

New Nation

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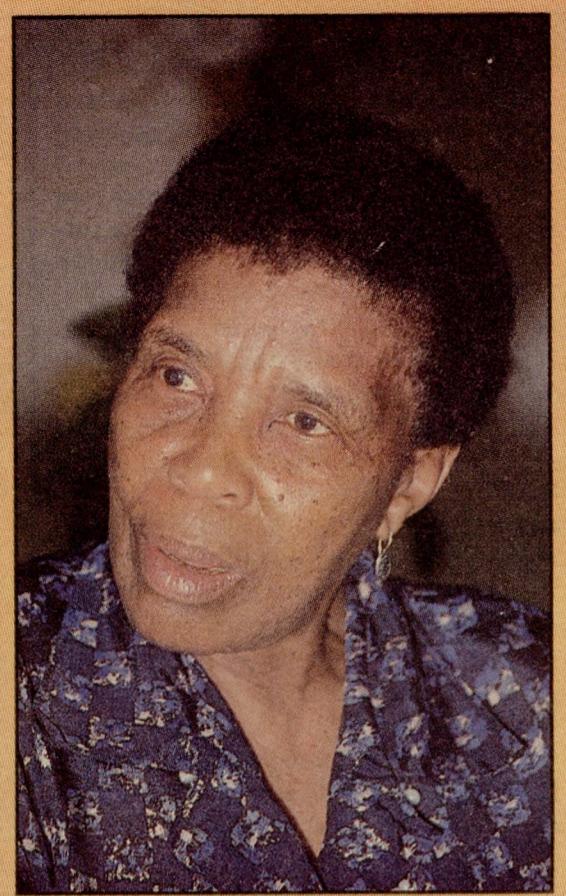
SA'S BIGGEST INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

RED CROSS -
Bringing
humanity to
inhumanity

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**GERTRUDE
SHOPE
ON
THE
ROLE
OF
THE
WOMEN'S
LEAGUE**
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ANOTHER PEACE PLEDGE

The ANC's May 9 ultimatum is effectively over and the organisation is unlikely to make any further demands of the government, at least until its July National Conference.

At the same time, no major shift is expected in ANC policy between now and July.

There now seems to be general agreement that government undertakings aimed at ending township violence this week addressed the ANC's most important demands contained in its open letter to FW de Klerk in early April.

A meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and De Klerk this week further confirmed that agreement had been reached on key demands made by the ANC.

Mandela told a group of the ANC's Women's League, who had occupied the Johannesburg

Magistrates' Court on Wednesday in a campaign to support the ultimatum, that the government had met two of the organisation's key demands.

These included a ban on all weapons except assegais and sticks and the closure or conversion of hostels into family units.

Attacks

On the eve of the ultimatum, law and order minister Adriaan Vlok went further and announced plans for "Operation Stabilise" to end the violence. The new measures ban open air gatherings in unrest areas from May 9 onwards to May 22.

Some of the bloodiest attacks on township residents have followed mass rallies of Inkatha supporters. Rallies could still be held in areas like George Goch near Johannesburg, where Inkatha has a strong presence. Vlok said permission to hold rallies in townships declared unrest areas

could, however, still be obtained from police in the areas. Inkatha rallies were planned for Soweto and Tembisa yesterday. Vlok also announced stricter enforcement of curfews and the deployment of more troops and police in areas hit by violence.

Areas covered by Vlok's announcement include Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Dobsonville, Alexandra, Tembisa, Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus.

Townships around Johannesburg and the city centre remained tense despite Vlok's announcements to curb violence.

Terror

Reports reaching NEW NATION indicate that heavily armed men had been deployed in various parts of the city and townships in what appeared to be part of the planned terror in the run up to the May 9 ultimatum.

Residents in at least one block of flats in Central

IN COLD BLOOD!



A "traditional" weapon claims yet another victim, as a sharp instrument like a spear, pierces through a man's chest. The victim of the attack was pounced upon by a group of men in red headbands in the street at the height of last week's clashes between Inkatha supporters and Soweto township residents. See more pictures on page six and seven.

Pic: courtesy of Rapport.

tral Johannesburg, occupied mainly by ANC supporters, were reported to have left in anticipation of an attack.

There were also reports of unknown men searching for activists in various flats around central Johannesburg.

The armed men, residents claim, were deployed some time before Inkatha central committee member Musa Myeni warned that his organisation was ready to commit 250 000 armed fighters in defence of its members on the Reef.

Johannesburg's city centre, which has not been declared an unrest area, is not covered by Operation Stabilise and Inkatha supporters remain free to brandish their weapons, now effectively outlawed in the townships.

There is also evidence that many of the fighters currently in township hostels are paid mercenaries, who are otherwise unemployed.

Some of them claim to have been brought in from Natal to fight township residents.

EVENTS DIARY

The publication of events in this diary is a community service. Organisations are invited to send notices of meetings to: The News Editor at P O Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000, or telephone (011) 23-2721/5 or fax 23-2733. Notices are published free of charge, and the deadline for this service is every Wednesday at 10am.

RUSTENBURG - The Hartebeesfontein ANC branch will be launched at 10am on Sunday at the Rethusegile high school.

TEMBISA - The Tembisa ANC branch has scheduled a mass meeting for Sunday at 9am at Tembi hall.

SOWETO - The Dobsonville South African Communist Party branch will hold a general meeting on Sunday at 2pm at the National Environmental Awareness Committee offices.

KATLEHONG - Residents are invited to attend an education crisis meeting on Sunday at 10am at the D.H Williams Hall.

SOWETO - The Diepkloof ANC Women's League branch will hold a general meeting on Sunday at 2pm at the Veritas High School.

SOWETO - The Phiri ANC Youth League fundraising concert will be held on Sunday at 11am at the Phiri community hall.

SEKHUKHUNE - The Sekhukhune branch of the South African Democratic Teachers Union will hold a mass meeting on May 15 at 11am at the Fetakgomo High School in Motlaletsi village.

ALEXANDRA - The Alexandra ANC Youth League will hold a general meeting on Sunday at 10am at Tambo High School.

SOWETO - The Sakha Ingomso Arts is to hold a Cothoza Music Festival at the Emdeni Youth Centre from 12pm on May 12.

SOWETO - The Senoane ANC branch will hold a public meeting on Sunday at 2pm at the St Hilda Anglican Church.

NELSPRUIT - The ANC Eastern Transvaal region will hold a meeting on Saturday at 9am at the Mgwenya College to establish a regional department of information.

GARANKUWA - The GaRankuwa Civic Association will hold a mass on Sunday at 10am at the Medunsa Sports Hall.

BLOEMFONTEIN - A conference to forge unity among all civic associations in the country will be held today (Friday) at 10am at the Bloemfontein Training Centre, corner Dr Belcher and Lovedale Streets.

PRETORIA - The South African National Student Congress and the National Union of South African Students will be marching to the Union Buildings at 10am on May 15. The event starts at Brown Street, next to the taxi rank.

BOKSBURG - The Boksburg ANC branch invites the youth to attend a meeting on May 14 at 5.30pm at the St Anthony's Centre in Reiger Park.

MEMEL - The Zamani ANC Youth League will hold meetings every Tuesday at 5.30pm at the Zamani community hall, Memel near Newcastle.

SCHWEIZER RENEKE - The Schweizer Reneke ANC Youth League will be launched at 2pm on Saturday at the NG Kerk.

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL ANC YOUTH LEAGUE LAUNCHES:

PHALABORWA - The Namakgale branch at the Sir Valduncan hall on Sunday at 10am.

NEBO - The Elandskraal branch at the Elandskraal Primary School on Sturday at 10am.

PHOKOANE - At the Mushate Hall on Sunday at 10am.

SIBASA - The Nkuzana branch at the Nkuzana Primary School on Saturday at 10am.

HLANGANANI DISTRICT - The Majozzi branch at the Majozzi Primary School on Sunday at 10am.

NGOVHELA - At the Assemblies of God on Saturday at 1pm.

Many home loan applications rejected Banking institutions are racist - claim

Building societies are discriminating against black home loan seekers wanting to buy flats in the Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow and Berea.

Loan applicant Sylvia Lapidos said this week her application to purchase a flat was turned down repeatedly without reasons being given even though the application of a white colleague was approved.

She said she was told by a building society to pay a 40 percent deposit on the flat before she could be granted a loan.

Lapidos' statement was echoed by a spokesperson for Adprop Estate Agency who said that loan applications for many of their black clientele from Hillbrow and Berea were turned down because of "high risks".

The spokesperson said that many applications were turned down last month - which was unusual.

The Compuring Estate Agency is also experiencing the same problem. A spokesperson for the agency said that financial institutions were demanding a deposit of 30 to 40 percent before granting a loan.

She said that since Hillbrow and Berea were low-cost housing areas, it was difficult for people to raise the amounts demanded by institutions.

She said that financial institutions still believed that the granting of loans to flat occupants was a risk.

"Our business as an estate agency has been affected tremendously and we have lost a great number of prospective clients".

Meanwhile Allied Building Society client

relations manager Deirdre Heffernan distanced the company from any form of discrimination. She said that all bond applications were dealt with only on merit.

She said that the company only turned down loan applications when applicants were unable to meet some of the stipulated requirements or the applicants could not afford to repay the loan.

The SA Perm Building Society's public relations division also distanced itself from the alleged attitude of other financial institutions. A spokesperson said it was not company policy to discriminate against clients on racial lines.

The spokesperson said that racial discrimination in any of its divisions would be thoroughly investigated and steps taken to change the situation.



Police raid: A policeman carries an automatic weapon in a raid on Soweto on Saturday. Police searched the area for weapons in an attempt to end the widespread faction violence.

One-city talks could lead to united forum

The third round of talks on the establishment of "one city" in Port Elizabeth could see a broad united forum representing the city's "oppressed masses".

This was revealed by the ANC and the Northern Areas Co-ordinating Committee (NACC) following last week's second round of talks.

Last week's talks ended on a low note as parties debated the wording of certain paragraphs of the "protocol" and "goodwill" agreements tabled jointly by the ANC and the Democratic Party.

The Port Elizabeth Municipality, the Labour Party, and the Malabar Management Committee also presented "goodwill" documents confirming their commitment to the one-city process.

ANC spokesperson, Mike Xego, said a number of amendments to the documents were proposed and the ANC felt it necessary to first report back to its branches.

Other organisations which also opted to study the documents more closely before signing were the SA Communist Party, the Helenvale Action Committee, the Malabar Residents' Associations, the Northern Areas Co-ordinating Committee and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA.

Democratic Party regional organiser, Bobby Stevenson, said the one-city talks were "going to be a slow process".

"Different groupings want time to consult with their constituencies, which is not necessarily a bad thing as it draws more people into the process," he said.

Mangope sacks Bop psychiatrist

The only black psychiatrist in Bophuthatswana, Thabo Rangaka, who is also the chairperson of the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref), was fired by homeland leader, Lucas Mangope, this week.

Rangaka, who was the Bophelong Hospital superintendent, led a march to deliver a letter voicing the demands of the Mafikeng community during the opening of parliament by Mangope last week.

Rangaka and the Mafikeng ANC chairperson, Job Mokgoro, were detained and police raided their homes, confiscating ANC documents, after the protest.

In a strongly worded letter, Rangaka accused health and social services secretary, Paul Mokgethi, of being unable to formulate policies and strategies without relying on advice and inspiration from policemen.

"I hoped that the good Lord would

have purged Mafikeng of all tyranny, hypocrisy and pig-headedness at Government level," he added.

Health and Social Services minister, Dr N C Khoale, confirmed Rangaka's dismissal.

Rangaka told NEW NATION that Mangope's actions were aimed at crippling any opposition to the homeland's autocratic rule, particularly against the ANC.

Rangaka is contesting the dismissal. "We would like to appeal to the World Medical Association and other signatories of the Tokyo Declaration relating to ethics and Human Rights to condemn the actions of De Klerk's puppet regime," added Rangaka.

A private practitioner, Dr David Green, and University of Bophuthatswana lecturer, Paul Daphney, were also kicked out of Bophuthatswana by Mangope earlier this year.

WORK IN PROGRESS



The Patriotic Front

Can they get it together?

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Libraries told to 'ban' book on Buthelezi

Lawyers acting for KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, have warned eight university libraries not to distribute the book entitled "Gatsha Buthelezi: Chief with a Double Agenda", as its contents defamed their client.

The book was written by ANC intellectual Mzala Nxumalo, who died in exile in London recently.

"If you do not remove the said book from your shelf and/or if you dis-

tribute the book and/or lend it to others, you will be sued for damages," said the Durban-based firm of Friedman and Friedman.

But University of Natal deputy librarian, Christopher Merrett, who was one of those sent the letter, was adamant that the university would not remove copies of the book from their shelves.

Censor

"It is my duty to buy books for our students and academic staff and make them freely available and not to pose as censor for the South African government and chief Mangu-

suthu Buthelezi or any other party. The book is available to anyone."

The Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) supported Merrett: "No individual has the right to demand the removal of books from a library. We regard the removal of the books from a library as invasion of the public's right to information."

"A library is a place where society records its history and its impressions of itself for future generations to judge, and nobody has the right to interfere with that process," their statement added.

Ciskei inquest throws light on 'coup attempt'

THE inquest into the death of Ciskei military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's former chief bodyguard could answer some questions about what happened on February 9 this year - the day of an alleged coup attempt in the homeland.

The body of Lieutenant Kadefunwa Qamata was found floating in a river near the Ciskei Battalion military base four days after a shooting incident between troops and senior officers, which the Ciskei Council of State said was a coup attempt.

However, one of the officers involved said the incident was an attempt by the Ciskei Defence Force to cover up a covert military operation involving a CCB-type outfit - the International Research Unit.

Investigating

Warrant Officer Vuyo Melane, a former intelligence officer, said that he and other officers had been investigating the stockpiling of arms by the International Research Unit when they were shot at and arrested by troops.

When Qamata's body was found, the military government issued a statement saying he had committed suicide.

Pathologist Dr Len Anstey told the court that Lieutenant Qamata's death had been homicide, not suicide and that he had been dead before he was placed in the water.

He said he based his opinion of homicide on two findings: evidence of facial wounds which suggested blunt force had been used and a 7mm bullet hole in the skull with crusted blood present in the wound.

Congealed

Anstey said the presence of crusted blood could be considered proof that Lieutenant Qamata had died on the ground rather than in water, as the blood would not have congealed if he had fallen into the water after the shooting.

Rifleman Siphetho Namba of 1 Ciskei Battalion told the court that he had been instructed by a Sergeant Gqirana to disarm senior officers who were going to stage a coup.

Namba said they had fired above the heads of some of the officers, including Qamata, and shouted at them to stop. Namba had seen Qamata running towards the river.

The inquest is being held in the Supreme Court.

Qamata's family were asked to consider a court request that the body be exhumed for re-examination. The exhumation was recommended by Dr Anstey, who said re-examination would clear up uncertainty.

The hearing was postponed to August 5.

Education working group 'fails to deliver'

THE Joint Working Group set up by the ANC and the government to find answers to the education crisis has been accused of failing to deliver the goods.

Sources in progressive organisations said whether the group had made progress or not, the fact that it chose not to divulge anything about its discussions was frustrating.

Sources in the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) said there was dissatisfaction within the organisation because "since the establishment of the group, the Department of Education and Training (DET) had responded to all complaints about the education crisis simply by saying: those issues are being looked at by the Joint Working Group."

Government promises to address land claims

THE government promised to give the people of Charlestown in northern Natal a written undertaking this week that their land claims would be addressed as soon as the Land Act was repealed.

The undertaking was given at a meeting between representatives of the Charlestown community and the government.

The meeting was called after last week's May Day march by about 150 people from Osizweni township, who tried to return to their original sites in Charlestown, but were prevented by the police.

During the 1960's and 1970's the government forcefully moved about 6 000 Africans to remote settlements. Landowners were moved to Osizweni and tenants were moved to Emadadeni townships.

According to Richard Clacey of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), the community had demanded a written undertaking as a guarantee against the government's previous intention to sell their land.

The government had told the people to wait until June (1991) when they would be able to buy back their own land.

But the community has rejected this because despite having title deeds to their land they did not receive any compensation.

Clacey said the government promised that claims of people who had title deeds would be looked at individually. He said the people would wait for the written letters and see if they provided the necessary guarantees.

Police silent on minibus attacks by whites

THE South African Police have declined to comment on the measures being taken to curb terror attacks by whites in minibuses on Reef townships.

Law and order press liaison officer Captain Craig Kotze also declined to respond to questions put by NEW NATION about racism in the force, saying he needed time to answer the questions and would respond next week.

Several people were killed in Soweto this week and eyewitnesses said minibuses with whites and blacks were involved in the attacks.

Police have been unable to explain why rewards were not offered for the arrest of suspects in murder incidents involving blacks, such as the Alexandra night vigil massacre which claimed 15 lives - and numerous mysterious minibus attacks, whereas with whites, rewards were offered. A recent example is the R20 000 reward offered for information relating to the murder of three elderly whites in the Eastern Transvaal.

Captain Kotze could not explain why the police continued to use unmarked vehicles without registration plates, despite an undertaking last year that it was not their policy to do so.

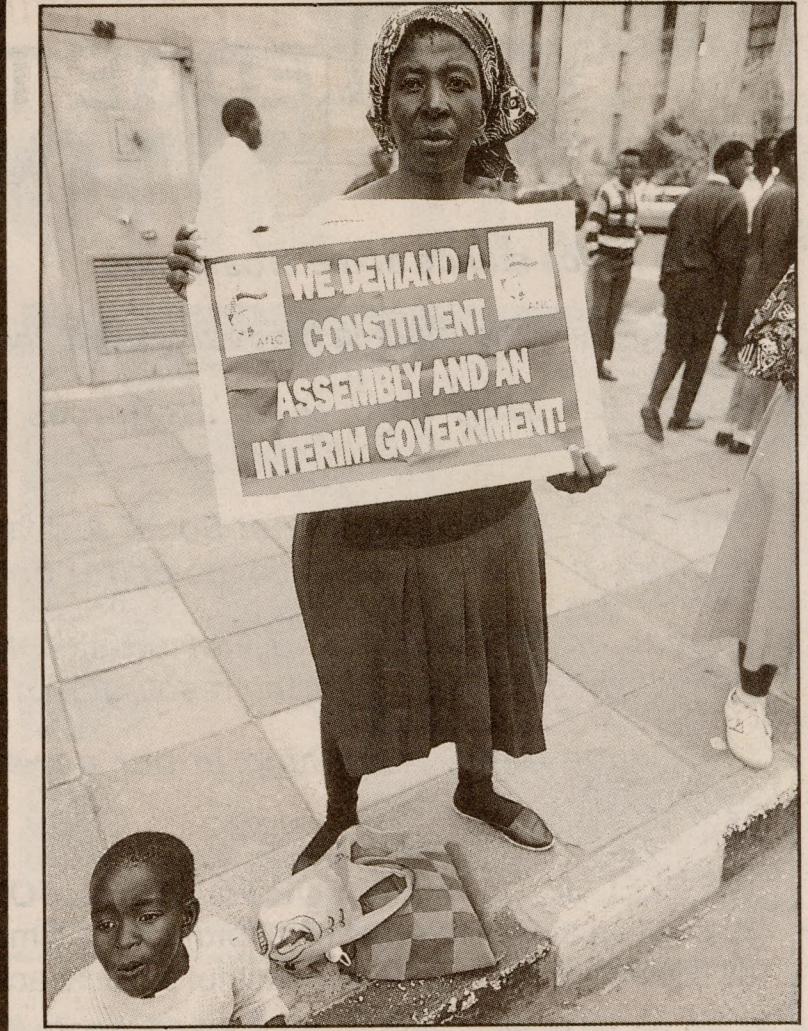
New Nation also raised questions about law and order minister Adriaan Vlok's remarks in parliament this week that racism had been abolished in the police force although there are still separate training centres and recreational facilities for policemen of different races.

Eight arson accused out on bail

EIGHT Transkeian villagers charged with arson were released this week on bail of R1 000 each.

They were arrested with 406 Canele Village residents, near Mt Frere, last Saturday after allegedly assaulting chief Baphathe Gweva for failing to attend a civic association meeting.

The lawyer representing the villagers, Dumisa Ntsebeza, said 12 people were released, but four of them were minors whom the court agreed to release without bail.



MOTHER AND BABY ACTION: An ANC supporter and her young child make their demands clear as the ANC's nationwide mass action campaign began this week

Mass action makes impact

THE ANC embarked on nationwide mass action campaign this week, to coincide with the organisation's May 9 ultimatum and in solidarity with over 236 political prisoners currently on hunger strike.

On Wednesday, the eve of the ultimatum, about 300 ANC Women's League (ANCWL) members staged a sit-in and a picket at the Johannesburg magistrate's court. ANC Youth League (ANCYL) members occupied the British consulate in Johannesburg and picketed in the city centre.

The ANCWL's national executive committee also sent a memorandum to FW de Klerk demanding that he and his government resign as they were "unable to bring an end to this violence".

Prevented

In the Western Cape, ANCWL members led by their president, Gertrude Shope, were prevented from marching to parliament by police on Wednesday, despite the fact that they had the city council's permission. They were later allowed to march to the Caledon Square police station.

Picketing ANCWL members in Pietersburg were briefly detained on Wednesday. However, five ANCWL members were allowed to stage a sit-in at the Pietersburg's security branch offices.

Police also prevented the ANCWL from staging a picket outside the Port Elizabeth magistrate's court, the Louis le Grange and Algoa Park police stations.

In Durban about 20 ANCWL members were arrested while occupying the home affairs offices. ANCYL members also picketed in the city.

Inkatha

The Tsakane ANCYL marched to the local police station in Brakpan. However, attempts by Boipatong ANCYL members in Vanderbijlpark to march to the local police station ended in chaos after alleged Inkatha members fired at about 500 protesters.

In the Eastern Transvaal seven ANCWL members occupied the Nelspruit police station after being told FW de Klerk would not reply immediately to their demands.

Prayer

Yesterday was declared a national day of prayer by the ANCYL and ANCWL and prayer services were held in all major centres.

Atteridgeville residents marched to the local police station to demand the dismissal of ministers Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan, while Soweto ANCYL members marched to Protea police station to make the same demand.

In the Western Cape mass action has been centred around solidarity with political prisoners who embarked on a hunger strike after the government failed to release them on April 30.

Refusing

A number of hunger strikers, including Sasol II bomber Mandla Shabangu who is refusing water, are reported to be in a serious condition. The prisoners have been on hunger strike for 10 days. The prisons department has refused to comment on their condition.

Gugulethu residents marched to their local police station to demand the release of political prisoners and an end to the violence. Night vigils for the prisoners were held in Nyanga's Zolani centre and Cowley House.

A week of lunch hour demonstrations outside parliament begins today.

The ANC's Western Cape region has planned demonstrations in Cape Town's city centre and at Somerset hospital, where some of the hunger strikers are kept, for tomorrow.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday next week volunteers will go on one-day fasts in solidarity with the hunger strikers in Cape Town. Services are to be held at the end of each day to break the fasts.

WE PLEDGE TO WORK FOR PEACE

South Africa stands at the crossroads.

For the first time there is the real possibility of a negotiated settlement to end apartheid.

Yet, at the same time, there are forces bent on dragging our entire country down into a spiral of destruction.

The overwhelming majority of South Africans want peace. Our society yearns for the recognition of basic human rights for all, for a climate of free political expression and tolerance.

We call on the people of South Africa, black and white, regardless of differences in culture, creed or political belief, to work for the resolution of problems by peaceful means.

We pledge to do everything in our power to bring about peace and a speedy end to the system of apartheid.

WE PLEDGE TO WORK FOR POLITICAL TOLERANCE

We call on all South Africans to promote a climate of political tolerance. It is essential that we recognise the right of all citizens to participate in peaceful political activity, and to join parties of their choice.

WE PLEDGE TO WORK FOR IMPARTIAL SECURITY FORCES

It is the duty of the government to protect all citizens. In particular, the security forces must not favour any party or organisation. They must at all times act to reduce the potential for violence.

Individuals must not be allowed to carry weapons in public, traditional or otherwise.

In dealing with mass activities, security forces must relate to the people in a civilised manner. They should employ acceptable methods of crowd control, and must not be issued with live ammunition.

WE PLEDGE TO BUILD PEACE IN OUR COMMUNITIES

We call on all members of the community to resolve issues of conflict by peaceful means.

The community must identify the individuals responsible for acts of violence, irrespective of the parties to which they belong. Those who refuse to mend their ways must be exposed.

Communities have the right to take joint measures to ensure their protection against attacks. These measures should involve voluntary participation by all residents, without regard to political affiliation.

WE PLEDGE TO WORK FOR A JUST AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH AFRICA

The dire social and economic conditions in which the majority of our people live are a prime underlying cause of the violence.

We call on the government, the business community, trade unions, community organisations and political parties to co-operate in:

- taking immediate steps to phase out single-sex hostels and their transformation into family units;
- implementing a broad strategy to deal with unemployment and homelessness, and the provision of education, health and other services.

WE SOLEMNLY PLEDGE TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER FOR PEACE

The scourge of violence is a national problem. If we do not act to end it, we will all lose. Let us forge an overwhelming national consensus for peace.

LET PEACE PREVAIL!



Alfred Nzo
Secretary General,
ANC



Joe Slovo
General Secretary,
SACP



Jay Naidoo
General Secretary,
COSATU

Black US activists wooed in bid to weaken sanctions

The South African government is involved in a massive campaign to woo anti-apartheid activists in the United States in an apparent bid to weaken the sanctions campaign.

Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) activists in New York told NEW NATION that prominent white South African business people were also involved in the scheme, which involves underwriting trips for selected members of the business community and people in influential positions – some of whom were well-known for their anti-apartheid views.

Supermarket

They named a major South African supermarket chain as being responsible for the funding of a trip by more than a dozen black US business people to the country. The guests had been given an undertaking that during their stay in South Africa they would be free to see any person or organisation of their choice, activists said.

Some of those invited on the trip are understood to have delayed their

responses, saying they needed time to "consult".

In a related development, the South African ambassador to the US, Harry Schwartz, has been reported to be "moving very aggressively" to try and absolve the government of blame for the delay in the negotiations process.

Letter

This week, Schwarz circulated a copy of a letter sent to ANC lawyer Matthew Phosa by the commissioner of Correctional Services. The letter, according to the ANC's representative in Washington, Lindiwe Mabuza, is aimed at blaming the ANC for the delay in the release of political prisoners.

Mabuza said the circulation of the letter was "provocative" since Schwarz had failed to circulate various letters sent by the ANC to the commissioner on the same issue.

Schwartz's letter was distributed only days after Phosa had testified before the US Sub-Committee on Africa, arguing for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa.

Knysna boycott bites

A CONSUMER boycott in solidarity with striking workers is beginning to bite hard in Knysna in the Cape.

The boycott was called on April 26 by the local civic association and ANC branch in support of 700 workers who have been on strike at Barlow Rand's Thesen company since April 15.

The community has said it will not call off the boycott until the strike has been settled, and the Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers Union (Ppwawu) has accused Thesen's management of delaying negotiations.

Ppwawu national organiser Dickson Motha said Thesen's management was refusing to meet the union in Knysna, but were instead insisting on a meeting in Johannesburg with the Cosatu secretariat.

"We see this as management's attempt to take the struggle out of the hands of the workers. Of course we will not refuse to have the Cosatu secretariat involved, but we insist that the meeting takes place in Knysna where the dispute is," said Motha.

"The company is part of the Barlow Rand group which is well known for union bashing, and we see management's demand for a meeting in Johannesburg as a delaying tactic."

The strike was sparked off after workers demanded that the large monthly deductions from their wages for medical aid be stopped. They are demanding either an end to the medical aid scheme, or an increase in management's contribution to the scheme.

Drought hit Eastern Cape farmers sell up

Numerous farms throughout the Eastern Cape are up for sale as drought conditions worsen and hard-pressed farmers struggle to maintain their livelihood.

Although figures are difficult to establish, it has been reported that at least 200 farms in the region have been put on the market. However the actual figure could far exceed this.

"Every farm is up for sale, as long as the farmer can get his price," said Danie Cronje, a spokesperson for BKB Properties in Port Elizabeth.

An estate agent in the

Grahamstown area, Derrick Emslie, said 24 farms out of 45 in his area had been put on the market as a result of pressing drought conditions.

