postal Telegraph and Telephone International (PTTI) that SA could face strong action if it fails to resolve the dispute with the Eastern

Cape workers.

The Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (Potwa) has in the meantime warned that it will call a central executive committee meeting unless the grievances are resolved by this weekend.

"It is possible," says the Potwa president, Vusi Khumalo, "that the executive committee will recommend national action if management fails to meet workers' demands".

ands".

The possibility of a settlement seemed remote yesterday as striking workers indicated they were only prepared to resume negotiations on a long list of grievances after management re-employed a fellow worker dismissed last year.

But bosses have refused to re-employ the worker, reducing the possibility of any further

talks.

According to Potwa, talks at the highest level possible have already been held without any promise of a settlement.

The other grievances include racism, petty apartheid and a host of other shop floor issues.

Similar grievances sparked off a massive strike on the Witwatersrand recently that lasted for six weeks. Management conceded many of

the demands before the strike ended.

The current strike has since spread to the whole Eastern Cape, affecting almost every town from East London to Plettenberg Bay.

Another 400 postal workers in the Witbank area of Ogies downed tools yesterday, raising similar demands to the Eastern Cape workers.

Khumalo is expected to address workers at the main post office in Port Elizabeth, where the strike has not had the same impact as in other areas.

UDF rejects participation in government

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has rejected claims that it is contemplating participation in government-created structures and the 1989 elections.

This ends a week of speculation on the UDF's position following comments that the front's co-president, Archie Gumede, supposedly made on the issue of participation in government structures.

The UDF adds that it is satisfied, after careful examination of press reports, that "Archie Gumede has as far as is discernible, at no stage said that the UDF is going to participate in government-created institutions".

itutions".

"A decision to participate can never be taken by the UDF alone, which is any case only one component of the broad national democratic movement.

"Such a far reaching decision must be that of the whole democratic movement, including the African National Congress (ANC), other banned organisations and our imprisoned leaders," the front added.

"The only way of effectively challenging this racist regime is through mass extra-parliamentary struggles. The re-imposition of the state of emergency and the increasing concentration of real state power in secret structures like the Joint Management Committees and the State Security Council vindicates our view: that the present parliamentary process is a totally absurd pretence and an aberration of democracy," the UDF said.

ASPIRATIONS

It stresses that revision of its non-participation stand is not even being considered.

In the meantime, the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) has publicly dissociated itself from suggestions about possible participation in what it calls "fraudulent elections".

"We said two weeks ago that the Freedom Charter is the only document that embodies the aspirations and demands of the vast majority of the people.

"Any other suggestion is treacherous of these demands," it said.

Cosatu's call to workers

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) president, Elijah Barayi, has called on workers throughout South Africa to join the federation and help it turn Congress policy into reality after its second national congress.

He made the call in a pre-congress message to workers.

"The government and bosses hate us and attack us continually — because the issues we are discussing are life and death issues for you, because the principles we stand for are supported by you and because the organisation we are building is the building for all SA," he said.

FREEDOM CHARTER

He added that the congress was crucial not only for Cosatu but for all workers.

The congress will be meeting for three days next week to decide on major issues facing workers in SA.

Barayi pointed out that the congress would discuss the adoption of the Freedom Charter as a workers' weapon in the struggle for democracy and a society in which workers have greater control and in which there is an equitable distribution of wealth. It would also discuss how to strengthen the Living Wage Campaign and secure the release of detainees.

Nearly 1 500 worker delegates elected by over 720 000 paid-up members of Cosatu affiliates are expected at the Congress.

• See pages 11, 12, 13 and 14.



About 200 workers from Union Floor Tiles last week downed tools in a bid to gain recognition for their union (Cawu).

The workers say they work in dusty conditions without protective clothing. This week management dismissed them.

Retarded boy (9) detained — mum

POLICE recently detained a mentally retarded nine-year-old boy and kept him in a police lock-up for three days after alleging he had thrown stones at vehicles.

The boy's brief detention has resulted in a deterioration of his condition, his mother, Muriel Zembe, has claimed.

Xolile Zembe, a peace-lover known to his friends as "My Soul", has developed hatred and shouts protest songs and slogans since his detention.

At the time of his arrest, his mother said he was

frolicking with other kids.

He was accused of having thrown stones at a car by a motorist who first started assaulting him before handing him over to police at kwaZakhele police station.

"He was bleeding from a cut on the head," his mother told the NEW NATION this week.

Besides being mentally handicapped, Xolile also suffers from epilepsy.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has reacted strongly to the detention, saying "there seems

to be no depth to which the authorities will sink in persecuting what they see as political opponents — even children as young as nine.

He pointed out that about 10 000 children below the age of 18 years had been detained

since the declaration of the state of emergency in June last year.

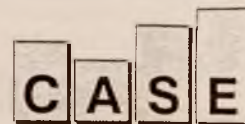
Police denied that they ever detained the boy, but his mother claims the clothes she took to the police station for him were accepted.

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Vigilante-buster in hospital after attack

PRINCE Gobingca, the man in the forefront of opposition to Old Crossroads "mayor" Johnson Ngxobongwana and his witdoeke vigilantes, is in hospital after an attack on his house.

Gobingca (44) was shot in the back last Wednesday night when about 200 men attacked his house.

He said he was shot as he was trying to run away from a councillor armed with a pistol.

The attack on Gobingca was similar to several witdoeke attacks last year on residents of Portland Cement Works, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and KTC squatter camps.

Last year's attacks left thousands homeless and about 100 dead.

The latest attack has raised tension in an area where tempers have not cooled since last year's vigilante rampage.

Two weeks ago, several KTC residents

deserted their homes after rumours spread of an impending witdoeke attack.

The vigilantes did not come, but residents expressed determination to "stay prepared".

Gobingca, a former witdoeke man who now heads the Crossroads Residents' Welfare Association and the Western Cape Squatters Association, appealed to his people from his hospital bed to "avoid another war".

"This attack on me could trigger off renewed fighting, but my people must not fight... I will take the attack on my house to the Supreme Court," he said.

Gobingca's dissatisfaction with Ngxobongwana started in 1979 when the latter imposed a levy on residents "to buy cars for himself".

"He asked for five cars from the people... I told the residents not to buy the cars," Gobingca said, adding that Ngxobongwana was not elected by the people of Crossroads.

"The white officials elected him," he said.

'Open the doors of Langa High'

PROMINENT Western Cape community and church leaders kept watch this week as parents took their children to Langa High School in defiance of the Department of Education and Training's (DET) closure of the school.

DET Deputy Minister SA De Beer announced last week that the school had been closed to "normalise matters".

Among those who went to Langa High School at the start of the second school term on Tuesday morning were World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Allan Boesak, Archbishop Desmond Tutu's personal assistant Matt Esau, University of Cape Town principal Stuart



BOESAK

Saunders, SA Council on Sport leaders Frank van der Horst and Joe

Ebrahim, Western Province Council of Churches secretary

Pierre van der Heever, Jan van Eck and Val Rose-Christie of the Unrest Monitoring Action Committee, and several top officials of the National Education Crisis Committee.

An NECC spokesman said the DET had not done much to solve problems at the school.

"The parents and pupils want the school to be opened - they don't want a confrontation."

"The provocative action of the DET threatens to create an anti-educational environment in all our schools. This would be disastrous for all - teachers, parents and students."

MATTERS

"We can't see how closing a school can 'normalise matters'," said the spokesman.

The DET has said that the school's 1 700 pupils should re-register, and that those "who cannot be accommodated will be relocated to other schools".

Tensions at the school started about two months ago when a group of athletes returned from a DET-sponsored athletics tournament in Durban.

They had participated in it against the wishes of the majority of the student body.

Since then, there have been several incidents of violence at Langa High School.

Don't plead poverty, bosses told

Cosatu's health union meets Shifa hospital management over retrenchments

THE retrenchment of 34 workers, including cleaning staff and nurses, at Durban's Shifa Hospital took a new turn this week following a meeting between worker representatives and management.

A spokesman for the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu), which represented the retrenched workers at the talks, said the bosses had agreed to consider the workers' demands that the union be recognised and that retrenchment notices be withdrawn.

Management will report back to the union, an affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions with 12 500 members in the health and education sectors, when the two parties meet again on July 13.

The dispute at Shifa Hospital started after 43 workers were given retrenchment notices by the matron between May 28 and June 1 this year.

NOTICES

The notices cited financial difficulties as the reason for retrenchment.

On June 1 the workers handed a letter to the matron requesting a meeting with management.

A meeting was held on June 2, where the workers asked management why they had been given 24 hours' notice instead of notice of three months.

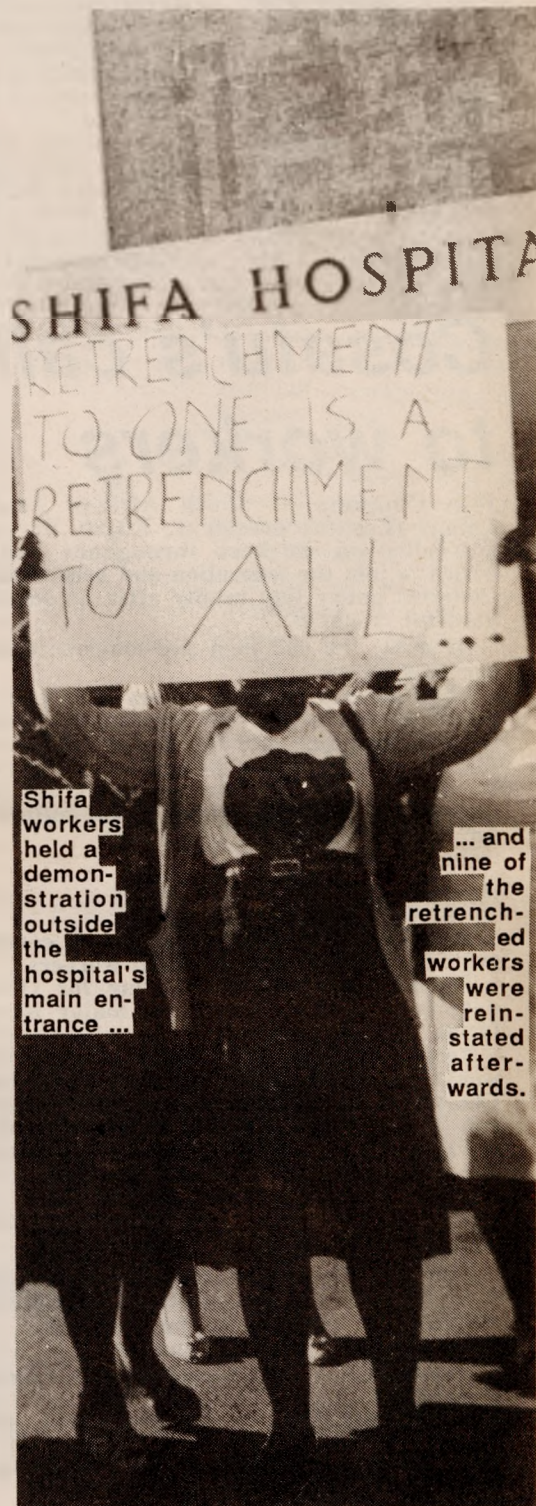
The bosses replied that that had been a mistake, but refused to elaborate on the alleged financial difficulties "because we don't need to discuss our financial status with the workers".

After the meeting, the affected workers staged a demonstration outside the hospital's main entrance demanding their jobs back.

Nine have been reinstated.

However, management has proposed that they should forfeit their bonuses and pay increases - due at the end of this month.

A spokesman for Nehawu said the workers doubted man-



Shifa workers held a demonstration outside the hospital's main entrance...

...and nine of the retrenched workers were reinstated afterwards.

agement's claims of financial problems.

"The hospital was renovated recently and management bought a lot of expensive equipment," he said.

"This happened after workers who were entitled to pay increases last year were retrenched instead."

Workers claim that after the renovations, "private wards now look like hotel rooms".

They also claim that the bosses have told them that if any nurses are found to be union members, they will be reported to the Nursing Council and "fired immediately".

Teachers step up 'hands off' campaign

THE Western Cape Teachers Union (Wectu) is to step up its campaign to highlight alleged intimidation and victimisation of progressive teachers by education authorities.

This follows a decision by the Department of Education and Culture (House of Representatives) to charge 72 teachers with misconduct for

refusing to administer examinations in December 1985.

The first four hearings are expected to be held later this month.

Among the 72 are six leading educationists - Harold Cressey, principal V Ritchie, deputy principal Philip Tobias, Alexander Sinton, deputy principal Nabil Swart and deputy principal Y Abrahams.

Wectu will hold a mass meeting on July 16 as part of the "Hands Off Our Teachers" campaign at Samaj Centre in Athlone.

The meeting will be addressed by speakers from the Congress of SA Trade Unions, the Western Cape Students' Congress and the Democratic Teachers' Union.

Wectu said it viewed the mis-

conduct charges not only as an attack on the teachers involved - "they are an attack on the entire progressive movement in education".

"The department has no moral or legitimate authority to charge the teachers... we demand that the charges be dropped immediately and unconditionally."



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Probe 'amatshaka' – judge

5 jailed, many more cases pending

PORT ELIZABETH's Legal Resources Centre (LRC) is handling 40 cases involving alleged Ibhayi municipal police brutality and misconduct – most of which will shortly come to court.

This disclosure follows the sentencing of five municipal policemen to a total of 30 years in jail for indecent assault and attempted

rape in two separate cases last week.

The officers presiding in the cases, judge Gert Steyn and magistrate A W Meiring, both called for an immediate investigation into the "total breakdown of authority" among the PE municipal policemen, who are also known as "amatshaka".

This is the first known imprisonment of mem-

bers of the force, which was set up in 1982 from township recruits to protect the Ibhayi council and assist in the maintenance of law and order.

The LRC spokesman said complaints about the municipal police had

started soon after the force was set up. Most involved assaults and shootings.

The spokesman said there had been a flurry of complaints in May and June this year, indicating escalating misconduct by the force.

Although most complaints were brought to the LRC, he added, there were at least three other local lawyers who were handling similar cases.

Commenting on the convictions, prominent PE businessman Dan

Qeqe said that the whole "municipal guard" system was flawed.

"In the first place, they are not police, and this infuriates people. And they operate as if they are above the law."

Township residents wanted a single non-racial police force in a single non-racial city, he said.

REJECTED

Rev Patrick Pasha, assistant secretary of the Interdenominational Ministers Association, said the guards were ostracised by the community because they were attached to a structure which had been set up by a government which the community rejected.

A spokesman for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA in Port Elizabeth said the courts had realised too late that claims by township residents that municipal police were guilty of crimes were legitimate.

Rory Riordan, of Operation Real of SA, said it was a pity that youngsters were being drawn in by system "built around thuggery and illegal action on the part of supposed law enforcers".

Ciskei's gateway to ... Bloem

A R25-million airport and "international" airline were opened in the tiny and poverty-stricken homeland of the Ciskei this week.

The airport, built in 1984, has a 2,5-kilometre runway capable of accommodating any aircraft.

As no country other than South Africa recognises the Ciskei, the territory is not likely to see much international air traffic. The airport is currently used by the Ciskei defence force and private planes.

The airline, with the grand title of Ciskei International Airways, will offer flights to Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and Bloemfontein.

Vandals hit ECC

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) was again the victim of vandalism this week when two East London members had their car tyres slashed.

All four tyres on two cars were slashed twice within a week. A journalist's car was also hit in the second slashing spree.

Although the ECC has recorded about 90 acts of harassment and vandalism against its members, this is the first such attack against the organisation's East London branch.

Emergency 'orphan' sees mum

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Mandela Madlala, who for almost six months was "orphaned" by the state of emergency, was allowed to visit his detained mother at Westville Prison near Durban last week.

His mother, Nozizwe Madlala (34), is the chairwoman of the Natal Organisation of Women (NOW). She has been held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act since January 20 this year.

Despite giving permission for the visit by her son, the prison authorities are taking a hard line on Nozizwe, according to a NOW executive member.

STUDY MATERIAL

She said lawyers from Durban's Legal Resources Centre were battling with the prison authorities to allow her to continue with her studies while in detention.

An application for her to be allowed study material was filed by the lawyers last week, but was turned down by the prison.

The NOW spokesman said the authorities would not even allow her to taste a birthday cake brought for her by the organisation.

