

January

Wed 30

With the coming into existence of the new Zimbabwe, a nation, like so many others on the African continent, that looks with distaste with the small white ethnic group that rules in the apartheid state of South Africa. The anger of the black majority population begins to stir up feelings of rightful indignation among the black population. Only recently there has been the taking of hostages as terrorists take control of a bank in Pretoria as they call for the release of political prisoners held by the national Party government.

How the Botha led government responds will set the future pathway of political progress towards meeting the needs of the black nationalists, and their growing number of supporters, in the coming years. Noting the possible troubles ahead the prime minister has promised to look towards lessening the effects of the harsher manifestations of the apartheid system. His next move then should be to begin talks with the leading representatives of the majority population who are deprived of their basic human rights.

With a less than effective opposition in parliament, who have set down a motion of 'no confidence' challenge in parliament to overcome; an easy task as those who oppose the government are only small in number the PM will note his moves to agree to allowing black trade unions, setting up of the homelands and proposing the formation of separate legislatures for the black and coloured ethnic communities.

These, seemingly a granting of some sort of citizenship are nothing of the sort will say the opposition; the homelands are led by black leaders given an illusion of self rule. None of the major decisions of a government can be taken by their leadership nor are the black population deemed to be South African nationals.

Life under apartheid, for the black population, becomes more absurd by the day; a well known athlete Omar Henry, was refused entry to a whites only restaurant because the owner did not have a certificate to allow the non white entry. For the athlete to eat his meal the manager would have to ring a government official in Pretoria and ask for a special dispensation certificate to allow it.

On a whim a coloured trader was evicted from his premises after 25 years of ownership. The land had now been scheduled for whites only housing.

A Dutch Reform Church cleric, conducting a funeral of a white businessman, halted proceedings as at the funeral were black employees, when invited by his widow.

While the above are seen at the extreme end of the apartheid system those in support of the government will continue to impose these petty rules while they remain on the statute book.

March 1980

undated

Letter **R Archer 67 Sisters Avenue London S W 11** defines the sporting differences as to why the apartheid state has been barred from international sporting gatherings as because it has breached the international rules of organisations such as the Commonwealth until changes are made to South Africa 's sports bodies.

Mon 10

The prospect a new South African constitution has been raised by prime minister Botha through his calling of an all party conference, which would hear the thought of all the ethnic groups that make up the nation. Such a need for a new statement of 'South Africanism ' is seen as an attempt to end a crisis seen as every bit as important to the nation as the break away, of the National Party, from the then dominating Hertzog Verkramptes in the late 1960's. The match that lit Botha's concerns was a participation of Coloured teams in the Craven schools rugby tournament in 7/ '80.

His first indication of a new constitution came on 7/2 when the possibility of the town dwelling black population might be brought under the folds of a new constitution and outside the Bantustan system. Those in the know are of the opinion that the election across the Limpopo river have had influence on the thinking of the national party leader.

Leader Comment, **Mr Botha looks to the future ...** as he attempt to outsmart the terrorists, by giving the black population a say in their future; a role that has been seen elsewhere to have been gifted to themselves. "After Zimbabwe there is no escape from fundamental re thinking" as to whether Pretoria enhances the change, as seen up north, or ignore the wishes of the countries black population and endure whatever the consequences.

The recent announcement by the prime minister at the Cape Town meeting of the national party and the press "the lesson of Rhodesia for South Africa may have been heeded ... self deception must be avoided. South Africa will repeat that error if they do not open the gates of Robben Island. Mr Botha 's national convention could be a fruitless discussion or a vitally important turning point for South Africa. That will depend on who sits on the other side of the fence.

While the black nationalist forces of Zanlan and Zapu are celebrating in Harare just of the south coast of the African continent another bunch of black nationalists will celebrate the result. Enscenced on Robben Island; South Africa 's prison island resident 466/64 will look on the the result with hope for better times in the land of his birth for Nelson Mandela and other members of the African National Congress; prisoners all since 1963.

Thus the stage is set for the countries black majority population to follow the example of the like minded KwaNdebele and Shona ethnic groups to fight for independence. While Nelson Mandela and Robert Mugabe shared an early education at Fort Hare University there is little chance of material help from this new black led nation as the struggle begins. To show too much support would damage the future of Mozambique a newish nation led by Samora Machel who heads a government that is closely tied to the Pretoria regime.

Even within South Africa the black nationalists are divided among tribal lines; Inkatha, led by Chief M Buthulezie who favour the regimes views on he homeland style of government followed by the Pan Africanist Council, a movement formed in 1959 after breaking away from the ANC formed in 1912 over leadership issues.

Thurs 13

As P W Botha 's march towards bringing South Africa towards the acceptance of the international community his latest move, to drop his governments objections to inter racial sex or marriage within the countries many different ethnic groups, has been given the green light by the all powerful Afrikaner wing of the Dutch Reform Church.

Along with this statement, which was issued by the NGK clerical heirachy alongside the clerics from the Coloured, black and Indian, the wording noted that "the church will bring no objections in principal if the authorities judge that circumstances justify reconsideration of these laws."

The prime ministers announcement came a quarrel between himself and the National Party leader Dr A Treurnicht in past times. So severe was the row between the two politicians it was feared that the argument between the two would split the governing party in two.

The previous stance of the DRC, sometimes known as the NP at prayer, on sex lives of various ethnic communities enshrined in the Immorality Act should go further than the stated no sex between blacks and whites. If the clerics had had their way it would have outlawed inter racial sex between blacks coloureds and Indians and not merely between members of these communities and whites.

Those in the know put the decision of the Church to change its stance on this issue down to other clerical bodies who have taken a stance of deeply opposing the apartheid policies supported by the mother church NGK. Thus the Afrikaner 's main church faced the possibility of the formation of a breakaway church; one that a different set of values.

The golfer, Gary Player, has said that he will leave South Africa if Dr Treurnicht ever came to power. Dr Treurnicht 's opposition allowing Coloured (mixed race) teams to take part in schoolboy rugby week has created uproar in the government. Mr Player said this had done immeasurable harm. - **Reuters -**

With the results of the Zimbabwe elections showing victory for Robert Mugabe those in the know, working on the issue of free and fair elections in Namibia face a difficult time. The Western contact group, made up from nations of the west, who are now in Zambia have received a new list of objections, from Pretoria, over the groups settlement plan.

The South Africans now call for United Nations peacekeeping forces to monitor Swapo guerilla force bases inside Angola and Zambia while Namibia is in transition; awaiting elections, to bring self rule to Pretoria 's protectorate. This is a change from the already agreed plan. Up until the Mugabe victory the apartheid state had agreed that troops from Zambia and Angola would only monitor a 60 mile wide strip of land that straddled a demilitarised zone either side of both nations borders with Namibia.

These new demands, according to United Nations officials, under secretary general Brian Urquhart and the commissioner for Namibia M Ahtissari, just seem to be time wasting measures direct from Pretoria.

Government officials also want the contact group to listen to the concerns of Jonas Savimbi, who leads the Unita guerilla army that seeks to oust the Angolan leadership from Luanda. Talks should concentrate on the positioning of the demilitarised zone as well as fighting Cuban forces that back the Luanda government

Tues 18

With the 'had right' of the governing National Party, led by Dr Treurnicht, and deposed prime minister Vorster, sniping at the proposed reforms offered to the majority black population political help to push his reforms through parliament comes from South Africa 's opposition party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party.

In this interview the party leader, recognises that the National Party leader appreciates the need of change throughout the whole essence of the countries political and economic establishments if the nation is ever to be readmitted to the world of the international community of nations. Opinion polls, among he white community, also show support for the prime ministers need for change.

Thurs 20

The president of Mozambique Samora Machel, speaking to a crowd of 40, 000 supporters has promised that that the previous mistakes that has government has made will be reversed. The Marxist leader acknowledged that the economy of the country was in a mess. He blamed this on “inefficiency, stupidity and rudeness” of government officials. The president noted that government officials had used their positions to enrich themselves at the expense of the efficiency of the nationalised industries.

No longer will Mozambique be tied to state run industries and commercial control. In a short time badly run businesses will be opened to a free enterprise economy and handed back to private ownership. Funding for these commercial enterprises, which were open to to be run by Portuguese citizens, would come from the Lisbon government; the former colonial power.

The long established Marxist fighter turned president was not turning away from his political principal of forming a socialist state. The change of direction was due to “the enemy within” who were trying to sabotage this aim.

Giving examples of business inefficiency; at one tyre factory, where there was an abundance of tyres and such a need in the local community nearby no sales could be allowed. The reason; the lack of a sales permit because nobody cared to issue one. At a port loaded ships waited days to unload their cargoes because of “undisciplined officials, incompetence, thefts or sabotage.” The president indicated that officials, who had overstepped the mark, would be sent 'back to the country' as a punishment. - Daily Mail -

Sat 22

Student protests in two of South Africa 's main cities, Cape Town and Johannesburg, mounted a leafleting campaign that called for the release of Nelson Mandela who has been imprisoned on Robben Island for the past 17 years.

On this, the 20th anniversary of the Sharpsville shootings the day the a large number of the black populations surrounded a police station protesting at having to a carry an identity card, were fired on by the police. The aftermath noted that 67 people died with 186 were wounded.

At one rally, in the centre of Johannesburg, as the rally was watched closely by the security police, moves were made to detain five black leading members of the Free Mandela campaign. Among those detained, for questioning was Anglican Bishop S Nokane, who with the other detainees was released after being questioned.

A response, from the minister of police, Louis Le Grange; noted that the march was an effort to bring the Free Mandela campaign under stronger control of the black newspaper editor Percy Quobaza who associates with the more radical elements of the anti apartheid campaigns Soweto committee of 10

and Bishop D Tutu the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches.

“I see it as an attempt by Leftists to discredit the government on the 20th anniversary of Sharpsville.”

From Robben Island the prisoners Methodist chaplain, the Reverend T Parker who was speaking to elements of the written media reflected on Nelson Mandela 's years in jail. The cleric noted that the man had no trace of bitterness or rancour and is a person needed to be a leader in our society.

Out of Africa Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the United Nations said of the leading light in the black nationalists struggle noted that there would not be an enduring peace in southern Africa as long as government policy excludes the majority of the population from the life of the country, and imprisonment or bans their most respected and acknowledged leaders.

Wed 26

Not only are the western nations hoping to facilitate an end to the continental fire fight that southern Africa is in danger of becoming groups, such as the western contact group are well aware that there very existence as industrial nations are at risk. Within the Pretoria protectorate of Namibia, outside the town of Rossington, is located the worlds largest uranium mine.

The production, of the uranium ore, is a 24 hour seven days a week operation despite being in an area slap bang in the middle of the conflict zone where the guerilla leader Sam Nujama deploys his black nationalist forces in battles with the forces of the apartheid state.

The mine produces 5, 000 tonnes of U 308 per year as grey powder which then is exported to Britain, France and Germany to fuel their nuclear power stations. Some fear that if/ when the black nationalist forces succeed in ousting the South Africans and govern for themselves countries of the west, that were seen to back Pretoria will be denied the U 380. Thus one source of power will be lost to the west and the Soviets, Swapo's main backers, will gain a huge advantage over its political rivals.

Those who are 'in the know' are of the opinion that these same fears, an abandonment of western values, would swiftly follow the recent Mugabe victory in Zimbabwe. It has not happened so far. Others note that there is a vast difference in personality between the Zanu prime minister and Sam Nujama. The two men are of different stock; one is an intellectual while the and the other is more a man of the people while not being a political thinker. It is Moscow 's proxy's East Germany and Cuba who train and financing the 15, 000 strong black nationalist guerilla army in Angola and Zambia.