One source – who did not want to be named for business reasons – said some farmers were pricing themselves out of the market by asking for prices that were "way above" the market values of their farms.

He said the fact that farms were being put on the market "in abundance" was an indication that "something is seriously wrong" in the agricultural industry.



WEAPONS SEARCH: A policeman questions two Inkatha supporters – wearing red headbands – at the Alexandra Men's Hostel during a raid to seize illegal weapons.

Red Cross focuses on South African victims of violence

THE on-going violence in South Africa was linked to the World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War and a series of spectacular events were held in a number of cities this week.

The events were the culmination of efforts by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to "bring humanity to inhumanity", according to the ICRC head, Toni Pfanner.

Activities like demonstrations, exhibitions, signing of appeals on behalf of war and violence victims and a candlelight chain were held at main centres like Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Thaba Nchu, Beit Bridge Border Post near Zimbabwe and Kopfontein Border Post near Botswana.

The ICRC press divi-

sion deputy head Karen Saddler explained that the suffering of victims of the violence sweeping through the country, did



Toni Pfanner, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross

not differ much from war victims and this was the reason the international campaign had been linked to the local situation.

Pfanner said the ICRC offered relief programmes to victims of violence and also granted educational material to prisoners who

wished to further their studies.

The ICRC is Geneva-based and has been providing protection and assistance to people in armed conflicts since 1859. The organisation was expelled by the South African authorities in 1986 for insisting that visits to prisoners held in unrest situations be included in its prison visits programmes.

Meanwhile, the Tengrove Commission last week tabled its findings on alleged inherent racial practices and biases in the local National Red Cross Society (NRCS).

Among other things, the commission found a lack of representative participation by all the population groups in South Africa in the organisation.

Land Commission welcomed

THE Tsitsikama Exile Association (TEA) has welcomed a government announcement giving the go-ahead for the setting up of a Land Commission to address claims by communities which were forcibly removed from their land.

TEA spokesperson Mashwabada Msizi said that they "appreciated" the move, but added that the government should nonetheless acknowledge and respect the title deeds held by the Fingo community, who were forcibly removed in 1977.

Msizi said the Fingo's struggle to regain their land would continue – the TEA's lawyers are issuing summonses to farmers stating the Fingo's intention to challenge their land rights in the Supreme Court.

Ciskei police assault peaceful marchers

THOUSANDS of residents from Whittlesea in the Ciskei were violently dispersed by police while returning from a meeting with a South African embassy official this week.

The residents were assaulted on their way back from the Ciskei-South Africa border, where they had handed over a memorandum to embassy official Leon Olivier – calling on the government to intervene in the homeland.

The memorandum called on the government to reinstate dismissed civil servants; ensure old age pensioners received their pensions which were not paid on May 2; hand over farmland which they had promised; upgrade Sada and Ekumphumleni townships; and end the curfew in the Whittlesea district.

The residents caught

taxis and buses to the border – about a kilometre outside Whittlesea – so that they would not violate curfew restrictions. At the end of the meeting, however, they had to walk back to the town as no transport was available.

Four community leaders went ahead to tell the police that a crowd of people would be passing-by peacefully.

Shouting

"We were just outside the gate when the station commander came out shouting that the marchers must be dispersed," said one participant.

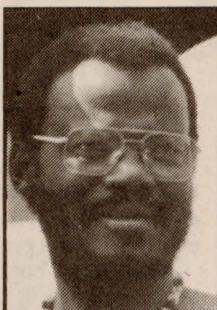
"There was no warning. Shots and teargas were fired. There were some old people who were also sjambokked," he said.

At least ten people were wounded and taken for treatment, but some of the injured said they were too scared to go to the hospital.

THIS WEEK IN BRIEF

BUTHELEZI ON IMPI THREATS

Inkatha Freedom Party president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, (right) contradicts threats by his Transvaal and central committee colleague, Musa Myeni, that the organisation would import about 100 000 fighters from Natal to the Transvaal if factional violence did not end within seven days.



DENNIS BRUTUS GRANTED VISA

South African poet and sports boycott leader, Dennis Brutus, who has been in exile since 1966 says he has received a temporary visa to return home. He tells a news conference that he opposes the lifting of sports sanctions that would allow South Africa to participate in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona until there has been "real change" in the country.

COP ON ICE FOR MANDELA REMARKS

A white policeman is suspended after being filmed by an international television crew telling Inkatha members that "if you want to kill Mandela, wait until tonight" while patrolling in strife-torn Dobsonville and Soweto.

BOP WON'T TOLERATE ANC UNITS

The Bophuthatswana deputy minister of Law and Order, A Segoe, says his government will not tolerate the formation of ANC self-defence units in the homeland.

US WON'T LIFT SANCTIONS YET

There are still two out of five conditions that South Africa has to fulfill before the United States government can lift economic sanctions, says US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen.

TRANSKEI REQUESTS SOL'S RETURN

Foreign affairs minister Pik Botha confirms receipt of an application for the extradition of casino magnate Sol Kerzner and lawyer David Bloomberg by Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa (left). Kerzner is wanted for allegedly bribing former president George Matanzima.

POLICE 'SMASH' ARMS NETWORK

Police claim to have smashed a massive arms smuggling network and say they have confiscated 600 AK47 automatic rifles, 1 400 firearms, five sub-machineguns, hand grenades and 5 000 rounds of ammunition. Four Mozambicans, who police claim were selling arms to South Africans across the Komatipoort border, were killed in the shootout.

CAST'S CAS COOVADIA RESIGNS

Cas Coovadia, the Civic Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) assistant general secretary resigns. His resignation follows a stand taken by Cast not to participate in the Metropolitan Chamber.

POLICE RAID ANCYL LEADERS HOME

South African police raid the home of ANC Youth League leader, Rapu Molekane, and claim they were acting on a tip-off that he was hiding weapons in the house.

'NIGHT VIGIL' ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL

Bail applications for nine people charged with the murder of 13 mourners at a night vigil in Alexandra is turned down at the Wynberg Magistrate Court. The magistrate says since the suspects are from Natal, it would be difficult to trace them.

RECTOR WON'T ACT AGAINST RIGHTISTS

The rector of Pretoria University, Professor Danie Joubert, declines to take action against three rightwing students who were involved in the fracas that led to the cancellation of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's speech to students on the campus last week.

MARIKE DE KLERK SPARKS WOMEN ROW

Marike de Klerk, the state president's wife (right), sparks off an uproar when she says women are "not important" and that their role is to "serve, heal and inspire men..."



New Nation

Negotiations will be the test

TWO deadline dates, April 30 and May 9, have now come and gone and, once more, it seems negotiations will now proceed.

While we all hope that negotiations will continue at a more accelerated pace, it would be over simplistic to think that they will continue unhindered. The very process of negotiations has unleashed intense antagonisms and the path to the new South Africa will be strewn with many failed strategies and stratagems. All this is to be expected, because many are now staking their claim to power – indeed, even those who for years stood with the enemy against the people.

The violence that we have seen ravaging the country is part and parcel of the strategy to bring in from the cold those political formations that have lost credibility with the people.

The violence is being used to show that there are other political players who cannot be ignored. It is true that they cannot be ignored because their capacity to mete out violence far outweighs their capacity to come forth with concrete, democratic and popular political programmes.

It does not matter that, more often than not, it is the dubious players who turn to violence, because that is the only way that they can be noticed. This is a factor that will be with us until the new constitution and possibly even beyond.

Furthermore, it is clear that the violence that is being so ruthlessly used is designed to bring about an end result that will lead to a coalition government, even if this is not reflective of the actual strength of the different political organisations on the ground.

We have seen the strategies that have been used against the governments of Angola and Mozambique. That type of violence is now in South Africa and we will need to deal with it in a manner that will help expedite the new democratic state.

We believe that what needs to be done at this stage is the holding of the All-Party Congress as proposed by the ANC in January.

We believe that the All-Party Congress will begin to send a message that the democratic movement in South Africa is committed to a process that will enable the people of South Africa to choose the government of their choice in conditions that will allow for peace and democratic participation.

The All-Party Congress has the capacity to start the process where parties will be forced to come up with their own political programmes rather than to have their entire existence resting on their opposition towards programmes advanced by other political formations.

Furthermore, the All-Party Congress will have, we believe, the effect of highlighting and isolating those organisations and structures that have more AK47s than members.

Having said that, we must also understand that the battle has not been won and the triumphalist attitude of some of the progressive formations are suicidal.

The struggle to defend the freedom of our people is going to be greater, much much greater, than the struggle for the removal of apartheid rule.

There is a need, once more, for all democrats to stand side by side in the pursuance of a better future for all South Africans.

The ultimatum on violence



COUNTDOWN TO DEATH: (from left to right) A Soweto resident is attacked by an Inkatha supporter armed with a "traditional weapon" – a sharpened iron rod; The rod pierces his chest; The injured man flees while another attacker hurls a rock at him; Moments later he lies dead – one of the thousands of victims of the violence which is threatening to plunge the country into civil war.

DIARY OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

More than 140 people were killed in political violence around the country since last Wednesday.

At least eight were killed as Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and President FW de Klerk met on Tuesday to reach agreement on key questions, including restricting the carrying of traditional weapons.

The nature of attacks closely matched plans exposed by the ANC and allegedly hatched by Inkatha supporters, to embark on a war of unprecedented proportions against the ANC and the community in general.

Gunmen ambushed buses, fired on passengers at a taxi rank, bandits rampaged through townships and targeted ANC officials. Many of the killings took place under cover of darkness, despite the government's 9pm to 4am curfew. Police have yet to arrest and charge those guilty.

The death toll since Moses Khumalo's burial on April 28, stands at 62.

Wednesday May 1 – Gunmen travelling in a car with false plates kill six residents at a taxi rank in Katlehong when they open fire with AK47's.

In Alexandra, one man dies and four others are injured as they return from an Inkatha rally on May Day. Several people are stabbed at a squatter camp in an earlier attack.

A total of 24 people are killed in Soweto and another 13 die in various other townships on the Reef during May Day.

Thursday May 2 – ANC and Inkatha agree on a truce in Soweto after the May Day clashes. Also on May 2, unknown attackers lob a grenade at the Soweto house of Inkatha leader Musa Myeni.

As the ANC and Inkatha meet, residents and Inkatha supporters from the Nancefield hostel fight pitched battles throughout Thursday night.

ANC reports accuse police of escorting heavily-armed Inkatha supporters to the nearby Pimville railway station.

Also on Thursday, a bullet, allegedly fired by police, kills a 36-year-old Dube resident.

But by the end of the day, 26 people are left dead.

Friday May 3 – Fighting continues as the Reef death toll for the past week rises 96.

Saturday May 4 – 12 are killed in Soweto and the death toll in the township since Monday reaches 59.

Also on Saturday, residents from Senaoane, Dlamini and Tshiaewelo arm themselves and wait in anticipation of an Inkatha attack during the funeral of an Inkatha person at the Avalon Cemetery.

Police raid hostels in Johannesburg but do not enter the Wolhuter Hostel in Jeppe when confronted by heavily-armed angry Inkatha supporters.

Sunday May 5 – Inkatha gives the ANC an ultimatum to stop the violence and threatens to deploy 100 000 fighters in Soweto and another 150 000 in other Reef townships. Four people are killed after the rally in Bekkersdal. Nine people are also killed in Soweto and one in Thokoza.

Monday May 6 – Six commuters are killed when gunmen ambush a bus in Tembisa and another five are killed when fired on from a minibus.

Tuesday May 7 – Eight die in various incidents around the country, pushing the death toll since May 1 to 133.

As the country edged towards the ANC's May 9 ultimatum and a halt to a negotiated peace process, the government began sending out signals that it was at least prepared to move some distance towards addressing concerns in the democratic movement.

Despite its criticism that ultimatums do no more than create new stumbling blocks, it is clear that the government would not have acted as it has done, had it not been for the ANC's threat to boycott talks.

De Klerk has been careful not to be seen as giving in to the ANC's ultimatum and announced measures to end the violence in an elaborate "10-point plan" outlined while speaking during the debate on his budget vote in parliament.

He also went as far as saying he will not meet the demands outlined in the ANC's ultimatum.

At least three of the 10 points De Klerk listed as part of his plan, however, directly addressed some of the ANC's concerns outlined in the ultimatum.

Ultimately, it is not whether De Klerk's undertakings were in response to the ANC's demands that matters, but whether they are sincerely intended to end the violence.

DANGEROUS WEAPONS

De Klerk spoke of plans to upgrade and convert hostels into family units. He also pledged an intensification of control of dangerous weapons and committed himself to police impartiality.

Whether the combined effect of these concessions will translate into peace and allow the ANC the space to revive its structures, will have to be closely examined and their sum effect thoroughly evaluated.

At this early stage, the ANC seems convinced that the three concessions weigh heavily enough in its favour. And it has responded by agreeing to meet De Klerk.

However, it must be obvious by now that, without the ANC pressuring De Klerk into honouring his undertakings, the concessions will not automatically translate into a net gain for the movement.

Cosatu assistant general secretary and chairperson of the ANC's

South Africa's seemingly unstoppable slide down the road to civil war and mass destruction may yet again have been halted.

But just how long the most recent peace efforts will hold is something few would want to wager a bet on. With recent South African history littered with failed peace accords and government guarantees, this should not be unexpected.

What is certain, though, is that the potential of peace efforts – cast in the mould of peace agreements and undertakings from the government – is wearing dangerously thin with every accord, which do nothing more than punctuate the cycle of violence.

And fears that continuing terrorism against township residents could soon push the country beyond its threshold and plunge it into a protracted and costly civil war are gaining ground.

committee on violence, Sydney Mufamadi, cautioned that the government has never in the past acted in the interest of the ANC without being pressurised into doing so.

"So it depends more on what we do rather than what we expect from the opposite side," he says, adding that De Klerk has acceded to ANC demands only because of the threat his failure to act held for negotiations.

The ultimatum on violence



Photographs: Rapport

ON THE EDGE OF CIVIL WAR

Can current peace efforts stop the cycle of violence?

But, if supporting the police in their decision not to disarm Inkatha supporters at the Jeppe Hostel last week is any measure of the ANC's capacity to exert pressure at this level, the prognosis for the future remains bleak.

Police refused to enter the Jeppe Hostel last Friday to search for weapons when they were confronted by an angry mob of Inkatha supporters. They said their decision was supported by the ANC.

Under the circumstances, there appeared to have been no alternative, given that a raid could have easily led to a bloody confrontation and loss of life.

But nothing was done to prevent the hostel dwellers from leaving the Jeppe Hostel after the aborted raid and, since then, no attempt has been made to search the hostel. This is despite indications that, hostel dwellers, having had prior knowledge of the raids, had moved arms into the safety of the Jeppe Hostel.

The ANC remains silent on the issue.

Police, by comparison, have applauded their raids on hostels, despite their aborted search of the Jeppe Hostel.

POLICE IMPARTIALITY

Government sources have also exploited the raids, saying they were convinced that the impartiality of the police was no longer an insurmountable problem. This, they claim, was demonstrated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's attack on the government for favouring the ANC. Buthelezi was reacting to the weekend raids.

Clearly, much more will be needed to demonstrate police impartiality.

De Klerk's pledges also cannot be viewed in isolation from the root cause of the war. And the effectiveness of the 10-point plan must, in the end, be measured by the impact it makes at this level.

The ANC has cited two possible reasons for the continuing violence saying it was either a result of the government's "cynical irresponsibility" or, alternatively, its "connivance in acts of organised terror" aimed at destroying or seriously crippling the ANC. This, it says, could be linked to an attempt to inflate the image of the IFP from that of a minor to the third major player in the political arena.

IRRESPONSIBILITY

If it is plain irresponsibility that has perpetuated the war, then De Klerk's recent utterances and undertakings may suggest a change of heart and this could well end the violence.

However, if, on the other hand, the war is designed to bludgeon the ANC into a state of paralysis, then the undertakings hold little meaning unless the strategists directing the violence believe they have achieved their objective.

At the one level, it is amply apparent that, whatever support Inkatha enjoys at a mass level, the IFP profile has certainly been elevated and its place at the negotiating table as the third major partner virtually guaranteed. Its only obstacle now is an elected constituent assembly.

ANC BRANCHES

And, gauging from the impact that the violence has had on ANC branch-level activity in the war torn areas, they may well have scored limited success in their objective to cripple the organisation.

And it is not without reason that Mufamadi blames the difficulties being experienced in the workings of the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance on the violence as well.

"The partners in the alliance are democratic structures whose vibrancy depends on their inner democratic life. Leadership has to get mandates and be accountable and

refresh their mandates. This is not happening as we would like it to because people are afraid to go to meetings that they know are targets for attack," Mufamadi explains.

Whatever the immediate impact of De Klerk's pledges, the possibility that it amounts to nothing more than clever tactical manoeuvring in the face of threats to the negotiation process and a costly general strike cannot be ruled out.

If it is in fact aimed at keeping the negotiation process on track and fending off threats of a general strike, the possibility of violence escalating once again remains undiminished.

It is this possibility that draws the wisdom of the ANC's decision to settle for a limited response from the government, instead of firmly supporting its ultimatum, into question.

Whether the ANC's gamble pays off or not will become obvious in the next few weeks. ■

Writers' rifts

THE African Writers Association's (AWA) decision to take local writers to Botswana and Zimbabwe next month - to initiate contact and develop closer ties with writers from the rest of the continent - has sparked off a debate about the relationship between South African writers' organisations.

A busload of AWA writers is to be hosted by the Botswana Writers Association in Gaberone and by the Zimbabwe Writers Union (ZWU) towards the end of June.

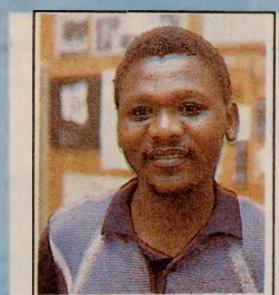
Kenyan writers Ngugi wa Mirri and Ngugi wa Thiongo and Zimbabwean writers, Chenjera Hove and Charles Mogushi will run workshops under the theme "Bridging the Borders" in Harare.

Cosaw has already invited the two exiled Kenyan writers, Thiongo and Mirri, to spend three weeks in August in South Africa.

These developments have emphasised the point that to develop fruitful relations with writers from beyond South Africa's borders, these two organisations have to co-ordinate their programmes to reduce unnecessary competition between them.

Another area of compe-

tition between Cosaw and AWA are the supplementary literature programmes they both run in high schools.



Mpuka Radinku

Both organisations, however, profess a willingness to work together, especially on skills related exercises.

Cosaw general secretary Junaid Ahmed says his organisation has made several overtures to AWA in an attempt to cultivate closer working ties but to no avail.

He added that Cosaw had invited AWA to make their members available for the workshops to be run by the visiting guest writers in August.

He said: "If Cosaw invites Ngugi wa Thiongo we do not want it to be seen as being in competition with AWA."

But the political overtones are inescapable. AWA, for instance, would

not enthusiastically welcome Wole Soyinka because his commitment to Pan Africanism is questionable, according to informed sources.

Mpuka Radinku, AWA's executive chairman says: "AWA will have ties with other cultural organisations as long as they are in line with the aims and objectives of AWA."

This encapsulates the ideological orientation that separates the organisations. Both strenuously deny links to party politics, but each accuses the other of political alignment.

Cosaw emphasises non-racialism, while AWA insists on African leadership and the African experience as the basis of literary endeavours in the country.

Even though there is consensus on joint-workshops, there is a problem of strategy.

Radinku said: "We can function together if it is in the cause of developing the craft."

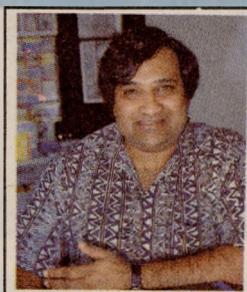
To establish this working relationship, Ahmed suggests the idea of a writers alliance. The alliance would see the two organisations inviting other writers jointly, and running workshops together.

But Radinku is doubtful about the idea of a writers

alliance that would also bring in the Afrikaanse Skrywers Gilde.

"It would be difficult for an Afrikaner to understand the socio-economic milieu that informs our writing."

Cosaw has, however, developed working relations with progressive Afrikaans writers such as poet Antjie Krog, who has done commendable work in Kroonstad where she organises cross-cultural workshops and debating forums in schools.



Junaid Ahmed

Ahmed proposes that maybe it is time "we formed a single writers organisation that would service the whole country.

"In the final analysis, it may just be that we need one writers organisation that will bring together all the writers of the country. Even if it means the demise of Cosaw or AWA for the sake of forming one truly representative writers' organisation."



Chikita aims for the top

CHIKITA LAMOLA from Katlehong on the East Rand is aiming for the top as a singer with her first song, 'Tell Me Mr Deejah.'

The slim, shy, bespectacled nineteen year-old Form II student (real name Nomvula Ngoqo) says: "I want to reach the heights that have been reached by Yvonne, Brenda Fassie and Chicco."

Chikita, born on September 10, 1971, was discovered by Manjaro, a group from Katlehong, while singing the lead in the "Bana Ba Babylon" gospel choir. Manjaro gave her the opportunity to sing disco songs, and a few months later she met Phil Hollis - the producer responsible for Yvonne Chaka Chaka's success.

After a long absence from the music scene following Gallo's buyoff of his popular company, Dephon, last year, Hollis has made a comeback with the establishment of Super Promotions and Marketing.

"I imagine that a lot of chances could make me succeed in music," said Chikita. "But that will have to be determined by hard work and consistency from my side. I hope that the public will give me a good reception and I promise to deliver the best in music throughout my career."

THE MARKET THEATRE

Theatre for Africa presents

GATHERING OF THE BEASTS

"Brilliant" - Evening Post

A new musical from Nicholas Ellenbogen and Neil Solomon

Starring Michael Atkinson, Natalia de la Rocha, Sepotia

Sebogodi and Kurt Egelhof

Mon - Fri: 8pm, Sat: 5.45pm & 9pm

UPSTAIRS AT THE MARKET

STRUTS AND FRETS

Directed by Vanessa Cooke

"You've got to see it!" - Sunday Star

Starring Fiona Ramsay, Kate Edwards and Tony Bentel

Mon - Fri: 8.15pm, Sat: 6.15 & 9.15pm

KIPPIES AT THE MARKET

ROUND MIDNITE

Admission: Tues - Thurs R10.00

Fri - Sun R12.00

THE MARKET GALLERIES

The Standard Bank's Children's Multi-Media Competition

THE LAAGER

SKITS ARE THREE IN HERE

Directed by Greg Melvill Smith

Starring Warren Batchelor, Laim Cundill, Lindsey Orbach and Greg Melvill Smith

Mon - Fri: 8.15pm, Sat: 9.15pm LAST TWO DAYS!!

FLEA MARKET ON SATURDAYS

Browse, buy and bargain hunt from 9am till 4pm

Rhodes reaches out

Rhodes University is reaching out to the township community of Grahamstown with its Community Theatre Project, which aims to train pupils in art and drama.

The initiator of the project, drama department lecturer Lulu Khumalo, says she plans to run workshops in voice and dance lessons for the pupils.

"But this will have to be approved by organisations involved in education, like the Congress of South African Students."

Last year, the drama department, in conjunction with pupils from the township, performed a production of one of Professor Peter Mtuse's plays, "Umsesane and Umgibie".

"After that, I had more pupils coming to me wanting to be involved in drama.

"Because I had no time for voice lessons, I thought of a dance show we could perform and that led to Riperile (The Sun Has Set)," Khumalo said.

Chakela's 'Echoes of Africa'

Radio Bop presenter, Walter Chakela's Monday evening programme "Echoes of Africa" is unique in the way it fuses African literature and music.

A poet, playwright and writer, Chakela's "The Wrath of the Gods" has just finished showing at the Pot-Pourri Drama Festival at the Windybrow theatre in Johannesburg.

His idea for the Radio Bop programme came after discovering that African literature was not given much prominence on black radio stations.

"All major forms of media, including radio, are used to promote Western values - no attempt is made to promote or communicate African traditions and values among the youth through literature.



Walter Chakela: "Keep the fires of African heritage burning . . ."

"Many of our black radio presenters feel that being an African, both in outlook and behaviour, is unacceptable. To be accepted socially and to be famous, they use derivative accents and imitate the American way of life," Chakela said.

"It is time that our black radio stations, presenters and dee-jays worked harder to try and keep the fires of African heritage burning in the light of the onslaught by Western values."

He said it was ironic that the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), "owned by foreigners", displayed more of an interest in African issues than local stations, by having special programmes on African music, history and culture. "We are taught by foreigners about Africa, instead of them learning from us," he added.

Culture



One of the award-winning photographs from the *World Press Photo Exhibition* on show until May 24 at the Standard Bank Gallery in Johannesburg. This group portrait of John Langarfin - reigning chief of the d'Abomey dynasty in Benin - and his family, by Daniel Laine, won first prize in the 1991 contest for the "People in News/Stories" category.

Opera star returns to 'give something back'

INTERNATIONALLY-acclaimed South African born mezzo-soprano opera star, *Elizabeth Connell*, will visit the country later this year to "give something back" to young musicians.

Fifteen years ago, she cancelled engagements in South Africa because of political pressure. But she now believes, the time is right to perform here for the benefit of nonracial and non-profit organisation like the South African Music Rights Organisation (SAMRO) and Wits University.

Born in Port Elizabeth, Connell studied music at the University of Witwatersrand and later in London.

She won the prestigious Maggie Teyte Prize in 1972



Opera star Elizabeth Connell

and made her international debut at the Wexford Festival that year.

Connell's two decades of international experience, expressive use of words and a wide-range of vocal colour - combined with

rare communicative skill - have inspired younger singers to try and reach her standard.

Presently contracted to appear at the Sydney Opera House, Australia, in September this year, Connell has agreed to give a series of classes to at least twelve young promising local singers or "serious" music - a carefully planned, intensive course of vocal coaching at the highest international level.

Young singers who wish to be considered for Connell's classes should contact SAMRO immediately to be auditioned towards the end of May. For more information, phone SAMRO's cultural officer, Robert Bunning, at (011) 403-1934.

Mongezi as 'Kamisi'

LESLIE MONGEZI, a familiar face on various television shows, is taking part in Janice Honeyman's latest play, "The Story of Margaret Harding", which makes its debut in Johannesburg soon and then goes to Grahamstown for the annual arts festival.

He plays the role of a Xhosa doctor, Kamisi, who falls in love with a young British woman, Margaret Harding, played by Jessica Gilbert.

Mongezi studied Japanese Noh theatre techniques and mime in Paris, and was nominated as the best actor in the Mantis Project in 1987. He is 'Monday' in the "Louis Motors" TV series, 'Lefu' in "Naboke Ubomi" and has also fea-



Leslie Mongezi (left) and Danny Keogh in a scene from "The Story of Margaret Harding"

Alexander Theatre in Braamfontein on May 21, and runs until June 8, and in July, it will be staged at the Grahamstown Arts Festival.

tured in films like "Freedom Fighters" and "Damned River".

"The Story of Margaret Harding", set in the Victorian era in the Karoo, is about the delicate blossoming of the relationship between Harding and "doctor" Kamisi.

The play is an examination of people from different cultures searching for a place and an identity, - a situation that echoes our present period of transition.

"The Story of Margaret Harding" opens at the

Film review

THE SILENCE OF LAMBS, directed by Jonathan Demme

One of the cornerstones of Western civilisation is the notion that "knowledge is power." This search for knowledge drives FBI trainee agent Clarice Starling (Jodie Foster) to the heart of human depravity in this taut, psychological thriller.

The FBI has to enlist the help of a human-eating psychiatrist to track down a serial killer who skins his victims alive. The police, and Starling's instructor and mentor Jack Crawford (Scott Glenn) are under pressure to catch the serial killer because his latest victim is the daughter of a senator.

The brilliant, evil, cannibal-psychiatrist, Dr Hannibal Lecter (Anthony Hopkins) tests how deeply the ambitious Starling will implicate her soul in the search for the crucial break that can advance her career.

But Starling does not suffer the fate of Dr Faustus, who sold his soul to the devil for knowledge - her motives are more noble.



Jodie Foster (right) and an FBI instructor in "The Silence of Lambs"

This week NEW NATION, the nation's biggest independent weekly newspaper, and Ster-Kinekor are giving away 10 copies of the best-seller "The Silence of Lambs" and 15 double movie tickets to the movie of your choice at any Ster-Kinekor "Big Screen" cinema.

All you have to do to win either prize is simply answer the questions below, and send them on a postcard or the back of an envelope to the address below by not later than May 31, 1991.