Nozizwe hails from Port Shepstone. She has been listed by a daily newspaper as a possible "Woman of the Year" winner for her fearless activism.

A UNITED Democratic Front activist who was detained for 11 months under the state of emergency was released recently to find himself homeless, jobless, destitute and without a family.

Eugene Cedras, an Alexandra resident and member of the National Education Union of SA (Neusa), a UDF affiliate, was detained on July 8 last year and held in Diepkloof Prison.

His sole surviving relative, his grandmother, with whom he shared a house in Alexandra, died during his stint in detention, and he was refused permission to attend her funeral.

Shortly afterwards, his house was broken into and his clothing and furniture stolen.

On his release on June 10 this year, Cedras found that he had been fired from his job as a teacher at Ithute Higher Primary School, where he had taught for seven

Released detainee has nothing left to lose

years.

This was confirmed by the regional director of the Department of Education and Training.

On returning home, he found that he had been evicted and that new tenants had occupied his house. Cedras said this was despite the fact that rent on the property had been paid for the whole year.

"The new occup-

ants claimed the house had been given to them by the former Alexandra mayor, Sam Buti," he said. "The reasons for this were not clear."

"When I went to the Alexandra town council for an explanation, I was told to speak to Buti, as no arrangements had been made with the council when the occupants were given the house," he said.

Behind the 'city of saints' ...



FOR most of the 12 000 visitors to the Standard Bank National Arts Festival, Grahamstown is "the city of saints". The reality for its 70 000 black residents – who live in Fingo Village, Joza, Makanskop, New Town and other townships – is somewhat different.

Although comprising three quarters of the city's population, blacks occupy only 20 percent of the land. At the last count, at least 3 323 sites were needed to provide hous-

ing for all black families.

Unemployment among blacks stands at a staggering 70 percent. The average income of adult males has been estimated at R70 a month, while women, most of whom are employed as domestic workers, earn a monthly average of R40.

Conditions in the townships are among the worst in the country. There are only eight high-mast lights. A total of 223 dwellings have water-borne sewerage, while 10

times that number have to make do with the bucket system – 15 people sharing one bucket, which is collected twice a week.

Only 400 dwellings have running water, while there are 277 communal taps, 10 houses sharing one tap.

Facilities are scarce, and 26 soccer clubs have to share three fields with the rugby association.

Because of these conditions, the crime rate in the townships is very

high and the atmosphere tense. The official reaction has been to increase the number of military vehicles patrolling the streets.

The main highway from East London to Port Elizabeth leads through the township, and because a number of cars have been stoned there in recent years, the state is re-routing the road at a cost of R36-million.

This is enough to feed Grahamstown's black population for 50 years.

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MANDLA



Date of Birth: May 31 1955.
Musical influence: Dave Sanborn.
Instrument played: Saxophone.
Musical ambitions: To further my musical knowledge.
Favourite clothing: Casual with a difference.
Dislike: Being oppressed by other musicians.

MANDLA Masuku — a Durban-born musician — started imbibing music at an early age from his father, who was popularly known to classical music lovers as "Thula Sizwe" meaning "shut up let's listen".

The old-timer got the nickname for his excellence in that type of music.

"I used to listen to him every night. I would sit in the corner, sipping my cup of tea while enjoying his music," explained Mandla.

Trying to follow in his father's footsteps, he joined kwaMhlehle Brass at the age of 16.

"I joined the band with the aim of teaching myself to read and write music. They used to pay me for performances in the township."

For almost six years, Mandla played for the same band.

Later, he decided to team up with a number of bands, including Reunited, Stax, Third Generation and Zamani. His stay with these bands gave him experience as he shared notes with the skilled Siza Namba — a vocalist who left the country for Germany where he lectures African music — and Qunta Mbhele.

With Zamani, Mandla recorded "We Doko-tela".

Like any ambitious artist, he trekked to the Golden City.

He remained a solo saxophonist, backing bands such as Stimela and musicians Chicco, Sipho Mabuse, Sipho Gumede and others.

It was after meeting Thapelo Khomo (Stimela's keyboard player) that he started arranging his own material for recording purposes. He has worked with established names in show business such as Bakithi Khumalo, Jabu Shibumbe, Coyote, the Angels and many others.

The result was his first album, "Uya Bazi Abantu", a hot package. The title track is currently dominating the radio stations and is about to turn gold. Another track, "Get Together", is a favourite with most music lovers.

Mandla aims to stage a number of shows with the band Casino to further promote his album.

Kente's play a defence of capitalism

GIBSON Kente's new play, "Sekunjalo", which opened at the Standard Bank National Arts Festival in Grahamstown this week, has thrown up a bewildering array of questions.

The key debate revolves around capitalism versus socialism in a post-apartheid society in South Africa.

However, the play is riddled with distortions and, at times, reveals a disturbing level of ignorance.

Kente's vision of a new South Africa is one in which "a people's communist party" comes to power.

And here Kente comes hopelessly unstuck. He does not seem to have a slightest notion what socialism and communism are all about.

His understanding is based on naive propaganda. Workers in the new "people's republic", for example, are expected to work "non stop".

Where on earth is this brand of socialism? The result is that, at times, "Sekunjalo" is nothing but clumsy pro-capitalist propaganda.

Kente sets up straw men in "Sekunjalo", and then sets out to systematically knock them over.

The play, then, does not seem to be much more than a feeble diatribe in defence of capitalism.

"Sekunjalo" also makes an appeal to foreign companies not to withdraw their investments from South Africa, as this "unwittingly furthers the aims of the communists".

A similar warning is directed at the

'Sekunjalo' is nothing but naive and clumsy propaganda

church. (An Archbishop Desmond Tutu-like figure is woven into the play).

"Our strategy was all wrong from the beginning," cries Nodem (Tonique Phala) in anguish at the new South Africa.

At another point in the play he puts forward the position that oppression under capitalism is preferable to oppression under socialism.

Kente also assumes that a post-apartheid society will necessarily be tainted with racism in reverse. Here, he blatantly ignores the rich history of anti-apartheid struggles.

The Congress Alliance and the United Democratic Front have always been passionately non-racial in both their aims and strategies.

Kente's vision is therefore obscured by



Gibson Kente's 'Sekunjalo' is riddled with distortions.

ignorance and glib over-generalisation.

Enough about the confused politics of Sekunjalo. Artistically, it is in many ways quite an attractive work.

The choreography — designed by Kente — is highly imaginative and executed with breathtaking skill and energy.

Dancer Suzan Theletsane deserves to be singled out.

The confused politics of "Sekunjalo" therefore destroy what could have been a very worthwhile work.

Sure, there is a need to debate the nature of a post-apartheid society. But the debate should not be based on false premises.

'Sy' loves giving orders

"SY SY!" the children of Soweto exclaim when they see actor Reuben Nthodi, currently appearing in the TV series "Till Death Do Us Part" as the suave tycoon who is seemingly the next victim of his cunning wife.

"The kids are so sympathetic towards me because my wife in the series has already finished off three of her suitors and, together with her boyfriend, is now gunning for me and my money," Nthodi laughs.

"Imagine how much more they will love me when they see me in a Kojak-type cop role. That's the kind of role I'm dying for because I simply love giving orders."

Since 1982, 48-year-old Nthodi has played roles in 33 TV and movie productions. Some of the big names he's been acting alongside include Mike McGovern ("Westgate III") Simon Sabela ("Mpharanyane") and Sam Williams ("Looking At The Law").

Many Bop-TV viewers may remember him as a presenter on an educational programme of 13 episodes.

Currently, Nthodi is



Reuben Nthodi (Sy) wants to act in a detective series.

playing the lead role in a 26-part series called "Dr Adventure", which is being shot for Bop-TV. It is directed by Peter Vaughan.

How did Nthodi get to where he is on the acting ladder in so short a time and with no formal training?

"The more I acted, the more I grasped from my directors. They were my tutors on set."

"It is not easy for an actor without training to cope. We need to be equipped with the skills of acting in a studio, and this opportunity is just not there for us in South Africa," Nthodi says.

"One problem in my job as an actor is that

my scripts come to me on the eve of a shoot. This disadvantages any actor in his quest to reach the top. Somehow, I have managed to cope."

Because of not being given the chance to become conversant with the script and the story line, Nthodi points out, many actors are "glaringly unnatural" on the screen.

"One can actually see them looking for the words while acting."

"It's very unfair to be given lines or scripts on set and to be made to learn parts only then."

Nthodi is very critical of producers and directors who do not go for actors they consider to be overexposed.

"If the masses are content with an actor's performances, then a producer or director should be willing to use him."

"I personally will go on attending auditions in spite of many appearances in so many TV and film productions," he says.

With this kind of determination and his finely chiselled face, Nthodi seems to be a likely candidate in a cop series. Given a lollipop to suck, he'll be a sweet cop for the kids to love!

ARTS IN BRIEF

AN exhibition of works by major Venda artists will be displayed at Grahamstown's 1820 Settlers National Monument during the Standard Bank National Arts Festival.

The "Vhavenda" is a display of some of the finest wood sculptures produced by artists working in Venda. Also in the exhibition will be excellent examples of clay artefacts and other more functional wooden objects, baskets and beadwork.

Johannesburg art lovers will have the opportunity to see works by five South African artists who have been chosen to exhibit at the International Biennial of Art in Valparaiso Chile, this year.

This is the second time that the South African Association of Arts has received an invitation to exhibit at the biennial.

Two years ago, four South African sculptors — Billy Makhubele, Bheki Myeni, Hylton Nel and Peter Schutz — won the prize for the best foreign entry.

Marion Arnold, Keith Dietrich, Karel Nel, Henry Symonds and Margaret Vorster are holding an exhibition at the Rembrandt Gallery, Wits West Campus, from July 13 to 17.

Each artist was asked



'Crucifixion' by Venda sculpture Avashoni Mainganye.

to submit four paintings or drawings by the end of June and these are the works that will be on view. The theme of the works is "Still Life".

'Skappie' wants to mobilise the masses

JOHN LEDWABA, best known by his friends as Skappie, has become one of those people theatre-goers cannot afford to miss on stage.

Through experience he has accumulated since childhood, Skappie's posters now adorn the walls of the Market Theatre in Johannesburg.

Born in Alexandra township, Skappie was introduced to the stage by Charles Makgatho during the early 70s as "Bra Phara" in a play called "The Dreamer".

And that's when he realised that his dreams of becoming an actor would come true.

A year later, he spent most of his time battling to hone and polish his performances on stage. To achieve this, he joined the People's Theatre Association, where he met some of the country's best playwrights, including Maishe Maponya, Collin Mashego and Vusi Dibeckwane.

Skappie launched out on his own after joining forces with Max Lebello — a founder member of Medupe Writers Association in 1976.

"Our Own" was the title of the play they produced. But Soweto's '76 riots ensured that it had a short run.

"I couldn't go on with the play, as most of the cast members left the country in anger after their relatives were mowed down during a peaceful protest against a system of education that makes them into servants," explained Skappie.

It was then that he joined Masilo Rabothata, Matsemela Manaka and Richard Lebether to form the Creative Youth Association, which aimed at keeping the youth involved in arts.

Together with the three, he created a poet-

ry-cum-drama musical called "The Horn" in which he played the lead.

The play was taken to various venues in the townships.

Through the support they got from the people, Skappie and Matsix started e'Goli.

That gave birth to a drama wing called Soyikwa — an African theatre institute which is still run by Manaka in Soweto.

A journalist, Themba Molefe, approached him, and they started the Culture Research Organisation. Skappie worked there for some time as a drama teacher.

At that time, e'Goli was growing from strength to strength.

In 1978 it made the rounds in the townships and a year later it opened at the "People's Space" in the Cape, directed by Rob Amatho, who is now a lecturer at the University of Durban.

Back in Johannesburg, the play attracted huge audiences during performances at the Market Theatre.

In 1979, Skappie and his partner Hamilton Mawonga were voted Actors of the Year by The Voice newspaper.

A year later, the play was staged at the Erlange International Theatre Week in West Germany. "We made a great impact there. Calls were flooding in from various promoters who wanted us to perform for them,"

he recalls.

About his role in the play, he related: "I was playing the role of a drunkard. What impressed the audience most was when I had to vomit right in front of them. I had to vomit every night. One of the doctors who attended our show one evening had to examine me after the show."

"He was adamant that I needed a medical check up. He could not accept that I was acting when I vomited."

During their tour abroad, his partner fell sick.

"I was forced to stop e'Goli shows and continued with another play 'Vuka', which was also written by Manaka."

"Vuka" was performed at the Edinburgh Festival, Holland and Denmark.

He returned home after touring Europe.

Back home, he wrote his own production "Lona Basadi" which he failed to show to a wider audience due to lack of finances.

"I still feel that there was a lot of potential in that play. All my efforts to show it to the public were hampered by business people's reluctance to support me financially. Most black actors fail to reach professionalism because theatre in this country is not subsidised, and even our own brothers seem unwilling to support us."

"As actors, we do not



John 'Skappie' Ledwaba and Jowie Madiba.

want millions of rands. But I must point out that our efforts in creating the people's theatre are remarkable. Our theatre has established itself as the mouthpiece of the voiceless masses.

"I hope that people one day understand what it is all about and what it stands for," he said.

The closure of "Lona Basadi" forced him to start working with

Barney Simon in "A Black Dog" (Nje Mnyama) which toured locally and abroad.

For some time, he rubbed shoulders with Peter Sepuma in a popular play, "Hamba Dompas" directed by Nomsa Nene.

The title of the play was later used by the South African government during the phasing out of "stinka" or "ndza-

ngana" as the passbook is called.

His roots being in the township, he started depicting the real situation in "Township Boy", where he poses as a committed poet. The play, which is to return to the Market Theatre for a six-week season, is directed by Christo Leach.

Concluding the interview he said: "In my

writings I see myself as an educator — painting pictures of my people's day-to-day experiences. I also try to discredit apartheid as much as I can."

"It is my ambition to see to it that my productions are put in such a way that they mobilise the masses towards working for a free and democratic South Africa."

Jones dishes out a variety of disco

AMERICAN singer Glenn Jones is flashed across the cover of his latest album, "Take It From Me" in a range of glorious colours.

The tracks on the album are just as varied. They range from upbeat disco to slow, easy flowing ballads.

But not all the songs are equally appealing. "Set The Night On Fire", for instance, is an empty, mindless disco tune just like any other.

It has some nifty guitar work, but in the end, it adds up to absolutely nothing.

And there is also nothing in "Take It From Me" to merit its selection as the title track.

Jones switches his voice into a whole lot of different gears. Impressive — but the insipid lyrics don't match his voice.

Jones is most appealing when he is cruising along on ballads. "Love Will Show Us How" is a superb interpretation, for instance.

"Be My Lady" is also pleasant, but the lyrics are offensive in their

empty absurdity.

"Be my lady, Drive me crazy, Stay with me tonight I need you, Help me to survive," begs Jones.

"Giving Myself To

You" is just another "oh, baby" number. A pity. Jones has an excellent voice. Why does he waste it on such pathetic material? Maybe next time.



Glenn Jones is most appealing when cruising along on ballads.

Bayete break their silence

BAYETE, an Afro-fusion band, salutes the people again with good vibes after a long lull.

The band's current performance at the Warehouse of the Market Theatre was very impressive and full of life, especially when they played their own compositions.

Mfaniseni Thusi, trombone player and former member of the now reunited Sakhile, explained: "Our silence does not mean that we were inactive."

"In the past few years, we have been doing a lot of backing for solo artists."

"We have decided to concentrate on our own material. There is again this problem of getting suitable venues where we can present our stuff," he said.

Initially, Bayete was a mbaqanga band called Jaws which was popular during the '70s.

Because of internal problems, the band split and the same artists decided to work with

another band.

"We thought of several names and eventually concluded that we call ourselves Bayete," (meaning salute).

The band's first album "Bayete", was a flop — but Mfaniseni insists that this was purely a question of bad luck.

"You know when the ancestors are not on your side, things go wrong," he said.

Despite disappointments, the group stuck together for years in the hope that one day Lady Luck would be on its side.

They have learnt that patience pays and this has encouraged them not to lose direction by playing bubble-gum music for a quick buck.

The group will be releasing its second album with CCP Records in September this year.

"Zabalaza" — a word used by many activists meaning "get involved in the struggle" — is the title of the album.