To counter the excesses of the apartheid laws, enshrined in Namibian law, the now self ruling protectorate 's legislative in Windhoek; led by the Turnhalie Alliance; a political party for all races has moved remove much of the oppressive elements of apartheid.. The TA, led by Dirk Mudge a wealthy white farmer was formed 15 months ago.

Thurs 27

In his latest budget finance minister, Owen Horwood, announced that there was something for every one; tax concessions, higher pay for public servants and the dropping of import surcharges in his 'something for everyone budget. There would also be an eleven percent increase in the defence budget.

Those that would benefit, to the tune of £500m, would be the elderly, pensioners, home owners and small businesses. As to the removal of foreign exchange controls the minister would expect the value of the rand to to increase in value, as shown by the 7. 5% it had risen since 1/80.

The rise in the defence budget was needed because the administration were now of one voice that the nation would, in the near future, come under attack from those who would see an end to the present National Party style of government. Thus the defence ministry would have a budget of £1.2bn up from £1.14bn in the previous 12 months. With extra cash, to bring the military 's budget to £1.4bn if needed.

Fri 28

Reports, from southern Africa, that the apartheid states representative in the Namibian capital of Windhoek; Gert Viljoen, is to arrive in London. It is rumoured that he is to have official talks on the future of the disputed nation. Expectations were raised after the administrator general had talks with ambassadors from all five of the United Nations western contact group in Cape Town. Also said to have been attending was the nations prime minister Pik Botha. Under discussion would be a six month delay in any substantive talks on Namibia 's future.

The delay in talks is so that the implications of an independent Zimbabwe, on the whole of the southern African region, following the Mugabe victory can be digested by the apartheid states government. As things stand to allow an election in Namibia, on the same terms that occurred in Rhodesia, would hand victory to Swapo. With any delay Pretoria is of a mind that the DTA will be able to use this time to establish itself as a credible alternative administration to that offered by the black liberation movement.

Mon 31

With such a long standing link between the two countries, where the Limpopo river acts as an international border between between Rhodesia; now Zimbabwe and South Africa many may struggle to understand why Pretoria will not take up its assumed place during the celebrations of Mugabe breaking free from its colonial master; Britain.

Long is known the links between the two nations during the years of Ian Smiths years of illegal rule from 1965. During these years the apartheid state kept the white regime up and running. As of this date forward the whole of the southern nations on the continent, all presided over by majority black governments, are freely available to offer the assistance to the fledgling government.

Also the guest list of those attending the Harare celebrations Pretoria 's representatives would find it hard to sit in comfort alongside. These range from representatives of black nationalist liberation movements; the African National Congress, Pan Africanists; both banned south of the Limpopo. Also to be avoided will be members of delegations from the Soviet Block; governments seen as supporters of the these very same movements who want the apartheid regime ended.

Never the less MP 's, from within the National Party who are still in strict support of the separate development of the black and white community, warn the government to stop their concerns over racial discrimination in the sex laws or should white and Coloured male youths be allowed to play rugby together.

In Pretoria former white MP Rowan Cronje from the government of Ian Smith and now sitting as one of the 20 white members of the house of assembly in Salisbury, makes the case for an urgent change in policy by the South African government.

Historic note; 1978 the Organisation of African Unity makes a decision to try and mitigate the apartheid regime by economic measures rather than a military one. In the intervening years there has been little change and Pretoria regime has in a large part been able to control the economies of black

African states that now surrounded the beleaguered nation.

As of now seven of the nine nations, who now are meeting in the Zambian capital; Lusaka, have close links with the apartheid state. Three, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana retain historical links with Pretoria and are reluctant to sever these ties. Thus Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe have need of the transport and economic infrastructure of SA for trade communications and the nations ports for their exports. There is no direct trading links with Angola or Tanzania.

As to the way forward, envisaged by president Kaunda, baring in mind that many of the seven black African nations depend on the economic and trade links with their countries have with the apartheid regime, there is a need for a change in the relationships these national governments have with Pretoria.

At this present time there must be an acceptance that trade links, the movement of export and imported goods via its transport infrastructure must be maintained. What this power block of nations must do is do all it can to bring changes to the political system of the National Party government.

A number of east African nations have already come together in a trading alliance for each countries economic benefit. At this time there is no thought of the nine nations forming an economic union that would seek ways to bypass the transport/ trade links that many of the nine are forced to use as of this time.

In the view of government official, in Lusaka, the main problem to implement such a plan is the poor transport links between the nations. The road and rail links are in a poorly maintained especially the roads that link Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania to the east coast. Travel to the west coast ports, in Angola, are just as troublesome.

There are other hardships, towards these black African nations, must overcome if they want to lessen their dependency on the white regime at the tip of the African continent. All all of the nations, in the past, were colonies of western nations. These, whether Britain, France or Germany, all had different ideas of how to manage the economy of their African protectorate. This now, post independence, brings a problem of how to mould each nations economy to one that the other nations find acceptable. Also there will be much duplication of industries in each of the nations. How to determine their future and that of the employees?

April

Wed 2

The administrator general for Namibia, G Viljoen, will make a 'courtesy call' on foreign secretary Lord Carrington where the arbitrator of the Zimbabwe peace settlement will hope to gain how the Pretoria regime will react to the unexpected victory of the Zimbabwe African National Union's success at the polls. With the white regime, south of the Limpopo border, stunned at the result 'up north' Pretoria's reluctance for a quick vote in Namibia will /could delay the United Nations sponsored elections in Namibia.

In the view of the administrator general who points to the statements of Robert Mugabe; conciliatory in nature not to make a move against the ethnic whites, undermines the vies of the harsh right wing members of the National Party. They fear that with the Swapo party, led by Sam Nujama in power in Windhoek Namibian whites would suffer.

If free and fair election were held now it is the belief of the white DTA would form the largest party while the black nationalist Swapo would only gain 30% of the vote. However if the reverse happened the ethnic minority indicated that 'they would live with it.'

Defence spending in Pretoria for this financial year; R1. 890m /£1.080m with the surplus, from '78/'80 of R184 / £104m gives the SADF a spending power of R2. 074m. Thus the country spends more than Nigeria, at this time, in funding its military. Figures from the the Institute of Strategic Studies in London notes that the black African states that surround the apartheid state could only mobilise 256, 820 whereas Pretoria has a military force of 404, 500. Spending as part of GNP; 5.1% compared to Britain, the USA 5.4% or Nigeria 7.9%.

Prices increase affecting much of the South African economy came into force yesterday, covering food, transport fuel and construction costs. Previously announced increases put 20% on air fare, 15% on rail fares and 10 – 15% on freight charges. A 25% increase in the price of bread has brought most criticism especially from blacks who are expected to be hit hardest. - *Reuters* -

Sat 5

African National Congress have launched their second rocket and grenade attack on a police station within the last six months. Coming under attack was a police station in a southern suburb Johannesburg. There were no reported injuries at the Boosens police station. An attack of this nature, on an organ of the state in a white enclave, is seen as a stepping up of the black liberations movements campaign. The 11/'79 attack focussed on the Orlando police station in the Soweto township.

Damage on this, occasion, was limited to a damaged roof; hit by a RPG, while the police barracks building was damaged as the attackers poured many rounds of machine gun fire across and into the building. The guerilla attack lasted between 10 to 12 minuets. It is thought that with this police station, being on the road between Johannesburg and the Soweto township, was an obvious ANC target because as they fled back to the township it would make it hard for the police to carry out any useful search for the attackers.

As they fled the scene the attackers scattered leaflets calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu who are both detained on Robben Island and leading members of the countries main black liberation movement.

This most recent attack highlights the campaign to force the state to consider the release of Nelson

Mandela and the other black liberation fighters imprisoned of the Cape Town coast is not the first guerilla action. In 1/80 insurgents took white hostages after entering a bank Silvertown outside the city of Pretoria. In the ensuing confrontation with the police, all three were killed.

Police commander Major General V Verster. noted at the time that the state was resolved to take the toughest measures applicable to the apartheid state 's laws; "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was the only way that insurgents would be dealt with. The ANC justified such campaigns as their way of persuading members of the black majority population not to work for the police. In the whole of 1979 five black police men were killed, by the guerilla force, for their choice of employer.

Sun 6

With the head of the Roman Catholic Church soon to embark on a six nation tour of the African continent family members of seven 'soldiers of fortune' facing the death penalty in Angola will ask for his intervention when he lands in the west African country. As of this time various diplomatic approaches to the Luanda government have failed in their attempt to have their loved ones returned home from the capitals San Paulo prison.

The seven, from a party of ten, who came to fight for Unita after the end of colonial rule from Portugal in 1975, were by 1976 captured and jailed in Luanda 's San Paulo jail in the capital. After a 'show trial' of the men three were executed as an example to others would be mercenaries. The others were jailed for terms of 16 to 30 years.

Mon 7

The intelligence services, of the western nations; led by those from the United States, are more than interested in whether Pretoria has the intention to develop nuclear weapons. Their concerns, according to a spokesman of the National Party government, are unfounded.

America's evidence, provided by the nations Central Intelligence Agency and its Air Forces counterpart General George Keegan when he spoke to the BBC. On air he revealed that for several years South Africa had been involved in nuclear research. Pretoria 's findings were, however, kept from other nations 'under the control of the USA.

In the broadcast he went on to describe how the the USA went about trying to gain any useful information. There was close scrutiny of of the movement of people in and out of the country; their destination and who they met away from South Africa.

Meanwhile the apartheid nations efforts to lessen the effect of these spying attempts were about in the 6/4 edition of the Johannesburg Sunday Times. Not naturally the writer indicated that a close watch was being kept on certain American nationals who had recently entered the country..The most difficult target to watch were the 'illegals'; those Americans not linked to the embassy. Once their real intentions have been disclosed they are quietly expelled from the country.

The wife of unmasked South African Police spy, Craig Williamson, tells the tale of how at the age of 27 and working for the World Health Organisation in Geneva Ingrid was able to report on the activities of the African National Congress 's health department. Both their positions, the Captain as director of International University Exchange Fund, gave both the opportunity to monitor the actions of the principal black liberation movement that challenged the rule of the ethnic white government.

Known as Comrade Ingrid the wife of the police spy, who both arrived in the Swiss capital in 1976 as political refugees, retold her tale while back in Pretoria after the activities of her spying activities

were revealed to the international community recently.

As to her own motive for taking part in espionage, a role that she did not want to follow; the knowledge that the African national Congress were lobbying the World Health Organisation to stop the international pharmaceutical companies supplying life saving drugs to the Pretoria regime. At the same time it called on foreign governments not to import any medicines manufactured at the tip of the African continent.

Tues 8

A writers personal opinion on the changes that have been made from within the apartheid state.

Wed 9

Assessing the reality behind prime minister Botha 's loosening of apartheid.

Thurs 10

A study of the divisions, among the many black political organisations, that hinder a united front in opposition to the apartheid state 's government.

Sun 13

The life of the occasional visitor to the Robben Island prison to see the leading light of the African National Congress, Winnie Mandela does not have pleasant time while she travels the 48 hours from her home, in the Orange Free State town of Brandfort, for the one hour meeting with her husband. Even the two are separated by a thick pane of glass to prevent the two touching after their many years apart.