New Nation/Ster-Kinekor "The Silence of the Lambs Competition" PO Box 261398, EXCOM 2033.

Name THREE stars from the film, "The Silence of Lambs"

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

iv) Who directed the film?

.....

v) Name your nearest Ster-Kinekor "Big Screen" cinema

.....

vi) Name SA's biggest independent weekly newspaper

.....

Full name:

Address:

PostCode:

Tel:

Preferred prize:

CULTURE DIARY

The United States Information Service (USIS) is presenting a variety of jazz music videos at lunchtime on Wednesdays as part of a Jazz Festival for the month of May. Some of America's leading contemporary musicians are featured in the "Some Call It Jazz" series. The USIS is on the third floor of the African Life Building, 111 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. For more information, phone (011) 29-3451.

Trumpeter Hugh Masekela (below) and his band, currently on tour as

'Sekunjalo' with Sankomota and Bayete, perform at the Great Hall at Bophuthatswana University in Mmabatho from May 17-18. Bra' Hugh can also be seen at

Johannesburg's Standard Bank Arena from Thursday May 23 until Saturday 25. For further details, contact Moss Leoka or Sarah Lees at (011) 482-2275.

"World Press Photos", an international exhibition of 230 recent works by some of the world's top photographers, is currently on at the Standard Bank Gallery, cnr Simmonds and Frederick Streets, Johannesburg until May 24. The gallery is open from 8am to 4.30pm on weekdays and from 8am to 12pm on Saturdays. For further details, phone Roslyn Katzen at (011) 636-2282.

A group exhibition, organised by teachers at the Johannesburg Art Foundation at the Thupelo Gallery (opposite the Market Theatre in Newtown, Johannesburg) is on until May 29. Artists whose work is on show, include: Tony Nkosi, Dumisane Mabaso, Diane Victor, Charles Levin, Philip Denn, Ruth Sack, Steven Sack, Anna Varney and others. For more information, phone Bongi at (011) 836-0561.

An exhibition of Romantic Prints, including works by William Blake and Eugene Delacroix, is currently on display in the Print Room of the Johannesburg Art Gallery, Joubert Park, Johannesburg. Several watercolours and drawings are also on view. For details about tours and other educational activities related to the exhibition, contact the Education Department at the gallery on (011) 725-3130.

Ilse Van Hemert, presently directing her first Shakespeare, "Die Sake-man Van Venesie" (The Merchant of Venice), which is on at the Pretoria Drama Theatre until June 8, believes that of all Shakespeare's work, Die Sake-man Van Venesie best reflects modern society's attitude towards money. The cast include some of South Africa's top actors:



Brumilda Van Rensburg (top, with Itumeleng Wa-Lehulere) plays the role of Portia, and Patrick Mynhardt is Shylock.

The 'Vita Art Now' annual exhibition of contemporary painting, sculpture, drawing, photography, ceramics and printmaking at the Johannesburg Art Gallery, Joubert Park, runs until July 28 and features the work of 34 local artists. For more information, phone Lindsay Pells at (011) 725-3130.



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Face the Nation

Women - the way forward

Gertrude Shope, newly-elected president of the African National Congress (ANC) Women's League (WL) "grew up in the struggle" and much of her activism has been inspired by the perception that "women, as people who bring life into this world, have a grave responsibility to see to it that life is protected."

In the fifties she was secretary of the Federation of Transvaal Women. In 1966 she left the country, on the advice of the ANC, to escape police harassment and join her labour activist husband who had left the previous year. Exiled in Tanzania, she opened the first Women's League offices in Dar es Salaam in the seventies. In 1973 the ANC appointed her chief representative to Central Africa. In 1981 she was appointed head of the WL, automatically earning a place on the national executive of the ANC. She was elected head of the WL in 1987, and under her leadership the WL's activities in different African countries were linked with local struggles. She returned to the country on June 9, 1990.

NEW NATION: Media publicity on the recent WL's conference has focussed on the power struggle that won you the presidency. Will you explain the struggle and the issues that brought the WL together?

GERTRUDE SHOPE: It is such a pity that it was a closed conference and the journalists could not witness the elections. There was no power struggle, unless of course one considers elections a power struggle.

The purpose of the conference was to consolidate under the WL the women's struggles that took place before the banning of the ANC, those waged in exile and those that continue inside the country.

There were three main concerns. First, reviewing the work and problems of the WL with a view to introducing better communications that will facilitate women's struggles at grassroots level. Secondly, restructuring the organisation to involve rural women, who are the most oppressed sector. We resolved that each of the 14 regions will be represented on the 25 member executive

which includes the five office bearers plus six additional members. And finally, to formulate our program of action.

NN: How does the consolidation of the WL advance the struggle of women in the country in the light of talk of the ANC-inspired Women's Charter being a Freedom Charter for women. Does this not confine the emancipation of women to a party politics?

GS: Our conference delayed discussion on the Women's Constitution and the Women's Charter (which will be incorporated into the national constitution) because these are national issues. A constitution is a major thing - it needs the input of women from other organisations.

As the ANCWL, we are still collecting women's contributions on these, but, more seriously, we do not believe that the Women's Constitution and Women's Charter should belong exclusively to the ANC - South Africa does not belong exclusively to the ANC.

One of the duties of the WL and women of other organisations is to bring together all organised South African women - not to affiliate - but to form a front, or an alliance, that will work on women's issues. We want to complete a woman's constitution before the national constitution.

Our approach is informed by our belief that many women in South Africa have got their own groupings such as churches, political formations, burial societies and cultural organisations. We feel this richness needs to be tapped as a national strategy for women's advancement. The time is ripe for us to come together, as women, on issues that affect us and, with one voice, to tackle the problems of the country.

NN: The WL has formulated its strategy in terms that require it to strengthen the struggle for national liberation. Is this not being done at the expense of a progressive feminism that would dispense with patriarchy in South Africa?

GS: When the WL was launched, we were starting from the beginning and we focussed specifically on women's



Gertrude Shope, president of the ANC's Women's League: "Women, as people who bring life into this world, have a grave responsibility to see to it that life is protected"

issues. Now that the WL has been re-established, we do not look at issues that affect women only, but at national issues.

We feel we have to start at a higher level with the WL discussing national issues, such as violence. But we recognise that to do so we have to be in a position of strength.

We have established what we call a Womens' Emancipation Desk to look at our cultural background, oppressive laws and all aspects that lead to women being trampled in society.

The issue is not to compete with our men, but to come to the same level. It is a quest for the emancipation of women by promoting them and recognising them as full participants in society. I do not think it is a feminist agenda as such.

NN: Does the WL envisage itself adopting the same radical measures that have proven effective in the struggle for national liberation to advance the emancipation of women?

GS: When the WL was launched, we were starting from the beginning and we focussed specifically on women's

GS: In the fifties women adopted radical strategies. It is not only radicalism that matters, but the situation we find ourselves in.

The situation has changed now. Everyone believes in negotiation. It is important to note that the South African struggle was advanced with the help of foreign countries which demand that certain standards should be met.

Women can conceivably approach the foreign embassies of these countries to apply pressure to ensure that the standards set by feminist movements in their own countries are met here.

I must point out that we have a lot of support from women of other countries, some of whom are feminists, and we have no problems with them. They are in free countries and can promote feminism. We have a different agenda.

Our belief is that the woman cannot be emancipated in the mind until she is physically emancipated, until she has a house in which she can sleep and think.

NN: What is your vision of an emancipated South African woman?

GS: We want a woman who is a full participant in society. A woman who will bring her concern for the protection of life to such pressing national problems as the endemic violence, and who is able to discuss national issues effectively, such as the ANC's demands for a constituent assembly and an interim government. A woman who will question political strategy, policy and social programs with courage. A woman who will take an active interest in the protection of the weak and promote the rights of children. We want a woman who will take an interest in the health of the nation, who will take a domestic interest in cleaning up the filthy town centres.

NN: Within the ANC context, how are you advancing women's struggles?

GS: The WL demanded the establishment of the Emancipation Desk and other structures and the ANC NEC responded with the February 2 declaration. But we want action.

We want at least 30 per cent of women on the ANC national executive and we want that in every department. The ANC may reject the demand, but it is a way of alerting them to what we want. The truth is that it is up to us women, because we can easily have 50% women elected onto the executive.

NN: You have called for a multi-party conference to examine ways of ending the violence. How soon will the conference be convened?

GS: The ANCWL executive will meet before the end of May to discuss our resolutions and our way forward. Then we will invite women from other organisations to come and discuss the topic.

Our approach will emphasise that violence goes beyond killing. It involves the socio-political pressures that force a seven year old child to live on the streets and who, by the time he is 21, is made into a cabbage because his rights as a child, according to the United Nations, have been violated.

'Marginalisation'



A major conference on the marginalised youth and other sectors of our divided society takes place in Johannesburg in June. From today, leading up to the conference, New Nation will run a regular column on 'Marginalisation' with contributions from experts in various fields. Readers are also invited to send in their own contributions describing their experiences of marginalisation.

The address is: 'Marginalisation', New Nation, PO Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000

A major conference on the marginalised youth - the so-called "lost generation" - will be held on the first weekend of June in Johannesburg.

Sheila Sisulu, one of the conference conveners, said the aim of the forum was to examine the question of the marginalisation of all people - not only the youth - by discriminatory political, economic and social factors, and to attempt to chart the way forward.

The alarming escalation of crime in the townships, the collapse of schools and the culture of learning, plus the fact that people tended to call the marginalised youth, "the lost generation", were all factors that led to the decision to hold the conference.

Factors

Several factors had contributed to the marginalisation of the youth, in particular, Sisulu said. These included the lack of sufficient schools and a proper learning environment, unemployment, the breaking up of families and the appalling living conditions in which most

black people found themselves.

"It has been established that every year about 23 percent of children who enrol in grade A, drop out of school even before reaching standard two. Others are dropping out long before matric."

Families

"Most of these children cannot find employment either, because of the state of the economy and their lack of skills. Families are disintegrating for several reasons, including the pernicious migrant labour system, and some children are forced to grow up away from their parents' care."

"Conditions of living in some places such as squatter camps and hostels, have taught people to behave in a greedy way," said Sisulu.

Some people, she added, have tended to explain the problem in a simplistic way, saying that these marginalised youths were the products of the 1976 student revolts - when the youth were determined to render the apartheid system, or the country, ungovernable.

"I cannot blame apartheid if my neighbour's child rapes my daughter. Nor can I blame the

liberation struggle for my child's being a thug," said Sisulu.

But, labelling these youths the "lost generation" gave the impression that there was nothing that could be done to help them see the light.

Sisulu said: "It is not totally wrong to blame the system of apartheid or anything else, but we must ask ourselves whether we want this to stop or continue."

Challenge

"It is also a challenge to the liberation movement to do something about this. They are the government-in-waiting - can they wait to take over before addressing this issue?

"It is an obvious question to the youth organisations of today whether they will be able to produce the leadership core which was produced by the ANC Youth League of the 1940s. It is that youth which is leading the liberation struggle today," she said.

Sisulu partly blamed parents' lack of interest in political and social developments in the country for their children's behaviour. She said the 1976 student revolts were a clear indication of

the parents' inactivity on crucial issues.

"Children were seeing something totally wrong for the future of the country, and parents were remaining indifferent. They had to fight and, of course, they blundered in some strategies and there was no one coming to their rescue."

Readers

From today, leading up to the conference, New Nation will run a weekly column on the issue of marginalised people. Experts from various fields will contribute, and readers are invited to send their own contributions.

The conveners of the conference have also invited people who have fallen victim to any form of marginalisation to write to New Nation about their experiences and their views on how the problem can be addressed. Provision will be made for them to attend the conference.

Address your views to:

Marginalisation, New Nation, Box 10674, Johannesburg 2000.

Mine bosses are expected to table an opening wage offer of four percent when they meet with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) next week.

This is according to sources close to the Chamber of Mines (CoM).

In real terms bosses would be asking workers to take a cut in earnings of about 10 percent on their current wage.

If true, the offer could turn this year's negotiations into one of the most difficult ever in the history of the mining industry.

Even with substantial movement later during negotiations, bosses are unlikely to improve their offer to anything near the inflation rate.

NUM officials have indicated that their open-

War on wage offer

ing demand for the gold industry has been set at 20 percent with very little movement expected during bargaining. This could suggest that they would settle for nothing less than the inflation rate.

Low offers

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said in his bi-annual report to his union's national congress recently that part of the NUM's wage policy must be increases for workers above inflation. He also said that the inflation rate in South Africa was about 14 percent a year.

The union's coal

demands could be much higher given the industry's performance compared to that of gold. Coal was the best performer on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange last year.

First indications that bosses will make extremely low offers came from the Ergo management, which has offered NUM members a four percent increase. This was in response to the union's demand for a 20 percent increase. The gold and uranium company made its offer against the background of claimed losses of R1.3-million for March

alone.

Ergo is controlled by the Anglo American Corporation (AAC), which is by far the biggest mining house and capable of setting the pace of negotiations between the NUM and the chamber.

Increment

In the past Anglo has always set the upper limit of the amount bosses are prepared to offer. If this pattern is repeated this year, lower paying mining houses will almost certainly table offers lower than four percent.

Anglo gold mines currently pay an underground

minimum of R532 a month and a four percent increase would translate into an increment of only R21.28. The union is demanding at least R106 more a month than the current minimum.

If the chamber offers only four per cent, Gold-fields workers stand to earn only R16,80 more a month than their current minimum of R420 a month.

In addition to the 20 percent increase, the NUM is also demanding the introduction of a five percent service allowance, a 40 hour week and March

21 as a paid holiday.

Luxury

In making its demand for a 20 percent increase, the union has also called on bosses to engage in real cost-cutting exercises and stop indulging in luxury cars and extravagant parties for management.

It also wants guarantees from management that no worker will be dismissed on medical grounds or on the recommendation of a medical doctor or supervisor.

This demand comes against the background of a growing tendency in the industry for bosses to dis-

miss workers injured in mining accidents.

And in line with its congress resolution, that negotiations for the gold mining industry should focus on non-wage demands aimed at improving working conditions and addressing retrenchments, the NUM has asked for 10 percent of pre-tax profits to be invested in a training fund.

This fund should be available for skills training as well as for retrenched workers.

"Workers of all races should have a clear career path and access to higher skilled jobs," the NUM says in its demands to Ergo.

It also wants Ergo's training centre to be made available for union education purposes.

Thumbs up for a national fund

Considerable progress has been made towards establishing a national provident fund for the catering industry's 145 000 workers.

And discussions are underway for the establishment of a similar fund for the retail sector, which employs a workforce of about 350 000.

An action group made up of Southern Sun, Karos Hotels, Fedics, City Lodge and the Carlton Hotel group has already agreed in principle to a national fund.

The action group has, however, said that it has no decision making powers and has suggested that the proposal for a national fund be submitted to Fedhasa's regional congresses for ratification.

Subscribing

Among the proposals Saccawu has submitted for the formation of the national fund is that the companies agree to incorporating Fedhasa's national pension fund into the new provident fund.

According to Saccawu's Allan Horwitz, there are 112 companies subscribing to the Fedhasa pension fund. The fund, however, has only 2 000 members.

The low membership indicates that the fund is largely a management benefit scheme.

Workers' membership is restricted to regional funds controlled by various industrial councils.

Saccawu also wants these regional funds incorporated into a national fund. This will, however, have to be agreed upon by Fedhasa's regional structures in the industrial councils.

It is unlikely that Saccawu's proposals will be rejected out of hand by Fedhasa given the fact that key members of the bosses organisation have already agreed in principle to a national fund.

However, a national decision from bosses is

only expected after Fedhasa's national congress in August.

In the meantime, however, Saccawu and employers in the action group will go ahead and work out rules for the national provident fund provided that at least one of Fedhasa's five regions support the union's demand.

Whatever rules are worked out, they will be put forward to the bosses meeting in August in the form of a resolution, says Horwitz.

Negotiated

Bosses have so far indicated that, while they did not mind a national benefit fund, the scheme should also allow for a pension option.

They have also suggested that elements, including contribution rates be negotiated with each individual company in the industry.

It is unlikely that Saccawu would oppose the proposals put forward by bosses but may demand that a minimum contribution rate be negotiated at national level.

This will ensure that individual companies do not keep their contributions below an agreed floor rate.

Agreement between Saccawu and bosses around these elements could prove to be a powerful inducement to get plans for a national fund off the ground.

The slow progress up to now has been blamed on what the union says are "pseudo questions" raised by bosses during initial discussions.

These questions revolved around eligibility and termination of membership, rules for the control and administration of the fund and the type of fund being envisaged.

According to the union, bosses raised the questions to delay actual progress.

Had bosses read Saccawu's proposals, they would have found the answers to their questions, the union says.

around R180-million. This does not include the Sun International (SI) fund, which has assets worth R50-million. Saccawu is demanding that the SI also be amalgamated with an industry fund.

Assemble

Progress in the establishment of a national fund for the retail industry has, however, been much slower. Unlike the catering industry, there is no national employer body in the retail sector and co-ordination of the campaign is that much more difficult.

But Saccawu nevertheless managed to assemble 32 retail companies for a meeting to discuss the union's proposal for a national fund.

The meeting was significant given the fact that it was the first time in the history of the highly competitive industry that the companies were prepared to meet together to discuss union proposals.

Among those that attended the meeting last month were Pick 'n Pay, OK Bazaars and Checkers.

Each of the retail companies, however, have a national benefit fund. These funds will have to be merged. This is technically a more difficult task than merging regional industry funds, as in the case of the catering sector.

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POTWA members marched recently in Johannesburg in demand of a living wage

Cosatu gears for the professional touch

THE current restructuring of Cosatu's head office involves a decentralisation of power from the secretariat to departments and allows the federation to develop a more specialised and professional approach.

It comes at a time when Cosatu is starting to play a bigger role in labour and economic policy development, both within the National Manpower Commission (NMC) and in starting to negotiate matters of economic policy with the state and employers.

As part of the restructuring six fully fledged departments - organising; education; finance; administration; publicity, information and international affairs and communications - have been set up.

And although departmental heads and the secretariat meet weekly in the Strategic Implementation Committee (SIC), these heads are encouraged to take more responsibility for developing their departments.

Cosatu's national co-ordinator, Jeremy Baskin, who has been overseeing the restructuring process says the reason behind it is to "put more organisational focus into our work".

The second reason, according to Baskin, is to "provide the basis for more informed policy development and interventions".

As part of its drive to develop its ability to develop policy, the federation is also investigating the possibility of establishing an independent research institute which would serve Cosatu.

Mahlangu was head of SA Breweries' (SAB) national shop stewards committee and part of the Food and Allied Workers Union's (Fawu)

national leadership until he was retrenched from SAB. Binda was part of Sactu, and has been working for Cosatu for approximately a year.

The federation is still looking for a national organiser and Naidoo is presently heading the department. Its main tasks are to strengthen weaker affiliates, help organise the unorganised and build Cosatu regions.

An international portfolio has recently been added to the information and publicity portfolios to make up what is essentially Cosatu's public relations department.

Overseeing

Former Sactu member Mcebisi Msizi, who worked as a trade unionist in the Eastern Cape, is the new international officer. He spent some time in Denmark while working for Sactu.

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The federation is also trying to cut costs while it restructures.

"Funding is going to dry up and

we have to tighten budgets. We are trying to link decision-making to budgets, so that the person drawing up the budget is also responsible for implementing it. We haven't succeeded yet and this is our major challenge," said Baskin.

The new-look Cosatu also involves extensive computerisation of the federation and its affiliates, which is termed its metric project.

Sponsored jointly by Cosatu and the Italian trade union federation, the CGIL, the project involves both training and new technology.

At present affiliates and regional officials are being trained in word processing and basic desk top publishing. They are also beginning to computerise their membership lists.

The next phase will involve setting up a computer network linking the head office, regions and affiliates.

General staff training within Cosatu's head office has also started and includes computer training, time and project management and team supervision.

The restructuring is also to have an effect on the Cosatu constitution, which is to be reworked to encompass the changes.

A special sub-committee was established to look at changes to the constitution. This committee presented its report to the recent Central Executive Committee (CEC) meeting, which accepted the broad recommendations. The report will now be presented to Cosatu's July congress for discussion.

LEARNING Nation



Women's Oppression Capitalism, Imperialism and Women's Oppression

Last week we saw how early European settlers used slave or semi-slave labour for domestic and farm work. We also looked at the upheavals caused by the Mfecane/Difaqane wars, and growing militarisation of African culture in the nineteenth century.

This week we look at the values generated by capitalist and imperialist Britain in the late 1900s and then trace these in South Africa with the start of the migrant labour system.

The Values of Imperialist Victorian Britain

The early years of capitalism were years of terrible impoverishment for the mass of people in Britain. Pay, working conditions and housing were far worse in the new urban centres near mines and factories than they had been in rural villages. Often, all members of the family (women, men and children) would be working, but wages were so low and working hours so long that it was hard to survive. Wages actually declined over this period and many employers preferred women and children because they could be paid less.

The organisation of work reflected men's control of women and children's labour. For example, in parts of the cotton and coal industry, men were in charge of work gangs which often included their own wife and children. Men paid the work gang's wages which put them in a position to exploit the labour of women and children and control their income.

We have already pointed to two factors which led to women being gradually pushed out of the workforce. The first was the poor health and bad conditions of the working class which led to low productivity and output. The second was growing organisation and struggle among workers demanding higher pay, shorter hours and better conditions. On top of this, capitalism itself was changing. From the 1820s onwards, there was a growth in heavy industry, which meant an increase in coal, iron and steel, especially to meet the needs of the growing transport industry (steam engines, railroads, steam ships). The textile industry started to decline and with it went the jobs of many women.

All this paved the way for a new form of oppression for women. For the first time in history, the idea developed (spearheaded by liberal factory owners and the middle class) that "a woman's place is in the home" - doing housework, looking after her husband and children, and being dependent on her husband's wages. Never before was the idea so widespread that women should be so cut off from the productive life of society. Never before had women had so little access to ways of making their own living. In their turn, men were meant to earn enough to support a family. This was called the "family wage".

At the same time, the ruling class and middle classes developed very puritanical and oppressive values in relation to class, race and women to justify imperialist expansion and defend the rule of their class. (Their views on women are paralleled by their views on "other races" as well as the "labouring classes"). One example was the idea of "women as the weaker sex". It was said that because women's brains are smaller than men's, they are less intelligent. A widespread view was that a woman's intellectual level remained that of a child for all her life, making her more "suitable" to look after children than men. (This was one reason given for denying women the right to own property or vote).



Gold mining was not new to the Transvaal - men and women had mined precious and semi-precious metal many centuries before the coming of the white man to southern Africa.

Another was the idea that women are basically emotional (and therefore unstable), and cannot think logically. It was said that women were prone to hysteria which stemmed from the fact that they have wombs (the Greek word for womb is *hyster*). One way of reducing women's hysteria was to remove their wombs - (hysterectomy) or at least their ovaries - a widespread operation carried out especially on middle class women (the only ones who could afford it).

Racism and sexism masquerading as science set out to "prove" that women were lower down the evolutionary scale than men (and blacks were lower down than whites). In the white evolutionary hierarchy, the white male aristocrat was at the top with the Irish working class female at the bottom. In the black evolutionary hierarchy, the Zulu male was said to be on a par with English working class females (and above Irish females), with Khoi or San women at the bottom.

The lower down the scale, the more animal-like was your behaviour! It was said that women were naturally more sexually promiscuous than men and if not controlled, this would lead to the degeneration of the "English race." The measurement of physical characteristics was meant to "prove" racial and gender underdevelopment. For example, prostitutes were said to have large ear lobes which showed a tendency to sexual excess. Zulu men shared large bellies with white working class women which showed physical degeneration.

One result of all this was an emphasis on racial purity (for the whites) and racial inferiority (for everyone else) which was used to justify the expansion of European imperialism. But another important result was a strengthening of ideas of female inferiority to justify male domination. This included a strong emphasis on virginity (for women only), marriage and the family, and an extremely repressive attitude towards sexuality especially for women. Contraception and abortion were illegal, divorce unobtainable and single women regarded as prostitutes.

Despite this, many working class women still went out to work and were members of trade unions, socialist organisations and social movements which promoted class solidarity and struggle for better pay and conditions, schools and nurseries for children, health and contraception rights etc.

But at the end of the nineteenth century, it was not the working class who migrated to South Africa, it was large and small business people, administrators, prospectors and missionaries who came brimming with Victorian / Imperialist notions of working class baseness, black savagery and female inferiority.

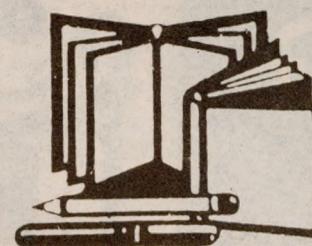
South Africa and the Migrant Labour System

The discovery of large quantities of gold and diamonds in South Africa in the 1860s and 1870s marked a turning point in the history of women's oppression in South Africa. Black, male labourers were needed in large numbers to work the diamond and gold mines, the capitalist farms and industries, and people came from all over the country to find work, prospect or sell products to the prospectors. The transformation of South Africa into a capitalist economy had begun. And, just as in Britain, the conditions had to be created which would ensure a steady supply of cheap labour to the new capitalist enterprises, while at the same time reducing the costs of maintaining or "reproducing" that labour. This was steeped in all the racist and sexist values we described above, and through a series of struggles and trial and error, the migrant labour system and the exclusion of women from paid employment was born.

The migrant labour system was based on the idea that men could be employed "temporarily" on mines or in towns where they would be housed in rough compounds or hostels until they returned to their rural homes. Jobs and housing were not provided for families, and women generally were excluded from paid employment. At the same time, the vast majority of people still earned their living by farming and keeping cattle in the rural areas. Women's labour was still central in agricultural production and in this early period, when there were still independent chiefdoms, many chiefs accepted the male migrant labour system as a way of increasing the wealth and power of their domains. Men worked on the mines to earn money to buy guns, cattle and ploughs (the "new technology" of the period). Women and children took over more of the tasks of agricultural production and herding, growing "new" crops like maize and wheat for sale and trade.

Women were affected in several ways. Firstly, they had to take on more work and responsibility for agricultural production because their menfolk were away for most of the year. Secondly, in what were still male dominated kinship systems, chiefs exercised more power over women's labour (because land tenure was to men, not women) on behalf of absent men. Thirdly, as men were "proletarianised", despite their super exploitation, they did have more access to cash than women, whose access to purchased goods and incomes was through their menfolk (husbands, fathers, headmen and chiefs). Nevertheless, women were to some extent drawn into the cash economy by the growing and selling of their own crops and through using some of the cash and goods brought home by their husbands.

SKILLS FOR LEARNING



Any person or organisation is welcome to use the material for educational purpose, but should let the Learning Nation Co-ordinator know.
Our address is:
Learning Nation
PO Box 11350
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How to make your SRCs work

This is the second article in our series on SRCs adapted from ERIP's book on SRCs called *Viva SRCs!*

The structure of the SRC

The structure of an SRC will vary slightly from school to school. The important thing is to make sure that every single student is represented on the SRC. This is very important for building student unity and for building democracy. The diagram on this page shows you the structure for an SRC.

Functions of the SRC

The SRC has many day-to-day duties. These include:
1. One of the most important tasks of the SRC is to build student unity - to organise students so that they can act as one strong, united body. To do this the SRC needs to encourage all students to take part in discussions and activities and all students to get involved in projects and campaigns.
2. The SRC must see to the needs of the students. They must listen to student problems and grievances and help them all resolve these. Remember, it is the SRC's task to help with all student problems - even if these problems do not seem important, or politically relevant. The SRC is there to represent students - and it is important that students can see that the SRC acts in their interests.
3. The SRC must keep students informed about events in the school and in the community. If students are kept up to date, they will be able to discuss issues and decide on action quickly.
4. The SRC must develop a relationship with teachers so that they can help solve problems between students and teachers and encourage teachers to assist with building people's education.
5. The SRC should also work with the parents. We have learnt how important it is for parents and students to support each other in the struggle.
6. The SRC can link with other schools in the area and in the region. In this way, common problems can be discussed, ideas can be shared and united action taken in one region and nationally.
7. The SRC can also link with other organisations such as youth groups, civic associations, and trade unions. This could be done through a regional co-ordinating committee or in individual areas. This will make students aware of the problems of workers in the factories and in the communities and will enable them to take united action with other groups.