"Zabalaza" includes tracks such as "Mayibuye", "Bombela", "Shosholoza" and "No Work".

The tracks are danceable. But there are fears that the SABC may not play some of them for reasons known to us all.

The band comprises Mfaniseni Thusi (trombone), Sello Mphatswana (trumpet), Arthur Tshabalala (piano), Themba Mkhize (synthesizers) Jabu Khanyile (drums and lead vocal), Johnny Conco (lead guitar), Makhaya Mahlangu (percussion) and Fana Zulu (bass).

WIN SWINGING SOUNDS!

PRIORITY Records are offering readers the chance to win 10 copies of four different LPs this month — "Women Hold Up Half the Sky" by Ruby Turner, "MI" by Black Moses, "Take it From Me" by Glen Jones (which is reviewed in this edition) and "An Imitation of Love" by Millie Jack-

son. All you have to do is answer the questions on the coupon, paste them on a postcard and

send it to The Editor, The New Nation, P O Box 10674, Johannesburg 2 000, to reach us not later than July 20.

What is the name of Glen Jones' latest album?.....
Name one of the tracks on the album.....
NAME.....
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.....CODE.....

AROUND THE WORLD

'SAP attacked Swapo youth'

SOUTH African police attacked young Swapo members at the weekend, in Katutura, near Windhoek, according to allegations in a report from the London-based Namibian Communications Centre.

The report said police authorities announced that 21 youths had been arrested and that eight were in hospital, two with gunshot wounds.

Police confirmed that 21 people had been arrested "after being found in possession of

dangerous weapons", and that another three "were briefly admitted to hospital for treatment of gunshot wounds".

"The shots were fired by a policeman after he was confronted by workers who grazed him with a knife outside a hostel," said the police.

"He fired four shots with his service pistol and lightly wounded three people."

According to advocate and Swapo member Anton Lubowski, the incident happened when police were patrolling Katutura township before a Swapo Youth League rally.

"The police tried to stop the youth from attending the meeting," he said.

Lubowski reported that he saw the police surround a group of about 15 youths who were carrying a Swapo flag and arrest two of them.

However, more than 3 000 youth league

members made it to the Katutura sports field for the rally.

"Although police did not break up the meeting," said Lubowski, "more people were arrested at the rally. Most of those arrested were also beaten up by the police," he said.

Lubowski also

reported that Namibian workers intended taking legal action against the authorities for injuries and property losses sustained in a police raid at Luderitzbucht, south of the territory.

One worker claims he lost R9 800 in the raid. He said he had planned to take the money to his home.

The National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) says the police raid was connected to work stoppages in the South.

"Because of this, the government can expect more labour action," said the union in a press conference.

Police said 170 people had been arrested during the raid,

which they said had been aimed at "crime prevention".

The Swapo-affiliated NUNW said more than 100 people had not yet been released.

In the conference, the union showed photographs showing injuries which it said were a result of the raid.

"The NUNW has names of 54 people who were injured during the raid, when police fired teargas and rubber bullets," said the union.

A Windhoek police spokesman said people who had been injured or lost property during the raid "should lodge complaints with the police".

Frelimo supporters greet their new president, Joaquim Chissano, after his inauguration in November last year following the death of Samora Machel.



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ZAMBIAN Prime Minister Kebby Mosokotwane this week said that after President Samora Machel's tragic death, a number of enemies had thought it was the end of Mozambique, and that the Frontline states would be weakened.

New Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had proved he was "the right choice", said Mosokotwane.

"President Chissano is upholding Machel's policies very well, unity is continuing in his country, and so is understanding between Zambia and Mozambique."

Asked what role Zambia would play in the development of the Beira Corridor in the face of sabotage by South African-backed MNR bandits, the Zambian leader said the strengthening of economic ties with the two countries would help fight the MNR more effectively and thus protect the corridor.

The Beira Corridor is regarded by Southern African Development Co-ordinating Confer-

'RIGHT CHOICE'

ence countries as strategic in their efforts to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

Asked about the essence of his talks with President Chissano during his recent visit to Mozambique, Mosokotwane said he had told the Mozambican leader "that Zambians are extremely proud of the manner in which he has assumed responsibility as president".

Meanwhile, Mozambican frontier guards this week repulsed an attack by the MNR on the town of Ulongue in the north-western province of Tete.

The troops killed 35 bandits.

Ulongue is the capital of the fertile district of Angonia, which is frequently targeted for raids. The town is about 20 kilometres from the Malawian border.

Church criticised for dealing with SA-linked groups

THE Church of England was criticised this week for investing in companies with financial interests in South Africa.

"Although the church's central board of finance would not invest in South African business, it receives nearly a third of its income from companies which do," says a report on the board's investment fund.

The report is published by the ethical investment research and information service set up five years ago with backing from charities and church organisations, including the Anglican State Church of England.

Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the church's finance board, said it was important to put the church's financial interests first.

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WORLD BRIEFS



Honour for Mugabe - 'a champ of freedom'

MAPUTO - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has received Zambia's highest honour - the Order of the Grand Champion of Freedom - in recognition of his role in the struggle for the independence of his country and his commitment to unity.

Speaking at the investiture ceremony at State House, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said as leader of Zanu-PF, Mugabe "ably led the struggle leading to the defeat of colonial and imperialist forces".

"As a distinguished son of Africa, you have demonstrated your commitment to unity among African states in general, and the Frontline states in particular.

"You have rendered outstanding service to mankind through your genuine commitment to non-alignment and by your unflinching defence of liberty and dignity of man the world over," said Kaunda.

Talks on co-operation

LISBON - Angolan and Portuguese officials met in Luanda at the weekend for talks on increasing co-operation on political and economic issues, said the Angolan News Agency (Angop) this week.

The meeting was led by Portuguese Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda and Angolan Finance Minister Augusto Teixeira de Matos.

Portuguese officials indicated last week that they intended to discuss the possibility of exchanging technical and financial aid for more oil from Lisbon's former colony.

Angola, which gained independence in 1975, agreed last month to sell 10 000 barrels of oil per day to Lisbon from September.

The amount represents about six percent of crude imports by Portugal.

Towards recovery

LAGOS - Economic recovery programmes and ideas on how to obtain fresh capital will dominate next week's summit meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas).

The three-day meeting, at Nigeria's inland capital Abuja, will address these and other measures aimed at helping the region recover from economic problems precipitated by a collapse in the price of export commodities.

The draft economic recovery program, estimated to cost millions of rands, comprises 136 projects for implementation in the next three years, according to Nigeria's Planning Minister Kalu Kalu.

Streets of diamonds

FREETOWN (Sierra Leone) - Thousands of people are still flocking to Boajidu in a diamond rush after streets were littered with the precious gems following torrential rains.

The scramble started last week after heavy rains washed away topsoil on the dirt streets and exposed the stones.

LEARNING NATION



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the birth
of Harlem*
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From Mkhumbane to kwaMashu

Last week we looked at a new political era in Natal. Today we examine the rise and fall of a vibrant community which emerged in Durban during the same period.

DURING the 1940s and 1950s a massive shantytown on the hilly land seven kilometres from Durban became a new home for thousands of Africans. It was popularly known as Mkhumbane.

Even today former residents of the area still talk fondly about the old times.

They remember how their dreams turned sour when they were forced to move to the new townships of kwaMashu and Umlazi.

'OUR HOME'

Mkhumbane was part of a large area called Cator Manor farm which had been the private estate of the first mayor of Durban.

By the late 1930s many Africans had already built homes in the area which was then owned by Indians.

Until the end of World War II in 1945, it was a quiet place. There were no shebeens and African tenants lived peacefully with Indian landowners, market gardeners, shack renters and workers.

After the war, thousands more Africans came to the area. Durban needed more African labour, but there were no vacancies in the workers' hostels.

Workers were not the only people moving into Mkhumbane. It was a home for many people who came to Durban because they did not want to be forced into wage-labour.

Shebeens as classy as "Ma-Phillips" sprang up. Fred Ngema brought his busses down from Johannesburg. Taxi owners like Cele established businesses.

Taxis were called "primus stoves" because they smoked all the way to Durban.

New leaders such as Esau Makhathini and JJ Shabalala settled in Mkhumbane.

The city council could not stop people doing what they wanted to. Even the police were afraid to enter the area.

NEW AFRICA

During this period Africans in the city became very militant because none of the promises of a new and better society had been fulfilled.

This was the period of a "new Africa". It was a celebration of the power and dignity of the ordinary Africans and their right to live in the city as they chose.

But there were problems of how to survive in the city. To try to deal with this, the co-operatives developed. People would get together and buy in bulk, either to save costs or to sell to others.

Money from workers' wages or from people coming into the city was used to establish these self-help networks for workers and their families.

Over the weekends Mkhumbane became one huge party. Workers in other parts of Durban thronged to the shantytown.

CONFLICT

But sadly, things did not work out as many had hoped. A new group of African shacklords emerged. They often charged more rent than the Indians.

These shacklords grew very wealthy. In order to pay rent, workers had to sub-let their already small rooms. Health conditions got worse.

Many who made money in the co-operative movement now wanted individual trading premises in order to make more money.

But conditions for most Africans were worsening. Very few Africans were members of the trade unions and their wages were getting lower.

In 1947, they boycotted beerhalls. But they did not confront employers. Instead, they directed their frustra-



tion at Indians. Some Africans said: "If you buy from Indians then Africans will starve." In 1949 there were riots between Africans and Indians.

"New Africa" showed the new strength of ordinary people. But it was often very narrow-sighted and racist.

The real problem lay with the city council's refusal to allow Africans to develop Mkhumbane on a permanent basis.

TRADERS

The city council was determined to control the area. In 1953 the council established the Cator Manor emergency camp and forced many Africans to move into this area. Many people felt defeated.

Health conditions worsened. Conflicts between traders developed. Traders who obtained official licenses often became richer. But other traders who did not have licenses wanted to protect their interests and stop people buying from Indian traders.

So in 1949, they formed the Zulu Hlanganani. This organisation supported apartheid policies.

RESISTANCE

From the early 1950s, control of the township was in the hands of licensed traders, wealthy shebeen owners and shacklords. Their political allegiance was never clear.

However, at the same time leaders such as Dorothy Nyembe, Ashmon Nene and SSL Mtolo started to build

up the ANC in Mkhumbane.

By the late 1950s Mkhumbane had the strongest ANC branch in Natal. Why? The South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) had organised the shantytown and the workers were militant.

But there were two other powerful forces in the area — the women and the unemployed.

Women led the beerhall boycotts in 1959. People such as Gladys Manzi, Ruth Shabane and Nyembe stormed into the beerhalls, singing and waving sticks.

Men soon realised that the women were serious and left the beerhalls. Nyembe said: "The people are awake!"

But the ANC had started organising at a late stage. The removals to kwaMashu had already started and the government declared a state of emergency in 1960. Then the ANC was banned.

After nine policemen were killed by residents, protest in Mkhumbane died quickly.

Police cordoned off the whole area and took people to kwaMashu.

By 1964 no African people were living in Mkhumbane.

The People's History Workshop, which wrote this article, would like readers to write and tell them what they think of the people's history series, how they think it could be improved and what they would like to see covered. Write to The Editor, The New Nation, PO Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000.



Above, part of Mkhumbane shantytown showing the tin shacks built on the hillside.

Above, left, women's leader Dorothy Nyembe, who led the boycott of the beerhalls.

ST BARNABAS COLLEGE ADMISSIONS IN 1988

Parents who intend entering their children in St Barnabas College in 1988 are advised to make applications without delay. The school operates on non-racial principles, and its usual intake is at Standard 5 level. Applications for admission to Standard 5 in 1988 closes on 24 July 1987. Application forms and other information about the school are obtainable from

Mrs B Watson
telephone 673-6741

THE ROOTS OF JAZZ

MARABI music was born in the ghettos of early Johannesburg. It is the basis of South African jazz.

Jacob Moeketsi, the famous Johannesburg pianist, said: "Marabi music is a type of music that does not compare with European music. It has much more movement physically and rhythmically. It forms the core of African music."

Bandleader "King Force" Silgee confirms the crucial influence that Marabi has had on SA jazz. "From the '30s until today, many bands and composers have used marabi rhythms in their songs. If you listen to that 'Mannenberg' of Dollar Brand, that's marabi, marabi straight."

The conditions during the harsh early years of this century were fertile soil for marabi. By 1913, the notorious Land Act had been passed by the government of the Union of South Africa.

The land shortage this caused, combined with taxation and the destruction of their economy, forced thousands of people to flock to the

In this article, first printed in Afrika magazine, we look at the foundation of local urban black music – marabi.

towns in search of work in white-owned mines and factories.

For the first time, women began moving to the towns in great numbers, and families began to grow up in the cities.

In the towns, the local government authorities and the employers did little to house their workers, and a serious shortage of accommodation arose.

Certain white property owners were quick to seize this opportunity for profit. They built shacks of brick and tin on their properties and let these out to Africans at exorbitant rents.

This resulted in the densely populated slum areas of Doornfontein, Prospect Township, Vrededorp and Malay Camp on the fringes of the city centre.

It was here, and in similar places such as

Marabastad in Pretoria, that South Africa's own tradition of jazz has its roots.

Wages were low and unemployment was severe in the city. So slum dwellers were always on the lookout for extra ways of making a living.

Women began brewing and selling beer in the shebeens to make up for their husbands' low wages.

In the countryside, traditional society had always provided assistance to the poor. Now in the harsh conditions of the towns, people had to find new ways of helping each other. One of these was the stokvel – an organisation of African women.

Members of the stokvel would contribute weekly amounts, and each woman would take turns to receive a lump sum of money. This

was used to hold a party where liquor and food was sold to make enough money to pay rent.

The combination of shebeens and stokvels meant that the slum yards came alive with wild dance parties that usually lasted all weekend. One of the vital ingredients for these parties was music – and of this there was plenty.

Many young men had begun to teach themselves simple musical skills and to offer their services to the shebeen queens.

Ernest "Palm" Mochuni, marabi man and later trumpeter for a swing band, remembers how these parties were organised:

"If you wanted to make a marabi dance, you pitched a tent at the back of your yard. Then you hired a piano and

put it in the tent.

"Sometimes you would even print circulars and stick them up in the streets. Everybody read them and knew that on Saturday they were going to such and such a place.

"Sometimes dances were organised in halls in the slum yards, like the African Hall in Doornfontein, where a vocal group would sing until midnight. Then we would start playing marabi and the people danced until four in the morning.

"Sometimes there were three pianists working shifts and competing with each other.

"We used to get five bob a night – at that time it was plenty of money – and free beer too."

A partnership developed whereby musicians and shebeen queens squeezed an existence out of the harsh conditions in the towns. As a result, marabi – the beginnings of SA jazz – flourished.

Next week, we will take a last look at marabi.



The nursery of Marabi – a Doornfontein slum yard, 1934. • Pic courtesy of Ravan Press.

Read once for the key ideas

IN this edition, you will be given a more difficult passage to read. The passage is about Harlem – the largest black "ghetto" in America today.

Before you can understand the details of a text, you have to understand the main ideas. This week, all we want you to do is to read the article through once without stopping, so that you understand its general meaning.

Please keep this article, as we will be asking you questions on it in the next few editions.

A major change in the living patterns of American blacks occurred round about World War I. Before this, urban black people had lived in small homogeneous areas scattered throughout the cities.

Before World War I, thousands of European

immigrants had come to New York, increasing the population to over one million. These immigrants settled in ethnic enclaves. Established residents moved away from these areas.

Rich New Yorkers started to move to the area of Harlem. From 1880 to the end of the century, Harlem developed into an exclusive residential area, the first affluent white suburb.

Speculators also moved to Harlem and made fortunes in buying and selling property. Exclusive houses went up in Harlem as fast as land could be purchased.

Meanwhile, as Harlem was welcoming upper-class, affluent New Yorkers, the black population of the city mushroomed. In about 1890, many blacks started migrating to the large urban centres, and in New York, the black population tripled over the next 20 years.

The new arrivals crowded into the small and scattered black sections of New York. Early on, it was clear that one large and homogeneous black residential section would eventually develop. But few thought it would be the smart suburb of Harlem.

In the early years of the 20th Century, rents became exorbitant. Many residents could no longer afford to stay in Harlem.