There are strict rules over what the two can talk about; politics of course are strictly out of the question. However back on the African continent and throughout the rest of the world there is a growth in a campaign to force the apartheid regime to free the man who went to jail in 1963 for his beliefs. More than that he was prepared to die for them.

The Free Mandela campaign encompasses freedom hopes for the ANC 's leadership even more now that Robert Mugabe leads the government across the apartheid states northern border. His early indications that his administration will take the best ideas from both the black and white ethnic groups to run Zimbabwe in a progressive way.

While black intellectuals in Soweto, the centre of the campaign to force change on the National Party government, argue that the Harare model of administration is right of a majority led government in South Africa others note the promises changes offered by prime minister Botha recently. Those who oppose waiting for changes from present Pretoria regime call for a speedy black take over.

As to the Free Mandela campaign, now with 40, 000 signatures of support, the prime minister had an noisy reception from the white' s only Stellenbosch University. The present day students, where at least four prime ministers have received their education; was seen as a hot bed of National Party support, faced hisses and boos along with some cheers as he addressed a large gathering.

Many among his audience were angry at their political leader 's description of Nelson Mandela as a person who had resorted to violence, was a declared Marxist and was a member of an organisation who wanted to overthrow the state.

At other Universities, Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and Cape Town University, students who had already heard such speeches, stood with raised clenched fists; a sure sign of support for the Free Mandela campaign.

Mon 14

The recently deposed Shah of Iran has been offered a safe and permanent home in the South African homeland of the Transkei after he and his family was forced into exile. While this totally surrounded 'semi independent nation' from 1976 its every move is under the watchful eye of the apartheid states government. According to the states foreign minister, Rolf Botha, Pretoria was unaware of this offer of residence. It was a matter that did not concern South Africa as as Prince George Matanzima, prime minister, ran an independent state.

The ethos of the 'Homelands', as envisaged by Pretoria, is the each ethnic black group of the majority population would have their own independent state in which they should live and work; away from the small white population. However the black residents of the various homelands are deprived of their South African citizenship.

As to the present offer; there is a history between the monarchs of Iran. In 1942 the present rulers father fled to South Africa after being ousted from his throne. He died in Johannesburg in 1946. The present Shah is now settled in Egypt having obtained political asylum although his intention is to follow in his fathers foot steps.

Tues 15

A commission of inquiry, led by a former administrator general of Namibia; Justice M T Stein, has called for a tightening of the police act. His report recommends that in the future the media should not be allowed to report on the whys and wherefores of police actions as the force try and prevent black nationalist guerillas in their attempts to destabilise the [resent Pretoria regime.

The reports conclusions were heavily influenced by the actions, in 1/79, of the ANC guerilla force who took hostages during a bank raid in the Silvertown suburb of Pretoria. At that time newspaper reports were written in a way that gave full operational details used by the security force which was led by Brigadier J Coetzee.

Fri 18

The newspaper, once edited by Donald Woods has been banned from being sold in the self governing black homeland of the Transkei by prime minister George Matanzima. Thus the East London Despatch will deprive its 32, 000 readers of a more liberal media views once available in South Africa. Recently what really angered the prime minister was the reporting of the arrest of as many as 300 home land residents. They were accused of planning to kill the president; Chief K Matanzima.

Giving an alternative reason for the order to stop printing the paper the prime minister noted the many malicious acts, since the 1950's, was the reason for closure. Of the 30 year old paper. One of two of the papers reporters detained; R Wicksteed will have to appear in court over a charge of attempted murder. The other S Moses has yet to be released from police detention.

The homeland has in the past banned organisations; 34 in 1979, ranging from the ANC of Zimbabwe, the South African Council of Churches and the Zulu black liberation movement led by Chief Buthlelezi.

Mon 21

An ongoing protest, from among the nations Coloured/ mixed race students, who are protesting at the apartheid states political and economic system are determined to fight on after a recent meeting. Their determination was boosted after a recent meeting of representatives of 60 nationwide education establishments ranging from student representatives from the University of the Western Cape, teacher training colleges and 250 student representatives from the provinces schools. It is in Cape Province that the majority of the mixed race population reside.

Such widespread organisation and protest support echo the events of 1976 when black school students, firstly from the Johannesburg township of Soweto, began a protest over being taught in Afrikaans rather than English. This local boycott quickly spread nationwide and with the heavy involvement of the police and security forces brought the plight of the majority population, the inequalities of the apartheid state to the wider world.

This present dispute, which began ten days ago, as of 18/4, involves 25, 000 coloured students in the Western Cape. Within the last 72 hours a brief protest march, involving 5, 000 residents of Johannesburg marched in the city to show their support. Police response has been softly softly even though the authorities could have detained, for a breach of the Riotous Assembly Act, the student representatives that gathered at the Western Cape protest meeting.

The main complaints of the students are having to apply for a permit to move into higher education institutes that are separate from those that cater for students from other ethnic groups. The disparity of the governments spending on education for the different races and the 'unfairness' dismissal of teachers.

Citing per capita education spending, by The South African Institute of Race Relations; white/coloured 3 : 1 teacher / pupil 1 to 20 / 1 to 30. The government education minister responsible for coloureds education, Marais Styn, blames the present chairman of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, C Nkondo who also was chairman of the Anzanian Peoples Organisation as fermenting the boycott. The minister notes that such was his intention to ferment insurrection that he travelled from his home in the Transvaal; a charge denied.

In his view the students had a real grievance, products of the political system. As long as the political system remains in tact there will always be protest.

The policeman, who did much of the work that brought Nelson Mandela and other members of the African National Congress leadership to trial, has called for a government rethink on keeping him in prison. Speaking to the local media General H van de Bergh; the former head of the apartheid states security organisation said "Mandela has served his time. He is a broken man and has paid his debt to society."

With great fears that in the not to distant future, the black nations of southern Africa will turn their back on the ideals championed by the western nations, the countries; that in some cases were previously colonial powers on the African continent would seek out one who has similar ideas as to their own.

As of this time Jonas Savimbi an Angolan national is touted throughout the west as the man who will perhaps, as well as saving his own country from communism. Along the way, or so the western government hope, the future of both Namibia and South Africa. Both nations are at the beginning of a black national campaign to oust the present governments from Windhoek and Pretoria.

To this end the fifty year old has visited, and gained the support of like minded persons in London. He spoke to Conservative Party's foreign affairs committee and the chairman of the 1992 Committee in 2/'79. Also, in 11'78, he met the American secretary of state H Kissinger in Washington where the two had "very fruitful" talks. Other politicians of influence he met in the American capital included CIA director J Schlesinger and Speaker Tip O' Neil and other congressman of influence.

Jonas M Savimbi; a brief biography; broke into the international political scene in 1965 when he formed the black nationalist guerilla army the Union of Total Independence of Angola [Unita] and begun a campaign of harassment against the colonial power Portugal. By 1969 his decimated force of 300 fighters were surrounded by the Portuguese army in the town of Luso.

Meanwhile the second guerilla force, the Marxist orientated Mpla were gaining a number of military victories; so says the official record of the Portuguese masters, across the colony. To improve their military chances of defeating the more successful Marxist forces a deal was done in, 1972, between the Portuguese and the Unita leader. He, and his 300 fighters would be left alone if Unita would join in the campaign to defeat the Marxist challenge.

With the end of colonial rule in 1975; with a new government in Lisbon, the Mpla signed a peace deal with the former colonial power and became, in the eyes of the European settlers the countries 'new white hope' for the life they had known under the last Portuguese regime.

Pretoria, unhappy at events in late 1975 mounted a military invasion with Unita forces fighting alongside; hoping for some military advantage. By 3/ '76. the the apartheid states forces had been driven out of the country and into Namibia. They were used, by Pretoria 's military, to raid into southern Angola. Here, in the countries southern most state, Cuando Cubango, Savimbi was offered and ran a 'semi autonomous' independent black republic in 1978. This failed and to save his self he fled to a safer life to Rabat in Morocco.

Without a figurehead leader, and with the pull out of the South African military, in early 1976, the guerilla force fled into the hills of Angola 's Bie and Huambo provinces where large amounts of weapons and munitions had been left for the use of the guerilla army. Their aim was to mount operations that hampered the Angolon way of life; its economy. Chief target was the railway line that allowed export of goods, from the whole of central Africa to ports on the continents west coast.

While some may feel that the rejuvenated Jonas Savimbi is 'the man of the moment' others are not to sure. A former director of the CIA John Stockwell; a man really in the know, the Unita leader "has no ideology ... believes in nothing beyond his own selfish ambitions and who perhaps still more to the point, has proved himself to be a permanent looser."

Fri 25

An ongoing boycott of classes by mixed race students at schools in the nations main cities; Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban is on the verge of collapse after the arrest of leaders of three of the main organisations protesting at the governments policy of offering inferior education to Coloured pupils.

Those detained include the leader of the Anzanian Peoples Organisation; Curtis Nkondo, T Wentzel branch secretary of its branch in Athlone; a township close to Cape Town, A Casslem ex president of the South African Students Organisation; a banned person, also M Sedgwick of the University of Cape Town 's centre for group studies.

Those directly affected, by the protest; the students, held classroom meetings inside school grounds

to decide their next move. According to the minister of Coloured Affairs a non return to the classroom will see the closure of the school.

A number of black activists, who had recently addressed crowds of supporters of the schools boycott by mixed race students, were arrested at the University of Witwatersrand, include Curtis Nkondo the chairman of the the Soweto Teachers Action Committee. His brother, Zinjiva, is already in police custody after being picked up as he attempted to flee from Swaziland to Lesotho in 1979.

Others activists detained, after the rally, was T Wenzel who has had close association with the black liberations movement; the Anzanian People's Association as does C Nkondo; its former president until he was suspended recently. Archmat Cassie; a former president of the now banned South African student organisation. Vuyisill Mdleleni executive member of the Black Peoples Convention which itself is a 'banned' organisation. The police als took into custody two high school students.

As the student boycott of classes continued increased support came from the Indian community as more students joined in the protest. Also, at whites only universities there were confrontations between groups that wanted to show solidarity with the mixed race protesters and those who were opposed to any linking up with the protesters.

As for the government moves, now that they believe that the protest leaders are in custody, the authorities are believe to be on the verge of increasing the pay of the non white teaching staff to that of the white teaching staff. As of now only when a non white teacher rises to the role of an teaching inspector do the two pay grades merge and equal pay is allowed. This equalisation of pay grades was one of the main reasons the protest was mounted.

The pay differential issue was the subject of the 1976 Theon report. Its findings showed that pay differences between ethnic groups was not equalised; it widened during the first 25 years of National party rule. Even then coloured senior teachers only received 85% of the salary that his white contemporary received.

Police police armed with tear gas and batons confronted demonstrating Mulatto students yesterday in the forth day of the Mulatto school boycott. - UPI -

Mon 28

The death of Steve Biko, who died while in police custody in 9/'77, followed by an inquest that led to more questions than answers levelled at the three doctors; B Tucker, I Lang and C Hursch who had dealings with the BCC leader while in police custody. Such was the black communities anger, backed up by many international organisations, that the three doctors were subject to an appearance before the South African Medical and Dental Council

Their findings; by its ethics committee that there was no need to have a full SAMD council meeting to discuss the issues involved. In its mind ' there was no need for any further action to be taken against the three medics.

In parliament, Helen Suzman, the oppositions spokesman on police matters who, after sitting through committee 's enquiry she expressed "astonishment" that the three doctors should be exonerated over the death of Steve Biko. The MP was also supported in her observations by Dr Selma Browde a member of the Johannesburg city council. The medic noted that the committees findings did, despite the evidence given, did little to improve the image of the nations doctors and the countries health service to the rest of the world.