The struggle can never be won by students alone. This was one of the most important lessons which students learnt in 1976. Our struggle must be led by the workers and must unite all oppressed people - workers, students and parents.

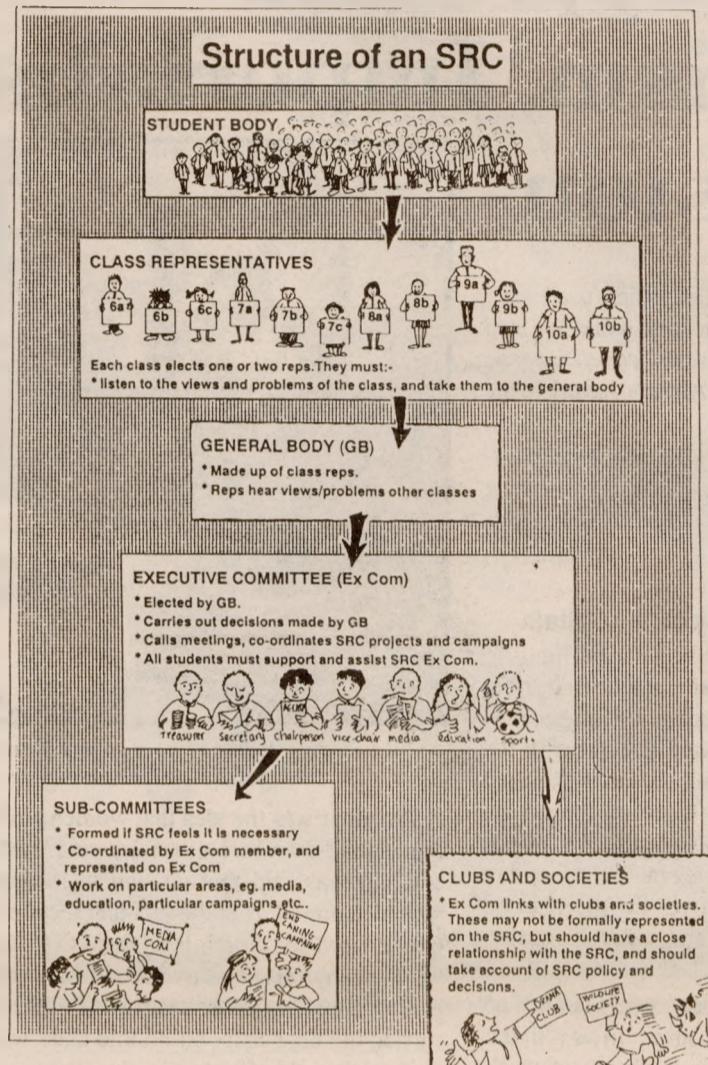
In 1976 students also learnt that it was important to build national unity - to co-ordinate struggles and demands in all cities and towns all over South Africa.

Since that time we have made many gains. We have national structures like the African National Congress, Cosatu, the South African Communist Party, Nactu, the PAC and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) which help us build unity between different regions. This unity is our greatest strength and we must constantly strive to build it. Let's look at how to do this.

Working with other students

Working with students from other schools can help you in many ways:

* Students can learn about common problems experienced



at other schools such as a lack of facilities, corporal punishment and so on.

- * Students can discuss ways of fighting these problems and can learn from struggles in other schools
- * Students can discuss common organisational problems such as running alternative programmes, building student participation and can share ideas and experiences.

Co-ordinating structures to link the SRCs within an area must be built and strengthened and if possible should link with nearby schools which are weak and isolated. If you do not have a co-ordinating structure in your area, set up meetings with SRCs from other schools to find ways of building unity.

Often students seem to have political differences which can lead to division. We need to think very carefully about what differences are important and what differences are irrelevant. Our task is to build unity and we must never forget "an injury to one is an injury to all!" These are not just words - it is a principle that must guide all our actions.

Working with teachers

Teachers play a very important role in building people's education. Students need to work with progressive teachers and need to challenge conservative teachers to become more progressive. Students can work with teachers in three important ways:

- * By encouraging all teachers to build progressive content into their lessons
- * By seeking guidance and assistance from progressive teachers with alternative programmes. Teachers have many useful skills and resources which can assist students. It is important however, that students have the final responsibility for alternative programmes and take major decisions as to the content of these.
- * By encouraging teachers to support student demands for SRCs, alternative programmes, use of facilities.

Many teachers have taken a strong stand against apartheid education and have suffered dismissals, detention and transfers as a result. Students must stand

This series is based on a booklet called 'Viva SRCs!' You can order this booklet by writing to or visiting ERIP at Community House, Salt River Road, Salt River, Cape Town. Phone: (021) 47-4917

by these teachers and resist any victimisation of progressive teachers.

Working with parents

Working with parents is one of the most important tasks of the SRC. The views of parents must be respected - they are the workers of our society. Struggles must support their struggles at work and at home. But parents must also be made aware of problems at school. Meetings and discussions with parents should happen all the time - not only when there is a crisis or a boycott. This will make parents more prepared to support when they take action. There are many ways of relating to parents:

- * Keep them informed of conditions and events at school through meetings and house visits. Don't rely on individual students to speak to their parents.
- * Organise solidarity campaigns with struggles in the factory and communities.
- * Invite progressive worker/parents to speak at school meetings.
- * Organise joint parent - student programmes like cultural evenings, and outings.
- * Assist parents and teachers to form strong and dynamic Parent, Teacher and Student Associations (PTSAs) to implement these ideas and programmes.

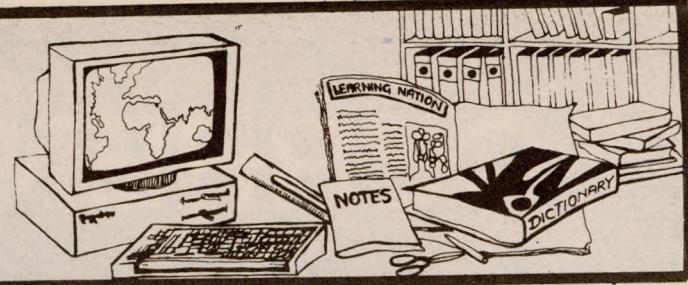
If any student is detained, injured or harassed by the police it is very important that the SRC supports his or her family as much as possible.

Building national unity

Building national unity is a crucial task. Apartheid capitalism has done its best to divide us along race and class lines. We must fight these at all costs. There are different ways to build national unity:

- * The SRC can participate in national structures such as the NECC and the ANC.
- * The SRC must make students aware of struggles in other parts of the country and in fact, all over the world.
- * The SRC can organise programmes or activities in solidarity with struggles in areas, regions, the country and possibly other countries.

RESOURCES



Resources for rural development

Life is a daily struggle for survival for many rural people. Their problems have become "hidden" from people living in the urban areas of South Africa, who face difficult problems of their own.

The development of capitalism and apartheid has placed a heavy burden on both rural and urban communities who have been closely linked through the migrant labour system.

But these close economic and social links are rapidly breaking down. Unemployment and the rising cost of living in the cities have left many rural families without any means of support.

People in rural areas feel increasingly rejected and isolated. Many have realised that they must either migrate to the urban areas, or depend on their own resources to survive. The low standard of rural education limits their chances of finding employment in the developed sector of the economy except as unskilled manual labourers. In rural areas the lack of productive land and regular water supplies makes self-help gardening very difficult.

What are "rural" areas?

In many industrialised countries rural areas remain poor and undeveloped labour reserves without reliable services such as electricity and telephones, or rapid transport eg. buses, trains and taxis (and tarred roads). They are often seen by the owners of industries and big farms as sources of cheap, unskilled labour.

Many rural communities have a serious problem of communication and are kept ignorant of developments and changes in the wider world. Many of their problems also result from the lack of money spent by the government on basic social services such as health care, education, transport, water supply, and so on.

These problems affect women most severely. Women are often responsible for looking after homes and children while migrants are in the cities. They must also try and make a living by selling goods, or by working in communal self-help gardens.

In South Africa, communities in rural areas, unlike urban areas, mostly follow "traditional" (tribal) beliefs which include respect for chiefs and customs such as initiation of boys and girls into adulthood.

But even this is changing rapidly, particularly among youth who have begun to reject their parents' beliefs and values.

Do "communities" really exist?

All definitions have problems. Although many rural communities live in villages, this is changing rapidly. Government rural planners have forced people to live in "closer settlements", like townships, because of population pressures on productive agricultural land.

In these circumstances many of the characteristics of rural communities have started to disappear. Tribal chiefs, who are paid by the government, refuse to help them solve their problems. Corrupt "tribal authorities" fear losing their power because communities have rejected them.

Many communities feel powerless to change their lives and pressurise the authorities to meet their needs. In the past rural communities felt united by chiefs who could organise people to work together for development, or to resist oppression.

Social problems

Rural areas have growing social problems such as



alcoholism, drug abuse, rape, teenage pregnancy and crime, which are caused by a sense of hopelessness. Many youth are unemployed and can see no future for themselves. Schools are overcrowded, and failure rates are getting higher each year.

Communities have started to disintegrate in the face of forces they cannot fully understand. This may be the reason why many rural people have started to believe that witchcraft is the cause of their problems.

Why are "resources" important?

As we have seen, without access to modern technology such as electricity, telephones and rapid transport, rural areas are isolated from developments and changes in the cities and towns.

South Africa is undergoing a process of rapid political transformation, but rural areas are in danger of being isolated from active participation in that process.

Without resources, especially information and developmental skills, rural areas could find themselves excluded — if they are not empowered to participate in shaping a politically democratic and economically just South Africa.

How can urban people help?

One of the results of capitalist economic development and apartheid has been the separation of the cities and the countryside. Skilled people go to the cities and towns in search of a better life, migrant workers travel between rural and urban areas, and the rest struggle for survival in the countryside.

Rural people often feel rejected by those who have left them behind to go and live permanently in the urban areas. When these people return, they bring with them attitudes of superiority — that they know something and rural people know nothing.

It is obvious that rural people need help from skilled people to rebuild their communities. But this needs to be done in a way that encourages self-reliance and self-worth, and not inferiority.

It is very important that development organisations empower women to solve their problems: a shortage of land and water; inadequate primary health care; illiteracy; pre-school care for their children, and education. This will need resources and relevant adult education programmes.

In this way women can begin to play a more active role in the wider organisation of their communities — until "traditional" (male) attitudes to women can adapt to changes to the status of women in society.

Rebuilding tradition?

Many youth have already rejected the "traditional" beliefs of their parents, and have adopted the individualistic "styles" of urban youth in the hope that they will enjoy a better life.

There is a danger they can also reject important social values as "irrelevant", such as the need for people to work together as a community for development and to resist oppression.

It is very important for community organisations to provide youth with values and skills which can help them understand and shape the changes which are happening in South Africa. The hard task of rebuilding society after years of oppression needs the energy of youth and the experience of parents to succeed.

Next week: Some strategies used to empower rural women, youth and students to solve their problems, and how organisations can help them.

At the end of this series on rural development, we will be providing contact addresses and other useful resources.

Difficult words

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| industrialised | - having mines, factories and big farms which use a lot of machinery |
| communal | - shared by members of a community |
| values | - ideas which are shared by a group of people about what is right and wrong |
| empower | - help people to help themselves |
| individualistic | - thinking that you are more important than the society to which you belong |
| disintegrate | - fall apart, break up |

CURRENT ISSUES



The Demand for a Constituent Assembly

The constitution of a country deals with the rules of government and the rights and duties of citizens. In the present apartheid constitution it is the whites who have rights and the blacks who are denied power and experience oppression and exploitation.

The ANC believes the new South African constitution must be democratic and meet the aspirations of the majority of our people. We also believe that the way the constitution is created must be democratic.

We want a constitution which wins the loyalty of millions of South Africans. We also want the constitution to be a victory for the people. Through shaping the new constitution the masses will contribute to building a new South African nation.

In other words, we want a democratic result - that is a nonracial, nonsexist democratic constitution - and we want a democratic process. The ANC wants the constitution to be made through the maximum involvement of ordinary people.

Before explaining this further, let us consider alternative methods of drawing up a new constitution:

a) Making a constitution in an all-party or multi-party conference.

In this situation a number of parties would sit in a conference and deliberate over a future constitution. They would sit as equals and the voice of one party would carry as much weight as that of any other, irrespective of the amount of support that each party holds. Decisions would be made by consensus, that is agreement, and not by voting.

This would mean that a party like Gogotya's Fida, which may enjoy no support beyond government buildings, would be put on the same footing as the ANC. The process would demand compromises in order to achieve agreement.

The ANC is not against making compromises in the interests of building a new nation, with a common loyalty. But it is against compromises being forced on it or any other party because of the way in which the constitution-making process is regulated.

We do not want a situation such as that faced by the liberation movement in Zimbabwe at the Lancaster House Conference. Although the Patriotic Front ultimately commanded 97% of the black vote, they had to compromise with Muzorewa's grouping which ultimately claimed only 3% of the vote. One result of this was that seats were reserved for whites, a compromise forced on the PF by the way in which negotiations were regulated. No account was taken of the support which the parties had for their particular policies including the type of constitution they advocated.

The ANC does not want to ram its constitutional vision down the throats of its opponents. At the same time, attempts to win people over to democracy cannot mean an abandonment of democracy. There must be a democratic outcome to any negotiations for there to be any lasting peace. On that we cannot compromise.

We can assure people who differ with us that there will be a place for all who respect equality and democracy, but we cannot subvert these principles which are universally accepted, in order to win the consent of racists or puppets.

The ANC has called for an all-party congress, not as a constitution-making body but in order to explore agreement on constitutional principles and the mechanisms to create such a constitution - such as a constituent assembly and an interim government. Not unless the APC were to be fundamentally reconstituted as an elected constituent assembly, would we accept it becoming the constitution making body.

b) A deal between the leaders

Another way of making a constitution is some sort of agreement between the ANC and the government or other major players, resulting in a constitution that could be in line with our aspirations. This constitution would then be put to the people for approval in a referendum.

This would also be unacceptable. The constitution might be good, but the people would have no part in the process, other than to say yes or no in a referendum. If the constitution were a victory, it would be a victory made on behalf of the people. We want the people's voice to be decisive.

The national liberation of our country includes the creation of a new nation. One of the best ways of cementing this new unity is for as many people as possible to feel a part of the victory - the making of a democratic constitutional order. People's power means that the people themselves must show their strength and be the real agent of that victory.

The concept of subsequent ratification means that a deal must first be struck by the 'principal actors', before it goes to the people. What is necessary, however, is

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE!



Negotiations and the struggle for a democratic South Africa

Department of Political Education • African National Congress • January 1991



This booklet explains

- the reasons why the ANC is talking to the government;
- how it hopes this process may contribute to creating a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa..

This is the first of a series which will try to explain political issues simply and clearly. We hope to translate these into all languages.



that a deal must be struck according to the freely expressed popular will. This must guide the negotiators. They must go to the talks with a mandate and if that mandate cannot be fully complied with, we must know why and decide whether or not the result is acceptable or even whether negotiations should be resumed or not. elections to a Constituent Assembly make this possible.

Making a constitution through a constituent assembly is both democratic and inclusive. Voting would be by proportional representation. In other words, if there is a 100 seat assembly and the ANC gets 60% of the vote it would have 60 members in the Assembly, that is, a dominant voice. That is democracy, to allow people to vote in response to the policies of the various organisations standing for election. The parties that command the most votes must have the most say.

But it is also inclusive in that if the Democratic Party gets, say, 5% of the vote, it gets five representatives.

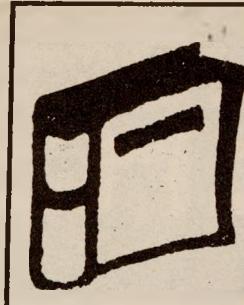
It still has to be decided what type of decision-making there should be; simple majority or a qualified majority. Simple majority decisions may be taken if a proposal obtains 51 out of 100 votes in the Assembly. The alternative is to have 2/3 or 3/4 of the delegates required to vote in favour before a decision is carried.

In Namibia a 2/3 majority was required. Swapo had a majority of seats - 57 but not a 2/3 majority - 67, so it could never on its own push through any constitutional provision.

Before we decide which we favour we need to consider whether a constitution created with a 1% majority carries sufficient authority and whether it is likely to win loyalty. We also need to consider whether a 2/3 majority could not be a mechanism that might attract smaller parties to the idea of a Constituent Assembly as the constitution-making body. It may be in the ANC's interest to make such an offer of a qualified majority, in order to ensure that we make a South African constitution and not merely an ANC one.

In the next article we consider how the process of transition including elections for a Constituent Assembly should be managed. Here we explain the idea of an Interim government.

This article was written by Raymond Suttner, Head of the Department of Political Education, African National Congress.



MATRIC LITERATURE

I Heard The Owl Call My Name 3 The traditions are dying

When we examined the theme of death in the novel last week, we discovered that there was more to it than we first thought. We saw that the theme of death was also relevant if we looked at the comparison that Craven draws between Kingcome village and the American cities. On p. 52 in the book, old Peter the carver links the idea that the tribe's traditions are dying to the fact that the tribe's children are attending the schools in the cities.

Not only people die in *I Heard the Owl Call My Name*. The old Kwakiatl traditions are also dying. The young people no longer know about or are interested in the ancient village customs and even the old people have forgotten much of their history. T.P. Wallace, the elder, says on p. 23:

"what will he say when he knows we are losing our sons, and that our young no longer understand the meaning of the totems?"

(Totems are symbols. The Indian tribes in North America used to carve figures and animals into wooden poles. These poles were called totem poles and the animals and figures on them were the totems or symbols of the tribe. The tribe used to be named after the figure carved on its own totem pole. The totem of the Indians at Kingcome was the wolf (see the bottom of p. 11).)

On p. 77 we read that even the elders are forgetting the tribe's history:

"Sometimes Mark was appalled at how much was gone, how little they remembered from their long past."

Questions

Find the above quotation on p. 77 and read on up to the end of p. 78. Then answer the following questions.

1. What does Mark do when he realises that even the elders cannot remember all the traditions and old stories anymore?
2. We read some of the things which Keetah writes down in her notebook. But we learnt last week that Keetah is not a real person. Who is actually recording the memories of ancient celebrations and customs?

There are many more references to old traditions and stories in the book. See Caleb's reference to the hamatsa myth on p. 5 - which is explained in full on pp. 99 - 101, or the description of the feast which the chiefs would organise for their rivals on p. 6. On p. 10, Jim explains to Mark why the narrow pass they ride through is called 'Whale Pass' and on p. 11 Mark remembers the Bishop's tale of the history of the tribe.

Page through the book yourself and you will find a reference to some or other custom or tradition on many pages. The most important of these references are on pp. 12 - 13; 17; 34; 60; 99 - 101; 133 - 134; 138.

The references to traditions on these pages are connected with the themes and with the main characters of the novel.

On p. 139 we are given a little information on why Craven wrote her novel. She wanted to write about the Kwakiatl Indians before their traditions vanished from history. In some instances, Craven seems to have written down the old memories even if these memories were not always directly connected to the themes or characters in her novel. You can find some of these on p. 6; 8; 11; the top of p. 26; the bottom of p. 31 - 32; 53; 55; 58; 65 - 66; 73; 77 - 78; 104; 137.

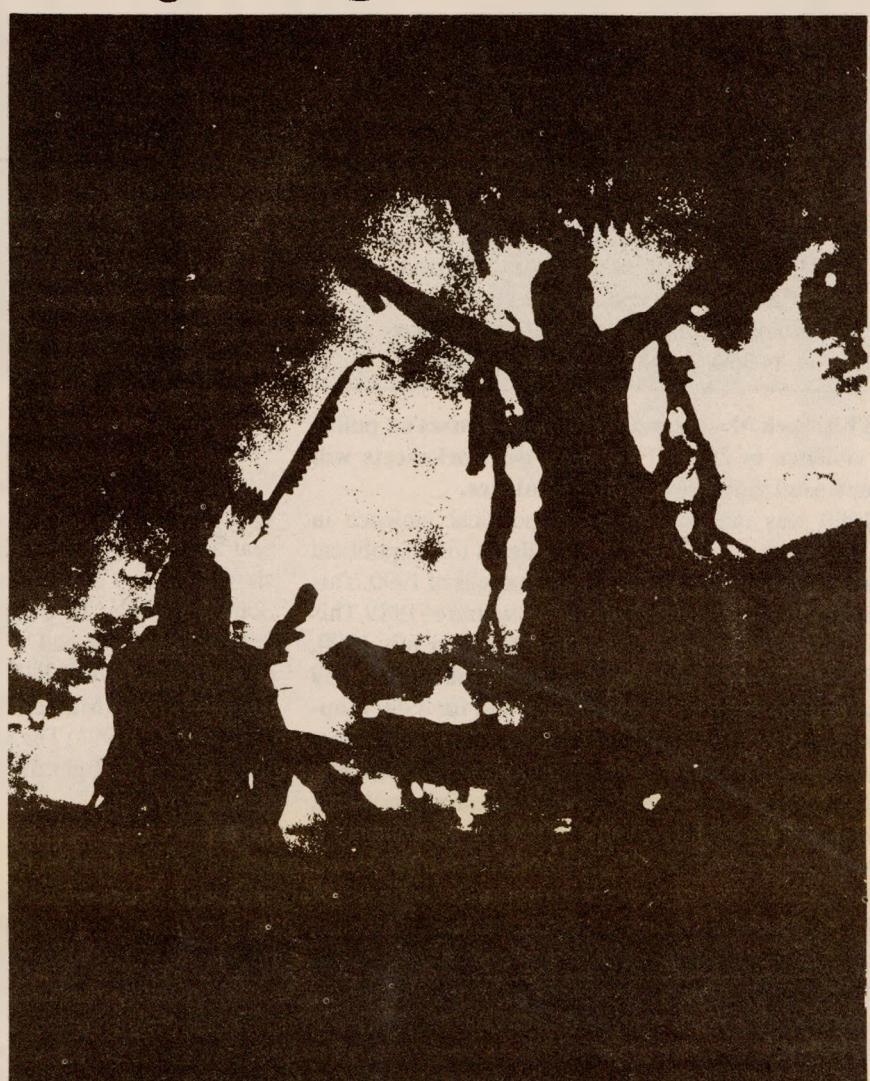
How many of these customs and stories are really part of ancient Indian culture? We cannot be sure about this until we read more about it in other books. On p. 73, Craven has given some translations of Kwakwala songs. Are they accurate translations? We cannot be sure until we get more information about the Kwakwala language and its culture. With novels we never know exactly how much of them is fiction and how much is non-fiction.

When we read *I Heard the Owl Call My Name*, we can also never be certain to what extent the author's own world view influenced her presentation of Indian culture. Craven was not an Indian herself. She lived in the Kwakiatl community for a few months only and she could not speak the language of the people there. Although she intended recording the history of a dying culture, the book also reveals the fact that she writes from a Christian point of view. Her own social and cultural background is revealed in the novel as well.

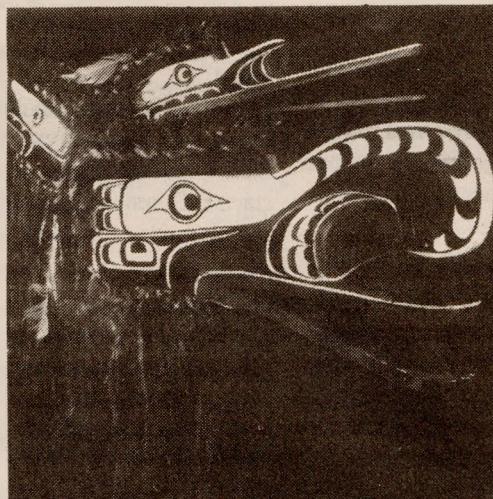
For instance, Craven's characters in *I Heard The Owl Call My Name* all reveal humanist values. They all take responsibility for their lives. One important example of this is that Keetah chooses to return to the village of her own free will (see pp. 107 and 116). The people in the community also help and care about each other. Helping and caring for other people is an essential ingredient of humanism.

By the time Craven wrote her book, humanism was no longer the order of the day in American society. We saw last week that by 1967 when the book was published, American society as a whole had become materialistic and consumerist (wasteful). Spiritual and moral values had lost importance.

Modern American society in *I Heard the Owl Call My Name* is represented by the characters of the sightseers. Read pp. 86 - 90 to get an idea of Craven's



Indian Dance



Hamatsa Mask



An old Kwakiatl

feelings about modern Americans. In her eyes, they are superficial people who cannot listen.

Even the teacher in the village does not bother to help the Indians and he does not care about them (see pp. 24 - 25 and 136 - 137).

The fact that Craven was seeing her own humanistic world view die around her when she wrote the book helps explain why she took such an interest in the dying traditions in the village. In fact, she is more than just interested in the dying traditions of the Kwakiatl Indians. We have seen that she compares two ways of life: the village way of life and the city way of life.

Next week we will look more closely at this comparison between the old and the new way of life.

Answers

1. He encourages Keetah to keep a written record of the stories which the elders tell.
2. The author of the book herself - Margaret Craven.

HEALTH MATTERS



Political Violence

The Project for the Study of Violence is an independent research group which is based at the University of the Witwatersrand. We conduct research into various areas of violence in South Africa. Last week, we started with the first of four worksheets on violence. We are hoping that you will use these worksheets as a basis for discussion with people in your schools, civics and unions. Please write to us and let us know your response to the questions we have asked. You can write to us at the Learning Nation address: P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000.

This week, the second worksheet focuses on political violence in 1990. The next two worksheets will cover hostel violence and gang violence.

1990 was the worst year of political violence in modern South African history. The death toll in political conflict reached 1591 in the first six months of 1990. This compares with the 1403 deaths in the whole of 1989. This was followed by the deaths of 144 people in July 1990, 709 in August (520 in the PWV alone), and another 369 people in September. The total death toll for 1990 is approximately 3 302 people, while thousands more were injured. (Human Rights Commission, monthly reports.)

It has been estimated that the cost of the political violence in terms of the destruction to property and loss in human life was well over R3 billion in 1990.

Many people believed that there would be peace after F.W. de Klerk unbanned political organisations. In fact, the opposite was true. Here are some opinions of the causes of violence. Decide if you agree or disagree with the statements. Give reasons for your answers.

The ANC said:

"It is no accident that the violence has escalated at a time when the ANC is involved in a process of negotiation and our activists are devoting their energies to building a mass legal ANC."

Secondly, the regime would prefer to negotiate with a relatively weak ANC. The violence is an attempt to prevent the ANC developing into what promises to be a vibrant organisation. The violence can isolate us from our constituencies as well as weaken all democratic organisations allied to the ANC.

Violence in Sebokeng and Kagiso which has resulted in deaths was caused by lack of education amongst supporters and members of our organisations.

If the leadership of organisations can work towards educating their constituencies about political tolerance, then we would not have such situations occurring."

Temba Khoza of Inkatha said:

"First and foremost we have all identified apartheid as the cause of violence among people, if this was not the case I do not think violence would have occurred."

What is presently happening is that the ANC is using its might to crush all forms of opposition to its views by fighting to become the sole representative of the people.

If an organisation or individual does not want to follow the ANC's line, it is then labelled as an enemy of the people and attacked.

The violence which is now occurring on the Reef is just the continuation of past years of violence which is a fight for power by organisations."

Adriaan Vlok says:

It is evident to me that inflammatory war-talk and so-called mass action, such as stay-aways, consumer boycotts, protest marches and civil disobedience are contributing to a heightened climate of violence, which results not only in attacks on policemen, but in escalating conflict in many of our communities. (Citizen 23/11/90)



Leandra, January 1986. Members of the community defend themselves against vigilantes.

The context of negotiations is a vital factor explaining the outbreak of violence. In order to claim a legitimate seat at the negotiation table, parties are attempting to show that they are representative of a large number of South Africans. In a recent survey on black political attitudes Inkatha had a 2% support of people living outside Natal, while 84% supported the ANC and other organisations. (Market Research Africa and McCann surveys, June 1991) The violence which is now occurring on the Reef is a fight for power by these organisations.

The Third Force

A disturbing feature of the political violence of 1990 was the allegations of a sinister "third force". The "third force" appears to operate by manipulating the violence from outside the townships. Their offensives are often characterised by random attacks on people rather than on any clear political grouping and it appears that the only possible motive is that of disruption and chaos. The organised nature of the attacks however suggests a high degree of planning and professionalism. Here are examples of some of the events in September 1990 which point to a third force operating

4/9/90

Hostel residents in Sebokeng said they saw whites driving three vans that dropped a large group of blacks at the hostel several hours before the attacks at the hostel started. Gunmen wearing balaclavas but with white hands showing were allegedly spotted during the attack.