Landowners began to rent their large houses to wealthy blacks. And as more blacks moved in, more whites moved out. The black movement into Harlem had begun.

Black churches moved in from the older black sections, following their congregations, and by the early 1920s, practically every major black institution had moved from its downtown location to Harlem.

Harlem was unique

ENGLISH

among black enclaves. Not only was it the only black community to develop in an exclusive residential section of a city, but it was also the largest black community in the US.

Many black people who moved into Harlem were monied. They were able to afford the high rents charged in the new buildings. Like most upper middle-class Americans, they formed their own social clubs, held dinner parties and dances, and supported the rapidly growing cultural life of Harlem.

Later, working-class blacks moved into the area as well, looking for work and seeking their fortunes. They shared houses and rented rooms.

During and after the war, social organisations increased rapidly in Harlem. Attractive new buildings went up, and service enterprises, such as funeral parlours, shops, restaurants and laundries, were opened to serve the Harlem community.

Harlem was prospering. People were proud of their neighbourhood, and aware of their strength in numbers.

Not only labourers came to seek their fortune in Harlem. Those with talent and creativity were drawn to the place where the widest black audience could be reached, where they could live in a community inhabited almost entirely by fellow blacks.

Famous writers, artists, actors, singers,

preachers and politicians came.

Musicians came in even greater numbers. There was a large influx of jazz musicians, especially from New Orleans. With night-spots and clubs springing up, there was plenty of work for them.

In many of the clubs, the entertainment consisted of one piano and one female blues singer struggling to make herself heard over the babble of the clientele.

There was so much cultural activity during this time that the era has become known as the "Harlem Renaissance".

Black writers and poets from across the country met and shared their dreams and feelings about being black in America. Between 1910 and 1917, the first true black theatre in New York grew up in Harlem.

But despite the creativity, and the prosperity of some, a large class of poor people was developing in Harlem. Working people could not afford the high rents. They partitioned off their large homes and rented rooms to other families and newcomers.

By the early 1920s, parts of Harlem were turning into slums. Overcrowding, unemployment and unhealthy living conditions spread. The crime rate rose because of increasing poverty.

The 1920s witnessed a cultural renaissance in Harlem – but it also created the slum that is Harlem today.

Now balance the books

ACCOUNTS

IN our last edition, you started to do a revision exercise on banking. You were asked to record four banking transactions, and to keep the ledger paper so that further entries could be made.

This week, you will record six more transactions, as well as balancing the cash and bank accounts. Then we will show you how all the entries should look.

Record the following transactions:

TRANSACTION 5

On April 8, we purchased goods and paid for them by giving a cheque for R31,72.

1. Which account will you debit?
2. Which account will you credit?

TRANSACTION 6

On April 9, the cashier asked for more change to put in the cash register. R20 was withdrawn from the bank and put into the cash.

3. Which account will you debit?
4. Which account will you credit?

TRANSACTION 7

On April 15, we received a cheque from one of our debtors, J Jabavu, for R17,96.

5. Which account will you debit?
6. Which account will you credit?

TRANSACTION 8

On April 17, we settled our debt

with one of our creditors, B Bokwe, by giving him R13,58 in cash.

7. Which account will you debit?
8. Which account will you credit?

TRANSACTION 9

On April 23, we received a cheque from E Meno for R5.

9. Which account will you debit?
10. Which account will you credit?

TRANSACTION 10

On April 25, we deposited the two cheques we had received. (See transactions 7 and 9).

11. Which account will you debit?
12. Which account will you credit?

You have now recorded 10 transactions in the cash and bank accounts.

At the end of the month, April 30, you must find out how much money is left over in the cash register, and how much money is left over in the bank account. Balance the cash and bank accounts.

ANSWERS

1. Purchases account 2. Bank account 3. Cash account 4. Bank account 5. Cash account 6. J Jabavu's account 7. B Bokwe's account 8. Cash account 9. Cash account 10. E Meno's account 11. Bank account 12. Cash account.

This is how all the entries should look:

Dr	Date	Details	Fo.	Amt.	Date	Details	Fo.	Amt.	Cr
1 CASH ACCOUNT									
Apr	1	Balance	b/d	120 00	Apr	3	Bank	95 00	
	5	Sales		18 50		7	Purchases	22 11	
	9	Bank		20 00		17	B Bokwe	13 58	
	15	J Jabavu		17 96		25	Bank	22 96	
	23	E Meno		5 00		30	Balance	c/d	27 81
				R181 46					R181 46
May	1	Balance	b/d	27 81					
2 BANK ACCOUNT									
Apr	3	Cash		95 00	Apr	6	R Moloko	23 28	
	25	Cash		22 96		8	Purchases	31 72	
						9	Cash	20 00	
						30	Balance	c/d	42 96
				R117 96					R117 96
May	1	Balance	b/d	42 96					

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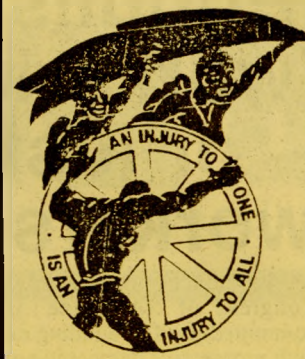
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COSATU

Congress Special



The Congress Programme

July 15 (Open to press)
Opening
Credited report
President's report
General Secretary's report
Guest
Financial

July 16 (Closed to press)
Constitutional amendments
Resolutions to be adopted together
• International
• Organisational
• Political
• Repression

July 17 (Closed to press)
Resolutions
Elections
Measure

July 18 — Cultural Day —
Open session.
Speakers from: Namibia,
SAP, Sayco, Fedsaw and
SANC.

The birth of a giant: The Cosatu launch in Durban

Eighteen months that shook the nation

IT IS the eve of the Congress of SA Trade Unions' (Cosatu) second National Congress, which is as historic an occasion as the launching congress nearly 18 months ago.

The fact that Cosatu continues to exist after one of the most repressive 18 months in SA labour history is in itself cause for celebration.

More notable, however, is the growth and progress the federation has achieved in entrenching organs of democracy and consolidating worker power.

The unity it achieved and the clear and bold articulation of organised workers' demands has captured the imagination of the wider working masses.

This is best reflected in the virtual doubling of its membership. Delegates will go to the National Congress (NC) representing more than 750 000 workers, about 300 000 more than they did at the inaugural congress. Together with its signed-up membership, Cosatu's strength is estimated at over one million.

The growth is phenomenal by any standard. But the significance of this achievement is enhanced when measured within the context of the state of emergency.

Militant struggle were waged by its affiliates during this period, and the NC will have to assess the impact and success of these battles.

Cosatu affiliates have together clocked up millions of manhours in lost production as a result of industrial action, a sign of their determination to wage militant struggles in the face of severe repression.

The total number of manhours lost during the brief 18 months of Cosatu's existence by far exceeds

that during any comparable period before the emergency.

These struggles have been over more than just bread and butter issues. They have directly challenged management's power in the factories and have repeatedly raised the issue of a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Cosatu members have also backed up strikes with solidarity action that extends far beyond the factory gates.

Some of the most notable strikes during the federation's first year took place at the mines, Pick 'n Pay, Clover and General Motors.

The issues in dispute ranged from wages, health and safety to a demand for a fair share in the wealth of disinvesting multinationals.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in mines stayed away and another 600 000 participated in other forms of industrial action following the tragic and senseless death of 177 miners at the Gencor-owned Kinross gold mine.

More than 50 Pick 'n Pay stores were hit by a national wage strike and General Motors was shut down following the announcement of the sale of the company to SA bosses to escape international pressure.

The OK strike, involving 10 000 workers, ushered in the new year and lasted for 11 weeks — ending in a major victory despite detentions and dismissals.

Another 5 000 workers at Mondi brought timber mills to a halt when they downed tools in support of demands for a higher wage. This was the first legal national strike in the paper and wood industry.

The two strikes set the pace for

the Living Wage Campaign (LWC) which became the focus of severe repression — with the government branding it a "communist plot". And it was clear from the state's vicious response that the LWC represented a real threat to the government and the bosses.

The state attack weakened the campaign to a certain extent, and it was not as consolidated as it should have been. Regional LWC committees are only functioning in some areas and only a few local committees have been established.

The need to widen and intensify the campaign will certainly occupy a prominent position on the NC agenda.

But, despite the attack on the LWC, affiliates have demonstrated a growing militancy. More than 18 000 railway workers propelled the workers' struggle to new heights and sustained a 12-week strike under the most repressive conditions.

Yet they won a historic victory in the end.

Then, SA Breweries workers demonstrated just how vulnerable a monopoly is to united worker action when beer supplies dried up following a 10-day strike.

What has been clearly demonstrated is that Cosatu has survived the struggle against the emergency.

It has emerged stronger and bigger than it was 18 months ago. Membership has almost doubled. It has met the goal it set itself after the launch and established nine regions which have played a crucial role in bringing affiliates together at grassroots level.

* To Page 12

The name Cosatu has reverberated throughout the world since it was first coined in December 1985. This week, in a special four-page pull-out supplement, the NEW NATION traces the growth of this massive movement and previews its Second National Congress next week

Forward To The Second National Congress!

'Populists', 'workerists' - or just workers?

AT its launch more than 18 months ago, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) committed itself to building disciplined alliances with progressive democratic organisations.

It was at this point that the federation had to locate workers within the broad national democratic struggle — giving rise to fierce debates within the labour movement because of the of the different understandings of what is meant by worker leadership.

Traditionally, there have been two different understandings of the role of workers in the democratic struggle — those held by the "workerists" and the "populists".

Both these understandings emerge out of different experiences and traditions of organising workers, and the particular positions have played a significant role in the development of Cosatu's political stance.

The formation of Cosatu, following four years of debate and discussion, brought these two views together.

Intense struggles at grassroots level have marginalised the purist position.

Workers have, through this process, combined the best of the two and mapped a new path forward.

Cosatu spelt out clearly at this week's National Union of SA Students (Nusas) Labour Conference that "workerists" have failed to see that the basis for a worker-led society is being laid by the everyday struggles of workers — and this is not an obscure academic concept. It is also pointed out that more and more workers are leading popular struggles against oppression.

The "populists" on the other hand have — in their eagerness to tie workers into anti-apartheid alliances with liberal organisations — failed to recognise that these elements are often responsible for the exploitation trade unions are fighting, says Cosatu. They have also overlooked the fact that workers are in the process of strengthening alliances with the youth, rural poor and unemployed to fight for a worker-led democracy.

Cosatu says its democratic structures will not allow "the so-called workerist and populist fringe groupings" to impose their undemocratic control over the highly politicised workers of South Africa.

Recent developments have shown that workers have forged alliances with democratic forces and are still leading popular struggles. They are entering alliances with democratic organisations — not to be subsumed by them, but to strengthen organisation and unity based on worker leadership.

The FC has also been adopted by hundreds of thousands of workers, not as a document to bow to but to use as a guide in their struggles. The identification with demands in the Charter has emerged through everyday struggles, not through the dictates of leaders.

Workers have, through struggle, combined aspects of both positions and have built the labour movement into a potent force.

This has made it possible for them to assert their leadership role, best demonstrated by the struggles waged in the past 18 months.

The most notable, perhaps, was the May 5 and 6 stayaway in protest against the attack on Cosatu, and the white general elections. The leading role of the workers was also reflected in the alliance between the youth, community and the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association during the campaign against bus fare increases in the Western Cape.

Strong links have been consolidated between shop stewards councils and communities during the rent struggle, which still continues.

And the national democratic demands — which include the unbanning of the ANC, jobs for all, a living wage, the release of detainees and political prisoners, people's education, and an end to repression and rent evictions — are also Cosatu's demands. They are demands that workers have taken a lead in striving for.

Workers have also embraced the demands in the FC as the minimum necessary for building democracy, which is firmly on Cosatu's agenda.

The national democratic struggle is therefore not seen as a stage in the struggle for a worker-led society, or something separate from it. Instead, the democratic demands being made by workers and the rest of the mass democratic movement are seen as necessary in building the road to such a society.

Workers must therefore take a leadership position in the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa. But it must not be overlooked that worker leadership is won in struggle and not in theory.



The birth of Cosatu — received with a loud roar of approval by thousands of workers who gathered at Durban's Kings Park Stadium on December 1, 1985.

The road

* From Page 11

Structures at ground level have been reinforced with the launch of 31 shop stewards' councils, bringing together an estimated 20 000 shop stewards from various unions and industries. This has made it possible to effectively challenge monopoly capital in the collective bargaining forum.

The success of recent mass stayaway strikes must be attributed to the ability of these structures to co-ordinate and mobilise a large number of workers.

Despite its huge success, Cosatu will have to address a number of weaknesses that have emerged. One example has been the inability of the federation to intervene effectively in the events at Crossroads. Weaknesses were also identified during the July 14 stayaway last year, when only workers in certain regions participated.

The split within Cosatu's textile affiliate was another big setback.

Cosatu has stressed in the past that if workers are to counter state strategies of division and disorganisation, it is imperative that

Getting

MORE than 18 months have passed since the launch of Cosatu.

The federation set itself a number of tasks, including organising the unorganised, building defence committees and forging alliances with progressive democratic organisations. It also launched its Living Wage Campaign.

How much has been achieved in this regard? The NEW NATION asked Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo for details.

How successful have the federation's campaigns been?

Generally there has been good progress in terms of most tasks. At many levels of the Cosatu structure, formal and informal contact has been initiated and maintained. We expect this to be strengthened this year. The congress is expected to give much more decisive direction on this issue.

The organisation of areas like unemployed, farm, domestic and the public sector is proceeding well, although structures are still weak. The construction union has rapidly established a national presence.

Cosatu has also built solid links with the National Unemployed Workers' Co-ordinating Committee (NUWCC) and we hope it will not be long before the unemployed are sufficiently well organised to form a national union and affiliate to Cosatu. But much more energy and more active involvement of affiliates and our locals needs to take place to assist the organisation of unemployed.

Fawu's farmworker project has employed four organisers and the organisation is taking off in some areas. At least one national agreement has already been signed for farmworkers.

Our living wage campaign has not achieved the depth of organisation and co-ordination and solidarity we need.

But again the fact that single industrial unions are only now coming into place in Cosatu has been a big factor hindering the development of our living wage structure. In practical terms the NUM and Numsa have been the

ahead will be just as tough

The massive growth of Cosatu has not gone unnoticed by the bosses — or the state, which has been quick to act against the union and its campaigns

structures not only exist but that they must also be able to intervene in every situation that affects them.

There is therefore a clear need to forge ahead with the process of consolidation which has already made huge strides.

This is best reflected in the success of mergers. Having started off with 33 affiliates, Cosatu will go the congress with only 13 industrial union sectors.

Although the process of forging industrial unions faltered and was not achieved before the six-month deadline set at the inaugural congress, problems which existed mainly at leadership level have been ironed out. The most important sectors, namely mining, metal commercial catering and food, now have strong industrial unions.

stronger by the day

General secretary Jay Naidoo outlines some of the major achievements of the past 18 months, and critically examines some of the problems Cosatu has had to face

main beneficiaries of the campaign so far. By next year, this could extend to the whole of Cosatu.

The campaign was also important in that it gave Cosatu a concrete issue to link up with our democratic allies among the youth, civic and other progressive organisations. Cosatu will clearly emerge from our coming congress with more concrete strategies to develop the role of workers in the struggles against national oppression and economic exploitation.

One of the tasks the organisation set itself was to build strong regions and locals. How successful has the federation been in this regard and how well are these structures functioning? Our structures have not functioned as well as they could have — but this was mainly due to the delays we experienced in consolidating our industrial unions. We will have 12 industrial union sectors represented at this congress instead of the 13 we hoped to establish. In addition, the railway sector will be represented by SARHWU.

But all industrial unions will be in place after this congress and progress at regional and local level will then be smoother.

On a local level, our task is to boost the extent of organisation and to ensure that shop steward councils are properly represented and well-organised. The tightening of our structures is crucial in the light of increasing state repression and imperialist intervention.

What is the next step after the consolidation of industrial unions within Cosatu?

Cosatu's orientation is towards all workers — irrespective of the organisations some of them find

A few problems still beset the process of consolidation and delegates at the NC will have to determine what form the public sector union will take

Given the continuing monopolisation of capital, the importance of strong industrial unions cannot be underestimated.