Similar expressions of disbelief of the findings came from Eugene Roelofse the ombudsman of the South African Council of Churches who was the person who called for this inquiry. Evidence heard during the hearings say Dr Tucker was influenced more by the needs of the states security rather than the physical condition of the black nationalist. During Dr Hersch 's questioning he revealed that he was he signed a letter that a lumbar puncture carried out on Steve Biko, showed nothing abnormal was found in his spinal fluid. In fact later tests showed that within the fluid there were red blood cells; a sure sign of 'abnormal pathology.'

The presiding magistrate indicated that no one should be held criminally responsible for his death; after a 600 mile dash from Port Elizabeth while naked in the back of a police land rover. However as Doctor 's Tucker and Lang refused to supply explanations of their actions to the committee part of the report were sent to the supreme court for its consideration.

Letter **J Adler Director of Information SA Embassy London WC 2** comments on a 16/5 headline used above the report; *unseen by this diarist*, of above his report on numbers of blacks employed in the countries police service.

Given that the wording of the article notes the “better opportunities for black upward advance” it was stated, rightly, that there are more vacancies for white policemen than for black, coloured and Indians combined. Out of a recent intake of 2, 164 black would be police service employees 1, 962 applicants failed to reach the require standard demanded. This gives the lie to the writers interpretation that 'blacks shun SA police.

Tues 29

Teaching staff from 20 coloured school walked out of classes in in Johannesburg in a show of solidarity with those they would teach, as part of the nationwide boycott of lessons. Thus 300 more teachers joined in the protests over race discrimination /education spending by the education department responsible.

In other towns and cities protest spread. In Mamelodi, the black township outside Pretoria, student protesters, from four schools, left their classes and marched in defiance of their teachers. The authorities, however, pushed the reason that the students were in fact showing their support for the 32 mourners who were arrested while attending the funeral of a black nationalist guerilla who had died at the hands of the state. Their crime; throwing stones at the police.

Following a Zambian sponsored debate, at the United Nations security council meeting, on 11/4, calling for the exit of the apartheid states military from its western province Pretoria has complied. Official in Lusaka indicated that members of the SADF were mounting a campaign to harass Swapo members who crossed from bases situated in the Zambian province for military attacks inside Namibia. Throughout Pretoria denied that there were any of the countries troops on Zambian territory.

The postal link between South Africa with Angola has been ended as recent deliveries of mail and packets between the two capitals have been returned unopened by the authorities in Luanda.

Wed 30

The nationwide disruption of Coloured student protest has reached new heights as the police begin the mass arrests of students that left their classes and marched in Johannesburg. The protests in the black township of Mamelodi; where eight classed were disrupted, outside Pretoria, brings the authorities opinion that the protests could spread to black schools. White teaching staff may be about to take action; a go slow of some type over their own low wages. Thus Pretoria face a possible

breakdown of the whole segregated education system favoured by the National Party government.

Responding to these increased protests prime minister Botha told parliament that the state would not allow these recent events or their leaders to “push around ... behind the uniforms of school children,” The government would use the full force of the state to prevent this happening.

Events in Johannesburg saw 15 van loads of striking school students, from Newlands township were driven away by police over their walk out in breach of the Riotous Assembly Act.

Mamelodi township student protesters clashed with their school mates who wished to take no part in the protest.

May

Thurs 1

Speaking in parliament prime minister Botha spoke of introducing measures that would limit the various branches of the media from reporting on the escalating problems that the country is facing in the light of the growing seriousness within the nations education system.

His foreseen measures include preventing the state owned television broadcasting service from leading its news reports with reports that highlight the ongoing troubles in the education protests centred on the mixed race population at this time. He also hoped that newspaper editors, and its journalists, would not give the student protests such a high profile.

All P W Botha's concerns was expressed in a letter to the Newspaper Press Union; the body that represents the major newspaper owners with the expectation that the prime ministers hopes would be acted upon. For the industry not to abide by the government wishes the National Party would have to step in.

Referring, by certain elements of the political classes, to a perceived change in the policy by which the governments of South Africa has run the country since 1948, the prime minister dampened down such thoughts.

Political watchers of the National Party congress, in 1979, took away the understanding that his speech to party members was a line to follow that would end with a fair and equal society for all living in the apartheid state. In reality The 12 point plan just reaffirmed this policy under the guise of "friendly nationalism." There would be no changes to the Party's central policy of "separate but equal differentiation."

Reaction; D Frederik van Zyl Slabbert; Progressive Federal Party leader and official opposition leader in Parliament noted that the 12 points were the basis for a policy of separate development for the main ethnic groups to which there is no alternative. Another politician, V Raw; the leader of the New Republic Party saw the Botha plan as a measure to stop the nation moving into a new era.

Pupil detentions, after the police action in Johannesburg, were noted at 854 as they deny any undue force was used during the seizure of the protesting students from four classes. Of those 758 will come before the courts after being charged under the Riotous Assembly Act. Now out of police custody, and back home, will come to court on 8/5.

Thirty two Student protesters from Mamelodi, outside Pretoria, will face court on the same date; also charged under the RAA.

The boycott itself has spread to to the Durban township of Kwamashu which is in the heartland of the KwaZulu nation; a kingdom led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezie who leads the Inkatha Freedom Party. As of this time the KwaZulu Natal leader is in conflict with the authorities in Pretoria. He criticises the prime minister for his maintenance that the schools boycott is more than students protesting over the inequality of those who teach students. While the government continue to state that Communists and political manipulators are behind the troubles.

Sat 3

In sympathy teachers, employed in 150 Coloured schools throughout the nations Western Cape

Province have joined the teachers industrial action that has crippled the teaching of thousands of coloured students over the last 21 days. Thus adding to the teachers ongoing confrontation with the government. This escalation comes at a time when the police minister, Louis le Grange, was hoping for talks with student representatives.

As the teachers executive committee met to discuss the situation in Cape Town; a unanimous vote Durban's KwaMashu township erupted in violence. School students were dispersed by baton wielding police after they charged a large crowd.

Outside the teachers executive meeting in the provincial capital a group of 20 to 30 student leaders were addressed by policeman after the group were isolated in a school hall. They were then informed that the police minister was to talk to the those gathered in the hall. This was not on, as far as those forced to attend this meeting. For any meaningful meeting to take place members of the union committee must be invited to any such meetings.

The South African censor; the Director of Publications, has stopped the import of the one of the output of the rock band Pink Floyd. The reason that 'Another Brick in the Wall', taken from the LP of the same name upsets the Pretoria authorities is that the song is used by those opposed to the apartheid state as a rallying call during its protest marches.

South Africa subject of a United Nations arms embargo, has revealed a new, locally designed and manufactured 127mm rocket artillery system. The Prime Minister, Piet Botha, who is also defence minister, told South African military correspondents in Cape Town that the new rocket was accurate as efficient as any of its kind in the world. - *Reuters* -

Sun 4

With a lifelong association between President Robert Mugabe and Chief Buthelezie; they were both students at Fort Hare University 30 years ago, the apartheid states authorities may have reason to belief that the chief minister of KwaZulu Natal will become a radical politician. However he sees himself as the only man in South Africa with which the whites can negotiate.

The Leaders of the Zulu nation have a long history of struggle with those in authority ever since the modern history of the African continent became to the international community. Only time will tell whether the country will once again face conflict such as it faced throughout its colonial days.

Tues 6

Prime minister Botha, noting that the disruption to the education of mixed race students has students take to the streets of the Transvaal for 3 weeks and Cape province for 4 weeks has promised a more fair system for Coloured students.

His pledge was made after meeting with officials of the Union of Teachers Association of South Africa; the body that represents the interests of the nations 16, 000 Coloured teachers and is opposed to the separate teaching that the apartheid regime seems to favour.

Wed 7

A leading black agitator whose profile was raised in 1979 in Port Elizabeth; a town on the nations Indian Ocean coast, when his sacking led to the its black workers going on strike after he was sacked from his trainee draughtsman position. For his troubles Tomzamil Botha became a 'banned person' in the eyes of the South African authorities. In recent times it has been revealed that he has defied the

authorities and escaped across the border into land locked Lesotho.

Despite being a banned person and employed at the local Ford manufacturing plant Tonzmile was chair of the P E Black Civic Association. Such organisations are becoming common in the black townships and are seen by government authorities as a thorn in their side as a means of controlling forces opposed to the National Party government. Even between township councils there are troubles. The Soweto Civic Association, the first civic association to come into being is accused by the Port Elizabeth CA of being a 'sell out institution.'

Other banned persons, from the Black Consciousness movement, who are known to have fled from South Africa into Lesotho include Ms T Mintso a close friend of Steve Biko, Jerry Modisane ex president of the South African Students Association [Saso], Sasoithani Zani executive member Saso.

By 31/12 the Pretoria authorities had served 152 banning orders on its nationals; the majority of whom were from the black majority population.

Thurs 8

On the eve of a bye election, in the town of Fauresmith in the Orange Free State, dirty deeds have been uncovered. The candidate for the far right Herstigge National Party revealed his belief that the state has tapped their phones. The revelation came in a report written for parliament and revealed by Advocate General; the same man who investigated the Muldergate scandal that exposed large amounts of government maladministration when dealing with the public.

The very least that the leader of the HNP, Jap Marias demands is prosecutions for *crimes injuria* against those who had invaded peoples privacy. These demands were backed up by Helen Suzman MP who noted the her own privacy rights had been breached by the state opening her mail without her knowledge.

Fri 9

Constitutional changes, recommended by the Schlebusch Commission, would see the demise of the Senate, 20 extra seats in the House of Assembly which would be nominated by party caucuses. There would be a Council, made up of members from the white, coloured, and Chinese ethnic groups. Their job will be to advise the countries president.

Seen as a stop gap measure there has been a show of support from all the main; smaller political parties such as the New Republics. Only the Opposition; the Progressive Federal Party gave a negative response.

Long in its deliberations, moves began in 1977, there are those who oppose any constitutional changes. One such in Professor W B Voslo an academic at the Universities Stellenbosch 's political science department. He deems the proposals, as the black population is excluded, as "Hamlet without the Prince." This view is echoed by the leader in KwaZulu Natal Chief Buthelezie.

The recent bye election in the Orange Free state was won by the National Party candidate who despite a challenge from the New National Conservative Party came out on top; despite his majority being cut by almost 1, 800 votes. The HNP candidate lost his deposit as he failed to secure the minimum support of 2, 000 votes.

Sun 11

The prime minister has set in motion the constitutional changes, recommended by the Schlegelbusch Commission. From 1/81, in a building close to the Cape Town parliament building the Presidents Council; a replacement of the previously all white Senate will gather.

This second chamber will have 61 members drawn from all the ethnic peoples of South Africa except the majority black population. There will be, as well as white members, representatives from the Coloured, Indian and Chinese populations. One thought, seemingly an afterthought, is that through the nations Council of Black SA Citizens grievances can be brought to the presidents council for settlement.

This new body will have no legislative powers, although with access granted to all races; however slight, can be said by the government to have moved away from the long held maxim that all blacks in the towns are "foreign guest workers."

Mon 12

Student leaders, from Cape Province who were late in joining the nationwide schools boycott, have called off their short lived protest actions. Their leaders have decided to give the authorities a clear and level playing field to consider the demands of the striking students. At the same time student leaders have called for the 6/80 school exams to be delayed as a mark of respect for those students detained during the nationwide protests.