6/9/90

Two gunmen opened fire on people waiting for train at the Jeppe station, killing 6 and injuring 13. Victims said they had seen a minibus with white men inside just before the attack.

Who is the Third Force?

There is speculation that the third force was the organised right wing. Some argue state elements are involved. De Klerk recognised the existence of a third force but said it was "radical left wing elements who want to disrupt negotiations". The Institute of Contextual Theology believes the Third force are the following:

If we are looking for people with the resources, the weapons, the expertise and training, the professionalism and experience, the ability to kill and destabilise, then we must surely look at the history of the special forces of the SADF like the CCB, and of the SAP like the Askaris. They are the only ones with both the means and the motive to be the third force.

Do you believe that a "third force is attempting to derail the negotiation process and cause chaos in the country? If your answer is "Yes" do you have any evidence to support your view?

"In order to get to the root causes of the violence and to secure peace among the people, the extended National Executive Committee of the ANC resolved to convene a meeting with all homeland leaders, including Chief Gat-

sha Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence and measures to prevent any possible future outbreaks."

Do you believe that the talks between Mandela and Buthelezi will stop the violence?

Is the term "Black on black violence" a correct way to describe the violence?

What do you think the solution to the violence is?

At the December Consultative Conference the ANC resolved that:

1. Mass campaigns be embarked upon to pressurise the apartheid regime to bring an end to this carnage.

2. Such mass action be waged within the context of our demands for:

a. the removal of all obstacles to negotiations as embodied in the Harare Declaration.

b. the dismantling of the bantustans and all other apartheid structures.

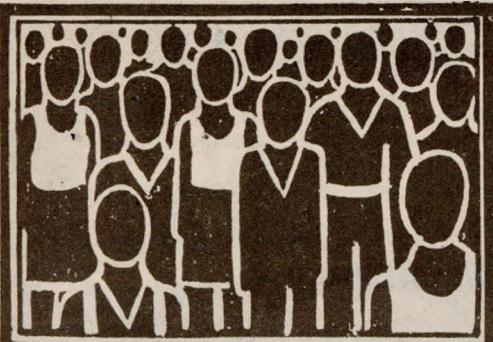
c. an interim government and a constituent assembly.

3. The NEC, Regional Executive Committees, and branches to initiate; as a matter of urgency, the building of tight and disciplined defence committees and to ensure that the necessary resources are made available to these structures.

4. The MK must play a facilitative role in the defence of our people.

5. Whilst in principle there is no opposition to talks with Inkatha and other surrogates of the regime, such talks must only take place after full consultations with all the regions of the ANC, particularly those immediately affected by the violence.

6. A consultative workshop be convened with our allies, the SACP and COSATU, together with other democratic formations, as soon as possible to set up a joint programme of action.



MATRIC HISTORY

The Struggle For Namibian Independence 1945 - 1990

In 1946, the United Nations Organisation, the successor to the League of Nations, came into existence to promote and preserve world peace. All former mandates of the League of Nations were to become trustees of the UNO. However the South African government under Prime Minister J.C. Smuts, refused to recognise the UNO as the successor to the League of Nations and would therefore not hand over its mandate of South West Africa to the Trusteeship Council of the UNO. Instead, South Africa attempted to incorporate South West Africa as a fifth province of South Africa and administer it accordingly. Opposition came from the indigenous Namibian people as well as the UNO. The struggle for Namibian independence intensified and armed struggle was embarked upon in the period 1966-1990.

Protest movements in Namibia

In 1948, the National Party under D.F. Malan came to power in South Africa. Their policy was based on **apartheid** and **separate development**. These hallmarks of National party rule became features in both South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia.

The working class in Namibia, except for the harbour workers of Luderitz, was not organised. However, in 1952 and 1953, Ovambo-speaking workers went on strike to demand higher wages and better working conditions. The police were called in and three workers were shot. Immediately, the South African government banned trade unions for Namibian workers.

Resistance to apartheid laws continued. In 1959, mass protests took place in Windhoek when the indigenous Namibians were forced to move into a separate township, surrounded by barbed wire fences. The township, Katatura (which means 'with no dwelling place') is an example of the application of separate development.

In 1971, workers went on strike to protest against the migrant labour system. The striking workers demanded the right to choose their own jobs, equal wages for black and white workers, the abolition of passes, the right to bring their families to live with them, the abolition of a police border and the withdrawal of the police force from Ovamboland. Over 25 000 workers participated in this strike. In order to end the strike, the South African government resorted to brutal tactics. Many strikers were arrested, tortured or had their personal belongings and property destroyed.

Legal attempts to end South Africa's mandate fail

In 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia took the case of South Africa's continued administration of South West Africa to court. However, the International Court of Justice did not make a decision on the grounds that no individual countries within the UNO could raise the issue within the International Court. Other methods to end South Africa's mandate had to be used.

The growth of political organisations

In 1957, Toivo Herman ja Toivo and comrades started the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO) to fight against the migrant labour system and for the liberation of their country, Namibia. Many Namibians were recruited to organise people within the country. One recruit was Sam Nujoma, a railway worker. He said to Namibian contract workers, "We must work together. You, me, all of us - we must fight for our freedom together". Toivo ja Toivo was arrested and sent back to Ovamboland where he continued organising the OPO.

In May 1959, the South West African National Union (SWANU) was formed. It aimed to unite all the people of Namibia and its support initially came from Herero-speaking people in the South.

In 1960, the OPO changed its name to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and outlined its goals. These goals were:

1. The realisation of genuine and total independence of Namibia in the spheres of politics, economy, defence, social and cultural affairs.
2. To combat all manifestations and tendencies of tribalism, regionalism, ethnic orientation and racial discrimination in order to cement and advance the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.
3. To unite all Namibian people, particularly the working class, the peasantry and progressive intellectuals into a vanguard party capable of safeguarding national independence and the building of a classless non-exploitative society based on scientific socialist ideals and principles.
4. To sever all relations with the South African racist regime until there is a democratic government in the country based on the principle of majority rule.
5. Economic reconstruction.....aiming at the establishment of a classless society.

SWAPO was recognised by both the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) and the UNO as the only representative organisation of the Namibian people.

The armed struggle

In 1966, SWAPO declared:

"We have no alternative but to rise in arms and bring about our own liberation. The supreme test must be faced and we must at once begin to cross the many rivers of blood on our march towards freedom. And as sure as night follows day, victory will be ours."

On 26 August 1966, the armed struggle began. This day is celebrated as **Namibia Day** today. The armed wing of SWAPO was called **PLAN** (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia). PLAN and SWAPO declared war against South Africa's presence in Namibia. In 1967, the South African government banned SWAPO and its leaders went into exile or were imprisoned. SWAPO set up military bases outside its country. Toivo ja Toivo was one leader imprisoned for 20 years and he spent most of this time on Robben Island.

South Africa sent police and army units into Namibia to prevent SWAPO members from crossing the borders into Namibia. Guerrilla warfare characterised this war. The SADF (South African Defence Force) even sent units into neighbouring African states to eliminate SWAPO bases. For example, in 1981 the SADF raided Angola and destroyed large supplies of arms and ammunition.

It was estimated that over 50 000 SADF troops were stationed in Namibia and South Africa spent nearly R2 million a day in fighting against SWAPO.

Warfare and negotiation

While SWAPO and the SADF were at war, the UNO tried to find solutions through negotiation. However, South Africa's refusal to recognise SWAPO as the major representative of the Namibian people led to stalemate.

South Africa decided to grant independence to the Namibian people on its own terms. South Africa organised the **Turnhalle Constitutional Conference** of all organisations within Namibia to discuss an interim government. However, both the UNO and SWAPO were excluded from the conference. Failure was inevitable.



Sam Nujoma, President of the South West African People's Organization

A third group, known as the Western Five Contact Group, tried to negotiate a settlement. Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the USA resolved to settle the dispute. The United Nations passed Resolution 435 which set out the negotiation terms. The UN accepted Resolution 435 as a blueprint, but South Africa refused to grant independence to South West Africa/Namibia until Cuban troops left Angola.

Cuba's presence in Angola had nothing to do with the Namibian question. Since 1976, Angola had been involved in a civil war and Cuba had sent troops to assist the Angolan government against UNITA. It was only in 1989 that Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola and South Africa agreed to a 'free and fair' election to be held in Namibia.

SWAPO won the election and gained over 60% of the vote. On 21 March 1990, Namibia became independent and Sam Nujoma became its first president. It was accepted as a member of the United Nations immediately.

Study the cartoon and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the cartoon
2. What is a mandate?
3. Why does one of the players have the mandate?



Rand Daily Mail, 1947

Answers

1. The UNO and South Africa are negotiating over South West Africa, a mandate of South Africa. The UNO wants all mandates to be administered by the UN Trusteeship Council, but SA refuses to hand over SWA to the UN.
2. When one country looks after another until it gains independence.
3. The League of Nations granted the mandate to South Africa in 1920. By 1946, Namibia was still not independent.

We wish to urge our youth to let their voices be heard by writing articles for our youth page about issues of interest to them.

Please send articles to:
Pupils' Forum
PO Box 10674
Johannesburg 2000
or contact the education reporter at:
(011) 23-2721/5

PUPILS FORUM

Scrapping of Act a 'propoganda ploy'

The scrapping of Section 25 of the University Act, which made provision for a quota system, has been described by several organisations and educationists as a government propaganda ploy.

University of Western Cape (UWC) vice-chancellor, Professor Jakes Gerwel, said the lifting of the legislation, at this stage, was "nothing more than a piece of legislative formality".

The legislation made provision for the so-called white universities to admit limited numbers of black students. But it has never been seriously enforced and has been ignored by most universities.

Gerwel said the scrapping of the legislation will not in itself improve the chances of black students to enter (the predominantly white) universities. The

responsibility, Gerwel said, remained with the different universities to urgently address the vast imbalances between the numbers of black and white students.

According to the Department of Training and Education's 1990 annual report, about 29 students out of a thousand whites attend university in South Africa. This compares with four coloureds and two blacks per thousand.

Redistribution

"What we need urgently, in education and other areas of life, is a redistribution of resources and opportunities to ensure that the historical imbalances created by apartheid are not allowed to continue," said Gerwel.

He also attacked the admission systems used by most universities, say-

ing that a mechanical reliance on symbols obtained at school was not "socially responsible".

The admissions and exclusions policy as applied at most universities has led to confrontation between students and university authorities.

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has called for the scrapping of the entire University Act which allows for the establishment of different institutions along racial and ethnic lines.

Nusas said at this stage, nothing less than an announcement of the abolition of the several education departments and the creation of a single non-racial governing body would be welcome.

"Nusas does not appreciate what only amounts to a propaganda exercise by the government," the organisation said in a statement.

DET to look at measures to protect children

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) in the Johannesburg region is looking into measures to guarantee the safety of children both inside and outside school, sources close to the department revealed this week.

The move comes as schooling in Soweto came to a virtual standstill due to an escalation of violence in the past two weeks.

DET spokesperson, Solomon Mushokwe, confirmed that his department was investigating ways to ensure the protection of children, but declined to elaborate.

DET Sources told PUPILS FORUM that the police were likely to be drawn into the task of safeguarding schools.

The Soweto SA Police liaison officer, Captain Joseph Ngobeni, said police had not received any requests to protect schools. He declined to say whether they would be able to do so once the request had been made.

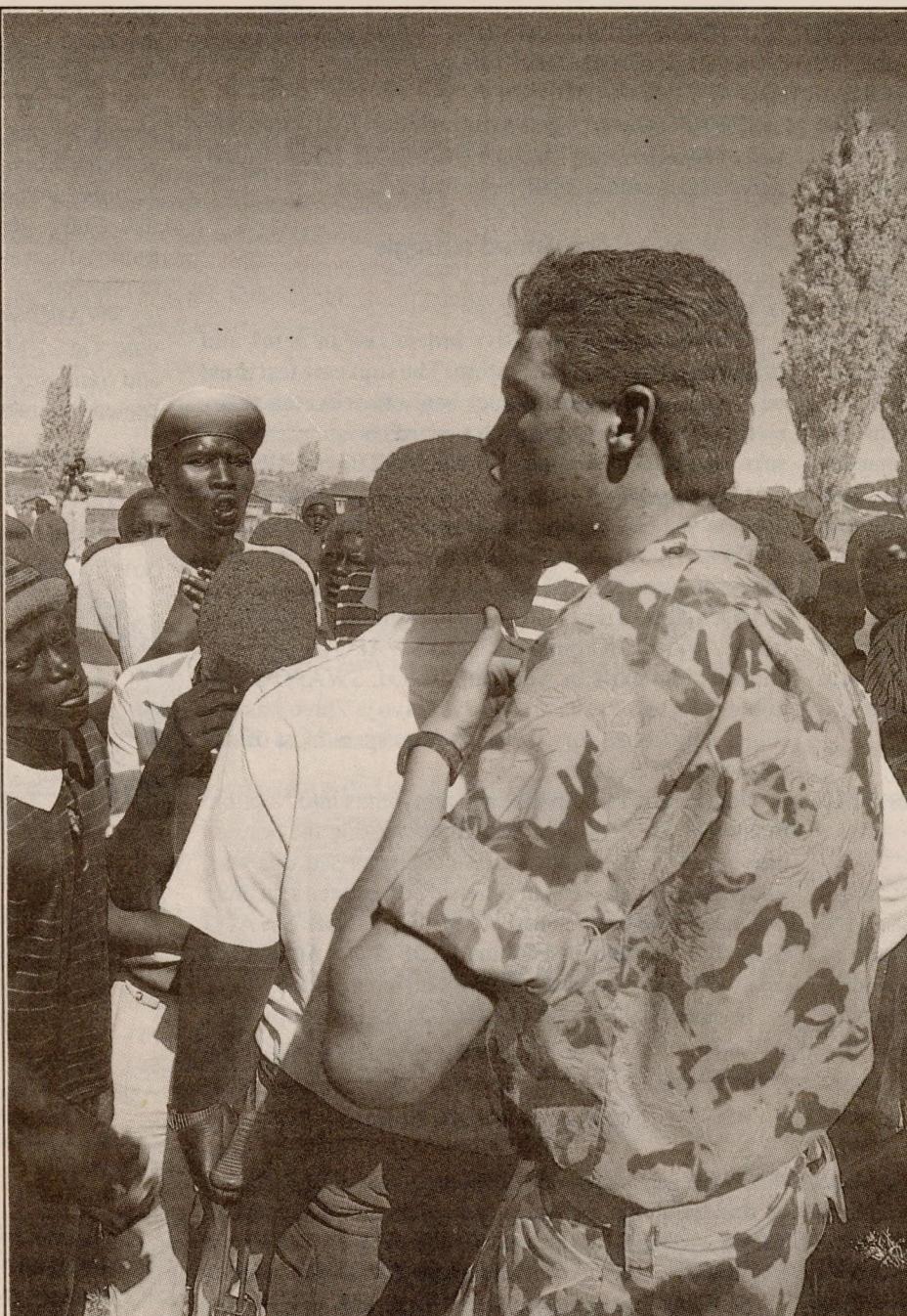
Guarantee

Meanwhile, the Congress of South Africa Students (Cosas) has called on the state's security apparatus to guarantee the safety of students, but the organisation said the protection of students should not interfere with their freedom and education.

The government was also challenged to "speedily" act against the perpetrators of violence "which is interfering with our education by harassing students".

The Kroonstad Three Million Gang was also accused of targeting students for harassment.

In the meantime, fears of a repetition of last year's bad matric results are mounting since no proper learning has taken place in many schools since the beginning of the year.



Schoolchildren tried unsuccessfully this week to persuade police in Soweto to allow them to march to the house of ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, so that they could ask him to provide them with guns to protect themselves in school.

SCHOOL WATCH

TEACHERS and some of the parents of pupils who used to attend the Somerset private school in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, have decided to establish their own school, Task Academy.

Eight teachers have managed to raise funds to start Task Academy in an old building belonging to Athlone Boys High School in Bezuidenhout Valley.

Angry parents complained that they had unwisely signed contracts with Andrew de Meyer, former principal of Somerset, after he had promised their children a better education.

Teachers who decided to leave the Somerset school told SCHOOL WATCH that they realised De Meyers was "not handling the school's affairs properly".

"We had to beg him to pay us. At times we got our salaries in bits," said one of the teachers who refused to be named as he still has to collect part of his salary.

He said the teaching at Somerset was crippled by a lack of textbooks and that teachers had to share chalk, desks and blackboard dusters.

Another former Somerset teacher also revealed that the school's white teachers were earning more than their black colleagues.

"We decided to leave that place as we are seeking better education institutions," another teacher said.

A committee member of Task Academy, Daylan Chetty said they could enrol 340 pupils from Grade-0 to Standard 7 because of ample space at their new premises.

Parents who have already enrolled their children are planning to meet legal advisers so that their contracts with Somerset private school can be cancelled.

They indicated that they were not aware that the contract bound them to continue paying for a year.

Repeated telephone calls to De Meyer proved futile. The school secretary, Kirstin Emerson, said she had told him about the story, but at the time of going to press he had failed to respond.

Somerset's newly appointed headmaster, Brian Russell, confirmed that there had been problems at the school, but that "everything is now running in a proper manner."

Katlehong ANC calls school crisis meeting

THE ANC branch in Katlehong will hold a mass meeting at 10am this Sunday (May 12) at the D H Williams Hall in Katlehong to discuss the school crisis in the township.

ANC branch spokesperson Harry Sibanyoni told PUPILS FORUM that the crisis in the township could "trigger clashes which we can least afford at this stage". Sibanyoni was specifically referring to the fact that the house of the Monde Lower Primary School principal was stoned this week.

He said there had been no schooling in the township since the beginning of the year and he cited violence and the Monde crisis as the main sources of the crisis.

Reports from the township have indicated that secondary school headmasters were not back at school this week. They were reportedly sent by pupils to the DET offices in Alberton to demand the re-instatement of 16 Monde teachers who had been suspended by the department.

Sibanyoni said all mass organisations and students', teachers' and parents' organisations in the township were invited to attend Sunday's education meeting.

New Worker

LABOUR BRIEFS

FOOD - About 150 Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) members were locked out of the Kellogg's factory in Springs last week. According to Fawu, the workers were told that they had to report to work on May Day because the machines could not stop running. However, workers refused as the day is now a recognised national holiday. They were then locked out for the remainder of the week.

CLEANING - Unless an industrial council is set up for the cleaning industry to regulate wages, thousands of in-house cleaners will lose their jobs or be forced to accept lower wages at contract cleaning firms, according to Transport and General Workers Union (T&GWU) information officer, Kally Forrest. The union is currently negotiating a retrenchment package for 214 of its members employed by Sage Holdings. This follows the company's decision to switch to a contract cleaning firm which pays lower wages, making it cheaper for the company than employing its own full-time cleaners.

RAILWAYS - Four SA Railway and Harbour Workers Union (Sarhwu) members have been removed from death row after successful appeals against their death sentences this week. They were convicted for kidnapping four non-strikers, assaulting them at Cosatu House then killing them at Prolecon during the 1987 Sarhwu strike. Patrick Molefe, David Mamthaga and George Maugedza will now serve 21 years in prison, while Wilson Matshili will serve 18 years. The appeal court found that the mood at Cosatu House when the killings took place, was an extenuating factor in the mens' trial.

Rationalisation must take workers' welfare into account

COMPANY rationalisation should be governed by principles that take into account the welfare of workers, the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Saccawu) told the Tradegro group last week.

This follows Tradegro's recent sale of its subsidiary, Metro, to the Premier group and the takeover of Smart Centre and Frasers' mine stores by Pepkor.

The sales have translated into over 900 job losses for workers. Premier, however, has chosen to describe the process as "restructuring and rationalisation".

Saccawu is demanding a moratorium on all retrenchments. It has also drawn up a list of five principles it believes should govern rationalisation, which it presented to Metro management last week.

According to the union rationalisation should:

- be in line with Cosatu's growth path objectives, such as growth through redistribution;
- not be motivated by cost-cutting retrenchments;
- emphasise human resource development, particularly training;
- be aimed at job creation;
- promote literacy.

In addition, the union is demanding full consultation before restructuring takes place, and a reversal of the 911 pending retrenchments.

Sit-in

To back up their demands over 9 000 workers at affected stores nationally - Metro Cash & Carry, Frasers, Green Stein and Rosen, Trade Centre and Fairways - staged a day long sit-in strike a week ago.

"In the union's view job loss is unnecessary and the union should have been fully informed and consulted on the whole restructuring exercise," said Saccawu national negotiator Jeremy Daphne.

Tradegro, which was previously reluctant to deal directly with Saccawu, has agreed to consider the union's proposals.

And while discussions between the two parties are continuing, Saccawu is demanding that retrenchments are stopped.

Last year 34 stores in the Tradegro group were closed down, affecting 638 workers.

Workers in dispute as Sun International's management refuses centralised wage talks

Sun International (SI) workers this week began declaring disputes with each of the hotel group's five operations around the country following managements' refusal to negotiate wage demands at a centralised level.

Cosatu's South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) submitted a range of demands to each SI operation in the southern African region and summoned bosses to a meeting in Johannesburg on April 29 to discuss the demands.

SI hotels in Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, as well those located in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei had been sent demands for improvement in wages and working conditions.

Except for SI in

Botswana, none of the other hotel operations turned up for the meeting. SI in Swaziland started negotiations independently of Saccawu's demand for centralised negotiations.

Saccawu's national organiser for the catering sector, Allan Horwitz, says the union wants to negotiate directly with the SI head office which manages and controls hotels in the homelands and neighbouring states.

Letters

In letters written to each of the SI companies, Saccawu suggested that negotiations be conducted through "Sun International - a division of Kersaf - as Sun International co-ordinates common issues relating to Sun International hotels operating in different territories".

Saccawu submitted a list of 26 demands to each of the SI operations. Included in the list are

demands for an across-the-board increase of R250 and a monthly minimum of R1 000.

Saccawu is also demanding a 40-hour five-day week and wants the split shift system scrapped.

There is currently a wide gap between wages earned by SI workers in each of the regions despite centralised management of the hotels. According to Horwitz, SI workers at the Riviera Sun, which falls inside SA, earn a minimum of R730 a month. By comparison workers in the homeland hotels earn a minimum of R600 a month while in some cases bosses pay as low as R400 a month.

It is clear from this pattern that wage rates are to a large extent determined by the organised strength of workers rather than by profitability.

Homeland-based hotels and casinos, for example, are the most

profitable but pay lower than one of the least profitable SI companies, Riviera Sun, where Saccawu has a strong presence.

SI's rejection of the union's demand for centralised bargaining was not unexpected.

Last year Saccawu met the hotel group three times to discuss the union's demand for centralised bargaining. Bosses rejected the demand on each occasion.

Battle

Horwitz warned before SI had rejected the demand that they were unlikely to submit to centralised bargaining without a fight. And at this stage all indications suggest that the battle for centralised negotiations may well have to be settled outside the negotiating room.

● Saccawu is also in the process of declaring disputes with each of 120 Kentucky Fried Chicken stores around the country

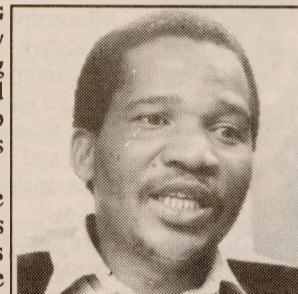
over centralised bargaining. Standard demands were submitted to each of the outlets and they were all summoned to a meeting with Saccawu.

But the outlets refused to meet with the union in a single forum. Devco, the franchiser, which sells franchises to individual operators, also rejected the demand.

Saccawu is demanding a minimum wage of R1 200 a month and an across-the-board increase of R300. It also wants a five-day 40-hour week and a long service allowance of R5 000 for its members after five years of service.

It is expected that Saccawu will demand a single conciliation board hearing for the outlets which fall outside the jurisdiction of the Johannesburg and Pretoria industrial councils.

Horwitz says the union is still taking legal advice on how to proceed with the dispute.



WORKER LEADERS

GEORGE NKADIMENG

dener during weekends, earning R1 a day.

But these hard times did not deter Nkademeng, who reached matric in 1977. It was while in matric that he came face to face with what he describes as his first political experience.

He was among several students who led a boycott of classes because of a dispute over the financing of the school choir.

Arrested

Nkademeng was arrested and charged for his involvement in the disturbances that accompanied the boycott.

On the day he was to start writing his final examinations, he was summoned to court. Unable to sit for his final examinations, Nkademeng began his search for employment.

It was October 1977, he recalls, when he started work as a pump house attendant at the Anglo American owned Ergo plant in Springs.

But a few days later, security police arrived at the plant and advised management against employing him because of his past record as a militant in the school.

Fortunately for Nkademeng, management disregarded the police's advice. Not long after that, he was elected to the liaison committee (LC) at the plant.

He continued on the LC for almost seven years and during this time it became increasingly clear to him that the committee was ineffective in influencing management decisions.

The turning point for Nkademeng came when one of the managers at Ergo told the LC that if workers were unhappy at the company they should leave and find alternative employment. This was in response to a number of grievances workers had raised through the LC.

He and others on the LC decided that the only way out was to form a trade union. Their search for an appropriate organisation soon led them to NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa in 1984. Together they formulated a strategy to build a union presence at Ergo.

Nkademeng says part of the plan was to continue with the LC while clandestinely getting members to sign NUM stop order forms.

Within a few weeks the NUM had signed up a majority at the company and demanded recognition.

Management's initial response was that an LC already existed at the company and it did not believe the NUM claim that it had majority support. Bosses nevertheless invited Ramaphosa and his interim committee to a meeting.

Nkademeng remembers clearly the confused and perplexed expression when management representatives realised that the interim committee members were in fact all LC committee members.

Recognition

The battle for recognition was not easy and Nkademeng, as chairperson of the interim committee led workers in their first strike at Ergo in May 1984.

Recognition followed soon after and Nkademeng was elected chairperson of the shop stewards committee, a position he held until 1986 when he was asked to take up the position of vice regional chairperson of the NUM.

A year later he led the Ergo workers in the NUM national strike.

Ergo also became the first in the mining industry to allow workers the right to a full-time shop steward. And when workers won the right in August 1988, they elected Nkademeng their first full-time paid shop steward.

Nkademeng is also chairperson of the NUM's Wits region, which has about 15 000 members. This also gives him a position on the union's national executive committee.

His ambition remains to train as a lawyer and to continue as a full time attorney of the NUM.

Church averts civil war

Representatives from three major groups in the country held an urgent meeting with State president, FW de Klerk, to avert a possible breakdown in negotiations between the government and the ANC.

The trio represented the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) and the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC).

Although details of the meeting were kept under wraps, there was hope that similar negotiations between the two parties will proceed once more.

The meeting came shortly after the clergy had met with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to discuss the current violence and the deadlock developing between the government and the ANC.

The meeting between the church leaders and

Mandela, also attended by SACC honorary life president Rev Beyers Naude, centred on the ANC's May 9 ultimatum and the state president's summit on violence.

"We the black majority of South Africa are confused as Mr De Klerk's talks about the need to end the violence and yet the government is not taking measures necessary to restore peace.

"Contrary to what some government ministers have said, it is not possible for the people to bring the violence to an end, only the responsible and impartial behaviour of the security forces will achieve an end to the violence.

He further called on De Klerk to declare whether or not he is still able to curb the violence.

"I believe that the failure of the government requires that another gov-



**SACC
honorary life
president,
Rev Beyers
Naude**

ernment or an interim government should be put in place to keep law and order during the transition period," he added.

Meanwhile, the bishops of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa warned that the irreparable damage done by the violence will be borne by the government as well as by all people.

The bishops further called for a ban on weapons including AK47 and the so-called "traditional weapons".

They also called upon people to use the "good offices of the Churches, which are neutral in these matters, to mediate between the warring factions and to monitor the process of peace."

Ordaining women as priests sets new challenges for Catholics

Questions of celibacy and whether women should be ordained as priests has set a big challenge for the Catholic church to rethink its position on the two issues.

The argument has been advanced by the US-based National Federation of Priests' Councils that the Catholic church is fast losing membership because of the declining number of priests.

The priests charged that if the Catholic church hopes to boost its declining number of priests it needs to reconsider its position on the two issues.