Cosatu's growth as a force in South African politics has drawn a vicious reponse from bosses and the government.

An estimated 750 Cosatu officials have been detained under the emergency. Hundreds of workers have also been jailed. Some have died in incidents involving the police, vigilantes and the bosses' security forces.

Cosatu House, a symbol of unity, is now uninhabitable — a graphic picture of the desperation of anti-democratic forces ranged against the federation.

The state-orchestrated attack on Cosatu has been backed up by the tribal-based sweetheart union, Uwuza.

The union's supporters have killed, harassed and threatened Cosatu members. Intense debate on how to respond to the Uwuza

themselves in at the moment.

Now that we have consolidated our organisation into industrial unions, we can concentrate on building Cosatu into the only federation in South Africa.

To complete this process Cosatu will have to address the question of workers in other trade union federations. How does it propose to deal with this issue?

This is mainly an organisational task. Where there are well-organised unions outside Cosatu's ranks, we will try to persuade workers and their leaders that unity is paramount. Our doors remain open to any democratic union to join our ranks and we can see no reason why such unions should not come in if they are interested in mass worker unity. It goes without saying that this will be on the basis of our principles.

Nactu in particular has had problems with our non-racial principles. For the Nactu leadership and us, this is an important political principle. And more than ever before it is crucial to win white workers into our ranks. Our organisation and policies are, whether the white worker knows or not, the only way out of the nightmare of racism and fascism for the whole country.

Affiliates representing a clear majority within Cosatu have adopted resolutions backing the Freedom Charter in one way or another. How do you view these moves?

I feel these resolutions together reflect the direction workers are actually taking and the debate going on in Cosatu. The struggle for a worker-led society is already unfolding. The Charter and Cosatu's own programme — as reflected in the resolutions adopted at our founding congress — are part of the bridge workers must build and cross in the struggle to achieve such a society.

What obstacles, if any, do you see in the way of building

menace has dominated workers' agendas. Despite the formation of defence units, the attacks continue and a clearer response will have to be formulated.

The Mpophomeni, Crossroads and Uitenhage massacres stand out as grim examples of the threats faced by workers.

The emergence of vigilante forces is a direct result of the exploitation of the masses of unemployed generated by gross economic mismanagement. It is also a reflection of the lack of progressive structures among the unemployed, a problem which demands urgent attention. Unless the unemployed workers' union is launched soon, the jobless pool will continue to provide a rich recruiting ground for vigilantes.

Cosatu has pointed out that it cannot rely on the state to prevent the violent attacks on its members, and a more direct response is necessary.

It is against this background that the Cosatu NC will have to take important decisions to guide the federation in the next two years — years which show no sign of being less repressive than those which have past.

worker democracy and leadership, and how do you think these problems should be dealt with?

There are obstacles and we must continue to crusade relentlessly against practices and conduct which stand in the way of democracy.

We must, for example, work against cabalism — where a small clique presumes to have the power to direct organisation without being accountable, disciplined and loyal to democratic principles. Overburdened with the task of undermining the democratic process through behind-the-scenes manoeuvres, they invariably end up contributing the least in concrete terms to the building of democratic organisation. This kind of behaviour is nothing less than political banditry and a complete corruption of the democracy so many people are fighting and dying for.

We must also stamp out the cult of the individual and replace it with the principle of collective leadership. The days are over when individuals could speak "on behalf of" the oppressed and exploited without any mandate, and make pronouncements from outside mass organisation.

Intellectuals outside mass democratic organisations often do not have the experience of everyday struggle, but use their academic skills to sow confusion and division. They persistently set their own agenda for debate and pre-empt democratic debate within mass organisations.

Intellectuals do have a contribution to make — but they, too, must accept the principle of worker leadership and the leadership given by mass-based organisations.

As you plan for the Second National Congress, how do you see the future of Cosatu?

I am certain that Cosatu will fulfil its historic role in establishing the leading role of workers and in the struggle for non-racial democracy in South Africa. I am certain that this is what the mass of workers in Cosatu are striving for with all their energy.

Cosatu is also in the process of cementing links with the National Union of Namibian Workers.

'Forward to a workers future'

On the eve of the Congress of SA Trade Unions' first national conference since its launch: A look at the slogans, ideas and trends within the largest trade union movement in South African history. Included are an interview with Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo, and a look at the debate over the political involvement of organised workers — in particular, the issue of endorsement of the Freedom Charter.



COSATU

Congress Special

COSATU has reiterated its stand on international pressure to bring an end to apartheid.

"There will be no deviation from the resolution supporting all forms of international pressure, including economic sanctions," the federation has said.

While the Cosatu position is set to remain unchanged, the intense debates around the issue will continue.

The "disinformation campaign" around the sanctions issue cannot be ignored and there is every indication that it will be stepped up. And the loss of jobs is likely to remain the major focus of the propaganda campaign to discourage measures which directly threaten the existing economic order.

Cosatu's Second National Congress (NC) is likely to take the debate further.

In this interview, Cosatu Education Secretary Alec Erwin clarifies some of the issues around the sanctions debate.

New Nation: What are sanctions?

Erwin: They are actions designed to punish people or countries. In this context, however, we are looking at economic sanctions. These are aimed at disrupting and penalising the normal economic activity of a country. And the easiest target is the economy's international links.

It should be mentioned at this point that economic sanctions are not punitive measures devised against South Africa alone. Sanctions are also embodied in United Nations (UN) Charter as a form of non-violent pressure and punishment. The UN has the power to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against a country.

How does disinvestment fit into the call for economic sanctions?

Disinvestment is a particular form of sanction. It involves the withdrawal by foreigners of their investments in SA.

What is the difference between divestment and disinvestment?

Divestment involves the sale of shares of a multinational operating in South Africa. An example

would be pension funds and universities in the US which hold millions of dollars worth of shares in multinationals like Ford, Mobil and IBM for example. These institutions normally dispose of their shares by selling them in the home country of the multinational.

Why are people calling for sanctions?

They do so in order to pressure the South African regime into changing. The position is simple — the Nationalist government has refused to dismantle apartheid despite worldwide condemnation. It has remained intransigent despite international calls and

massive internal protest. The sanctions call must therefore be seen as a call for a dramatic increase in non-violent pressure in the face of government intransigence.

The impact of sanctions on jobs has been the focus of intense debate. Can you clarify some of the points raised in this regard?

Those opposed to sanctions claim economic pressure will cause unemployment, which will hurt people it was supposed to help. It must be stressed at this point that sanctions cannot help people.

The purpose of sanctions, instead, is to pressure the

government into changing. The Nationalist government is the obstacle which has to be removed before people can be effectively assisted.

Those opposed to sanctions are very often the same people calling for increased productivity as an answer to South Africa's problems. The fact that this will in all probability result in mechanisation, retrenchment and therefore increased unemployment and suffering, is ignored.

Increased productivity will result in higher profits and is therefore acceptable to the bosses and the government. But

sanctions threatens profits and is therefore unacceptable.

Is the present unemployment a result of sanctions?

It cannot be denied that economic sanctions can cause unemployment, but it is difficult to accurately estimate how much.

What we do know, however, is that apartheid capitalism is responsible for millions being unemployed, with thousands more losing their jobs every day. The longer this continues, the more desperate the situation becomes. If sanctions could remove this regime, then we could start working towards economic restructuring and recovery.

Do you see any problems with sanctions as a form of pressure?

Yes, there are problems. Cosatu's careful examination of the issues has uncovered problem areas with both sanctions and disinvestment. Sanctions imposed here and there without careful thought will not translate into an effective form of pressure. The present form of disinvestment by foreign companies is also not effective pressure. Their investments are either being held in trust by local managers or are being sold to the Anglo American Corporation.

These are some of the problems which will receive the attention of the Cosatu congress next week.

Cosatu has in the past stated that it supports all forms of international pressure against the South African government. How do you see its position developing?

A more detailed development of Cosatu's previous position is likely to come out of the second NC. Our concern is to apply pressure. We will therefore push for ways to maximise that pressure on capital and the state, and minimise unnecessary detrimental effects for workers.

Removal of this regime and the establishment of conditions necessary for democracy are crucial. Of course, Cosatu knows only too well that we can never rely on sanctions alone to achieve this. The real struggle is here, on our own doorstep.

The great sanctions debate

Joining hands with workers throughout Africa

A NEW and militant international labour force has emerged as workers in the developing world intensify their struggle against exploitation, colonialism and imperialism.

The new form of political trade unionism has shown the leading role of workers in the struggle against imperialism.

Massive strikes have hit Brazil, where many workers are descendants of African slaves shipped to South America under extremely exploitative conditions.

Most live in slum conditions similar to Crossroads and Winterveld.

And in the Philippines, more than 650 unionists organising against American imperialism have been murdered.

Closer to home, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (Oatuu) has also taken a militant stance.

These developments will certainly affect Cosatu's international policy and its links with the developing world's labour movement.

Cosatu's National Union of

Mineworkers (NUM) has already forged strong links with the Southern African Miners' Federation.

Closer links with Oatuu are likely to be explored when the second Cosatu National Congress debates its international policy.

Two of Oatuu's biggest affiliates are the Tanzanian federation, Juwata, and the Kenyan Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu), which together represent more than 700 000 workers.

As in South Africa, strikes in many member countries are heavily restricted and even banned in some sectors. Wage levels have fallen in real terms and increases are generally below the inflation rate.

There are striking similarities in the policies of Oatuu and Cosatu.

Oatuu has in recent times become a major force in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism. It has also come out in support of labour struggles in South Africa and is viewed as a

major ally of workers in this country.

According to Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo, Oatuu has also been the bulwark of support for the federation in the international trade union forum.

"Oatuu has strongly supported Cosatu, and recognises it as the leading labour federation in the country," Naidoo explains.

At its second Extraordinary Congress, for example, Oatuu adopted a resolution on the boycott of SA Airways.

More important, however, was a resolution on the "reactivation of the African trade unions against apartheid and colonialism".

This particular congress was convened after a split in Oatuu which threatened to wreck unity built up over years of struggle.

The split was orchestrated and encouraged by the American CIA operating through the American African Labour Centre (AALC) — one of many incidents which have contributed to the strong emphasis on the struggle against

colonialism.

Oatuu is independent of any international trade union organisation but maintains fraternal relations with trade unions and organisations throughout the world. It makes it clear, however, that these relations are based on brotherhood and solidarity with workers around the world.

While its affiliates are not necessarily barred from forging links with other trade union organisations, Oatuu discourages this by offering more votes if they remain independent of international federations like ICFTU and WFTU.

Its support can therefore be expected for Cosatu's resolution on international links, which supports non-affiliation to international trade union organisations.

But the similarities between Oatuu affiliates and Cosatu go further than just the character of repression or their policy on international links: Oatuu is also committed to fighting all forms of oppression and exploitation.

It comes out clearly in defence of "trade union freedom, moral interests of the African working class and supports the struggle to entrench and enhance the policy of full employment and equitable distribution of national income".

In as far as its political policy goes, Oatuu says it is committed to the total liberation of the African continent from colonialism. It is also vocal in its support for trade union organisations working with recognised liberation movements. It makes specific reference in this regard to the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and the National Union of Namibian Workers, which are closely associated with the African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo.

Cosatu has been invited to Oatuu's conference later this year, another indication of its support for the SA federation. This is also seen as acknowledgement of the fact that Cosatu is the leading national labour movement and the legitimate representative of organised workers in SA.

Forward To The Second National Congress!

LETTERS

Letters to the editor
The New Nation
PO Box 10674
Johannesburg
2000

This is your page - let's hear from you. Write to us about what you like or don't like about the NEW NATION, or about what's happening in your area, workplace, church or school. Address your letter to: Letters to the Editor, PO Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000. The editor reserves the right to shorten or edit letters. In general, only letters with a full name and address will be used.

What of majority rights, Mr Botha? Tell Them

Dear Editor
PW Botha has extended the state of emergency and ruled out talks with true representatives of the oppressed and exploited majority. This cannot go unchallenged.

Botha claims that the emergency is for the protection of the public, and forgets that many of those arrested and now languishing in jail are peace-loving citizens. The fact that they have not been charged shows their innocence.

The emergency regulations protect the racists who elected his government back to power, not the disenfranchised majority.

Botha's arrogant government is concerned solely about minority rights, and believes majority rights are of no force or effect.

The government says it is opposed to violence, but uses force to remain in power and, in the name of state security, blocks all avenues of peaceful protest.

If it is so opposed to violence, why doesn't it listen to the legitimate demands of non-violent organisations such as the United Democratic Front, Black Sash, National Education Crisis Committee and the Detainees Parents Support Committee?

Botha accuses our leaders of living in luxury, but ignores the fact that he lives in luxury while millions of our people live in shacks.

Those organisations which are calling for sanctions and disinvestment are justified, because foreign companies revitalise the economy, making the government more powerful and stubborn in resisting the fair demands of blacks.

Those opposing sanctions - mostly whites - do so because they are afraid that their standard of living will suffer.

Social, economic and political development are essential prerequisites for stability, law and order in South Africa - not vice versa, as Botha claims.

OPPRESSED SOUTH AFRICAN
Meadowlands

*Tell them without fear
that the hour has come
Tell them now, before
the rise
of the storm
that there are no more
victims for the hyenas
to rejoice over
in the jungle
tell them without fear
that man
shall break
his painful chains
and before the final
disengagement
the storm shall be over
tell them
this is the hour ...*

BASIL BANTU DUBE
Thlabane

A FITTING SLOGAN

Dear Editor

I would like to suggest as a slogan for your very informative newspaper: "The paper for the generation that will see the day of liberation."

GRATEFUL READER
Scottburgh

The New Nation

*When the new day comes,
the new nation
will be born in South Africa.*

*Like a rainbow
joyful colours will be displayed
on the face of the
new nation.*

*When the new day comes,
apartheid will be left
behind bars
while truth
will step forward.*

*The new nation
will congratulate
the new day:
"Our day,
liberation day"*

*When apartheid and
propaganda
will evaporate
like a droplet
of water.*

BONGINKOSI
NDLOVU
Maritzburg

We won't collaborate!

Dear Editor
Mangope is going all out to win support for Bophuthatswana's illusory "freedom", which turns 10 this year.

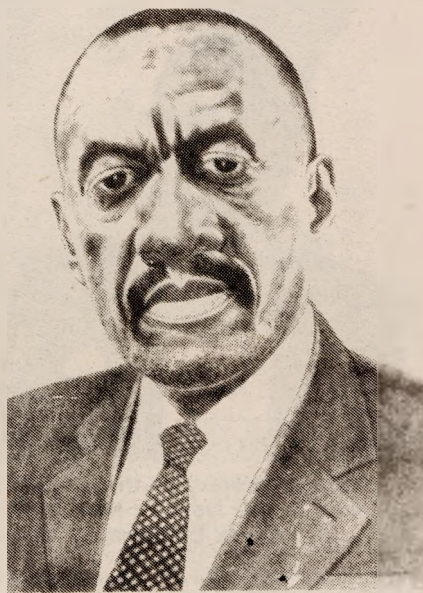
He is touring the region and was recently at Itsoeng. There he said that our reliable United Democratic Front had "infiltrated his people like a weed".

We want to make it plain that we are South Africans, and that any claim that Bop is independent is a treacherous blunder.

We cannot be free as long as fellow South Africans languish in jail, and we refuse to collaborate with the apartheid system.

To spare us suffering in the future, we call on Mangope to go to Pretoria and denounce "independence".

SETISO LEGOTE
Jericho



Mangope: going all out to win support.

Barbaric, blind and blundering

Dear Editor
Professor Johan Schabot claims that "BBB" stands for Boere Bevrydigingsbeweging - I say it stands for "blind, blundering and barbaric".

Apartheid is on its last legs, but Schabot is still pushing the foolish idea that the country's political crisis can be solved by sending blacks "home".

There was a time when blacks called for whites to be driven into the sea, but we now accept that South Africa belongs to all who live in it.

We of Meyco, together with all peace-loving South Africans, say: "The people shall govern!"

MERAGOMA YOUTH CONGRESS
Letsitele

What we told PW

Dear Editor
This is the text of a telegram we sent to the State President, PW Botha:

"Women for Peaceful Change Now expresses concern at the re-imposition of the state of emergency. It is essential that the causes of social conflict in South Africa be addressed, apartheid legislation repealed and black political aspirations realised."