The change of heart was a response to the prime ministers promise to make a wholesale investigation into the education system throughout South Africa. A promise that Mr Botha made on 5/5.

Tues 13

The authorities in Pretoria have let it be known that the South African government takes heed of the concerns of the western contact group's concerns over its presence inside Namibia. Towards this aim the countries foreign minister, R F Botha, has informed the United Nations secretary general Kurt Waldheim that the SADF military force will be reduced in a 50 mile wide demilitarised zone along the nations northern border. To achieve this the apartheid state will close 20 of its bases located there. The WCG, supported by the UNSC, had demanded that 40 bases be closed down.

This still leaves 12, 000 to 15, 000 members of the South African Defence Force remaining inside Angola; along its border with Namibia a position the National Party has held since 1978 when it agreed, in principal, to hand over power to a majority rule government. As of this time chief among Pretoria's concerns is that the nation has stable future whether this is acceptable to the international community or not.

In return for the base closer's all that Pretoria asks for in return was that the secretary general would use his influence, to persuade the United nations general assembly members, not to allow the black nationalist movement; Swapo, a seat in the assembly.

The fear of conscription may become a reality for the white youth of the South African protectorate of Namibia. The reality of such came a step closer as the South West African national assembly in Windhoek took over command of the SWA security forces. This shock announcement, made by Namibia's administrator general Dr G Wiljoen, as the SADF made good their commitment to reduce their number along the countries northern border.

A fully attended meeting of the Sports Council urged the international sporting organising committee 's; along with the members of the International Olympic Committee to readmit the apartheid state into international world of sport. Previously the United Kingdom SC had carried out a fact finding mission to South Africa. The Council was now in favour of other international sports bodies taking similar trips.

The findings of the Sports Council was that, despite their objections to the apartheid policies of the government, attempts at multi racial sport in the country were progressing well. The very existence of multi racial sport, although only at a lowly grass routes level, there is hope for the future.

The reports findings have been distributed to a wide range of national and international sporting ruling organisations. Each and every one has been asked to look and observe of the changes that have been made al all levels of sport in South Africa.

Fri 16

Fears of a school protest, similar to the language issue protest by Soweto school students in 1976, the Owambo regional administration in Namibia have decided that English should be the preferred language used during school time in the province. Thus teaching in Afrikaans has been dropped.

The decision was taken was made not forced on the education department by members of the 'political active' black nationalist youth. Rather It was made by conservative members of the regional government.

Such a move was very unexpected as the Afrikaans language is usually the language of the majority population of Namibia and all ethnic groups are well versed in its use. It is not seen as the language of the oppressor; as it was to the students of the black township, and whose actions forced educational changes throughout the country four years previously.

A swift change, in the 420 schools run by the provincial government will not be easy as the use of English is far from universal by the teaching profession. Mainly the population uses the Afrikaans language. The school student population at this time stands at approximately 108, 000. Of this number 102, 460 attend primary schools.

Mon 19

The police minister, Louis le Grange, has moved to stem the growing protests over a recent announcement that forbids the press from making comment / reporting on the numbers that have been detained under the countries draconian security laws.

The police bill, now progressing through the legislative, would prevent the media from publishing the names of those detained by the authorities. The minister noted that the new law would only delay he naming of those detained while ongoing investigations were being carried out. To report the name of those detained would incur a fine up to £8, 000 or eight years in jail.

The Opposition spokesman Helen Suzman spoke out against the bill; “this bill heralds the knock on the door in the dead of the night and the complete disappearance of people held under the security laws.”

Tues 20

Gone from the police bill, criticised by Helen Suzman, for its draconian treatment of the media who

report on suspected terrorist detentions at this early opportunity. The offensive clause, which prevented the media from publishing names of those detained, will now be referred for scrutiny by the Rabie commission which was set up in 8/79 to study the effectiveness of the apartheid states security laws. However the ban on reporting the deployment of the police, during terrorist based operations will remain.

Since its inception Mr Justice P J Rabie and his fellow scrutineers, have worked through the nations security legislation coming to the conclusion that the judiciary gave little thought as to how the police interacted with those they were investigating. Also there was not sufficient judicial scrutiny of the way the police went about their business. They were acting above the law without regard for how they interacted with the people.

As there was the announcement there would be changes to this latest police bill the nations lawyers and their governing body; the South African Law Society through its regional delegations, demanded a meeting with police minister le Grange.

Police in Kwamashu, a black township outside the port city of Durban, reported that they had shot a man to death where a school students class boycott continued. Thus defying the wishes of Chief Buthelezie the chief minister in KwaZulu who called for the students to return to their studies.

The man 's death occurred as a crowd stoned a police vehicle as a 350 strong crowd of striking students were tear gassed as they held a protest rally alongside the meeting that chief minister Buthelezie spoke. Elsewhere, in the Western Cape and the black townships outside Johannesburg students returned to their classes while the education authorities considered a list of demands made by those who stayed away from learning.

Wed 21

As in the latter stages of the Patriotic Front 's battle, for success in overcoming the Rhodesian forces, military action intensified, so the black liberation army; Swapo have stepped up their fight in Namibia on the eve of the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan negotiated with Pretoria by the Contact Group.

As of this time, according to the countries administrator general, Gerrit Viljoen, is on the opinion that the political wing of the liberation army would become the major party in any government that the people of Namibia voted in. The black liberation movement is especially strongly supported in the Ovamboland province; a wide sweep of land that runs along the countries northern border with Angola.

To the authorities in Pretoria this border land is an area that they believe should become a demilitarised zone. Its demands of such is at the very centre of acceptance of the UNCG 's proposals. While the South African regime battle to stop Swapo being recognised as a legitimate organisation and therefore occupy a seat in the UN 's General Assembly as well as putting in place the demilitarised zone there actions may force a delay of an election that would bring in a black majority government.

Their foreseen strategy would be an intensification of the SADF 's military campaign against the black liberation movement while remaining inside the heavily guarded border region up north. Such a move would concentrate the fight in areas known to contain guerilla forces who have slipped across the Angolan border.

Elsewhere Pretoria may offer the multi racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the ruling administration in Windhoek, more powers to control the daily lives. Such moves have already been

thought about in Pretoria. The control of the nations security force which could mean more than, the already 20%, of the nations youth defending its northern border against incursions by Swapo into the Namibian heartland. Also on offer, to the black run, provincial governments will be new powers. Much will depend on how the government leaders, in Ovamboland who has strong support for the liberation movement, react to the DTA 's ideas.

In the 1973 election for an Ovamboland legislative only 2.5% of those eligible to cast a vote did so. The second election in the province, in 1976, saw 76% of the voters marked their ballot paper. There were allegations of voter intimidation at this time. Since that time three top officials, in the provincial government have been assassinated.

The Angolan foreign minister, P Jorge, said on 19/5, that his government was opposed to Pretoria 's plan to force a demilitarized zone along his countries borders and those of Namibia and Zambia. The minister call for all three countries to hold talks on the regions future.

Earlier the leader of thee black liberation Swapo organisation, Sam Njuoma, also detailed his opposition to the South African plan. He called for no SADF bases inside the DMZ. Called for the United Nations to monitor the actions of Swapo while inside Namibia rather that Pretoria 's suggestion that SA would accept the DMZ if no guerilla bases were allowed inside Namibia.

In the view of Angola the DMZ can only come into being after a ceasefire between Swapo and the South African forces; as per UNCG proposals. There can be no military bases inside the demilitarised zone.

Thurs 22

Black school students, from a township outside Bloemfontein, brought their protests onto the white city streets. Their actions brought the city bus transport to halt after the crowd stoned any vehicles that dared to try and break through their barricades that were quickly erected on roads approaching the city.

As of this time police riot squads are still active and the authorities are said to be bringing the situation back 'under control.' However the schools boycott continues as a means to protest at the inequalities of the education of black students when compared with that of the white minority.

Elsewhere, in the Western Cape Province, the meat industry faces disruption as a strike looms because of the sacking of 800 black employees who are members of the General Workers Union who went on strike in support of black and coloured workers who stopped work in an act of solidarity. They, in turn, were supported by students from the University of the Western Cape, who forced a canteen boycott of meat products for 48 hours.

The province wide industrial action has also led to a meat shortage in such townships as Langa where butchers closed their shops because of lack of produce to sell. Seen by some as an important issue in the empowerment of the black workers; this show of province wide protest has echoes of 1973. At that time, in Natal, similar actions occurred.

With the international community becoming more aware of the need to confront the evils of apartheid the specially constituted United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid has agreed to send its chairman to the London meeting of the UK 's Anti Apartheid Movements annual congress.

The meeting takes place, on 31/5, at the London based Institute of Education. The theme of the ambassadors speech; themed Southern Africa after Zimbabwe, will detail the UN 's action plan to

combat the apartheid policies towards Namibia and within its own borders by the Pretoria regime.

Those gathered in central London are expected to number in excess of 500 representatives from local branches of the Anti Apartheid Movement from cities throughout the United Kingdom. The main speaker at the London venue will be the Swapo leader, Sam Nujomo who is seeking international support for his organisation 's aim to become the legitimate government in the former South West Africa.

Other aims of the London meeting; is to turn the thoughts of the international community throughout 6/'80 towards the evils of the the apartheid system of government. One specific aim, on 11/6, is to highlight the plight of Nelson Mandela and other members of the African National Congress who have been imprisoned on Robben Island since the early 1960's. It is hoped that supporters, of the black liberation movement, will gather outside the London embassy of the Pretoria regime and hold a protest picnic at lunch time. Later in the day the protest will move to land outside the Houses of Parliament to continue the protest.

From 16/6 to 30/6 there will be ongoing protests which highlight the cooperation between the United Kingdom's military manufacturers and their sale of weapons to the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

Fri 23

As the police in Bloemfontein report a 'tense calm' on the roads leading to the black township on the cities outskirts police report that they shot and wounded two females on 21/5 while a black male protester died; although his wounding was not following any actions by the police.

While those manning the roadside barriers claimed their protests were part of the education boycott others offered a different opinion for the protests. It is noted that soon to arrive are the ruby union 's British Lions team to challenge the apartheid state in that nations national sport. They, and their accompanying squad of press, are disregarding the international spirit of isolating the Pretoria regime from entering into sporting associations until sport is not divided by the colour of a persons skin.

In Cape Town there was a meeting, with government officials, of heads of education facilities from black/ coloured and mixed race establishments within Cape Province, as the student boycott of classes was imposed again just four days after the dispute seemed to have been settled. The new problem was a move to close Fort Hare, where black students; including some of the present day leaders of black liberation movements who continue to battle white regime government, were educated.

With the arrival of the British Lions, into the Orange Free State, president Mugabe; also a former student at Fort Hare University, is considering imposing a sports boycott against the Pretoria government. Having been in office less that eight weeks the former guerilla leader may decide to pull the Zimbabwe national team from participating in the Moscow Olympic Games in protest at the UK 's sporting links with the apartheid state.

Sun 25

It is estimated British owned companies, who have subsidiary companies based in the apartheid state, number 33. They deal throughout the whole industrial and manufacturing sphere of production; ranging from banking, engineering, insurance and chemical concerns.

Figures obtained indicate that as many 20, 000 of the majority population are employed in the companies that operate inside the apartheid state. As to the names of these companies, who in fact employ 20% of their black employees are paid below the minimum wage recommended by the European Economic Commission 's code of conduct. Companies who offer such poor remuneration

are known. However they cannot be widely distributed because of 'parliamentary privilege'.