The organisation represents 26 000 Roman Catholic priests in the United States.

During its annual convention in Orlando, Rev Joseph C Brink, a parish priest from Covington, Kentucky, and the council president, called for the proposals to be discussed "thoroughly and honestly".

Ordaining

Brink said the Church could quickly boost its ranks by ordaining women and by allowing optional celibacy.

"But personally I think the ordination of women is a long time off," Brink added.

"Biblically, I don't think there's any prohibition of it."

"But I don't think we could easily throw out 2 000 years of tradition."

"That's not saying we can't do it," he added.

Rev Denis Herron, a pastor in Far Rockaway, New York, said the number of Catholic



Fr. Smangaliso Mkhathshwa

diocesan priests in the United States reached its peak in 1970 at 34 000.

In 1990, their numbers had dropped to 26 000.

An additional 19 000 priests from religious orders work in dioceses.

The 265 delegates approved a committee report that calls for an open discussion on how to deal with the declining ranks of priests.

Locally, holding the same view is the Insti-

tute for Contextual Theology (ICT) general secretary Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa: "I don't think that Jesus ever said anything against the ordination of women."

"If you go to any congregation, the vast majority of members are women, therefore it will be grossly unjust to prejudice against women," he said.

Relegated

Mkhathshwa, a Catholic priest in Soshanguve outside Pretoria, said it was the understanding of ancient people that women should be relegated to lower positions.

"We should recognise the talents of individuals and if someone has leadership qualities, he or she has the right to exercise those qualities."

"We should reach a stage where men and women are equal before the eyes of the world and the eyes of God."

On celibacy, Mkhathshwa said that all it means is that a priest ordained for Catholic ministry is not bound to forsake a right to get married.

"This is a free choice. If a priest gives up marriage, the reasons are that he wants to fully avail himself to the community in order to do Jesus Christ's work. This doesn't mean they cannot change their minds," Mkhathshwa said.

He said that this is also the practise in the Anglican Church - if a priest gave up his rights for the sake of working for the church.

drawn from 71 denominations and organisations has been supported by thousands of ministers from various denominations.

He added that thousands of Christians from various churches including the black African independent churches have also written letters to support the Kwasizabantu Affirmation.

He said the meeting was also attended by two members of the Zion Christian Church, one of the largest black churches in South Africa.

Rev Olsean said the meeting called for the church to adhere to Biblical principles and distance itself from all racial and class discrimination.

He said that the delegates also rejected "the use of children as cannon-fodder by political parties."

You must have talents that you want to generously put at the disposal of the Church. Be able to study and have a matric certificate. You must be at ease with English, the language used for your studies.

The seminary where you will study, would like to see their future students with at least a "D" aggregate English. You must be reasonably independent.

If people are totally dependent on you for their living, it is perhaps a sign that your vocation is to take care of them.

In our next issues Fr Fleuriet will answer questions on spiritual signs.

CHURCH BRIEFS

EDENVALE - Father Emil Blaser, the Episcopal Vicar for Justice and Peace, will be the main preacher at a special Justice and Peace Mass at St Therese in Edenvale at 9am on May 12. The Mass is part of an on-going programme aimed at promoting justice in the Edenvale-Tembisa region and has been organised by the Justice and Peace Group.

WASHINGTON - A Catholic University law student has apologised for mayhem caused by a commentary he wrote for the school paper in which he claimed that blacks enrolled at the university's law school are less qualified than whites.

GLASGOW - Glasgow Cathedral was filled when 1 300 people including Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister John Major, former premier Margaret Thatcher and about 46 dignitaries from different countries to pray in memory of the 43 British soldiers killed in the Gulf War.

CAPE TOWN - The Archdiocese here invites people to attend Holy Mass and to celebrate the Centenary of Rerum Novarum on May 12 at 3pm at Lansdowne road, Lansdowne. The main celebrant will be Archbishop Lawrence Henry. For further information contact Fr Brian Galant at (024) 21410 or the Justice and Peace Commission at 462 2417.

VATICAN CITY - Pope John Paul said religious education in public schools should include an element of faith for Christians. He said that European nations should guarantee that religious education is on par with other disciplines.

BIBLE READING

Remember, O Lord, what has happened to us. Look at us, and see our disgrace.
LAMENTATIONS 5:1.

Liberation theology under heavy attack

LIBERATION theologians came under heavy criticism last weekend during the regional meeting of the Kwasizabantu Mission held at the Irene Church in Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

A Kwasizabantu Mission minister Rev Erl Sten said liberation theologians must share blame for the current violence sweeping through the Reef townships.

"It will be good if they apologise," he said.

Rev Kgell Olsean also of the Kwasizabantu Mission told NEW NATION that the meeting was a result of resolutions passed at the Kwasizabantu Affirmation.

The Kwasizabantu Affirmation was drawn up at an interdenominational Ministers Conference in January this year.

He said the resolution

This week Fr. De Fleuriet looks at the road to the seminary

Who decides who goes to the seminary?

There is often a lot of misunderstanding about "going to the seminary".

In previous years, many candidates were under the impression that as soon as they felt they were called, they should go and knock on a seminary door for admission.

Some thought that it was just a formality to "find a bishop" who will

sponsor the studies and for whom "you have to work".

The reality is not just quite like this.

You must first share your desire with a priest and with the diocesan vocations director. It is advisable that he accompanies you in your search for at least one or two years.

Then your candidature is presented to the bishop, usually through the diocesan seminary commission. After prayers and considerations, the bishop will call you to study in seminary for his diocese and will follow your progress during your studies.

FOCUS ON FAITH

by Father Gerald de Fleuriet

How does God call to the priest-hood?

God does not usually call a young man in a flash fantasy. He does not stop you in the street and clearly tell you: "Hi! I want you to be my priest". God usually speaks through people: as a friend, a priest, a sister or a catechism teacher. Sometimes they challenge you directly, "you should be a priest".

A priest recalled how

his parents lived, and the way his mother's prayers became an inspiration to him. God also speaks through events which at times carry deep meaning.

Another priest recalled that he realised his vocation when his best friend nearly died in an accident. He suddenly realised how fragile human life was. Others were inspired by the ordination of a young man by the bishop.

At first, you may feel the call to the priesthood just as a desire to become a priest. It is often a feeling that you are falling in love with the vocation of being a priest. God may activate this desire in you in many different ways. But the desire is not enough! There must be in you some positive physical and spiritual signs that this desire can be fulfilled.

To be a diocesan priest at the service of the people in a parish, you must be in reasonably good health. You must show some leadership qualities...such as taking initiative among your friends.

WORLD BRIEFS



STRASBOURG - The National Anti-Apartheid Movement, consisting of eleven countries, is to lobby support here next week during the May session of the European Community to try and reverse the new policy of the EC towards state president FW de Klerk's government until he has removed all obstacles to real negotiations in SA.

LUSAKA - Nigeria's high commissioner to Zambia, Lawrence Agubuzu, said this week Zambia's commitment to liberation struggles and fight against apartheid has been a source of inspiration to Africans all over the world. He added that the commitment to achieve these objectives over the years had guaranteed Zambia a respected place in the Frontline states.

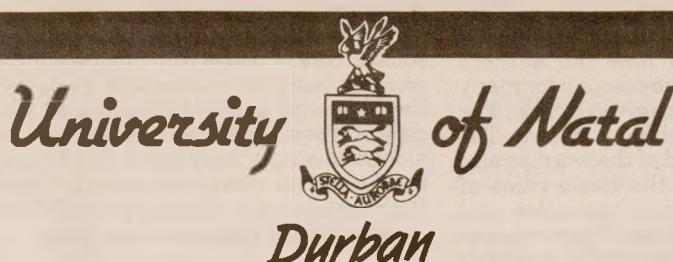
LONDON - A South African Coalition representing over 100 organisations, said that state minister, Lynda Chalker, agreed during a meeting with them in London this week that it was the primary responsibility of South African state president FW de Klerk to stop violence in the country.

ANGOLA - More ANC exiles were due to leave Luanda, Angola by this weekend to return to South Africa, as part of the repatriation process in Southern Africa. The first batch of 150 left here last week and there are still about 300 remaining.

INCIRLIK (Turkey) - Iraq gunners fired at two United States navy reconnaissance planes in the first confirmed shooting at Western forces since they carved out a security zone in northern Iraq, an allied spokesperson said this week.

LUSAKA - President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia proposed this week that his country and Nigeria establish joint trade cooperation in copper and oil to counteract the trade imbalance created by the rich Western countries.

WASHINGTON - Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, during a visit here this week threatened to speed the breakup of the Soviet Union by helping other republics to secede if United States does not help the Baltic republics to achieve independence.



The University of Natal rejects apartheid. It is an equal opportunities, affirmative action University.

Community Service Training Programme

The Community Service Training Programme offers training in Community Development and Co-operative organisation for people from community-based organisations and other non-government organisations.

Co-operatives Facilitator

Ref. D68/91.

Position: Contract position of one-year duration (renewable) to facilitate Co-operative organisation and network, design and implement training in the field of Co-operatives and other income generating community projects.

Qualifications: Practical experience in working with and training of income-generating community projects and Co-operatives. Experience in business management, and ability to write clear reports would be an advantage.

Course Organiser

Ref. D69/91.

Position: Contract position of one-year duration (renewable) to help design and implement training programmes on community development and assist with supervision of student's work.

Qualifications: Experience in training in community development for community activists and community based organisations and projects.

A Social Science degree would be an advantage for the above positions.

Closing date: 31 May 1991.

Both positions to start as soon as possible.

Salaries: Commensurate with qualifications.

Application forms, further particulars of the posts including details of fringe benefits, are obtainable from the Personnel Section, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001, telephone (031) 816-2295, Fax (031) 816-2214, with whom applications on the prescribed form must be lodged quoting the relevant reference number.

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

Around the World

Angolans to sign ceasefire pact with Unita

The Angolan government and the Unita rebel movement are due to sign a ceasefire agreement at the end of this month which promises to bring an end to more than 16 years of civil war and destruction.

Last week, at Estoril in Portugal, the two sides 'initialled' their acceptance of the pact and next week both sides will sit down to review the working of the agreement.

But continuing attacks by Unita - backed by South African mercenaries, according to one report - on government forces around the town of Luena in the Moxico province, suggest that the path to peace may not be easy.

The full signing ceremony is scheduled for May 30 in Portugal. Reports said the venue was one of the sticking points of the agreement - the MPLA government wanted to hold the ceremony in Luanda, but Unita were adamant that it should be held in Portugal.

Full details of the agreement have not yet been released. But it includes a timetable for Angola's

first multi-party elections to be held in the latter part of next year.

There has been agreement on the merging of the two sides' armed forces into a single army, with the government and Unita each providing about half the force.

The five national delegations that attended the talks - the Angolan government, Unita, the United States, Soviet Union and Portugal - have set up a joint political and military commission to oversee the ceasefire and the elections.

And, as in the Namibian independence plan, there will be an international body to verify the peace process. Washington has agreed to stop supplying arms to Unita, while Moscow has said it will end arms supplies to the government.

While the agreement was being initialled in Portugal, Angolan president Eduardo dos Santos was warning his country that the agreement did not mean the war would end immediately.

He urged vigilance and said Unita could take advantage of any distraction to try to promote its aims.

'Abolish' death penalty in Africa

A mnesty International (AI) has challenged African governments to abolish the death penalty.

In a statement released in London this week, the organisation praised some African countries for having removed the death penalty from their law books. These included Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe.

Two former Portuguese colonies, Angola and Guinea-Bissau were reported to be considering

removing this faceless form of punishment from their legislation.

South Africa is among the countries where the death penalty still features in the statute books.

The AI said: "Governments resort to executions to rid themselves of rivals or to intimidate opponents. Often, executions are the result of political tensions in countries where opposition is outlawed."

The organisation noted that poor and underprivileged people have been sentenced to death more than others.

In some countries, the statement said, "trials are nothing more than a veneer (front) for government's decision to get rid of opponents and kill them".

The statement added that some governments often justified the use of the death penalty by saying it is the only way to fight violent crime.

Amnesty dismissed this argument and said that a study has shown that the number of murders in Botswana and Nigeria did not drop despite the application of the penalty.



President Bush hands a copy of Bob Woodward's book to White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater. Deputy national security advisor Robert Gates (second from left) and Housing Secretary Jack Kemp look on.

Pressure on Bush mounts . . .

United States president George Bush is under increasing political pressure after a series of damaging allegations made against him.

The pressure appears to be telling on Bush - he was hospitalised in Wash-

ington at the weekend, apparently suffering from an "irregular heartbeat".

It came at the end of a bad week for him. All the allegations revolve around United States policy in the Middle East.

Two concern the recent

Gulf War and its aftermath and the third goes back to 1980 and an alleged secret deal with Iranian leaders to help Ronald Reagan win the US presidential election.

The first allegation is that Bush brushed aside

advice late last year from his top military man that sanctions would work to force Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

This allegation is made in a new book by the editor of the Washington Post, Bob Woodward. He says that General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, repeatedly suggested that the containment of Iraq through economic and military pressure could win the United States' goal of a withdrawal within a year or two.

According to the book, Bush told Powell: "I don't think there's time politically for such a strategy."

The second allegation is that the American government, after initially urging an internal Iraqi rebellion against president Saddam Hussein, refused to support an attempt to overthrow him when the Shi'ite and Kurdish rebellions were at their height.

The third allegation is that in 1980, the Bush-Reagan presidential campaign team struck a deal with Iranian clerics to delay the release of 52 American hostages until after the US election.

Failure to win the release of the hostages contributed to Jimmy Carter's failure to win a second term as president.

After Reagan was sworn in as president, the hostages were freed. Exiled former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said the allegations were true.



NATIONAL UNION OF METALWORKERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Regional Legal Officer

The Numsa Highveld Regional Office requires a Regional Legal Officer whose duties will include the following:

- Assisting and advising organisers on all aspects of disputes and disputes procedures;
- Consulting with organisers and workers in regard to disputes going to arbitration and the Industrial Court;
- Drawing-up Industrial Court and Arbitration papers;
- Conducting Industrial Court trials and Arbitrations;
- Facilitating quick and effective processing of disputes through the Union structures;
- Providing clear reports to the Union structures.

Applications are invited from persons with experience in these areas and with a commitment to the Trade Union movement by not later than 17 May 1991.

All applications must be in writing and be accompanied by a CV and 2 references.

Reply to :

Regional Secretary ♦ Numsa Highveld Region
P O Box 2822 ♦ WITBANK 1035

Letters

Rev Storey should be set free

Dear Editor

It is an encouraging development that the presiding magistrate, when Reverend Alan Storey appeared in court on April 16, postponed the case until June 17, to decide whether or not to pursue with prosecution. The magistrate was responding to a request for a postponement made by the prosecutor, apparently on the instructions of the Attorney General of the Transvaal.

We call on the Attorney General to let reason prevail and to drop the charges against Rev Storey for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force (SADF).

We support Rev Storey's stand as a Christian pacifist, opting for non-violence as the only true way to bring peace to our strife-torn country. We hope that others will be heartened and follow his example in choosing to address the problems of our country through non-violent means.

Individuals have to take a stand against the ongoing cycle of violence which is wreaking havoc in our land. We command Rev Storey for his display of courage and his commitment to building a new South Africa on the basis of peace, love and unity.

We call on state president FW de Klerk to ensure that the state no longer prosecutes those who refuse, as a matter of conscience, to serve in the SADF. We also call on him to abolish the system of conscription.

The fact that the courts are displaying a reluctance to prosecute Rev Storey, highlights the dilemma the courts face when conscription is still in force while the president is advocating negotiated, peaceful channels to resolve South Africa's problems.

The president should demonstrate the seriousness of his commitment to non-violence by relegating the system of conscription to the dustbin of practices which are no longer acceptable in the building of a new South Africa.

Reverend Frank Chikane
General Secretary – South African of Churches
JOHANNESBURG

SPEAK OUT AND LET YOUR VIEWS BE KNOWN . . .

**Write to: The Editor,
New Nation,
PO Box 10674,
Johannesburg 2000**

I want to join the ANC Youth League

Dear Editor

I am a regular reader of your newspaper and I enjoy "Face the Nation" very much. I will be happy if you could interview Chris Hani in one of your editions.

I am a supporter of the ANC and would like to join the ANC Youth League, but I do not know whom to consult or where to contact them. It is obvious that the ANC is divided into "peace loving doves and war loving hawks" as the *Pretoria News* has just stated. But the editor of the *Pretoria News* forgets that it is through these war loving hawks that the ANC is legal today.

I have read of, and heard, people criticising Chris Hani and Winnie Mandela – saying that they glorify war. Chris Hani stands on his own and he is not even scared of Magnus Malan and his South African Defence Force (SADF). He is prepared for war. South Africa needs people like Chris Hani, who are not afraid to point fingers at murderers like Malan.

Chris Hani has won the support of the youth. I was pleased when he said that he will not leave South Africa even if his indemnity expired. "This is my country and I will never leave. I am not afraid of De Klerk and Malan's threats," he said recently.

Chris Hani you are supported by many people for your confidence, bravery and intelligence.

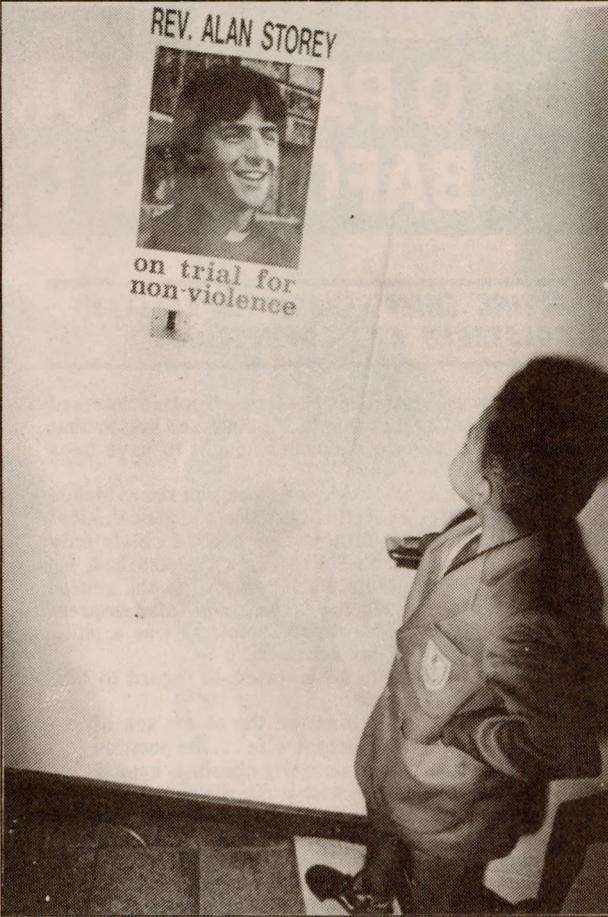
Amos Moobeng
MAKAPANSTAD

The ANC Youth League address is:
ANC Youth League
PO Box 31604,
Braamfontein
2017

ANC is not a violent organisation

Dear Editor

I would like to reply to Vusi Khumalo's letter (NEW NATION April 5 – 11). As far as I am concerned your newspaper is not against any organisation. The ANC has



"Individuals have to take a stand against the ongoing cycle of violence which is wreaking havoc in our land. We command Rev Storey for his display of courage and his commitment to building a new South Africa on the basis of peace, love and unity" – Rev Frank Chikane writes in a letter this week

proved to the international world that it has majority support among the blacks in South Africa.

If Inkatha is a liberation movement why do its members kill people who are unarmed and oppressed? Whenever one watches television one sees members of Inkatha carrying dangerous weapons, which they claim are traditional weapons.

The ANC is not a violent organisation. It was forced to be violent by the Pretoria regime. It has now suspended its armed actions so Inkatha should stop blaming the ANC for killing people while they are the ones who are guilty.

Oscar Marize
DAVEYTON

Where do we contact the NUFW?

The Editor

Could you please publish the address of the National Union of Farmworkers.

Mapiti Senoamadi
SOEKMEKAAR

NUFW
Lekton House
5 Wanderers street
Johannesburg, 2001
Telephone: 233054

Still too early to lift sanctions

The Editor

I am very glad to have this opportunity to air my views on sanctions. Let me first say that the De Klerk

America and Britain to keep sanctions against South Africa until the apartheid regime opens its ears and listens to our demands.

Xolani K Cinywa
RUSTENBURG

Time for NIC and TIC to disband

Dear Editor

At a time when the Indian community shares with its fellow South Africans the anxiety and fears perpetrated by the existing political rulers of this country, we seem to add to the state of uncertainty by creating an unnecessary division on the issue of the NIC/TIC – to be or not to be?

In the present situation the need for unity is paramount – won't it be easier if organisations which have similar ideologies merge both materially and spiritually, and use the available resources to actively promote the momentum towards a single South African nation.

Instead it continues to detain our people. I see no significant reason to lift sanctions against South Africa. It is still too early.

I would like to reiterate that sanctions must be maintained until apartheid is fully abolished and black people in South Africa are allowed to vote in national elections. I think we will be confident of De Klerk's commitment to democracy once he has accepted the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government.

I

believe that the voice of the majority has always prevailed. We must have a democracy to build a new South Africa. Last year De Klerk promised us that all political prisoners would be released and all exiles would be allowed to return.

I would like to appeal to

Let us not continuously use the tactics of fear, designed to suit the ends of

the Editor

Human Rights Monitor

A regular column in which NEW NATION focuses on the state of human rights in South Africa. We record the names of those who are still in detention, those who have been denied their rights and those who have suffered harassment, torture or death at the hands of the State, vigilantes or kangaroo courts.



ABOUT 161 prisoners are on hunger strike throughout the country.

According to the Human Rights Commission (HRC), about 30 hunger strikers are on Robben Island prison, 40 at Pretoria maximum, 12 at Grootvlei prison, 33 at Goedmoed, 18 at Pretoria Local prison and 28 at Leeuwkop prison.

The Department of Correctional Services has, however, warned against the adverse effects of this campaign. It added that those participating in the hunger strike are treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines.

The latest HRC report said 310 political prisoners were released between February 1990 to March 1991 and 623 during April.

There were about 1 361 political prisoners still held before the release of the 623 prisoners April.

Over 3 000 applications for indemnity have

the few, to make Indians forget that their political priority is to be true South Africans first, and then Indians.

Maybe the Coovadias, Yacoobs and Gordhans, instead of wasting their special talents preserving and promoting a political structure that has served its purpose, will merge with one of the alternative organisations such as the ANC, PAC or Azapo.

Indians know how to overcome whatever they may have to contend with in the future. They have done so in Africa and the rest of the world. People of Indian origin have established their homes and have learned, albeit painfully sometimes, to adapt to and survive local prejudices – and then to grow and develop with their compatriots.

K R Sitaram
CHATSWORTH

My name was used by someone else

Dear Editor

A letter which appeared in the May 3 – May 9 edition of the NEW NATION, "ANC is popular but we need unity" by R L Mbambo was supposedly written by myself. This is highly improbable because I am a KwaZulu government servant and had I written such a letter, I would definitely not have used my name. The person who wrote the letter probably knows me as I am very well known in this area. And for sinister reasons, best known to the writer, my name was used for the letter.

R L Mbambo
MARGATE

The Editor wishes to apologise for any inconvenience caused to R L Mbambo by publishing a letter which was allegedly written by her.

It is difficult for us to establish the authenticity of all the letters we receive.

been submitted to the authorities and 364 have been rejected by the state president FW de Klerk.

Meanwhile, the HRC has expressed disgust at the failure of the investigating authorities who are no nearer to solving the "barbaric" murder of David Webster after two years and in fact seem to have given up on the

case.

"The apparent lack of ability to make any progress, in spite of abundant evidence of the existence of state-based hit-squads that have emerged over these two years, compels us to question again, whether the lack is in the will to solve the crime.

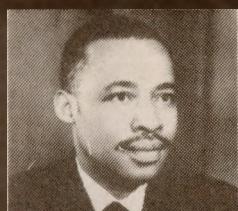
"There is a clear case for suspecting that the trial, if pursued diligently enough, would lead to the door of a state institution, having the necessary motives and resources to carry out the contract on David Webster on that fateful morning."

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PROFESSOR USED "AS THE TOOL OF OTHERS" ORDERED TO PAY RECORD DAMAGES TO BAFOKENG CHIEF

A judge in the Pretoria Supreme Court has ordered a Pretoria University professor to pay the chief of the Bafokeng tribe damages of R40 000 arising from the publication in April 1989 of a defamatory press statement issued by the professor. This sum constitutes by far the highest amount ever awarded in South Africa for personal defamation.

In August 1989 Chief Edward Molotlegi instituted action against Professor R D Coertze, an anthropologist at the University of Pretoria, for the sum of R90 000. The trial took place in March before Mr Justice I W B de Villiers, who delivered his judgment on 10 April 1991.

In his judgment, Mr Justice de Villiers concluded that Professor Coertze, in issuing his defamatory press statement, had acted with "ulterior motive". He also found that the professor, who did not give evidence, was prepared to be used "as the tool of others" and "apparently has a secret agenda: a reason why he has not been prepared to take the court into his confidence".

"DISSATISFACTION" OVER PRESIDENT MANGOPE'S APPOINTMENT OF ACTING CHIEF

Referring to the background, Mr Justice de Villiers stated:

"The Bafokeng tribe is an important tribe in Bophuthatswana. The plaintiff has been chief of the Bafokeng tribe since 1958. The tribe has approximately 300 000 members who live mainly inside Bophuthatswana. The plaintiff's younger brother, Mr Mokgware George Molotlegi, is presently the acting chief of the Bafokeng tribe. Following an unsuccessful coup attempt in Bophuthatswana in 1988, the plaintiff was apparently suspected of having some participation in the coup (although this was never openly stated or proved). He now lives in a form of exile in Gaberone, Botswana. According to the evidence the majority of the tribe regard him as the chief. He is held in very high regard and he is still consulted on tribal affairs. People travel to Gaberone for that purpose. According to the evidence before me President Mangope appointed Mr Mokgware George Molotlegi as acting chief but there is dissatisfaction with such appointment."

DEFAMATORY PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED SHORTLY AFTER ACTING CHIEF GEORGE MOLOTLEGI APPOINTED ACTING CHIEF

On 13 March 1989, shortly after George Molotlegi was appointed acting chief, Professor Coertze attended a meeting in Mmabatho chaired by President Mangope. At this meeting he undertook to apologise to acting Chief George Molotlegi in respect of "erroneous material" contained in his book *Bafokeng Family Law and Law of Succession*. The professor thereafter prepared a two and a half page press statement dealing with "mistakes" and "corrections" and insinuating that Chief Edward Molotlegi who he described as "the former Kgosi", had misled Professor Coertze and had used Professor Coertze to damage his younger brother, George Molotlegi.

Professor Coertze read out the press statement in its entirety over Bophuthatswana Radio on 16 March 1989. On 21 March 1989 Chief Edward Molotlegi's attorneys delivered a letter of demand to Professor Coertze stating that his book contained only one error, denying that Chief Edward Molotlegi had misled Professor Coertze in respect of this error and demanded the publication of an appropriate apology.

PROFESSOR WROTE TO PRESIDENT MANGOPE — "I WOULD RATHER STICK TO WHAT YOU... REQUESTED ME TO DO..."

On 23 March 1989, two days after he had received the letter of demand, Professor Coertze sent a copy of the letter of demand to President Mangope under cover of a letter which stated, *inter alia*:

"This matter is brought to your attention at the request of acting Kgosi M G Molotlegi. I would very much like your possible advice on my future course of action.

"The demand that I formulate an apology acceptable to him, I find impossible to comply with. It is after all impossible to give such a statement the publicity he demands. I would also cast a reflection on the condition I undertook to comply with at the conference at Mmabatho.

"I would rather stick to what you and the *Banna ba Lekgotla* requested me to do than in any way be associated with this man."

On 7 April, three weeks after he had received the letter of demand, Professor Coertze's press statement was published in "The Mail", a Bophuthatswana newspaper, as an advertisement.

ACTING CHIEF'S POSITION FALSELY BOLSTERED BY "CORRECTIONS"

In his press statement Professor Coertze referred to the genealogical table in his book and stated that acting Chief George's surname ought to have been reflected in this table.

Judge de Villiers, however, accepted the evidence of the plaintiff's expert witness that the genealogical table contained surnames in respect of chiefs only and also accepted that Professor Coertze had, by including George Molotlegi's surname in the genealogical table, created the serious and false impression that George Mokgware Molotlegi was a chief during the time of his research.