We would also like to express our opposition to the detention of the NEW NATION editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu.

MYRA TAYLOR
Women for Peaceful Change Now

I want to join UDF

Dear Editor
I am a United Democratic Front supporter, but poor old Ladysmith has no UDF branch.

Please give me the UDF's address, as I want to join it.

"COMRADE"
Ezakheni

• The address is Khotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg 2000.

Coping with high blood pressure



IN this edition, we look at another condition which diet can help prevent or improve - high blood pressure.

High blood pressure can cause many problems, such as heart disease, kidney disease and stroke.

The signs of high blood pressure are:

- Frequent headaches.
- Pounding of the heart and shortness of breath with even mild exercise.
- Weakness and dizziness.
- Occasional pain in the left shoulder and chest.

All these problems may also be caused by other diseases. Therefore, if a person suspects he has high blood pressure, he should see a doctor or a health worker and have his blood pressure measured.

To prevent or care for high blood pressure:

- Avoid fatty foods, especially pig fat, and foods with a lot of sugar or starch. Always use vegetable oil instead of pig fat.

- Prepare and eat food with little or no salt.

When blood pressure is very high, the health worker may give medicines to lower it. Many people can lower their blood pressure by learning to relax and, if they are fat, losing weight.

Fat people are especially likely to have high blood pressure. Too much fat also helps cause heart disease, stroke, gallstones, diabetes, arthritis in the legs and feet, and other problems.

Fat people should lose weight by not eating fatty or oily foods, not eating foods containing sugar and getting more exercise.

One sure way of losing weight is by not eating so much food - especially starchy foods such as mealie meal, bread, potatoes and rice.

Fat people should not eat more than one piece of bread with each meal. But they can eat more fruit, vegetables and lean meat.

New Nation

P O Box 10674 Johannesburg 2000

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Church leaders 'to work for harmony'

CHRISTIAN and Moslem community leaders promised to work for religious harmony during the inauguration of the Advisory Council on Religious Affairs held in Lagos, Nigeria, recently.

The government-sponsored 24-member council composed of 12 leaders from each of the religious communities.

The council was designed as a permanent forum for dialogue between Nigeria's two main religions, whose adherents are often bitterly and sometimes violently opposed.

The religious riots in northern Nigeria last March highlighted the need for bridge-building

between the two religious communities.

Nineteen people died during the riots and dozens of churches and mosques were destroyed.

"Among the various issues that divide and throw a nation into violent convulsion, there are very few as potent as religion," Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu of the military government told the leaders.

Bishop Roger Uwadi, of the Methodist Church, said that he hoped religious intolerance and violence would come to an end and urged the government to give the new council a free hand.

The secretary general of Nigeria's Supreme Council on Islamic Affairs, Ibrahim Dasuki, said that Moslems were prepared to sit down and talk with anybody to maintain peace.

"We know how delicate religious matters are," said Dasuki.

Jolly Tanko Yusuf, one of the Christian members, told the press that each side would elect its own co-chairman who would liaise with the other.

Yusuf also said that he hoped that the council would include representatives of traditional African religions who were absent at the inauguration.

SACC adopts the Lusaka statement

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has adopted the Lusaka statement, drawn up at a World Council of Churches (WCC) meeting in Lusaka in May, which recognises the use of force by liberation movements "as a means to end oppression".

In its national conference, the SACC adopted a resolution questioning the legitimacy of the SA government.

The Lusaka statement "recognises that the nature of the SA regime compels the country's liberation movements — the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) — to use force to end oppression".

The SACC conference recommended that member churches question their moral obligations in obeying certain laws.

On the basis that

SA govt's legitimacy questioned



From left to right, Dr Beyers Naude, outgoing general secretary of the SACC, Tom Manthata, an employee of the SACC who was recently released on R15 000 bail in the Delmas trial, and the incoming secretary general of the SACC, Rev Frank Chikane.

apartheid was a heresy, the churches had to "question their moral obligation to obey laws such as the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act".

The SACC further called for "attention to the structures which are recognised by the people as their authentic legitimate authority in the eyes of God".

In a further reso-

lution the conference stated that it regarded the rent boycott as a justified form of resistance. The church body resolved that the SACC would not comply with any

requirement in law to deduct payment of rent arrears from employees' salaries.

The conference also resolved to support the workers' call that emp-

loyers should stop deducting tax from their wages, and stated that the SACC planned to take steps to this effect.

The conference condemned taxation without represent-

ation.

"Black workers have no representation in central government and only the ruling white political party has the power to decide how the national wealth is allocated and spent."

Outgoing SACC general secretary Dr Beyers Naude said: "On the one hand the SACC lives in the shadow of constant threat of government reprisals. On the other hand, it attempts to match the tremendous expectations of the oppressed masses with the service it is able to render."

The unjust distribution of wealth had contributed to the poverty and dispossession of the country's majority, the conference heard.

The SACC also decided to plan further consultation with the ANC and PAC within 18 months.

YCS set to cement ties

DESPITE intensified repression, the Young Christian Students' (YCS) national school conference was a success, says the organisation.

The six-day conference, held at Rock-A-Valley, Magaliesburg, was attended by delegates from the Cape and Transvaal.

Although some executive members were detained while on their way to the conference, it proceeded as scheduled.

The conference resolved that YCS should strengthen ties with progressive students' congresses in different regions and progressive Christian structures. It also resolved to:

- To popularise the Kairos Document.
- Organise commemoration services for the youth within the church.



Leslie Dikeni, YCS national organiser.

- Expose organisations which align themselves with apartheid.
- Expose all collaborators in the church.
- Expose state theology.

Executive members from Pietmaritzburg's Sobantu township and other branches could not attend as a result of harassment by vigilantes in the Natal/kwaZulu region.

A guest speaker from the Institute for Contextual Theology (ICT) spoke about the role of the church in the present situation and the strategies used by the state to win the hearts and minds of the people in the church by misusing various Christian structures.

"Despite intensified repression, the conference was a success because it sought clear identification with community-based progressive organisations, the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the ICT," said YCS national organiser Leslie Dikeni.

BIBLE READING

Listen to groans of prisoners, and by your great power free those who are condemned to die. PSALMS 79:11.

Churches to tackle hostels

THE training of clergy and lay people for hostel ministry was a key theme of a recent study day held by Durban churches.

The six churches involved in the day were the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, African Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Following a report on "Building the church in the hostels", 40 representatives of six denominations recommended the following as priorities:

- Holding training workshops for clergy and lay people in hostel ministry.
- Promoting regional groupings of clergy working in parishes which have hostels within their boundaries or nearby.
- Undertaking research into the attitudes of hostel dwellers and their families in rural areas to the idea of upgrading the hostels for family accommodation.

Delegates agreed that they had to "be careful not to bless the hostel situation by our hostel ministry".

"There must always be a concerted effort on the part of the church to work out ways of dismantling the hostel system."

"We must also constantly bear in mind the need to develop the rural areas so that people can make a living there, and therefore need not to stream to town," said delegates.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Durban was asked to establish a training programme for clergy and lay pastoral assistants who wished to work in the hostels.

During the workshop, Archbishop Denis Hurley said that the method, to be used was the "see-judge-act" method which appeared to be very effective among Christian workers in the basic Christian communities in Latin America.

Like CHRIST,

FRANCIS was a man of the people, Saint of the poor, He lived among people, with people, for people. He was involved in their struggle; he loved them, cared for them, prayed with them, rejoiced with them.

We CAPUCHINS, brothers and priests in community, try to live like Francis here in South Africa today.

If YOU are a Catholic young man and feel called to become a CAPUCHIN write to:

For further information write to: Br Robert OFM Cap, Catholic Church Lawrence Road Atteridgeville

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40 more books for the taking!

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THIS month, publishers David Philip are offering 10 copies each of four books to readers who can answer a few questions on them.

The competition books are "Chocolates for my Wife" by Todd Matshikiza, which is reviewed in this edition; "A History of the African People of South Africa" by Paul

Maylem; "The Will to Die" by Can Themba; and "Encyclopaedia of Child Care for Southern Africa from Birth to Adolescence" by WEB Edge.

Answer the questions below, paste them on to a postcard and send them to The Editor, The New Nation, PO Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000.

The winners of last month's competition, in which 40 copies of Zakes Mda's "Bits of Debris" were up for grabs, are as follows:

Gilbert April, Bellville South; Vukile Banzi, Zwelitsha; M Daniso, Alice; S Kabinde, Mamelodi West; TC Kaitshane, Mmabatho; P Kgomo, Boyne; M Lebakeng, Daveyton; S Ledwana, Seshego; MS Lepuru, Chunespoort; R

Maimela, Giyani; SG Mama, Port Elizabeth; E Mankge, Emalaheni; S Mkhonto, Bushbuckridge; M Marrengane, kwaMashu; J Masanabo, Daveyton; H Matsane, Bergvlei; J Moche, Ga-Rankuwa; M Molemohi, Sharpeville; W Molapo, Klerksdorp; DM Morokolo, Pyramid; A Musi, Excelsior; S Mphuthi,

Katlehong; B Ndlovu, Greytown; V Ntlehi, Zwelitsha; M Ntlemaza, Kagiso; WM Pepu, Botshabelo; A Rapoo,

Joubert Park; J Shabangu, kwaThema; T Sontlaba, Stutterheim; M Tshikambu, Tshiawelo; CJ Moeng, Stilfontein; M Tshimangadzo, Venda; A Yako, Transkei.

"Crossroads: The Politics of Reform and Repression, 1976-1986" by Josette Cole. Published by Ravan Press (R16,50).

THE destruction of the Western Cape squatter camps of KTC, Nyanga and Crossroads in May and June 1986 will remain etched in the memory as one of the most brutal forced removals in South African history.

The most disturbing aspect of the affair was the way in which residents from Old Crossroads, wearing bits of white cloth to identify themselves (hence the name "Witdoeke"), aligned themselves with the state and initiated the removal of 70 000 people.

Within two days, Johnson Ngxobongwana and his Witdoeke managed to accomplish what the Western Cape Development Board had tried for years to achieve.

Not only were the satellite squatter settlements which had emerged on the fringes of Crossroads completely wiped out, but the crucial support bases of the UDF and other progressive organisations were also removed.

QUESTION

The most important question in the aftermath of these events was why Crossroads, a former symbol of defiance to the apartheid system, sided with elements of the state and participated in the removal of adjacent squatter communities on such a large scale.

Josette Cole - whose experience as a community worker in Crossroads enabled her to witness events at first hand - has found the answer to this question in the complex and often contradictory history of the Crossroads community itself.

A central argument of her book is that the community's political economy was shaped simultaneously by the actions of its leaders and representatives of the state.

The author takes as her starting-point the establishment of the Crossroads community in 1975 as part of a government "weeding out" process aimed at reducing the size of the Cape's "surplus" black population.

The government, which regarded this as a temporary solution before sending the residents back to the homelands, soon confronted their determination to stay put.

From the beginning, Cole argues, the

Unravelling the enigma of Crossroads



Chairman of Old and New Crossroads, Johnson Ngxobongwana, poses with two community cars bought for him in 1983.

community was caught up in the cross-currents of repression and reform, as well as in the power struggles within Crossroads itself.

From 1978, the government, and particularly Piet Koornhof, tried to find solutions to the squatter "problem". Given the state's desire to enforce influx control, the cornerstone of the homelands policy, the squatters remained a perpetual thorn in its side.

Frequent proposals were made for the establishment of a new township next to Nyanga. These were eventually accepted, but only certain categories of residents with jobs and housing were allowed entry.

A Crossroads support group, made up of members of three committees which had been leading the community, accepted the establishment of New Crossroads and found themselves under heavy criticism, mainly because they saw these negotiations with the state as a "conclusion of the struggle".

The result was division in the community, and Cole shows that the government implemented a divide and rule policy by creating conflicts that it would ultimately be able to exploit.

The struggle of the squatters was transformed as a new conflict, which centred on who would determine the future of Crossroads, emerged in the community. The rise to power of a new grouping headed by Ngxobongwana was to prove the turning-point.

Cole shows conclusively how this group began to concern itself more and more with its own material interests, and less and less with the problems of the ordinary residents.

The group ruled Crossroads rather like a mini-bantustan, collecting money from residents and dealing ruthlessly with opposition.

CHALLENGE

Organised opposition emerged in the form of the Cape Youth Congress and United Women's Organisation, both UDF affiliates.

They challenged Ngxobongwana's leadership and forced him to move on to the offensive. The state, whose main aim was to smash organised resistance and remove "illegal" squatters, increasingly sided with the Ngxobongwana grouping.

The Witdoeke-state alliance, against the background of the state

of emergency, which had greatly weakened resistance, ultimately proved too strong for progressive forces.

Allegations of police and SADF complicity in the Witdoeke rampage which destroyed the squatter camps were widespread. Reports have come from a range of sources, including residents, clergymen, journalists and PFP spokesmen.

Cole's book provides a penetrating insight into the dynamics of Crossroads.

It also contains a number of vital points which should be borne in mind by progressive organisations striving for democracy and non-racialism.

One conclusion is that if these groups wish to win the hearts and minds of the unorganised masses, they must base their actions on an analysis of the past and present political terrain.

Their response to such things as the emergency and economic recession, which forces many people into state employment, is also vital, as it will influence the outcome of the struggle for political legitimacy.

This struggle is the central issue in Crossroads - and why Cole's book is of such fundamental interest. -

DEON VAN TONDER.

Who wrote "Chocolates for my Wife"?.....
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Wry look at heyday of apartheid

"Chocolates for my Wife" by Todd Matshikiza. Published by David Philip. (R10,95).

IN this book, which was banned until 1982, Matshikiza takes us back to life in the Johannesburg townships during the 1960s.

He skilfully pokes fun at a political system which makes life a misery for black people, describing the constant police raids to enforce pass and liquor laws, and the appalling conditions under which blacks were held in prison.

Matshikiza, who died in 1968, wrote the music for the famous jazz opera "King Kong", and his book centres on life in Orlando, Sophiatown and Alexandra while the production was in rehearsal.

We also get a glimpse of his and his family's experiences in London, where he eventually moved.

For a light-hearted look at black life in the heyday of apartheid, "Chocolates for my Wife" is just the book.