The Department of Trade holds individual company reports that indicate the wages paid to those working for any specific employer and any payments, not up to the required standards published by the EEC, are hard to uncover.

An overall view of wage payments in the last seven years have seen an improvement. However there remains elements of wage discrimination along the colour bar. Such discrimination puts the UK company 's bosses below those run by American owners. Such a stance is two fold; the lack of public pressure, in the UK, for change and wage settlements for each ethnic group of workers are set by local management.

In total 200 British based companies supplied the EEC with all relevant figures; and many failed to do so. Among those who failed were well known companies; Hoover BTR and insurance giant Sun Alliance. Many of those the failed to file papers with the EEC indicated that either the requests 'were not mandatory, to complicated to define or we are not a political organisation.

Mon 26

The prime minister, P W Botha who also holds the defence ministry portfolio, has said that his government is training members of the majority ethnic group to defend the borders of the country against any possible incursion from those hostile to his administration. Such actions were not adopted by Ian Smith the one time leader of Rhodesia who made no use of the countries majority population in defending its borders.

His policy, at this time, is to form battalions staffed by troops from each of the four largest ethnic clans; Zulu, Shannigans, Swazis and Venda peoples. Each group would defend its specific homeland borders which are all close to black African nations that surround the apartheid state. Swaziland is close to Zulu battalions and Mozambique alongside Shangaan homeland. The Venda battalion overlooks Zimbabwe and the Swaziland border

It would seem that the prime minister has listened to delegates from the nationwide National Party congresses whose leaders have long called for such defence forces to be formed. There is an ongoing fear that a war is inevitable; if not within the states borders, then inside its Namibian protectorate.

Long has the battle raged, between those who oppose the actions of British based companies who have facilities in South Africa and the companies themselves who mainly are concerned as to how much profit can be gleaned for their shareholders from their outlets inside the apartheid state.

With the latest information released there are sure to be more shareholders who, although to make financial gain from their investments, are not happy at their financial gains being made to the detriment of non white workers who are do not receive the same wages as white South African employees.

Growing number of shareholders, especially from companies such as Shell Oil and Barclays Bank, are demanding that the companies policy must change in regard to the differential in wage rates; between white and black employees, must change. To long as the companies relied on cheap black labour to bring profits back to companies that show loyalty to its shareholders rather than the welfare of the black employee and by inference the welfare of his family.

To facilitate such changes a growing number of organisations; lobbying groups have come into being in the recent past. One such, End Loans to South Africa, has the aim of calling for British based

companies to withdraw from South Africa or cease its investment until the end of apartheid government comes. As of this time only Barclays Bank has agreed a minor policy change; not to purchase any more defence bonds.

The more likely approach, during any of the companies annual general meetings, usually held in London; where protests are more likely to happen, is to have extra security inside and outside the venue to stop those seeking to disrupt the meeting making their protests.

More than 3, 000 school age Coloured children protested on the city streets of Cape Town on 24/5 only to be baton charged by a strong police presence. Their protest, along with a number of black students, concerned the ongoing dispute over the inferior education opportunities non whites were given.

During the confrontation 76 were arrested in the city centre as well as twenty nine in Bellville and Kenilworth satellite townships on the towns outskirts. Responding to this latest outbreak of school boycott protests the education minister for Coloured affairs, Marius Styn, whose government thought the disruptive dispute was ended days ago; only to re emerge as the government decided to close Fort Hare University, noted that such actions of the Cape Town students may loose the sympathy of the general public "is that what they want?"

In the Bloemfontein the visiting British Lions Rugby Union squad outfoxed those who would protest at their arrival to participate in a sport, which in the eyes of the international community, would be an illegal happening. This is because any team games, in the apartheid state, are not chosen by a players ability. Selection is based on the colour of his skin. The squad travelled from London hours earlier than was expected by the large crowd of Coloured students.

Tues 27

The journalists of the Star newspaper, written in the English language, had the closest encounter with what could to be said, the most bizarre protest in support of those opposed to the way that Coloured students are educated. Marching past the newspapers office, in the centre of Johannesburg, was a crowd of clerics.

Among the fifty or so priests who were arrested by the police were two bishops. The marchers were also demanding the release of the Reverend J Thorne who was detained on 25/5. Only for the Congregational minister to be released later in the day.

Many of the clerics who were detained were high profile persons who had shown support for the ending of the apartheid stance of the National Party government. Notables were Desmond Tutu the black general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg Timothy Bavin. Having had his passport removed by the government for breaching the Group Areas Act; living in his church premises which are located in a 'whites only area', the Very Reverend S Nkoane was also marching.

Responding to the clerics actions police minister Louis le Grange, speaking from Cape Town noted that police will act tough whenever they feel under threat. "People who want the school situation to develop into a political confrontation.... should realise that it is a question of so far and no further."

Letter Michael Meacher MP [Lab Oldham West] House of Commons London S W 1 noting the reasons, in his opinion, that the Department of Trade; headed by J Knott does not publish the names of those British companies, located inside the apartheid state, who do not publish their wage scales for the non white employees. While not forced to do so it would, in the writers opinion be the moral thing to do. If such figures were published it would enable the public to note any changes,

good or bad, that happen.

Already known from 1977 figures; 728 African workers were paid less than the Poverty Datum Line. By 1980 33 companies were paying 2,000 African workers below the PDL. Over these three years the wages of the black majority population in the apartheid state has worsened.

Wed 28

Cross border raids, mounted by air supported South African Defence Force units, into Angola have left 260 people dead and hostages taken back south into Namibia. As helicopter gunships and heavy bombers pounded positions inside Angola S African troops advanced so says the Angolan chief of staff Commander Xiertu.

The invaders penetrated 45 miles inside Angola attacking the small country towns they came across. Such a military attack, by the apartheid states forces since 1978. At that time Pretoria's aim was a refugee camp.

The attacks, inside Kunene province have been occurring since the turn of the year said provincial officials. Local leaders noted that air attacks have been a constant threat during this period. The aim of this latest ground offensive, according to Commander Xiertu, was to take possession of key points before the implementation of the UNCG's plan of a demilitarized zone on either side of the Angolan / Namibian border.

Battle details from 12/5; air attack on the town of Chiede 12 miles north of the Namibian border where 60 Angolan national died and many others wounded. Others kidnapped. Eight aircraft bombed the town as 6 SAAF Mirage jets offered covering fire. Troops occupied the town for hours before withdrawing.

A second battle, in Kwando Kubango province 45 miles north of the border at Savate 200 soldiers and civilians were killed during 15 hours of fighting as they tried to outwit the SADF forces which were backed by 3 helicopter gunships, armoured cars, infantry, heavy artillery. Local forces retreated leaving behind supplies of weapons. The invading force then returned across the border with their Namibian hostages.

Government forces, in Mozambique, have launched a campaign to combat the efforts of the rebel MNR guerilla force who have, in recent times, destroyed an electricity generating plant in the port city of Beira.

Evidence of troop deployments, reported by travellers returning to Zimbabwe, report increased numbers of military road checks on the 187 mile road connecting the countries western border to the Indian Ocean port city. Located at many of the 10 new check points at the roadside were numbers of Soviet made tanks in the vicinity of the town of Chimoio and large numbers of MPLA troops moving into Sofla province.

As to elsewhere along the Zimbabwe/Mozambique border little troop movements has been reported since Mugabe and Machel met recently to finalise details of joint military operations, when needed, to combat the threat from Mozambique's rebel fighters. Returning journalists, from the Eastern Highlands border country, noted no troop movement around Umtali.

High command, in Harare, were able to say that elements of the countries military, four units from the Light Infantry battalions, have been deployed, on a training exercise, in the south eastern province of Gaza; the guerillas main activities area at this time.

The full force of the security legislation; the Riotous Assembly Act has been widely used in the recent past by the police and security forces. Targeted were members of the black clergy, some 300 have been detained and spent overnight in the police cells of the John Vorster police station in the centre of Johannesburg. After their appearance in court they were bailed and ordered to return, on 1/7, where their pleas would be heard. Among those detained was the Reverend John Thorne a former secretary general of the South African Council of Churches.

As the court proceedings were progressing a 200 strong crowd of supporters, outside the JVS building sang hymns and demonstrated their support for the 53 marchers and their co defendants inside the police court. Before the court was the present secretary general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu along with Bishop T Bavin Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

The Coloured/mixed race schools boycott protest shows no sign coming to an end; in some areas it could be said to be intensifying. The authorities hopes of a swift conclusion has not been helped by an increase in detention of protesters under the Internal Security Act.

The latest areas to be affected are a number of the semi autonomous homelands set up by the apartheid government. In the Transkei 's rural areas school canteens were used by students as meeting places to discuss their next moves. Police endeavoured to prevent the students moving off school property for a protest march. However at the homelands University students were urged to join the nation wide protest. In even the smallest of South Africa 's smallest homelands, Qwaqwa, some 2, 000 school students have begun a class boycott.

The nations university students seem to be becoming more involved, police and students clashed as the police baton charged protesters outside the University of the North because they were 'loitering ' outside the grounds. In Western Cape province Cape Town university students, where the students were mostly of Coloured descent, the rector Professor van der Ross was pelted with perishable fruit as he tried to persuade students to return to classes. The main university in Natal was near to enforced closure and students sent of campus unless students returned to their lectures. A decision will be made within the next seven days.

Many of the countries top university lecturers; Professor J Gerwei expert in Afrikaans from the University of the Western Cape, 7 lecturers from Cape Town University and Natal University; president and vice president of its medical school have all been detained by police.

While many white South African whites see Bishop Tutu, the recently arrested secretary general of the nations Council of Churches as a political cleric he himself has no political ambitions. It may be that those that can equate this man's struggle, for the soul of his country, is similar to the cleric Archbishop Makarion who prevailed in Cyprus politics in the 1960's. However the black cleric deems himself a leader only because of the clerical role he holds.

There are boundaries that those who work in the political and clerical field should not cross. He knows where his responsibilities lie and has no intention of crossing into the field of politics. However a priests responsibility is to speak out when the actions of the state; as seen in the detentions of those protesting in the centre of Johannesburg where Christian values were being violated by the police. Such an ethos was gleaned from the well respected cleric, now Bishop, Trevor Huddleston who also fought the state policy of apartheid at a time when Tutu had just entered the priesthood. He has said, almost four years ago, that government policy to deprive the majority population of their South African nationhood is a policy that will bring to the government escalating internal and external troubles. At this time, speaking in 1976, he was the Anglican dean of Johannesburg.

In that year; the birth of the independent homeland of Transkei to which all blacks deemed to be from the ethnicity dominant within the borders of the new homeland were removed, then the student protests in Soweto began. These swept the nation. Investigated by the government's Cillie commission; findings showed that behind the protests, chiefly thought to be black education policy, was withdrawal of national identity as a citizen of South Africa.

Still deemed a thorn in the side of the Pretoria authorities because of his strident statements made against the Nation Party 's government policies Tutu lost his ability to travel outside the countries borders as his passport was taken from him. Not one to be concerned he continues his quest to have Nelson Mandela released fro jail. Condemns the policy of forced resettlement of blacks by ethnicity. Supports the policy of conscientious objection for whites who conscripted into the nations military. Full support for the current student boycotts over education teaching; differences in government spending for Coloured and mixed race from white's government departments.

His latest concern, is the wealth of trade between the international business community and the apartheid state, that continues to keep South Africa as a viable nation. The latest outrage being that South African coal is being shipped to Denmark. Calls for an international trade ban with Pretoria until the fall of the apartheid regime are, in the clerics opinion, the only way that the government in Pretoria will be forced to change its attitude to the non white population. Otherwise violence will prevail.