Professor Coertze's book stated, in regard to succession to chieftainship:

"the successor must be the eldest son of the late chief's principal wife... the position of the successor is virtually absolute: even if the chief himself wishes to disinherit the eldest son of his principal wife on the grounds of serious misconduct, his people may well refuse to honour his decision..."

His book also stated that Chief Edward was regarded as "the only possible successor". However, in his press statement he substituted "only possible successor" with "the possible successor".

In a 1990 revised edition of his book, which contained the "corrections" referred to in his press statement, Professor Coertze described the chief as "a possible successor".

In this regard, Judge de Villiers accepted the evidence that the changed wording falsely strengthened acting Chief George's claim to chieftainship as a result of weakening the chief's claim.

CHIEF'S ACHIEVEMENTS DENIGRATED

Mr Justice de Villiers, in dealing with the revised edition, stated:

"A so-called revised edition of the defendant's book was published during 1990. There are material omissions and alterations in the revised edition compared to the 1988 edition, the purpose of which was, in my view, to decrease the role that the Plaintiff played in the affairs of the tribe and his achievements on behalf of the tribe."

PROFESSOR USED CHIEF "AS SCAPEGOAT" FOR "TRANSCRIPTIONAL MISTAKE"

It was common cause at the trial that the book erroneously referred to Chief Molotlegi as "the only son" instead of "the eldest son".

At the trial Professor Coertze persisted in alleging that he had been misled in this regard although he denied that he had been misled by the chief. However, Mr Justice de Villiers rejected Professor Coertze's argument that he had been misled, stating:

"The defendant's doctoral thesis as well as his two books, clearly and explicitly state in two places which are very close to the place where the error appears, that the late chief had two sons..."

"It seems to me to be much more likely that the error was a transcriptional one and that it was merely repeated in the later books..."

"If I am correct in finding that the defendant's version of how the error occurred is unlikely, it follows that he attempted to disguise his own error in his press statement. It naturally makes his attempt to implicate the plaintiff as a scapegoat much more serious."

CHIEF MOLOTLEGI SPEAKS OUT

Immediately after the coup the chief was detained, interrogated and assaulted. He suffers from a severe heart ailment and following an urgent application was released and hospitalised. After being discharged from hospital the chief did not flee Bophuthatswana, as is popularly suggested, but returned to his home in Phokeng. A few days later a huge army and police convoy arrived at his home and fearing he would be re-detained, possibly with fatal consequences, the chief panicked and slipped past the convoy and flew to Botswana the same day.

The chief categorically denies having been involved in the coup and points out that it has never been openly stated that he was involved. In the lengthy treason trial it was never intimated that the chief was involved, even when the leader of the coup was cross examined in London by advocates representing Bophuthatswana.

It was the chief's intention to return to Bophuthatswana once the excitement of the coup had died down and the culprits identified. However, he has been prevented from returning because President Mangope has persistently threatened in public to detain the chief should he return, using the flimsy pretext that the chief made a loan to the leader of the

coup some time before the coup. During his detention Chief Molotlegi had himself volunteered this fact. Therefore, the chief has not returned to Bophuthatswana because of a fear of being charged — he would return to stand trial if charges are formulated against him — but because of a fear of being unjustifiably detained with possible fatal consequences.

While the chief was in exile his Rrangwane, Cecil Molotlegi Tumagole, acted in his stead with the approval of the tribe. However, President Mangope insisted that an acting chief be appointed. He convened meetings of the headmen and royal family on a number of occasions and on each occasion it was clear to him that it was the wish of the royal family and the headmen that Cecil Tumagole should be appointed acting chief. However, he appointed the chief's younger brother, Mokgware George Molotlegi as acting chief and announced such appoint to the tribe stating:

"I have now called you — the Bafokeng — to tell you not to be surprised to see Mokgware leading you. It is me with the powers that I have who have installed him to lead his father's tribe... I have come to tell you to accept him so. You must know that."

The appointment of George Molotlegi as acting chief was unsuccessfully challenged in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court although the decision is being appealed against, the appeal to be heard on 5 June 1991.

Shortly after George Molotlegi's appointment the tribe purported to withdraw an appeal against a judgment in a matter where the tribe had unsuccessfully attempted to terminate its mining agreement with Impala Platinum. President Mangope was a party to this action and supported Impala Platinum.

The chief annoyed President Mangope by failing to occupy his seat in Parliament, as is his right as a chief. In this regard, the chief does not believe chiefs should become involved in politics and for this reason the chief has never joined a political party. Moreover, the Bafokeng tribe attempted to secede from Bophuthatswana in 1983.

President Mangope has not only used the coup as a pretext to get rid of the chief. Shortly after the coup the Bafokeng Women's Club chaired by the chief's wife, which had been in existence since the 70s, was barred from holding meetings and its charitable clothing project prevented from operating. An urgent application was brought by the chief's wife against President Mangope and others and an interdict was obtained restraining the Bophuthatswana police from unlawfully harassing her and her family. Despite this order, the harassment continued, although far more infrequently. Since the coup she has courageously held a torch for the chief and has campaigned tirelessly for a guarantee that the chief can return without fear of detention. She has personally pleaded with President Mangope in this regard. Although she has lived in Phokeng for twenty eight years and considers herself a Bophuthatswana citizen, she was recently informed that her temporary permit would not be renewed and, as a result, has been forced to leave Bophuthatswana.

The chief's wife, Semane Molotlegi, was personally harassed in the wake of the coup and was regularly visited by members of the Bophuthatswana Police Force, usually in the early hours of the morning. These policemen were clearly embarrassed by their actions but informed her that they were acting "on instructions from above". She brought an urgent application against President Mangope and others and an interdict was obtained restraining the Bophuthatswana police from unlawfully harassing her and her family. Despite this order, the harassment continued, although far more infrequently. Since the coup she has courageously held a torch for the chief and has campaigned tirelessly for a guarantee that the chief can return without fear of detention. She has personally pleaded with President Mangope in this regard.

In the meantime, the chief's younger brother has publicly professed that he has no qualms about standing down should the chief return. However, at no stage has he publicly defended his brother's innocence or pleaded that his brother should be allowed to return to Bophuthatswana without fear of detention. Indeed, the facts in the above judgment clearly demonstrate that he has his own agenda and is supported by President Mangope in this regard.

Finally, reports in the press have alluded to "sibling rivalry" between the chief and his brother. The chief categorically states that he never had an axe to grind against his brother and, indeed, why should he. He is proud of his brother's academic achievements and in 1968 he and his wife attended his brother's graduation ceremony in the United States of America. Moreover, his brother is his eldest son's Rrangwane and, once his eldest son becomes chief, his brother would enjoy the same relationship with his eldest son that Cecil Tumagole currently enjoys with the chief. His brother was put out in the 1980s when the chief asked him to set up his own home in Phokeng and it was his brother who chose to distance himself from the chief since that time.

This press statement has been released by Chief Molotlegi to put the record straight and to draw attention to the judgment which has received virtually no publicity. Chief Molotlegi was severely defamed by a press statement which received substantial publicity and has incurred substantial legal costs in order to clear his name. However, he has not succeeded in publicly clearing his name as a result of the lack of publicity and he has accordingly felt compelled to insert this press release as an advertisement.

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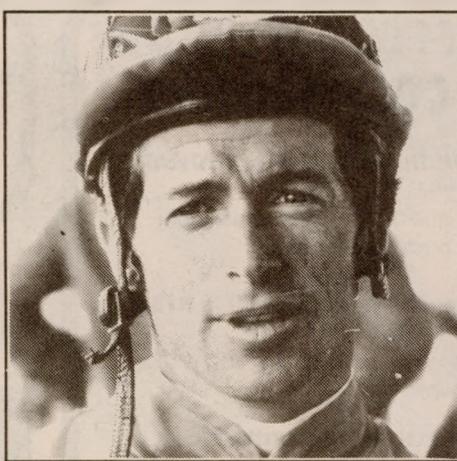
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Racing

SA Guineas full of Surprises

SATURDAY'S R300 000 SA Guineas over 1 600m at Greyville has a strong line up of three-year-olds and the outcome of the race will be really interesting as we do not have any proof as to who are the best of this age group.

Spook And Diesel must be one of the leading three-year-olds and has a fine record of five wins and six places from 12 starts. Among his wins is the Smirnoff Plate as a two-year-old but he is a bit suspect over 1 600m. He recently ran well when fourth to Star Effort over 1 600m at Milnerton so he has matured perhaps the distance is within his ability as he earlier failed in the 1 600m SA Invitation Stakes won by Supersonic Surprise who is also in this race. In fact I go for Supersonic Surprise to win as he has also been a consistent runner and ran a great spring trial last time out over 1 200m finishing second to Divine Act. Before that he finished ahead of Spook And Diesel in the race won by Star Effort and although Spook And Diesel beat him twice before there is a good chance that he is better suited to this 1 600m trip than is



Felix Coetzee rides Surprise Attack, and he might surprise

Spook And Diesel and so he may be superior this time.

Phantom Robber must be given a strong chance as he has beaten Supersonic Surprise in the National Turf Investments over 1 700m at Kenilworth. Phantom Robber also won the

SA Invitation Stakes and he must have claims to being one of the top three-year-olds. He failed badly in the race won by Star Effort and has been rested since. We all know that he is capable of better than he showed that day and it remains to be seen if the rest has helped him recover top form. It will not be easy to be short of top form and beat this field which is perhaps another reason to prefer Supersonic Surprise as he has had a run after a rest whereas as Phantom Robber could need a run.

Terrance Millard has four runners and Felix Coetzee has picked to ride Surprise Attack. So far Surprise Attack has yet to show he is among the best of his age but Millard has a habit of suddenly producing the best from his horses for the big races. It is certainly unwise to ignore the chance of his runners although Surprise Attack could find it hard to overcome a bad draw.

It is an open race but Supersonic Surprise has been to the fore in previous feature races, is a consistent performer and showed promise in his last start which was over a distance too short for him so he has enough going to him to be made the likely winner.

THERE is no feature race at Turffontein on Saturday and the SA Guineas to be run at Greyville has been included as the highlight of the local card and there is no doubt that there will be considerable interest in the outcome of the stop race for three-year-olds.

However there will also be a lot of interest centred around what is the main event on the local card as

Rakeen set for victory

this Middle Division 2 000m race sees Rakeen in action. The Ormonde Ferraris-trained four-year-old who was bred in the United States and raced in England is an entry for the Rothmans July and is reported to be highly regarded. He raced only three times in England and won twice and was placed second in his other start.

Deserves

The way he won last time was evidence that he is very much better than average but just whether

His first race in South Africa saw him score in very easy fashion but that was in weak Graduation Plate and it will interesting to see how he shapes in this better company.

or not he is good enough to run in the July remains to be seen. Trainer Ferraris will be all out to prove that Rakeen deserves a place in the final July selection, and to do so Rakeen must win a couple of races as he is presently a three time winner and so could be eliminated from the July. Well he should win this one as the opposition is

not all that good. But he will have to win and win well if he is to come into the July picture as a possible winner. The 2 000m distance is right and he has not only won over the trip in England, but was running on strongly when winning over 1 800m in South Africa. With Pierre Strydom on the saddle and a good weight of 52kg it is almost impossible to oppose him here.

MIKE'S HOT TIPS



Pierre Strydom rides Rothmans July Handicap entry Rakeen in the local main race at Turfontein on Saturday

Turffontein Formguide

TURFFONTEIN SELECTIONS

1 - 11h55 MAIDEN JUV PLATE (Fillies). R23 000. 1 600 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----|
| 1 | 0G13 | ON13 | 0G13 | BELMONT BLUE (T A Lowe) 2-56 | M Bachmann | 14 |
| 2 | 0G13 | BN10 | 0N12 | CRACK (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | D Whyte | 1 |
| 3 | ON12 | 2T16 | DADDY'S DARLING (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | P Strydom | 6 | |
| 4 | 4T16 | LAZULI (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | J Bekker | 3 | | |
| 5 | 7V10 | 6G13 | TRUE MISS (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | A Hoffmann | 7 | |
| 6 | ON12 | 0V14 | CREAM TORTE (K R Maroun) 2-56 | P Whitmore | 8 | |
| 7 | ON08 | 8T10 | 0T16 | LADIES MADE (K R Maroun) 2-56 | C Blom | 16 |
| 8 | ON12 | 0V14 | SNEAKY SUSPICION (K R Maroun) 2-56 | J Carter | 20 | |
| 9 | OT10 | ON13 | 8G13 | FIFTH ACT (P B Shaw) 2-56 | R Curing | 11 |
| 10 | OT10 | 6T12 | 0G13 | GLOVES OF VELVET (D Marks) 2-56 | F Naudé | 5 |
| 11 | 7V10 | 8T10 | 10V12 | LONG NUREYI (A Forst) 2-56 | W Harvey | 5 |
| 12 | ON12 | 0T16 | MISS LIZA (C J Maree) 2-56 | G Herrera | 13 | |
| 13 | 6V10 | 5V10 | 0N12 | MISS PEARL (C J Maree) 2-56 | A Gordon | 17 |
| 14 | 0V12 | 5N12 | 5N12 | MOUNTAIN FAIRY (F C de Been) 2-56 | G Wrogemann | 19 |
| 15 | 0T10 | 6T16 | 2T16 | NATIONAL SECRET (M D Zaki) 2-56 | G van Zyl | 10 |
| 16 | 4T10 | 6N12 | 3T16 | PERSON CAT (R A Laird) 2-56 | J Geroudis | 18 |
| 17 | 0V10 | 0V14 | REGGAE RUMBA (M F de Kock) 2-56 | M Mienie | 12 | |
| 18 | 4S14 | 4N13 | 3G13 | SPANISH CELEBRITY (M F de Kock) 2-56 | B Smith | 2 |
| 19 | 9N12 | 0T16 | 2T16 | STUNNING LADY (C J Erasmus) 2-56 | F Greyling | 4 |
| 20 | 4N12 | 5N12 | 5N12 | VALLEY MIST (J M Goodman) 2-56 | J Loid | 9 |

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (2-3-4-5) (6-7-8) (12-13) (17-18)

Race 1 : 18-10 Daddy's Darling, 3-1 Persian Cat, 4-1 National Secret, 6-1 Lazuli, Valley Mist, 7-1 Others.

2 - 12h35 MAIDEN JUV PLATE (C & G). R23 000. 1 600 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|----|
| 1 | ON12 | ON10 | COMMANDER BLAKE (S J Watt) 2-56 | C Magua | 3 | |
| 2 | 7N12 | 7N12 | ENDLESS DELIGHT (A Uzem) 2-56 | C Blom | 1 | |
| 3 | 0T10 | 7V10 | LAW OF GOLD (K R Maroun) 2-56 | J Lloyd | 5 | |
| 4 | 0N12 | 0N12 | LAUNCHING PAD (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | P Whitmore | 15 | |
| 5 | 0V10 | 6N12 | PRONTO PRONTO (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | A Hoffmann | 12 | |
| 6 | 5T10 | 2N12 | VALETE (O A Ferraris) 2-56 | P Strydom | 9 | |
| 7 | 8N12 | 4N12 | MAGIC RULER (C Otto) 2-56 | W Harvey | 14 | |
| 8 | 2N12 | 4N12 | TOUCH OF STEEL (C Otto) 2-56 | D Whyte | 2 | |
| 9 | 7V08 | 8T10 | 3G13 | MILITARY EASE (F C de Been) 2-56 | G Wrogemann | 16 |
| 10 | 0V10 | 0V10 | NEW YORK DODGER (C J Maree) 2-56 | G Herrera | 17 | |
| 11 | 9G10 | 9N12 | 0G13 | TRUELY MAJESTIC (C J Maree) 2-56 | A Geroudis | 11 |
| 12 | 5T10 | 6T12 | 0V10 | PRINCELY GUEST (H G van Niekerk) 2-56 | G van Zyl | 6 |
| 13 | 8N12 | 6G13 | PRIVATE PROPERTY (R Maroun) 2-56 | A Gordon | 4 | |
| 14 | 2N12 | 3N10 | TONY AND JERRY (R Maroun) 2-56 | B Smith | 10 | |
| 15 | 8T12 | 8T12 | STAGE LORD (D Marks) 2-56 | F Naudé | 18 | |
| 16 | 0N12 | 0G13 | THUNDERCHILD (J H de Bruyn) 2-56 | P Sasso | 7 | |
| 17 | 6T10 | 5V11 | 0N12 | TOUCHMATIC (N W van Tonder) 2-56 | M Mienie | 8 |

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (5-6-7) (8-9) (11-12) (14-15)

Race 2 : 2-1 Touch Of Steel, 5-2 Valete, 7-2 Tom And Jerry, 5-1 Magic Ruler, 6-1 Pronto Pronto, 7-1 Others.

1ST LEG PLACE ACCUMULATOR

3 - 13h15 MAIDEN PLATE (C & G). R21 000. 1 200 m. (Swinger/Trifecta/1st Double):

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----|
| 1 | 9N12 | 0V14 | 0T10 | BLUE ASSET (G M Alexander) 3-56 | * F Naudé | 10 |
| 2 | 2T14 | 4N13 | 0V12 | DEEP AMBER (G M Alexander) 3-56 | D Whyte | 16 |
| 3 | 0V12 | 0V10 | 0V17 | BUDGY (P F Devos) 4-56 | B Smith | 5 |
| 4 | 0V12 | 0V10 | 0V17 | EIGHT GROWNS (N W van Tonder) 3-56 | G van Zyl | 3 |
| 5 | 7N10 | 0V10 | 0V17 | FALCON WING (N Claassen) 3-56 | W Harvey | 4 |
| 6 | 2N12 | 3T12 | 4N12 | FEARLESS HEART (Mrs D J Hening) 3-56 | P Strydom | 1 |
| 7 | 4V14 | 0T16 | 0V10 | GRANULATOR (D J Burger) 3-56 | C Blom | 14 |
| 8 | 9V10 | 0T12 | 7T10 | JOLLY BEAT (P Mazaham) 3-56 | D Kuit | 15 |
| 9 | 7V16 | 7V14 | 8N12 | KAZAKH COMPANY (C J Maree) 3-56 | G Herrera | 8 |
| 10 | 2T16 | 4T16 | 3N20 | VIKING PRINCE (C J Maree) 3-56 | J Bekker | 17 |
| 11 | 2T16 | 4T16 | 3N20 | LORD SHEFFIELD (C J Maree) 3-56 | R Sutherland | 13 |
| 12 | 0N12 | 5G10 | 5B10 | OPTIONS UNLIMITED (S W Kenny) 3-56 | * A Gordon | 19 |

* A Gordon

Race 3 : 5-2 Zulu Warrior, 3-1 Fearless Heart, 7-2 Platoon, 5-1 Granulator, 7-1 Buddy, 10-1 Others.

1ST LEG PICK SIX

4 - 13h55 MAIDEN PLATE (Fillies). R21 000. 1 200 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|--|-----------|----|
| 1 | 2N13 | 5G17 | 0N12 | ARDDYN'S GARDEN (T A Lowe) | M Mienie | 8 |
| 2 | 3N16 | 4G16 | 6N16 | BRAVE EMILY (B Warren) 3-56 | C Magua | 11 |
| 3 | 4T10 | 7V10 | 7V10 | MICKEY'S CHOICE (B Warren) 3-56 | J Carter | 12 |
| 4 | 6T10 | 4V10 | 5G10 | CABARET SHOW (K A de Ridder) 4-56 | B Smith | 6 |
| 5 | 3N12 | 5T14 | 2N13 | CARNIVAL PARADE (S W Kenny) 4-56 | A Gordon | 2 |
| 6 | 0N12 | 3T12 | 5N12 | DOUBLE TALK (A G Laird) 3-56 | J Lloyd | 3 |
| 7 | 0V18 | 0V12 | 7N13 | FINAL SETTLEMENT (N W van Tonder) 3-56 | G van Zyl | 5 |
| 8 | 0T14 | 2T12 | 3N12 | JOLLY HIGH (P Mazaham) 3-56 | D Whyte | 4 |
| 9 | 4N12 | 8T14 | | | | |

Coetzer for world title?

SOUTH African world ranked heavyweight champion Pierre Coetzer received some encouraging news from the United States this week.

Undisputed world heavyweight champion, Evander Holyfield, said in a television interview that he was ready to defend his title against someone else if promote,

Don King didn't agree to a Mike Tyson challenge soon.

Holyfield is ready to fight Tyson, but the former champion's camp is stalling.

Coetzer's manager-trainer Alan Toweel said he was confident that Coetzer had an excellent chance of fighting Holyfield for the American's title in the near future.

Coetzer takes on Jose



Coetzer's trainer, Alan Toweel

Ribalta in Biloxi, Mississippi tomorrow night, in what is virtually a world title eliminator.

Discussion

Holyfield's promoter, Dan Duva, will meet Coetzer's American agent, Cedric Kushner and local promoter, Rodney Berman tomorrow to discuss a possible Holyfield/Coetzer bout.

Toweel said that Coetzer made big news when he arrived in Mississippi last week. "The people remember him from his last fight here, when he fought J B Williamson."

Meanwhile, Coetzer and young prospect Mark

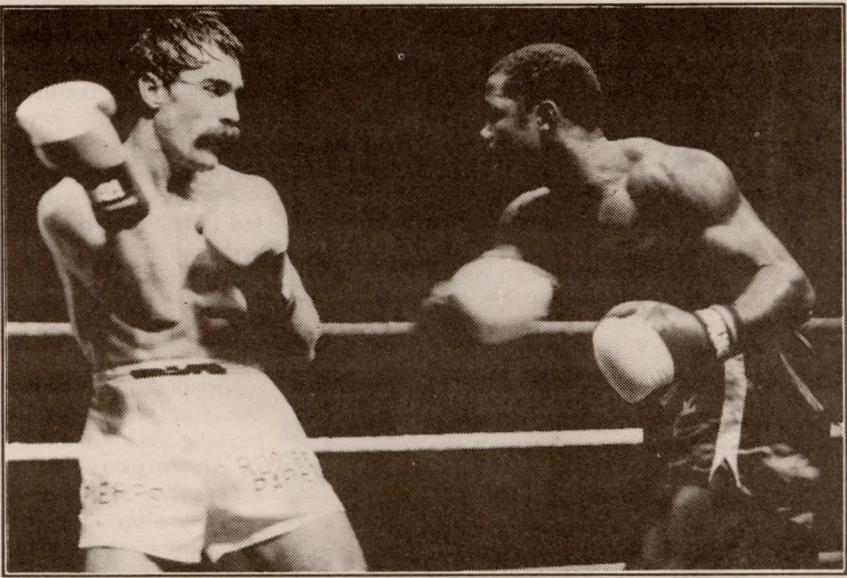
Strydom sparred four rounds on Sunday.

"We'll concentrate more on road work for the rest of the week," said Toweel.

Charismatic

Apart from Coetzer and Strydom, charismatic South African featherweight champion, Jackie "Pressure Cooker" Gun-guluza will also feature on the bill.

All three fights will be televised live by M-Net early on Sunday morning (South African time).



Pierre Coetzer during his fight with Young Joe Louis. He may get a chance to fight Evander Holyfield for his title

North Korea accepts US proposal

North Korea has accepted a proposal for goodwill soccer matches in Pyongyang with teams from the United States, a nation it has treated with hostility for a long time.

President of the North Korean Soccer Federation (NKS), Choe Ryon Hae, said this week that the dates for the games, which will probably be held during 1991, still had to be discussed.

Hae is currently visiting Japan and could not be located for comment. The United States

competed in the World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang, North Korea's capital, in 1979, and this will be the first direct sports contact between the two countries since then

Denounce

North Korea's official communist media often denounce the United States, which has some 43 000 troops in South Korea, under a mutual defence agreement.

Washington and Pyongyang have no diplo-

matic relations. The United States led United Nations forces came to South Korea's aid after a North Korean invasion in 1950.

Opening

The war ended in 1953 without a truce and now sport has provided an opening for the improvement of United States-Chinese relations after decades of hostility.

A United States table tennis team visited China in 1971 in what became as "pingpong diplomacy."

Greyville Formguide

GREYVILLE SELECTIONS

1 — 11h45 M-NET MAIDEN JUVENILE PLATE (C & G). R18 000. 1 600 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 6D12 7C12 BLOW THE TRUMPET (M R Airey) 2-56..... M Odendaal 12
2 4D10 8S10 BOCA RIO (P V Lafferty) 2-56..... G Schofield 2
3 5D10 5D14 CAPTURED (SNL) (C S Benton) 2-56..... R Sham 1
4 4D12 5D10 8C12 DIAMOND DUKE (D P Dawson) 2-56..... S Cormack 6
5 6C12 5C12 4S14 FAST PRINCE (M D J Heming) 2-56..... W Mawing 16
6 2V10 5N12 4S14 FLASH HAGEN (S G Benton) 2-56..... R Fradd 7
7 4C12 5C12 3S14 GOLD GOBLIN (S G Benton) 2-56..... G Whyte 10
8 9S14 4S14 FOURTH OF JULY (Miss C P Shaw) 2-56..... G Whyte 14
9 6C12 5C12 HAGEN'S MAN (C R C Lee) 2-56..... C Hewton 11
10 9C12 5C12 HIGH CRYSTAL (A D Furey) 2-56..... S Randolph 3
11 4C12 2C14 KASPAAS (M D Miller) 2-56..... J Coetze 8
12 7D10 7D11 6S14 RAISE THE KING (P V Lafferty) 2-56..... M Houdalakis 13
13 2C10 5C12 0D14 RATTIGAN (H J Brown) 2-56..... P Wynne 5
14 5C11 0S12 STATE INCENTIVE (H J Brown) 2-56..... F Coetze 9
15 4S10 3C12 THE LYDIAN DYNASTY (R T Watkinson) 2-56..... K Shea 15

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (2-13) (7-9) (14-15)

Race 1 : 2-1 High Crystal, 5-2 Captured, 7-2 State Incentive, 4-1 The Lydian Dynasty, 5-1 Fast Prince, 6-1 Flash Hagen, 7-1 Others.

2 — 12h20 SUPERSPORTS MAIDEN JUVENILE PLATE (Fillies). R18 000. 1 300 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 7C10 4S10 AMERICAN CONNECTION (H W Brown) 2-56..... S Cormack 4
2 3S10 2S10 COOL DANCER (D C Goss) 2-56..... F Coetze 2
3 0S10 DIVINE PARDON (G J Rixon) 2-56..... R Sham 1
4 2D10 8C14 KASHMERIC BEAT (J Joseph) 2-56..... G Schofield 9
5 2C10 LAKE LOUISE (A D Furey) 2-56..... S Randolph 3
6 2C10 ME AND MY GAL (C R C Lee) 2-56..... S Shearer 10
7 MOUNT ELIZA (S C Benton) 2-56..... L Saunders 6
8 REIGNING ANNIE (Miss C P Shaw) 2-56..... G Whyte 8
9 4C12 TENDER SMILE (M R Airey) 2-56..... M Odendaal 7
10 5C10 5D13 ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (D L Payne) 2-56..... A Marcus 5

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (2-13) (7-9) (14-15)

Race 2 : 2-1 Cool Dancer, 5-2 Lake Louise, 7-2 Kashmeri Beat, 5-1 Tender Smile, 6-1 Ziegfried Follies, 7-1 Others.