Ravan Press

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Lewis Nkosi



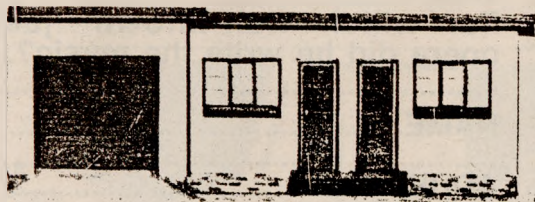
Mating Birds is more than just another protest novel. Its attack on apartheid is not moral so much as clinical. It is in exposing the mythology of segregation that Lewis Nkosi's power and originality lie. - *The Guardian*

Nkosi's first novel confronts boldly and imaginatively the strange interplay of bondage, desire and torture inherent in interracial sexual relationships within the South African prison house of apartheid. - *The New York Times Book Review*

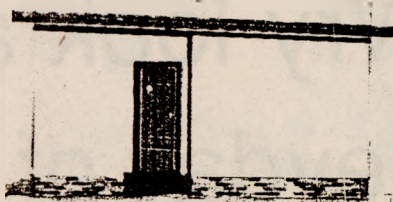
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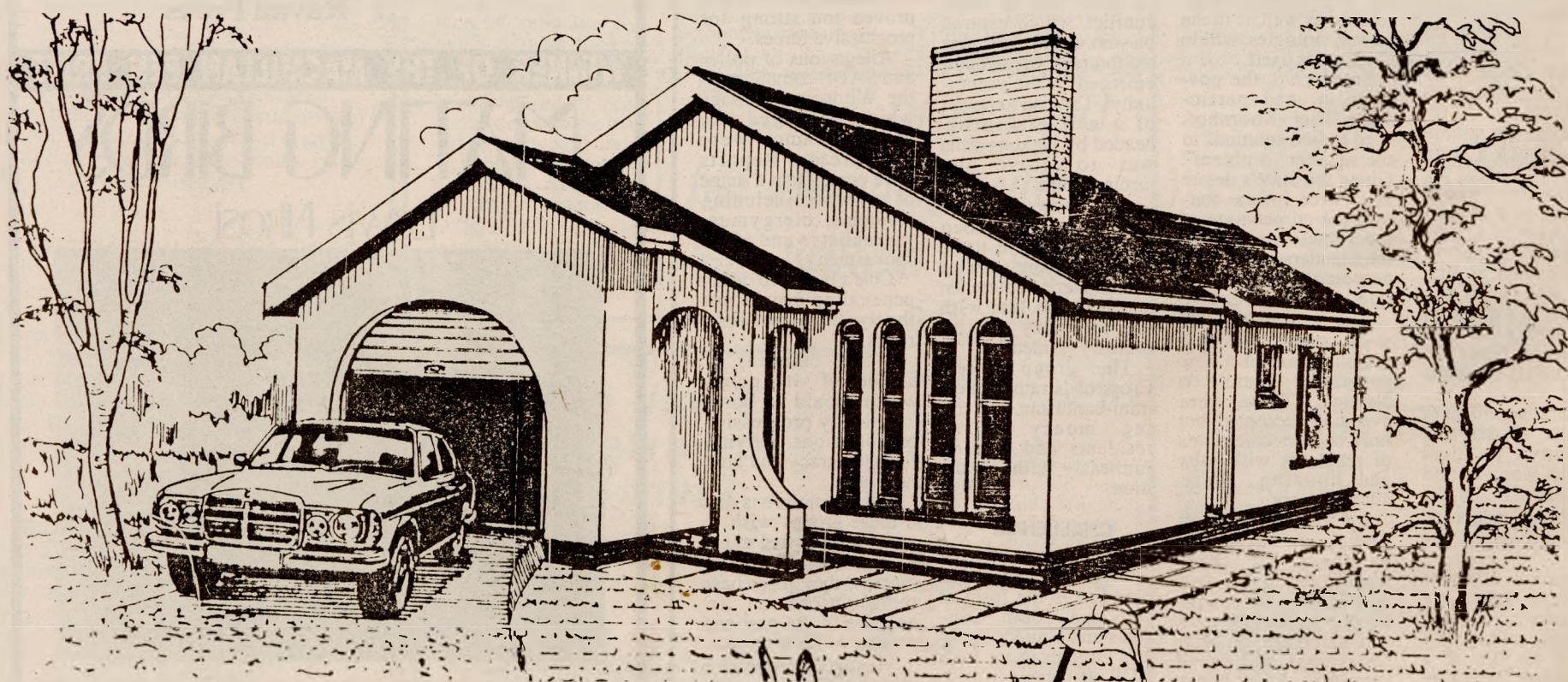


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UPROOTED — AGAIN

THE misery which the resettled community of Barolong-Boo-Ramodiboa has suffered for the past 16 years intensified last week when it was served with yet another eviction order.

In 1971, the community was uprooted from its ancestral home in Machaviestad near Potchefstroom and resettled on a barren piece of

land between Bophuthatswana's Rooigrond Prison and Hell's Gate farm.

The Bop authorities this week gave them a month to move from the already impoverished Rooigrond to

the middle of nowhere — this time they have not been given alternative accommodation.

According to chief Simon Makodi, their eviction order instructed them to leave the area willingly before they are moved force-

fully.

"We don't have enough time to move ... besides, the authorities have not given us another place," he said.

"We had no intentions of staying permanently in Rooigrond, but we needed a place to stay while we fight the SA government to give our land back."

Setumo Montshioa, chief of the Barolong Boo-Ratshidi, who also live in the area, confirmed that he had given the Boo-Modiboa notice to vacate "his land" because "I want to develop the area they are occupying".

"Besides, they have had enough time to find alternative accommodation."

Like so many other communities, the Boo-Ramodiboa were removed at the stroke of a pen from their fertile home, and since then, their existence has been a catalogue of tragedy.

'We don't have enough time to move, and besides, we have not been given an alternative place.'

For the past 16 years, the community has been trying to get its land back from the SA authorities, who have repeatedly referred them to Bop "because they are Tswana and have to negotiate with their government for a place".

The homeland has referred the people back to "the people who resettled you".

Bop president Lucas Mangope has constantly referred the Boo-Ramodiboa to Montshioa, whom he says "owns" Rooigrond.

The president claims he has no control over the issue, and yet in the past, he has reportedly forced chiefs to toe his line.

Observers believe

Montshioa is doing the president's dirty work for him because the latter wants to avoid an international outcry over Rooigrond.

Senior Bop government official Jerry Sechoaro once admitted that the Rooigrond people were "an embarrassment to my government".

'We had not intended to stay here forever, but we need accommodation while we fight for our land.'

Makodi has continuously asked the two governments to call a meeting to discuss his people's plight, and he has volumes of correspondence to prove it.

Despite pressure from the SA Council of Churches, other local organisations and international human rights bodies, Pretoria is playing deaf.

Sixteen years ago, SA kicked the Boo-Ramodiboa out of their ancestral land and resettled them in Bophuthatswana. Bop has now given them the boot — to go nowhere in particular

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CHIEF Makodi's eyes fill with tears when he tells the story of his people — a story of trust, hospitality and sympathy which was returned with betrayal and oppression.

It is a story of hope that one day, his people will return to their ancestral home, Machaviestad, from which they were uprooted 16 years ago by SA's rulers.

Chief Makodi says out of sympathy, his forefathers accommodated the Boers who were fleeing Dingane and other black kings and chiefs during the Difaqane.

"We filled their empty stomachs, clothed their naked bodies and nursed their torn pride.

"Then years later, these people told us we were squatting in Machaviestad, and forcibly removed us to Bophuthatswana."

He said when Potgieter, Maritz and Uys arrived in the area in the 1830s, they found his people there.

"They received a hearty welcome from Chief Ntshinogang Matlwane," he said.

The present government says the Boo-Ramodiboa must produce a title deed if the land is theirs.

"In the past we never needed any title deeds ... the Pretoria government has taken advantage of its absence and taken away our land," said the chief.

A light at the end of the tunnel

A PROGRESSIVE anti-removal organisation is working round the clock to buy land for the Barolong-Boo-Ramodiboa.

The organisation, which asked not to be named before negotiations are completed, this week said the talks were at an advanced stage.

It would not disclose the name of the area either.

The community will share its new home with the Barolong-Boo-Mogopa, who were uprooted from Mogopa in the Western Transvaal and forced into Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana.

Twenty-nine Rooigrond families, the majority, have already



Symbol of Rooigrond's poverty: This is the only school in the area.

signed the petition in which they express the desire to move to the new place.

"We are not saying that these people should stop the fight for their land," said a

spokesman for the anti-removal organisation. "But they must have a place to stay."



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Application forms and further information should be obtained from:
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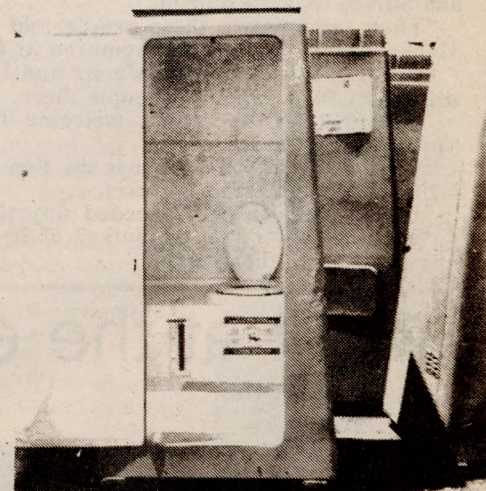
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NN

The frail figure who has the world at his feet



Name: Andries Mpondo

Date of birth: January 22, 1964

Club: Moroka Swallows, an affiliate of the National Soccer League (NSL)

Position: Midfield

Occupation: Matric student at the Daliwonga High School in Dube, Soweto

Favourite food: Pap and steak

Favourite music: Gospel and blues

Favourite overseas musician: Brook Benton

Favourite local musicians: Sello Twala (Chicco) and Brenda Fasi

Favourite local soccer player: Kaizer Chiefs midfielder star "Ace" Ntsoelengoe

Favourite overseas player: Glen Hoddle (Tottenham Hotspurs)

As elusive as ever: Swallows captain Andries Mpondo, with a couple of Durban City players in pursuit.

TWENTY years ago, professional soccer teams had no room for young, fragile-looking players.

They were confined to the reserve teams, while club directors went all out to find strong, experienced players whose physiques were enough to scare the wits out of the opposition.

But today those who run the country's soccer clubs have realised this is a folly.

A new generation of slender, sleek whizzkids is taking its place in the line-ups of some of the top sides.

One such a player is Andries "Chaka Chaka" Mpondo, the dazzling Moroka Swallows midfielder



player, who flew into the first division side in 1984 after a long spell with amateur team Meadowlands Inter Africa.

It took the Swallows officials two years to realise

Mpondo was not just your average player — but rather a man with immense respect for the club hierarchy, and his teammates.

It is Mpondo's impeccable behaviour over the past two years which prompted manager Rodney Bush to appoint him captain of the team recently.

Mpondo recalls his first Castle League game for Swallows, when they pipped AmaZulu 1-0 at Orlando Stadium.

"Looking at the hundreds of fans in the stands made me a bit nervous. But I was concerned about scoring goals.

"My prime aim was to

prove that I could play professional soccer — and I did it with ease."

The shy 23-year-old continues: "I like playing against AmaZulu because they give us good competition. They keep the ball running all the time."

So much for the good times. There have been bad times, too: "My worst day was when we lost 3-1 against Bloemfontein Celtic in a Mainstay Cup knockout game in Bloemfontein last year."

But, overall, Mpondo admits to being extremely happy with Swallows.

"I get on well with my teammates. We are always

on good terms. They don't override my decisions because of my age.

"I am happy to be captain because it forces me to work harder. I have a responsibility towards everybody in the club."

The current format of Swallows' striking force — Thomas "Who's Fooling Who" Hlongwane, Joel "Ace" Mnini and Mike "Sporo" Mangena — is one of the reasons the young captain is particularly happy.

Mpondo believes the standard of local soccer shouldn't be underestimated.

"Our standard is high. In fact, it can match the

overseas standard, no matter what other people might say.

"We don't need outsiders to gauge our standard. We can help ourselves."

Mpondo admits to having his eye on Europe — particularly England.

"I would like to play for Tottenham Hotspurs or Manchester United," he says. "It would be great to play alongside soccer legends like Glen Hoddle."

His success doesn't seem to have changed him, either.

In the dusty streets of Meadowlands Zone 4, Mpondo can still be seen chatting with friends on Sunday mornings before he goes to church.

The going gets tough

PLANS to revive the South African Budo Association (Saba) have had to be delayed — because former members don't want to get involved again.

The organisation, founded in 1976, folded in 1983 because of maladministration.

Sensei Esau Tlotleng, who has spent several months trying to revive the organisation, is finding it difficult to get people back together again.

"Things are hard. A lot of people are reluctant to attend our meetings," he said.

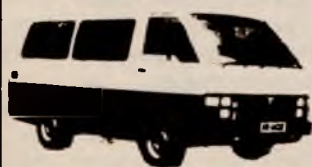
At the moment, the Tembisa Budo Association (TBA) is the only former Saba body which is still active.

A problem has been solved. This is especially to all SABTA members and taxi owners who would like to buy a Toyota 10- or 16-seater.

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Spurs say: We'll do it our way, thank you

CAPE Town Spurs — presently topping the NSL's Second Division — say they won't be recalling five players they lent to First Division side Hellenic earlier this year.

Club officials are so confident of success that they've decided to finish this season with the same players who took them to the top of the log.

Club PRO George Freddy said Taswell Human, Reggie Jantjies, Faried de Goede, Neven Payne and Mara Sefalane "won't be needed" until next year.

"Our present squad is good enough to get us back into the First Division."

He added: "It's not easy to be on top. We're aware that other teams are doing their best to topple us — but it won't be easy for them."

Spurs host Nylon City at Athlone Stadium on Sunday.

Second-placed Computer Stars are set to add more points when they meet little-known Black Pirates in Empangeni on Sunday.

Stars director Marks

Mokgothu predicted victory for his team, which boasts household names such as Jeffrey "Tornado" Ntsibande and George "Harare" Makhubela.

Jouberton Stadium in Klerksdorp will be the venue for Klerksdorp City and Benoni United on Sunday.

Umtata Bush Bucks travel to Pretoria on the same day to play Pretoria City in Eersterus.

Darius Molokomme, director of third-placed Vosloo Sporting, predicted that his team would beat Mpumalanga United Brothers at SJ Smith Stadium near Durban.

"Nothing will stop us from getting promotion next year," he said.

Other national second division games on Sunday are: Highlands Spurs v Publican Brothers (Westbourne Oval), Black Pirates v Computer Stars (Empangeni), Vaal Reefs Stars v Shamrock Flowers (Vaal Reefs), Royal Tigers v Flamingo (Ekuthuleni), Lorraine Lions v Motherwell (Allanridge).

The best of Bop takes on NSL titleholders

TOMORROW night, the Mmabatho Stadium will host a game with a difference — between Bopsol rookies Grinaker Wanderers and the NSL's Grinaker Rangers.

Wanderers and Rangers are reigning champions in their respective leagues, as well as being funded by the same sponsor — Grinaker Construction (Pty) Ltd.

Rangers can be a very destructive outfit at their best, and although they are not playing well at the moment, they are still the Castle league title holders.

Wanderers are arguably the best team assembled in the

homeland since pro soccer started three years ago.

They play with a sense of purpose, and treat every game as though their lives depend on it.

This week's game is an answer to the often-repeated question of whether the homeland league can hold its own against the might of the NSL.

It will be interesting to see how the Wanderers defence will cope with Rangers' striking trio of Aaron "Shaka" Nkosi, Peter Budde and Andrew Ramsden.



The men who put meaning into blood sports

SIX rounds of bloody boxing are on the cards in the featherweight bout between prospect Petrus "Kid Gavilan" Mahlangu and Stanford "Baby Blues" Ngcebeshe at the Portuguese Hall on July 19.

This will be Supreme Promotions' main supporting bout to the Aladin Stevens-Peter Till international lightweight contest over 10 rounds.

Ngcebeshe's experience may be his only weapon against the unbeaten Mahlangu, who has the impressive professional record of seven knockouts in his seven fights.

Mahlangu's ability and power were proved when he withstood pressure from the experienced but disorganised Jackie "Rastafarian" Mathys in Springs two weeks ago.

Ngcebeshe is the more experienced boxer because he has been exposed to gruelling fights against seasoned boxers like Jerry "Sticker" Mbitse and Zweni "Sugarcane" Ngcongolo.

Ngcebeshe, who was at the ringside when Mahlangu accounted for Mathys, said: "I will finish him off. The fact that he got so much publicity means nothing to me."

"I will definitely end his unbeaten record."

Mahlangu retorted: "Let him talk. I'll do the same to him as I've done to others who say things like that."

On the same day, SA junior flyweight champion Vuyani "Wonderboy" Nene will be defending his title against Odwa "Old Bones" Mdleleni in Uitenhage.

It will be Nene's third defence of the title he took from Mdleleni last September.

A victory for Nene will not only enable him to keep the costly Old Buck belt forever, but will also earn him an opportunity to fight an overseas opponent.

Petrus Mahlangu: The man to watch

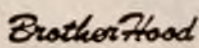
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Youth congress starts its own 'sports wing'

ZAMDELA Youth Congress (Zayco), an affiliate of the SA Youth Congress (Sayco), is to launch a sports co-ordination group in an attempt to thwart government sport campaigns in the area.

Zayco secretary Joseph Malindi said his organisation had found that members of the Joint Management Committee (JMC) — which he described as "a glorified spy network" — were trying to infiltrate sports groups.

"Youths in the area have been subjected to propaganda. The JMCs are trying to use sport to infiltrate the community," he said.

"All sorts of promises are made, and there are constant promises of financial help

— including the improvement of facilities — if people agree to co-operate.

"What makes us suspicious is the fact that these things are being organised in secrecy. If they are for the good of local youths, why can't the whole thing be made public?"

He added: "This is obviously an attempt to sow division among the youths, to encourage so-called black-on-black violence."

Zayco has already established two indoor sports codes — table tennis and chess.

More are planned, and the youth congress hopes to launch an autonomous sports body by the end of the year, to handle all sport in the area.

Border celebrates its coming of age

BORDER Women's Hockey Union (BWHU) celebrates its 21st anniversary with an array of entertainment at Buffalo Flats, East London, on July 24 to 26.