A first hand visit to Johannesburg seen through the eyes of a white brought up in the UK working in the postal service. There was a visit of an agricultural show in Pretoria where fairground rides were segregated by colour. Police prison dog display ; all detrimental to the non whites. There follows descriptions of employments, living conditions and their working day that are open to the non white majority population.

1979 pay rates [R1 : 60p] Living in maid R30 – 40/ month plus food and uniform. Garden boy; R 3.50 / day plus food and bus fair. The wage of a painter varies. On average ; R 4 – R6 /day with food.

Thurs 29

A British based academic Duncan Innes; a Fellow from Warwick University, and one time student leader against the policies of the country of his birth, has been detained under the South African General Law Amendment Act. Under Section 22 he will not be allowed to see a lawyer during his detention which can be renewed at 14 day intervals. His trip back home; his third since leaving in 1972, using his South African passport was to attend his mothers funeral which he did although accompanied by a police officer before his return to custody.

A clue as to why someone who had left the apartheid state, long before such a policy became an international issue of concern, was noted by his girl friend Francine de Clerq who postulates the theory that as he was involved in the outing of the spy / come security agent Craig Williams the authorities in Pretoria would show some interest.

According to Ms de Clerq along with other exiles the soon to be married academic, soon to gain a second degree from Sussex University, along with other South African exiles, were instrumental in bringing their concerns to the director of the International University Exchange Fund about Captain Williams. Subsequently, during both his previous visits back home, tales were told by others who were aware of the captains actions.

Another notable Anglican cleric, the Reverend Thomas Anthony, has been outed as one of the 53 clerics arrested outside the John Vorster police station in the centre of Johannesburg. Like all the

others he was detained under the Riotous Assembly Act. His impending court case seems poor recompense for this overseas visitor, from Canada, as part of a clerical delegation which was led by the countries Anglican primate Archbishop Scott.

As much of the nation is beset by mixed race and Coloured students, from both school and university, widening their protest actions over the inequalities of their standard of education when compared to that of whites, the past hotbed of black student protest remains calm. Soweto, that hot bed of protest, from 1977, remains calm.

Whether this is due to the fact that residents are of the opinion that the government will keep its promises, made after the Uprising lost its momentum or other factors has yet to be seen. Since the troubles died down governments have made good some of their promises to improve conditions in Soweto in regards to new housing, connection to the water mains and electric lights for all.

Some residents would argue that since 4 years ago the policing in the township has done a lot to quell any form of protest. Any sign of unrest is stamped on quickly and painfully by the police. Fully supportive of the nationwide youth action it is only the amount and harshness of the security forces that prevent a show of solidarity. The time is not right, the nation is not ready.

The township leaders, fresh from launching the weeks old Free Mandela campaign, are aware of the residents anger and frustration which is heightened by the local newspaper heralding the success of Robert Mugabe in his winning the Zimbabwe elections. The 'old guard', relations of those ANC leaders of the 1960 's; Zwelakha Sisulu, son of Walter jailed with Mandela in 1962, are more cautious than the new regime of leaders, primed in the conflict post 1976. - J Steele -

As the minister for Coloured relations was announcing to parliament an increase of government spending for the Coloured education budget police shot dead two mixed race youths in the Cape Town suburb of Elsies River. This was due to the two being caught in the act of stoning a police vehicle which was patrolling the area. They were part of a group, 300 – 400 strong who had been acting likewise for the past 24 hours. Three other demonstrators were also injured at the same time.

In parliament the Opposition called for an inquiry into the police action. At the same time the national coordinator of the Progressive Federal Party hoped that this incident would not spark any major unrest what with the city being on high alert as Cape Town becomes a venue for the rugby international between the Springbok and the British Lions.

An analysis of the latest happenings, that are said by the writer to bring fear and despair to South Africa. - P Younghusband -

Fri 30

As the education based protest in Cape Town worsens; extra police were drafted into the area, the police minister denied the request from the Progressive Federal Party for an independent inquiry into the recent deaths of two demonstrators at the hands of the police.

A witness, to the crowd trouble, in the Cape Town Suburb of Elsie 's River, noted that children had been stoning vehicles driven by whites. The unnamed witness also said that it was apparent that the police were determined to bring about the death of those demonstrating. She intimated that the police set a trap to achieve their aim by using an unmarked vehicle; a blue van. This stopped, when attacked, it was only then that it became obvious that the occupants were police because they were clad in camouflage clothing.

Long has been the anger of the approximately 2.5m mixed race population an issue that goes back

even before the student boycott of classes that has swept the nation. Their first hint of hurtful actions occurred when prime minister Botha abolished the Coloured Representative Council in 2/'80 after its members elected the Reverend Alan Hendriksen. The CRC was noted as the last body of appeal for this ethnic group to appeal to if there was a grievance to be righted.

Speaking in parliament recently Colin Eglin, the leader of the Opposition PFP called Botha 's actions "a major error of judgement" as a tier of negotiation that could solve disputed within the ethnic group and officialdom was now gone. In reply Marias Styn Coloured Relations minister, indicated that by the end of 1980 many of the financial /educational grievances of the mixed race population would have been solved. As more money will be spent on school buildings and extra cash for the purchase of school text books.

Recent tensions in the meat packing industry have resurfaced as a number of trade union officials in Cape Province have surfaced again. Over the last 10 days workers, from the mixed race and black communities outside Cape Town have been on strike and for their union to be recognised by their employers. In support, people from black townships, living outside the city have been boycotting meat products from their shops.. In Durban 7, 000 workers continue their strike at the cities Frame Group textile works.

Police figures indicate arrest figures, from mid 4/'80, 1, 500 people have been arrested and after a court appearance released. However figures tabulated by the Institute of Race relations [IRR] say 143 people detained under the state security laws within the last 7 days alone.

Hard on the heels of the disclosure, in 4/'80 that foreign oil tankers have delivered fuel oil and other petrochemical products to the apartheid state sources now can illuminate the sanction busting activities of the Norwegian merchant fleet.

Under the flag of covariance tankers; Norse King delivered 130, 000 tonnes, registered in Oslo but not showing its flagging, name or carrying any other identification marks, delivered its cargo into Cape Town port.. The ships owners Odd Godager and Co say the 225, 000 ton vessel was working for a company overseas at that time. This is the second shipment of illegal oil; the first was delivered by the Havdrott owned by the Havtor company which made four fuelling trips with a total of 1m tonnes of much needed fuel on board. Much of this illegal supply came from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Leader Comment, **The Lions in a political jungle** where in one minuet "police climbed out of a van advanced on a crowd of stone throwing demonstrators, and shot two of them dead" and later learn from the minister responsible for the coloured community that "real progress has been made, particularly since Mr Botha took over ...". All aspects will now be open for inspection by the British Lions officials.

Nothing has changed as can be seen after the police actions in the Cape Town suburb of Elsie River seen "as a powerful reminder of all that is still unchanged ... and of which, even in a period of progress, is unlikely to change enough."

As was said recently, by prime minister Thatcher "They cannot live in isolation from their fellow citizens. It is for each one to make up his or her mind on a greater matter of principal, which this is....this is a tour which should never have started. It would be better, even now, to stop it dead."

Early morning pre game talks as the British Lions digest the local media ; the Cape Times, and it coverage of the forthcoming Test. Captain Billy Beaumont voices an opinion based statement "Surely it is better staying here and making our points to the South African public that scarpering of home, because it would not make a blind bit of difference to their outlook. At least our presence here allows

us to talk to people and tell them whether we agree with their policies or not.”

A previous British Lions captain, Gareth Edwards of the 1974 British Lions 's tour, who harked back to the 1968 tour in his speech to the new players.

Sat 31

Long held beliefs, by the Mozambique government, that the apartheid state government are financing and training the MNR guerilla force that would see the end of the Samora Machel government, have been firmed up. The training base has been located in the province of Northern Transvaal; south of the Zimbabwe border town of Beit Bridge.

With the independence of Zimbabwe now assured the apartheid states forces, which prior to 1/80, left the training of MNR rebels to the Rhodesian army, took over this role. A role that they see as an important way to keep their own white regime in power a little longer.

As of this time infiltration and the supplies for those rebels inside Mozambique comes through its province of Manica province in the south. Whereas while Smith ruled South African supplies went through Rhodesia 's border with Mozambique via the town of Umtali; a border town in the Eastern Highlands. The consequences of the change of military backer is that the sphere of operation of the MNR has been to concentrate in the south of the country. As recently as 13/5 an attack was made on Revue Dam which cut of the power to Beira for 14 hours.

A 28/5 meeting between prime minister Mugabe and president Machel discussed the actions that the two countries could take to close down the rebels actions on there two fronts of attack. While the northern based rebels will face the wrath of the Zimbabwe National Army the rebels in Mozambique 's southern Manica province will be the responsibility of the Frelimo army.

President Botha, speaking to students at Johannesburg University, claimed that that members of the South African Council of Churches has authorised the spending of £1.5m to in an effort to ferment a wave of nationwide protest throughout the nation. They, the very leaders of the recent clerical protest in the city centre; many of whom were arrested at the time, were leading the onslaught “on the developing political order in South Africa.”

With such arguments, coming from the authoritative Church the written media was backing the clerics even though the writers could not determine the way their words would be interpreted by their readers.

“Let us correct that which is unjust, but come and defend that which has been built with great sacrifice” said the prime minister.

Defending how the SACC spends is money its black Methodist secretary general Bishop Tutu called on the prime minister and his government from making such allegations.”If they have the evidence of any nefarious activities for goodness sake why don't they charge the Council in open court.

June

Sun 1

Named and shamed are five British based companies, who have manufacturing facilities inside the apartheid state; International Distillers and Vintners hotel /leisure industry. Industries; engineering rubber plastics and thread. Tarmac; multinational, oil flooring materials roadwork and quarrying. Thomas Friend and Sons; manufacturer retailer soft furnishings with eight outlets in South Africa. Thomas Witter; manufacturer of rubber backings for the carpet industry.

All the above indicate that as a company they pay some of their black workers less than the Minimum Living Level of wage. Such a low level of wage, often referred to as the poverty datum level, is the basic amount that a worker needs; food, clothing, cleansing materials, fuel and light, accommodation, transport and tax to keep him and his family out of poverty. Items, not covered, by the PDL, include finances for educating any children; the provision of school necessities, family holidays, replacement of property after theft, family entertainment or other activities.

This is the second year that the five have been highlighted, out of a number of 18, which were named in 1979 by the Department of Trade, who employed in excess of 20 black workers where all the 18 named companies employed 1, 000 members of the nations majority population.

Thomas Witter group employee 115 and pay 110 below the PDL, 52 were paid minimum £66/month. IDV's stance 161 black workers of which 51 were female. Pay rates of £60 - £70 for 195 hour month. In mitigation the company noted that £34 /month in 'fringe benefits' ensured that aggregate wages rose above PDL. Tarmac; black workers paid between £92 - £100/ 278 hour month with no worker earning below the subsistence level of £76. However 208 black employees out of 394 earn below the recommended wage level.,

The British Lions team, recently arrived in the apartheid state, begin their first match with the home Springbok team with little regard for the consequences of the history of the 'struggle' that first showed its might in the 1976 Soweto Uprising; seen as the second rising of the black liberations struggle for larger say in how the majority population are governed.