1ST LEG PLACE ACCUMULATOR

3 — 12h55 CLEAN BREAK MAIDEN JUVENILE PLATE (Fillies). R18 000. 1 300 m. (Swinger/Trifecta/1st Double):

1 0S10 BELLE CASEY (M D Miller) 2-56..... F Coetze 2
2 9S10 COMPLETE DOUBLE (G J Rixon) 2-56..... M Odendaal 5
3 0C10 ENCHANTED LADY (D Eges) 2-56..... R Sham 1
4 0C10 EXTRA MAGIC (M J Riley) 2-56..... J Coetze 3
5 0S10 LAW LASS (SNL) (H J Brown) 2-56..... W Mawing 8
6 0S10 SAMARA (M D Miller) 2-56..... J Henson 4
7 0S10 SLEWSIE (M R Airey) 2-56..... G Whyte 6
8 THE PERFECT STATE (Miss C P Shaw) 2-56..... G Whyte 6

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (1-6)

Race 3 : No betting. Not enough form to go on here and the race is best left alone

1ST LEG PICK 6

4 — 13h30 ANOTHER THREAT MAIDEN PLATE (Fillies). R17 500. 1 000 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 6S10 0C16 2D12 CHARLESTON LASS (D S Bosch) 3-56 (B)..... G Whyte 5
2 9S12 0C12 8D12 COUNTESS DU BARRY (D E Fur) 3-56..... M Houdalakis 10
3 5D12 6D14 8D12 FIVE QUEENS (D Eges) 3-56..... R Sham 8
4 3S10 4C11 8D10 HOT TO HOLD (J Joseph) 3-56 (B)..... F Coetze 1
5 5S12 0C11 0S10 LEEMACK (T G Ryan) 3-56 (B)..... P Wynne 11
6 3S14 7C14 5D12 MACKLUCKY (T G Ryan) 3-56 (B)..... S Shearer 7
7 5D12 8C12 5S10 NOBLE SIP (A D Furey) 3-56..... S Randolph 4
8 6D11 7D10 6D10 PEACHES AND CREAM (R E C Passmore) 3-56..... B Strydom 2

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (1-6)

Race 4 : 3-1 Jungle Warrior, Kissogram, 7-2

9 3C11 2D10 4S10 PROFOUND PROJECT (M L Pappas) 3-56 (B)..... P Dillon 3
10 6C10 2S10 SHOOT THE RAPIDS (SNL) (W C Pieters) 3-56..... G Howes 6
11 8D10 4C11 4S12 STAGE AND SCREEN (T G Ryan) 4-56 (B)..... M Odendaal 9

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (5-6-11)

Race 4 : 18-10 Shoot The Rapids, 5-2 Profound Project, 4-1 Charleston Lass, 9-2 Macluckly, 6-1 Hot To Hold, 7-1 Noble Sip, 10-1 Others.

1ST LEG JACKPOT

5 — 14h05 ILUSTRADOR B + C DIVISION HANDICAP. R29 000. 3 000 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 6S26 6C19 2S30 BIOMETRY (Miss C P Shaw) 4-57..... G Whyte 2
2 5D14 7D14 4S20 EARL HENLEY (R T Watkinson) 4-54 (B)..... H Vermaak 4
3 0C16 3C24 3S30 SACRED POOL (A D Gordon) 4-53 (B)..... R Fradd 13
4 6S20 6S18 0D24 BALLONET (D C Goss) 4-53..... F Coetze 8
5 9S20 4D24 8S26 DIVE FOR COVER (M L Pappas) 7-52..... R Sham 12
6 1M18 1M20 2S20 LA FAIR (D M Dalton) 4-51..... E Chein 6
7 5S26 5D24 4S30 PRESIDENTIAL (J Joseph) 5-51..... G Schofield 1
8 0N20 9C16 3S20 AEGINA (A D Gordon) 4-50 (B)..... P Dillon 11
9 1T32 6N24 7N28 DOWNHILL RACER (M D J Heming) 3-50 (B)..... W Mawing 7

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (5-6-11)

Race 5 : 2-1 Biometry, 3-1 Sacred Pool, 7-2 Secret Saying, 5-1 Presidential, Aegina, 6-1 La Fair, 7-1 Earl Henley, 10-1 Others.

1ST LEG HALL STAKES GRADE III. R100 000. 1 400 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 4C18 1D20 7K12 JUNGLE WARRIOR (T M Millard) 6-57..... F Coetze 3
2 1D12 0T12 5S14 DEBS DELIGHT (R T Watkinson) 5-57..... K Shear 8
3 1C14 9G14 1D16 TAMANU (D L Payne) 5-57..... A Marcus 7
4 5M10 5K12 4M16 MUSCLE MAN (G V Woodruff) 5-57..... E Chein 5
5 5D14 2C24 2K12 VIOLETO (ARG) (T M Millard) 6-57 (B)..... S Jupp 4
6 2S22 7S14 8D11 SENOR SMITH (V H Marshall) 5-57 (B)..... A Delpech 1
7 2K16 5M16 1K18 I'M A GYPSY (D R Hodgson) 4-57 (B)..... Fortune 9
8 5G20 0T18 7N28 RESPECTABLE (M H Mairang) 5-54 (B)..... S Randolph 2
9 9K16 8K12 2K15 KISSAGRAM (P P Kruy) 5-54 (B)..... G Howes 6
10 1K18 4M17 1K32 CREAM OF THE CROP (T M Millard) 4-54 (B)..... M Sutherland 10

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (3-8) (10-13)

Race 5 : 2-1 Biometry, 3-1 Sacred Pool, 7-2 Secret Saying, 5-1 Presidential, Aegina, 6-1 La Fair, 7-1 Earl Henley, 10-1 Others.

6 — 14h40 DRILL HALL STAKES GRADE III. R100 000. 1 400 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 4C18 1D20 7K12 JUNGLE WARRIOR (T M Millard) 6-57..... F Coetze 3
2 1D12 0T12 5S14 DEBS DELIGHT (R T Watkinson) 5-57..... K Shear 8
3 1C14 9G14 1D16 TAMANU (D L Payne) 5-57..... A Marcus 7
4 5M10 5K12 4M16 MUSCLE MAN (G V Woodruff) 5-57 (B)..... E Chein 5
5 5D14 2C24 2K12 VIOLETO (ARG) (T M Millard) 6-57 (B)..... S Jupp 4
6 2S22 7S14 8D11 SENOR SMITH (V H Marshall) 5-57 (B)..... A Delpech 1
7 2K16 5M16 1K18 I'M A GYPSY (D R Hodgson) 4-57 (B)..... Fortune 9
8 5G20 0T18 7N28 RESPECTABLE (M H Mairang) 5-54 (B)..... S Randolph 2
9 9K16 8K12 2K15 KISSAGRAM (P P Kruy) 5-54 (B)..... G Howes 6
10 1K18 4M17 1K32 CREAM OF THE CROP (T M Millard) 4-54 (B)..... M Sutherland 10

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (1-5-10)

Race 6 : 3-1 Jungle Warrior, Kissogram, 7-2

Tamanu, 4-1 Violero, 9-2 Debs Delight, 6-1 I'm Gypsy, 7-1 Cream Of The Crop, 10-1 Others.

7 — 15h15 SA GUINEAS GRADE I. R300 000. 1 600 m. (Swinger/Trifecta):

1 2K12 1C10 2D11 THE DARK DUKE (R J Rixon) 3-57..... A Delpech 8
2 1S16 1K17 8W16 PHANTOM ROBBER (D M Dalton) 3-57 (B)..... G Basson 7
3 1K15 4M16 3D14 SPOOK AND DIESEL (D R Drier) 3-57 (B)..... R Sham 9
4 1M14 7M16 1C12 DUNBARTON (H J Brown) 3-57 (B)..... P Wynne 4
5 3D14 1C16 0C18 SURPRISE ATTACK (T M Millard) 3-57 (B)..... F Coetze 16
6 7M16 1C16 0C18 AVEROF'S LOOT (D L Payne) 3-57 (B)..... G Whyte 15
7 2S18 2C19 1C16 FIN TOKEN (D L Payne) 3-57 (B)..... A Marcus 2
8 2S18 2C19 1C16 FOREIGN SOURCE (T M Millard) 3-57 (B)..... E Chein 3
9 1N16 7G18 7T24 MAGIC CHOIR (Mrs D J Heming) 3-57 (B)..... W Mawing 11
10 1N16 7G18 7T24 SUPERSONIC SURPRISE (R T Watkinson) 3-57 (B)..... K Shear 12
11 4M14 3M16 2K12 LEOPARD STRIKE (R J Rixon) 3-57 (B)..... P Dillon 10
12 1T14 2T12 2N12 LEOPARD STRIKE (R J Rixon) 3-57 (B)..... S Jupp 10
13 3N12 1T12 3N12 QUEEN'S GOLD (A G Laird) 3-57 (B)..... S Jupp 5
14 6K20 1M19 2K17 STATE CONTROL (D R Hodgson) 3-57 (B)..... A Fortune 1
15 1T16 4B16 7N16 ACE ADMIRAL (T M Millard) 3-57 (B)..... G Whyte 13
16 3G19 1T16 9G18 MELLIFLUOUS (T M Millard) 2-57 (B)..... M Sutherland 6

Coupled on the Tote for a win: (5-7-8) (8-9-15-16)

Race 7 : 5-2 Spook And Diesel, 3-1 Surprise Attack, 7-2 Phantom Robber, 4-1 Supersonic Surprise, 5-1 Mellifluous, 6-1 Dunbarton, Fine Token, 7-1 Foreign Source

Sport

SPORT BRIEFS

WEEKEND SOCCER

NSL Castle Challenge KO fixtures:

SATURDAY: Pirates vs Real Taj, Chiefs vs Swallows (FNB), Castle League - **SUNDAY:** Pretoria City vs Sundowns (Eersterus), Chelsea vs Hellenic (Union), Vaal Reefs vs Aces (Oppenheimer), Bucks vs Fairways (Independence), PE Blackpool vs Cosmos (St George's Park), Celtic vs Rangers (Seisa Ramabodu), Dynamos vs Crusaders (Lenasia), Wanderers vs Sharp Blackpool (Glebe)

OK League:

SATURDAY: O Stream: Swaraj vs Man City (Lenasia), TP Callies vs Ratanang (FNB), **SUNDAY:** Leicester vs Bells (Alabama), Northerns vs Fordsburg City (Northmead), Two For Joy vs Monarchs (Iskor), Rovers vs Rockridge (Mahwelereng), Professionals vs Birds (Sharpeville), Rabbits vs Neac Stars (Seisoville), Ravens vs Health Centre (Seisa Ramabodu), K Stream: **SATURDAY:** CT Spurs vs Coronation (Parow), **SUNDAY:** Battswood vs Cape Town Spurs (Athlone), PE Callies vs Berea (Caledonian), Blackburn Rovers vs Crystal Brains (Butterworth), Liverpool vs Real Aces (Matatiele), Stanger vs Man United (Stanger), Royal Tigers vs Bush Bucks (SJ Smith), Coronation vs EL Bluebells (Kingspark), Hotspurs vs Chippas Dynamos (Adcock).

OLYMPICS - The Soweto Olympic and Sports Congress (SOSC) will hold a meeting to discuss uniting all the sport codes in Soweto. The meeting will be held at Pace College, Jabulani on May 19 starting at 9 am.

SOCER - The National Soccer League (NSL) is looking for coaches who will be responsible for searching for talented youngsters throughout the country. This is a long term plan to prepare for South Africa's return to international football. Applicants are invited to go to the NSL offices at Nasrec for further information.

SA players not ready - Sono

LOCAL soccer players cannot be compared to their overseas counterparts and will never make the grade for the Olympic Games when South Africa is re-admitted to the international arena.

This is the view of Jomo Midas Cosmos boss, Matsilele "Jomo" Sono.

"South Africa was isolated from world sport for too long. As a result there is no improvement because we have played the same clubs under the same league, on the same grounds every year.

Unfit

"Most players are unfit as they depend on lazy coaches, becoming stars only by South African standards. They will never equal the calibre of their peers, like Patrick "Acc" Ntsoelengoe, Roy Wegerle, Stuart Lilley and Des Backos, to mention

but a few, who would be my pick for a national side," said Sono.

Unlike other club owners who do not play soccer, Sono still plays with his youthful team-mates and has scored some of the goals which have earned Cosmos two trophies since their establishment six years ago.

Successful

"I am a soccer player first. The directorship of the club is only the administrative part of it.

"I'm still fit to play and will be for many years to come. I train three times a day without the supervision of a coach," said the man who was once called the soccer prince.

Sono started his professional career with Orlando Pirates, the club he hated to leave. For 15 years, Sono who is now a successful businessman, owning a chain of fried chicken outlets in Soweto, dribbled his way through stiff defences and became

one of South Africa's top goal scorers.

This made him the idol of the local fans who eventually nicknamed him "Trouble Maker."

Rewards

His soccer wizardry was rewarded with numerous invitations to play for overseas teams. He returned full of verve and his popularity increased.

But the "Trouble Maker" tag hung symbolically around him as he fell into trouble with the National Soccer League soon after he formed his new team.

"I left Orlando Pirates because I wanted to buy it, but there were other interested competitors. I therefore bought Cosmos, not to own it but to play for it and I would still be a player even if it was Bucs.

"As fit and as I am now, I can stand my ground in the Olympic Games," Sono concluded.



Jomo Sono after scoring for Orlando Pirates. He said that there is still much to be done before local players can compare favourably to their overseas counterparts.



DYNAMIC trio . . . It's thumbs up for the formation of a single non-racial cricket body in the country. Who would have thought that South African Cricket Union (Sacu) director, Ali Bacher (left) would ever pose for a picture with former rivals, president of the South African Cricket Board (SACB), Krish Mackerdhuji (middle) and Khaya Majola (right). Majola and Bacher are joint directors of a cricket development project in townships throughout the country. Thousands of rands have been pumped into the scheme.

Cosmos plans comeback

JOMO Midas Cosmos's sudden slump in recent National Soccer League (NSL) games after a promising start this year is worrying the East Rand side's captain, John Salter.

Although he is confident that Cosmos will recover from the slump, Salter said things were not going well for the 1990 Bob Save Super Bowl champions, affectionately known as "Ezenkosi" to its many supporters.

The tall pillar of strength in Cosmos' back line said that no team in the world could be consistent throughout the year.

Trying

"We have conceded a number of goals and although everyone is trying his best, things just don't seem to be working well for us," said Salter in an interview this week.

Salter said Cosmos' speedy forward Philemon "Chippa" Masinga was doing his best and that the rest of the team were trying to help him score goals, but there was still a striker missing in front.

"Since Mark Williams left us last year, our striking force is not what it used to be. I think we need someone of

Williams' calibre with striking prowess," said Salter.

"Masinga is no doubt a scourge to many defenders and as a result he is always under a lot of pressure. But we are trying very hard to help him find the net again," added Salter.

But the 29-year-old Salter, who scored the goal that sunk AmaZulu in the Bob Save Super Bowl final at the Kings Park Rugby Stadium last year, warned that Cosmos will be back once the bad patch was over.

Time

"You cannot rule us out, give us some time and you'll see the best of Cosmos," said Salter.

In last week's log standing, Cosmos was positioned at number 15 with only eight points from nine games.

Their current form is a far cry from the performance which won them the Castle League in 1987. They have lost to clubs like Pretoria City and Witbank Aces and drew games that they were tipped to win easily.

Siswana wants SA title desperately

TRANSVAAL welterweight champion, Frederick "Gorilla" Siswana, has once again set his sights on the South African welterweight crown.

Ironically, the national title is currently held by Linda Nondzaba who decked the gutsy Diepkloof gladiator in the fifth round to win the title which was left vacant by Harold "The Hammer" Volbrecht.

The Nondzaba-Siswana fight was held at the Nasrec Boxing Centre near Soweto last year.

Haunting

"The past is still haunting me," said the shy Siswana. "I think when I lost the last time, I did my best and stood up to Nondzaba's constant jabs."

"Unfortunately, he made use of his chances and caught me with a right which floored me. I still don't know what happened."

Perhaps it's right to say that he caught me off guard with a Sunday punch," said Siswana to the approval of his manager/trainer Victor Mpiyakhe, the former Transvaal featherweight champion.

Challenge

Mpiyakhe said: "We'll still come for Nondzaba because we are not finished with him yet. We are just waiting for the right moment."

Siswana is expected to defend his provincial title against a yet to be named opponent at the Nasrec Boxing Centre in June this year.

Before his defeat by Nondzaba he was popular with local boxing fans because of his boldness.

Born in a remote area of Stutterham, near East London 24 years ago, Siswana was originally a rugby player but switched to boxing in 1987 when he moved to Soweto and was spotted by the

hawk-eyed Mpiyakhe.

Siswana said that he has rectified the mistake that cost him the national title against Nondzaba.

Approach

"I am not prepared to say a lot about my new approach. I'm just looking forward to the day when the board approves my challenge for Nondzaba's title and I don't care where the fight is held."

"It can be in East London or in heaven, Nondzaba will have no place to hide. I will go for a quick knockout because in the Cape, outside boxers can only win by knocking out their opponents," said Nondzaba.

The well-built, sombre boxer said he will look at the possibility of fighting against top ranked boxers after his clash against Nondzaba.

NSL resolves promotion dispute

THREE soccer clubs appeared in court this week when African Wanderers disputed the promotion of Dangerous Darkies and Cape Town Spurs to the NSL elite league, leaving soccer followers confused.

All three clubs competed in the second division of the National Soccer League (NSL) last year.

The promotion of Darkies and Spurs to the elite league early this year was not well received by the Durban side, Wanderers and they took the matter to court.

Redirected

The court re-directed the Wanderers case to the NSL management committee for another hearing.

The committee subsequently ruled that Wanderers was positioned first on the log of the second division. This resulted in Spurs, who had featured in six games in the Castle League being relegated to the second division.

Does our soccer really have to be dragged to a court of law to settle disputes?

SPORTS NATION spoke to several club officials. "It is a democratic right for any person to find redress in a court of law, on any dispute. The same applies to soccer teams not satisfied with rulings meted out by the disciplinary committee under the jurisdiction of the NSL," said Jomo Midas Cosmos's manager Seth Twala.

Reputable

"The NSL has reputable committees to decide on disputes. After all, soccer is a game where decisions must be made on a soccer pitch and not by committees. It is not necessary for teams to find a redress in a court of law," said Dynamos's executive director Najeeb Camroodien.

Moroka Swallows's manager, Eddie Lewis, was unhappy about teams who referred their disputes to a court of law.

"But I appeal to officials and players not to break the rules

governing the game. Every team has the right to appeal to the league's management committee if it is not satisfied with findings from the disciplinary committee and that is where the matter must end," said Lewis.

"The settlement of disputes in court disrupts soccer games," said Fairways Stars's public relations officer Jabu "Young Professor" Khumalo.

Khumalo suggested that the NSL Disciplinary Committee be restructured to include a retired judge and an advocate.

"Cases and disputes decided upon by Sasa's Appeal Board must be minimised," he said.

Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs chairperson, Clarence Mlokoti, who is also a member of the NSL management committee said that teams should be committed to the NSL.

"The constitution must be tight so as not to be exploited by wicked people," he said.

Mlokoti added that the dragging of soccer to a court of law killed the enthusiasm and spirit of the game.

Mathiya tries to regain reputation

TOEKOMSRUS welter-weight boxer Andrew "Dancing Shoes" Mathiya was destined for a bright future until recently, when he began to lose a number of fights unnecessarily.

Mathiya has been compared to legendary American boxers like International Boxing Federation middleweight champion Michael Nunn and the now retired Sugar Ray Leonard.

He has immeasurable skill but has had to pay a big price for his playfulness in the ring. He was a promoter's dream boxer and used to feature prominently in many supporting bouts on a number of top liners in the Transvaal. Mathiya is also a karateka and in many fights his

experience in the bare handed sport helped him to beat his opponents.

But Mathiya's recent performances have made promoters reluctant to feature him on their bills. He lost a number of fights he was tipped to win.

One punter who idolised the young welter-weight joked that if Mathiya was a horse, he wouldn't risk betting on him.

However, Sam Monnane of Alexander Promotions believes that the boy still has a bright future.

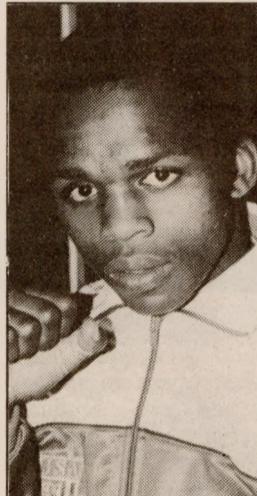
On June 6 Mathiya will feature in a supporting bout against Willie Lock's hard hitting charge, Wally Myburgh, at the Nasrec Boxing Centre, near Soweto.

In the main fight, newly crowned Transvaal light-heavyweight champion John "Tate" Mthembu will have to start living up to his namesake, "Big John Tate" of America.

Two weeks ago Mthembu struggled to beat Moses Nithama. He scored a seventh round knockout over an uninspiring Nithama.

This time Mthembu will be up against the wild Ginger Tshabalala who does not believe in retreating. Tshabalala is gifted and is known for his bold approach.

But he has one weakness, he tires quickly. If Tshabalala puts pressure on the slow starting Mthembu from the start, the tall challenger will have a good chance of



Talented Andrew Mathiya will have to stop his clowning around if he plans to defeat Wally Myburgh at the Soweto Nasrec Boxing Centre on June 5

dethroning Mthembu.

In another Transvaal title fight, welterweight champion Frederick "Gorilla" Siswana will be defending his title against Trevor Singh.

Madikane back with PE trainer Masemola

FORMER South African junior-welterweight champion Phumzile "Sweetboy" Madikane has quit his Cape Town stable and rejoined the Port Elizabeth based trainer Chief Masemola.

This move resulted from disagreements with ex-manager Rene du Preez, over an intercontinental title bout scheduled for Europe next month.

An upset Du Preez told SPORTS NATION that he had Madikane in line for the vacant International Boxing Federation (IBF) intercontinental title against Angel Hernandez in Spain on June 6.

Decided

According to Du Preez, Madikane pulled out of the fight without his knowledge and decided to fight Linda Nondzaba for the national welterweight title in Port Elizabeth on May 26.

"He had signed a declaration with the IBF that he would not be engaged in any fights until June 6," said du Preez.

He said Madikane's purse for the international title would have been four times bigger than the amount



PHUMZILE MADIKANE . . . pondering what the future has in store for him.

he was offered for the Nondzaba fight.

"Madikane is very unprofessional, how can he expect to have two fights within ten days. I told him

that if he wanted things to go his own way he must take his jacket and go," said Du Preez.

Du Preez said that it will take a long time for Madikane to get another opportunity to fight for a world title.

Setback

"There was nothing to lose against Hernandez, if he had lost he could have got another chance to fight for the South African title. And a defeat against Nondzaba would be a severe setback," said Du Preez.

He said Madikane's decision had portrayed him in bad light with the IBF's hierarchy.

"This has damaged my credibility because I'm still a small fish in this pond, and pulling off this one was a big deal. I don't care about money and time wasted but my credibility with the IBF has been spoilt," said Du Preez.

Attempts to contact Madikane and his new trainer for comment were unsuccessful. However, sources have revealed that Madikane has been in Port Elizabeth for the last three weeks.

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SPORTS Nation



Dave Roberts

STRUGGLING AmaZulu were this week caught on a wrong footing when suspended coach Dave Roberts walked out on them and took legal action after his two-year contract ended prematurely.

The straight talking coach is now at the helm of Manning Rangers, another struggling Natal club which recorded its first win after beating Fairways Stars 2-1 in a National Soccer League (NSL) game in Durban last weekend.

Roberts, who joined the coastal side early this year after a stint with Orlando Pirates said he was through with AmaZulu and will not go back even if the club's hierarchy approached him to change his mind.

"I've had enough of the treatment meted to me by AmaZulu officials. I feel terribly sorry for the

What happened to me in my short stay with Amazulu was more than I can handle.

"I will never change my mind, going back will be impossible because I've already signed a year's contract with Rangers," Roberts said.

He added that he found

the decision to suspend him surprising because the club was struggling when he started as a coach early this year.

"When the year started, the club performed fairly well despite the fact that players were not paid. We beat Pretoria City 5-0 and went on the draw 2-2 with Pirates before things took a wrong turn.

Breakdown

"We lost games unnecessarily because of lack of cooperation from club officials. There was always a communication breakdown between me and the officials and this resulted with officials staying away from the club for a long period.

"I remember the times when I couldn't see a single official for six consecutive weeks. I mean

how are you expected to build a winning side when players are not happy and there's no direct communication between officials and the coach?

"What happened to me in my short stay with AmaZulu was more than I can handle. The players are fine and I found nothing wrong with them but lack of cooperation from officials which made matters worse.

Not paid

"I was given six weeks to build a winning team. This, to me, was like building a house without bricks. The players were unhappy and what made matters worse was that after our two opening games they were not paid," said Roberts.

But AmaZulu's administrative officer Junior

Njiyela said that Roberts has no foot to stand on because he was not fired.

"Roberts was only suspended pending the outcome of a commission the club appointed to investigate its declining form," said Njiyela.

Roberts had the nerve to coach another club while on suspension

Responding to Roberts scathing attack, David Dlamini said: "As far as we are concerned, Roberts was not expelled and it's news to me to hear that he has already briefed his lawyers about

his contract.

"We told Roberts that he was suspended and that his position will be reviewed once the club was satisfied that the declining standard had nothing to do with him.

"We were surprised when we learned that he was seen on the Rangers' bench last weekend. We were also surprised that Roberts had the nerve to coach another club while still on suspension."

Committee

Dlamini said that Roberts was free to come back to iron out his differences with the club's committee. "In fact, he was supposed to meet the committee to discuss his position this week," he added.

"But, in the wake of his utterances, we'll have no

option but to rely on the present caretaker coaches," said Dlamini. AmaZulu have appointed former players, Tizzah Twala and Cedric "Sugar Ray" Xulu to coach the club.

Roberts's well refined skills were proved when he led Bloemfontein Celtic to their first ever major trophy, the now defunct Mainstay cup in 1985.

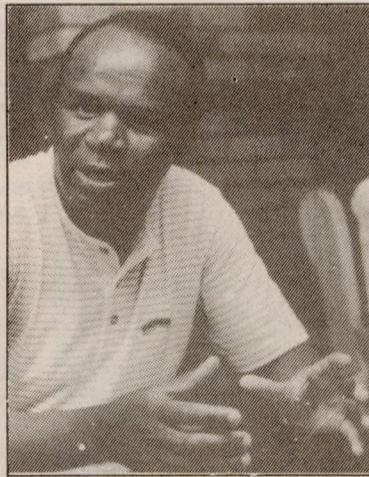
He left Celtic over financial squabbles and went back to England. On his return to South Africa, he rejoined Celtic for short time before joining Pirates in 1990.

Roberts' "marriage" with Pirates collapsed when the Orlando side said he was too expensive to maintain.

Birds, Chiefs fight in a thriller



GETAWAY: Goodman Hlongwane, (Birds) chasing Chiefs striker Shane Macgregor towards their goal-posts last week. Tomorrow he might know better than to follow Macgregor



PLEADING: NSL's chief gate controller, David Thidiela pleads with supporters to behave or face consequences

IF tomorrow's Castle Challenge was a boxing tournament, Orlando Pirates would be well ahead on points over Real Taj while Moroka Swallows and Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs will start their crucial clash on a blank slate following their 3-3 first round draw at Durban's King Park Rugby Stadium.

The Pirates-Taj's first game in the double header clash at the FNB Stadium near Soweto will lack the power which saw Taj's brave attempts to turn the table on their fancied opponents tumbling to a 3-1 defeat last weekend.

It will be Chiefs and Swallows who will keep supporters on their feet with their splendid display of professionalism which is expected to be a follow-up to their epic clash in Durban.

Pirates' executive-director Felix Mohajane has boasted: "We'll continue from where we left off last weekend." At this stage, Taj's chances of reversing their defeat depend only on a miracles and, unlike in ancient times, miracles are hard to come by today.

The main game at 3pm has everything soccer fans could ask for. With both teams starting on the same score, it is a pity that Swallows blew

their chance by allowing Chiefs to equalise last weekend.

The saddest thing about letting

Chiefs off the hook is that you cannot

fool them twice.

Clubs that meet Chiefs in two-legged finals use all the opportunities they get or end up losing hope-

Petersen, Noel "Mzala" Cousins, Les Grobler, Joseph "Manelow" Rapelego and Marcus Mphafudi will carry the hopes of their clubs on their shoulders.

The same goes for Chiefs' Didi "Ace" Khuse, Isaac Khungoane, Lucas "Rhoo" Radebe, Absolum "Scara" Thindwa, Doctor "16V" Khumalo and free scoring Shane McGregor.

*Meanwhile, the National Soccer League's (NSL) chief gate controller David Thidiela made a passionate plea to supporters to behave.

He warned that security will be "very" tough and that his men will not play marbles with troublemakers. Thidiela, who was worried about the throwing of missiles during the Chiefs-Swallows' game last weekend said: "We'll deploy more men throughout the stands and some of them will mix freely with the public."

"Supporters of the four clubs will be seated in their usual places so that one will be quick to spot troublemakers. We are not going to tolerate any troublemakers tomorrow."

Gates will be opened at 9am with the Pirates-Taj game will kick-off at 1pm while the main game will start at 3pm.