Clubs from different SA Women Hockey Board (SAWHB) units will participate in the event, according to union secretary Glynnis Gamiet.

"We have invited clubs from Griqualand West, Eastern Province, Western Province and Natal," said Gamiet.

The three-day hockey festival starts on July 24 with coaching clinics, followed by the clubs' tournament and the presentation on July 25 and 26 respectively.

Meanwhile, Transvaal Women's Hockey Board's (TWHB) chance of winning this year's national championships in Bloemfontein received a setback following the illness of co-ordinator Joyce Manning.

And the board's last option, Vicky Berry, has not been actively involved either.

This leaves Transvaal without a shoulder to cry on prior to the SAWHB's tournament at Clive Solomon Sports Centre in September.

Plans afoot for township hockey

THE South African Men's Hockey Board (SAMHB) has urged its eight affiliates to expand their operations into the townships with the aim of introducing hockey and ending racial barriers in sport.

The move could signal the beginning of "constructive engagement" by Sacos affiliates, who have in the past expressed the need to go into the townships.

Although Sacos esp-

ouses non-racial sports, both men's and women's hockey have to carry out this policy because hockey is unpopular in the townships. The majority of residents support soccer, boxing and tennis.

Another obstacle which seems to have slowed down the plan has been countrywide unrest.

The latest decision by the SAMHB to expand hockey was taken at a

national tournament in Cape Town recently.

Board secretary Frank Van Der Horst, who is also Sacos president, said: "Units have taken it upon themselves to expand into the townships."

"Hockey can be used as a foundation to lay a people's culture in sports."

A report-back meeting on whether affiliates have been successful will be held at the

board's club competition in Kimberley on October 8, 9 and 10.

Once again, the national tournament was a one-horse race won by Western Province with Eastern Province in the second position.

Transvaal tried its best, but lacked professionalism, while Orange Free State showed great improvement.

The surprise of the day was the new entry,

the South African Senior School Sports Association (Sasssa) team, which nearly caused an upset when it held the fancied Western Province to a goalless draw.

This was after the students had drawn 1-1 with Border.

Richard Dollie of Western Province was voted player of the tournament for his outstanding ability and commitment in coaching juniors.

Sono was a man of many talents

THE wise Englishman who coined the often used cliché: "Jack of all trades, master of none," would have choked on his words had he lived to know Stanley "Sir Matthews" Sono.

Sono is a "Jack of all trades and master of all".

How else does one describe a man who took part and succeeded in three different sports in a lifetime?

Sono was an athlete, a boxer and a footballer in his days.

Many remember him as the volatile Moroka Swallows player-cum-administrator who was unsurpassed during his days.

But now THE SPORTING NATION gives you the other rare glimpse into the records of Stanley Sono the boxer.

He laced gloves for the first time as an amateur in 1951 at Western Native Township.

A keen footballer, it was by pure incident that he developed a liking for the fistic game.

While at the local high school, Stan used to be embarrassed when his school-mates lost during inter-school boxing competition, and fresh from a soccer game, he would ask the teachers for a boxing opponent.

He sent any of his opponents to slumberland.

Teachers soon realised that he was a multi-talented sportsman and from then on he represented the school in three different sports codes with a measure of success.

In 1955, he won his first major title, the mosquitoweight championships and went on to win the flyweight championship a year later.

He was geared for bigger things in boxing when his old passion for soccer was rekindled and he retired from the game to match his skills against legends such as Difference Mbanya, who was doing duty for Moroka Swallows at the time.

Boxing saw him again in 1960 when he returned as an administrator par excellence.

He was elected secretary of the Transvaal Amateur Boxing Federation in the same year.

Five years later, he headed the team of Transvaal amateur boxers which went to the then Rhodesia where they won most of their tournaments. He was the federation manager then.

He again took six local boxers to California, USA in 1978 where they fought in the Golden Gloves Tournament.

All his charges except one, came home with titles.

He had hardly touch-

ed down at Jan Smuts Airport when he was awarded Springbok colours for his administrative and coaching skills in SA boxing.

Among boxers who left with him are Petrus Mgojo and Derrick Rampopor.

His supreme prize of all was when he was awarded the Presidential Sport Merit

Award of the Year in 1982.

He now has three coaching certificates in athletics, boxing and soccer.

At 51, Stanley is still involved in sports. He is a senior sports organiser with the Soweto City Council.

He is married and has five children. Sono lives at Dobsonville near Johannesburg.

Sports. greats

A series on yesteryear's stars



Stanly Sono has done it all in his lifetime.

Bucs out to topple Pros

THABO Malia, chairman of Orlando Pirates, believes that his team will end log leaders Vaal Professional's unbeaten record when they meet in a National Professional Soccer League (NPSL) match at Orlando Stadium on Sunday.

It will be more than an ordinary task for Pirates to beat Vaal.

The Orlando team, who are eager to take over the log leadership, will have to use all the tricks they know to halt the Vaal team's winning spree.

"They are a good side and we respect them a lot," said Malia.

Pirates will go all out to depose Vaal, while the log leaders will be spurred to hold on to the top position.

Pirates are trailing Vaal by two points. Perhaps the Vaal team will have a better strategy to use on Sunday.

Midway Toyota, the team which started the year with a substantial sponsorship, look like it's heading to the bottom after being scalped 5-0 by Vaal.

This week, they host Pretoria Home Celtic at Thokoza stadium on Saturday.

Uninspiring Big XV, who lost 4-0 to Juventus last week, could be heading for another defeat at the hands of Mighty Birds when they meet at Thokoza stadium on Sunday.

"We have squabbles which need to be solved," said Big XV MD Louis Mothapo.

AmaZulu, dubbed the "bad boys" of the league, failed to honour their game against Ace

Mates at Sebokeng and NPSL manager Mike Matloane said the matter was being investigated.

AmaZulu have often violated the league's rules.

Other NPSL fixtures: Saturday: Sinaba Stadium: Juventus vs Lincoln City. Lynville: Witbank Continentals vs Mondo United Brothers. Sunday: Delmas: Young Stars vs Pimville United Brothers. Thokoza: Big XV vs Mighty Birds. Princess Mago: AmaZulu vs New Castle United. Sasolburg: Zamdela United vs Adriatic.

Molope speaks on broken promises

NTHEBE Molope, who withdrew his volleyball club from the Sacos-affiliated Transvaal Amateur Volleyball Association (Tava) this week, spoke of "disappointments and unfulfilled promises" after a year with the non-racial body.

"The fact that we withdrew does not mean that we disagreed with Sacos' policy," said Molope, whose club Eureka gave birth to Soweto Volleyball Association (SVBA) in 1986.

"We stomached a lot of unfulfilled promises under Tava. There were very few competitions and that made the players feel lost."

"We had a lot of disappointments in terms of honouring games. In short I can say Tava was inactive," said Molope.

"We sacrificed our time and ended up losers."

"Our doors are still open for discussions with the aim of playing against each other, but we are not going back to

Sacos," said Molope.

Tava senior administrator Alwyn Musson said: "It's true that we had problems in organising games."

"To be quite frank, we had a lot of problems and that affected our programme."

"If an affiliate refuses to be reconciled with us, we can't stand in its way."

Tava, through its mother body, Amateur Volleyball of SA (Ava-sa) may hold clinics in the townships around the PWV area.

Boost for 'small fry'

THE organisers of the annual First National (formerly Barclays) Company Relay scheduled for Johannesburg on August 23 have bolstered smaller companies' chances of winning.

This came about through the bank's surprise introduction of two new rules which allow companies with a small staff complement to "import" personnel from outside.

The second rule permits small companies to join forces to improve their chances of winning the race.

In the case of big companies, the

organisers have not budged from the original rules and the latest amendments do not affect them.

But the new rules have restrictions too. Only those in the same trade can join forces and no professional sports people will be allowed to compete.

The relay will start from Sandton and run over a distance of 45 kilometres and finishes at Turffontein Race course.

There is still time for registration as the closing date has been extended to July 24.

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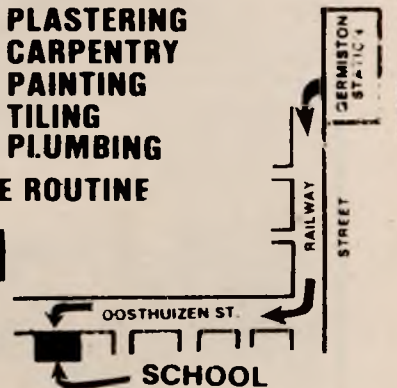
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• See page 21

COLD WAR

DAGGERS have been drawn against the Federation Professional League (FPL) by its mother body, the SA Soccer Federation (SASF), following allegations that the league has broken anti-apartheid SA Council on Sport (Sacos) policies. Trouble between

Anti-apartheid football federation has had enough of league's 'insolence'

the SASF and its professional wing has been brewing since FPL president Ashwin Trikamjee started lobbying for talks with the rival

National Soccer League (NSL) and later appeared on SABC-TV without consulting the Fed. Matters came to the head when the FPL

boycotted the SASF's recent two-day national council meeting, which Trikamjee had initially tried to stop because it was "out of order".

The FPL did not send delegates to the meeting, although it was held in the league's headquarters in Durban recently.

Instead, it accused the mother body of being soft on people who break the Sacos code. Among other things, the FPL said:

- Manna Govender, Durban's oldest professional club chairman, accompanied State President PW Botha on his controversial trip to Delville in France last year.

- A team from the rival Natal Football Association played in a curtain-raiser to the FPL Cup Final between Santos and Real Taj at Curries Fountain last year.

- Two NSL coaches, Clive Barker and Bill McGillvary, attended the cup final.

- Controversial freelance journalist Goolam Majam, who is attached to the Department

of Information, was master of ceremonies at FPL team Swaraj's banquet in Johannesburg this year.

SASF president Rama Reddy said: "We expect the FPL to operate on terms and conditions approved by the SASF."

"The league is continually violating standing policies and rules, and the SASF views this in a serious light," he said.

He said the SASF had not sanctioned its members to have links with government-linked bodies.

"In future, the SASF will have to take strong action against people who play a destructive role in non-racial sport."

Reddy said he could not give details of the action "because the matter is sub judice".

However, he confirmed that his organisation had called on Trikamjee to resign as a delegate to future meetings.

The NEW NATION made several unsuccessful attempts to get Trikamjee's comment.

The cold war between the SASF and the FPL is seen by observers as a message from the latter that it wants to break away from the mother body.

It is understood that the FPL recently held a meeting to discuss its future with the fed.

Tough days ahead for Mamelodi Sundowns

NOW that Mamelodi Sundowns' crown is slipping following the team's 1-0 defeat by AmaZulu last week, several other teams will start an assault on its log leadership from today.

Wounded Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs are going to Kings Park Stadium, Durban, today, where they will meet African Wanderers with a burning desire to reduce the four-points deficit between them and the log leaders.

Chiefs have recently lost form. They were expelled very early from the prestigious JPS Knockout Series, and are facing Wanderers in the latter's backyard.

INDICATORS

These may be seen as indicators that Chiefs are in deep trouble, but Wanderers must not forget that they are meeting a team with torn pride.

Chiefs coach Ted Dumitru has attributed his team's slump to the long soccer season.

About the Durban match, he said his boys were not scared about playing Wanderers at their home.

"We have a good record in Durban and besides, we always play better at night. This will be our advantage over Wanderers."

Terror in the guise of a league game awaits Wits University on Sunday when the team meets Arcadia at Milnerpark.

The Jacaranda City outfit, eager to improve its position on the log, will come out smoking against the students.

The fact that Arcadia needs only two points to topple Sundowns from the

top of the log will make the boys play like men possessed.

Giant Blackpool's decision to boost the squad with the likes of Jan "Malombo" Lechaba and Kagiso "Zero My Hero" Mogale came at the right time, according to PRO Jeff Masekwameng.

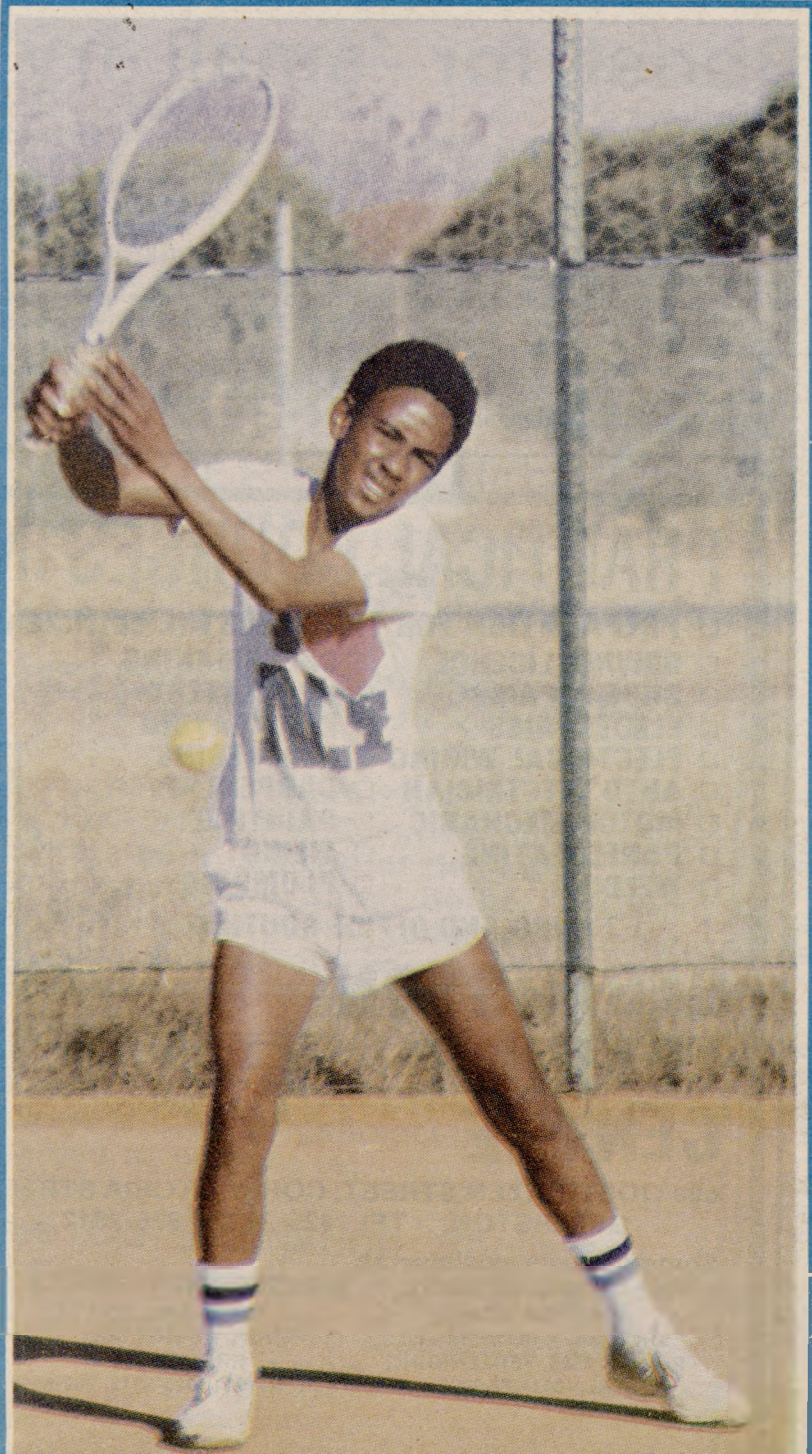
SOURCES

Unconfirmed sources say Moroka Swallows coach Rodney Bush's future with the team is bleak after its 6-2 humiliation by Grinaker Rangers recently.

But he doesn't agree: "The team's officials have full confidence in me because I am doing a good job."

He said he was not worried about his team's game against Fairway Stars at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

OTHER FIXTURES:
Saturday – Durban City v Orlando Pirates (Glebe), Jomo Cosmos v Hellenic (Vosloorus). Sunday – Amandla AmaZulu v African Wanderers (Kings Park), Fraser Celtic v Sundowns (Bloemfontein), Leeds United v Grinaker Rangers (Glebe), Kaizer Chiefs v Witbank Aces (Ellisi Park).



Thabo Maleka is one of Bophuthatswana's young tennis players who will be competing in the Mmabatho National Stanbo tournament on August 28.

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