Police actions, as this present wage of unrest continues throughout three of the nations provinces, have seen 200 community workers arrested, and ensuing protests have been mild in comparison to those four year ago. Only time will tell if events take on a more severe tone.

As the publicity, over the British based companies with manufacturing outlets in South Africa who do not pay their black workers a 'fair wage' questions will be asked in parliament in a short time. More than likely Trade Secretary J Nott will not name the 33 companies as the government believes that quiet persuasion, by the government is more effective than other outlets revealing all.

Other firms have been outed, not only breaching British government rules of wage rates have been ignored. Companies based in other EEC nations also have not been paying the basic levels of subsistence wages to black employees.

Historically, after the work of the 3/'73 Select Committee into wage differentials changes were made by a number of British based companies by 9/ '73. The Total oil company increased its wages for its black workers by 147%. Workers who cleaned Barclay 's bank rural premises gained a 70% wage rise. Vehicle manufacturer British Leyland increased its unskilled black workers wage by 31%. The reports conclusion noted that to increase the wages of the black employee was a sure fire way to lessen the

possibility of unrest within the black majority population towards the authorities in Pretoria.

Tues 3

Despite an international ban on the supply of weapons to the apartheid state, being imposed by the United Nations security council in 1977, quantities of weapons are known to have been transported by ships registered in the Danish capital.

Details were revealed to the countries Politiken newspaper, by former crew members, of how weapons were sent on ships, owned by the Trigon shipping company, after being sourced from countries each side of the Iron Curtain. The logistics of the operation was managed by a Paris based diplomat from the South African embassy in the French capital.

Under the guise of machine parts quantities of machine guns, rocket launchers and ammunition, were taken on board from the ports of Rotterdam, Lisbon or The Romanian port of Constanza. Loading the illegal cargo 's was aided by bribing customs and port officials.

Such an illegal trade seems to be lucrative, for the owners and the crew. With a legal cargo daily the Trigon company ships would earn only \$800 to \$900 per day. Transporting illegal cargo brought a revenue of \$2, 000 per day. Members of the crew would earn a daily bonus of \$300 - \$500 / day from South African agents.

Oil sanction breaking tankers, from the Norwegian fleet, obliterate their ships names and fly no national flag as they travel with illegal fuel supplies to he embargoed nation. They are also earning 'blood money' according to the Nigerian ambassador to the United Nations general assembly in New York, who is also chair of the UN 's Apartheid Committee. While the names of two ships; the Havdrott who has made four trips, bringing 1m tonnes from the Middle East along with the Norse King which delivered 130, 000 the owners are unlikely to heed the words of Oslo 's foreign minister and stop their trade.

Mozambique is on the cusp of a great potential foreign exchange earner; an influx of foreign and overseas tourists to the country that has most recently seen itself becoming an independent nation. The first tourists, who are expected to arrive on 8/6, will be on escorted tours and not individual tourists. The last years of the tourist, 1973, brought in 660, 000 who only spent on average £3. 60 each. At that time the only tourists were the white elite from neighbouring South African along with whites from the Smith regime.

This new set of tourists, again from the former Rhodesia and whites from the south, will have to arrive on £260 package tours. Within this moderately priced package ,flights, meals, local transport and the four day use of rooms in Ponta Malongane and 3 days in Maputo. As side excursions trips to the towns of Naamcha and Inhaca are optional.

There will be difficulties; camera use will be frowned upon,no English directional signs, limited taxis and few national speak English.

As to the future; the government is to set up its own state run tourist board which will select international foreign tour operators to attract overseas visitors. Their first aim is to target African tourists who live in countries that have no access to the coast. On of the nations largest attractions is the Gorongosa game park which, despite the ongoing civil war, has been kept to a high standard is expected to be a big magnet for tourists throughout the world.

With no friends, among the black majority population, the British Lions on the rugby pitch in Cape

Town, were watched and cheered only by the Coloured/mixed race supporters placed in stand away from the white Springbok supporters.

The Schlebusch Commission, seemingly the way forward, will see the demise of the Senate and the rise of the Presidents Council which by keeping out the majority population would imply that the nation is now populated by 8m non Whites and 16.5m Africans. Previously 4.5m whites and 20m non whites. Thus changing the ratio from 5 : 1 to 2 : 1.

With the rise in bus fares, which comes into force at this time, an academic R Van der Ross of the University of the western Cape, and local people talk of a community talk of a local boycott notes that the ongoing education boycott has morphed into a call for changes in a citizens rights.

Leader Comment, **Mr Nott pulls up the shutters** and “thus marks a sorry reversal of previous national policy.”

Even after a six year campaign for disclosure of payments made to black workers employed in South African offshoots of British based companies, as per a HOC select committee no progress has been made.

“Refusal to do so can only be seen as condoning the immoral and indefensible treatment of black employees in South Africa. Even the shabbiest definition of 'our national interest' cannot justify that.”

Following an overnight attack on the top secret coal from oil gas plant the apartheid authorities have imposed a semi state of emergency throughout the nation. Those who blew up the manufacturing plants storage tanks that contained jet fuel, petrol, diesel fuel and gas at the complex outside Sasolburg 60 miles south of Johannesburg and a second facility in Secunda in the south eastern Transvaal, was thought to be the work of black nationalist guerillas.

It is speculated that these two blasts, which were times to explode simultaneously, were linked to the court appearance of nine blacks who were detained after a 1/80 white hostage taking bank siege in the town of Pretoria.

The destruction of the seven storage tanks, from the two sites, is a severe blow to the future chances of the regime being able to withstand the international measures being enacted by the United nations et al to bring about changes within South Africa. Not only has £300m worth of infrastructure gone up in smoke also £5m worth stored fuels has been lost.

Leader Comment **Apartheid 's price** questions must be asked, by the western powers as to where and how those that attacked the Sasol plant were financed and trained. “The fact is that a severe blow has been struck not only at the fuel installation but also at the pride of the security services and the morale of white South Africans as a whole.”

Changes will be made from upgrading of the security services and protection of vital industrial facilities which in their severity will give the impression where “rural blacks will be encouraged to believe the war has begun and that the government will respond with more restrictions ... apartheid repression.”

This guerilla action is not the signal that apartheid will soon be ended or even the demise of the all white government. Whites new such a time would come, the government 'expects war.' However this guerilla attack brings such thoughts to the front of expectations.

“The South African government is now on its own, with hostile blacks within the country and other hostile ones across its borders. Even if the South African government and many coloured and blacks

wanted compromise, black nationalists, black racists, Marxists and agents of Soviet imperialism would all scheme and work to prevent it.”

Wed 4

After the court appearance of British academic Dr Renfrew Christie aged 30, accused of supplying nuclear secrets to the African National Council, Judge Eloff found him guilty of five charges of breaching the official secrets act. The now UK based scientist, and former student leader; deputy president of the National Union of South African Students, was convicted of passing plans of the nations only nuclear facility outside the town of Koeberg to the black nationalist organisation.

Two other charges brought not guilty verdicts; these concerned the recently 'outed' apartheid spy Craig Williamson who infiltrated the International University Exchange Fund who was acting, in his capacity as the Funds deputy director, while all the while reporting on the activities of those opposed to the apartheid regime.

The continuing Coloured/mixed race student education boycott has expanded into the province of Natal where thousands of Indian students have walked out of class. In response officials in the Indian Department of Education suspended the English speaking students. Elsewhere the bus boycott, due to an increase in fares in the western Cape as does a purchase of meat by township blacks in support of industry workers. The textile industry employees in Natal face their own troubles; employers sacked workers and then hired other black workers.

New industrial actions affected the mines outside Johannesburg. The Stiltontein gold mine faced industrial action when three shafts had to be close as 4, 500 underground workers came to the surface. The strikers then faced police who used batons and tear gas to restore order.

The ANC have claimed the attack on the nations principal oil refinery was the movements responsibility in the designated “year of action.” Despite this admission the government indicate that the plant is back working again.

The police, who blame Jo Slovo from his headquarters in Mozambique, was the chief organiser of oil refinery attack, have mobilises much of the countries force to hunt down those responsible for an attack that may have a significant effect on the apartheid regimes long term capacity to control the actions of the black liberation movement.

In the London parliament those government backing MP 's who support the tour of the British Lions have called for the Gleneagles Agreement; whose Commonwealth signatories refuse to participate in sport with racist South Africa, to be confined to the dustbin of history.

In reply the prime minister noted that although the teams management was reminded that any sporting links with Pretoria was against the wishes on many nations the 'time was not yet right' for any such abandonment.

Thurs 5

Confronted with the evidence of the payment of below levels deemed acceptable in this day and age the very top of British politics has been seen to be involved. A subsidiary of the Burma Oil company; Quinton Hazel which in itself is part owned by British Petroleum, has Dennis Thatcher as a director. This at a time when the position of prime minister is held by his wife.

Quinton Hazel was paying 134 blacks wages that were below the 'accepted level'; the minimum living level/ poverty datum level. As to the payment of wages to other South African outlets of British

owned companies in which Dennis Thatcher has interests; BP with a 50% ownership in the Eikeboon Colliery paid 125 black employees below the PDL.

The BOC blacks; numbering in excess of 1, 000 were paid below the levels set by the PDL from 6/ '78 to 30/ '79 at the level of R 139 to R171. They the 368 employees were on the lowest pay grade and working 199 hours / month. They could earn R 126 /£70. 40 to R158 / £88. 20 per month. EEC statistics indicated that 125 workers; one fifth of the workers were paid below the MLL in the 12 months to 6/ '79.

Underground workers earn a minimum R109 /£60. 90 with surface workers R 75. 99 / £42. 50 per month. The MML of wage was set at R102. 47 / £42. 50 per month while academics from the University of South Africa decided the MML should be R102. 47 / £57. 25 during this time frame.

From within Stellenbosch University, the one time heartland of Afrikaanerdom one who was brought up and influenced by the thoughts and actions of Hendrik Verwoed; assassinated in 1966, notes the changes.

From being an all white establishment Francis Dubois, aged 6 at the time of his grandfathers death he notes that there are about 100 non white students taken in if there were no other 'other race' universities that ran their chosen courses. The students live in separate dorms, which the University authorities refused to allowed to be integrated 12 months ago. However all ethnic groups share the same canteens.

Fri 6

Answering questions in parliament concerning family involvement with the low pay black workers who work for companies based in Britain; Burhma Oil as an example the prime minister rejected the call from the Labour MP for Derby N Philip Whitehead to continue a long held practice by a diplomat in the Pretoria embassy. In the near future, so the House was told, there will be no attaché who will solely advise the business world on business practises in the apartheid state.

In reply the prime minister noted that the duties of the seen to be retired civil servant will hand his responsibilities to another person.

Sat 7

Revealing, secret and private thoughts, on the abilities of the ethnic black community the apartheid states minister for post and telecommunications Hennie Smit has vocalised his belief that the proposed presidents council would not be a suitable place for them to work. In his opinion they are slow thinkers. The nature of the decision making legislative body would not chime with their thought processes; time is of the essence when making decisions.

Making his observations in he Cape Town parliament brought words of condemnation for these clumsy remarks Opposition MPD Dalling “A supreme insult to black leaders” Chief Buthelezie noted “after this insult not even Coloured or Asians should serve on the Presidents Council.

Local media; the Johannesburg Star “His remarks make one wonder about his own thought processes and those within his party who may secretly agree with him.”

Good news the schools boycott by the Committee of 81a conglomerate of of student bodies from across the nation.

As the states nuclear secrets trial (qv 3/6) were laid bare in the Pretoria supreme court with, the conviction of academic research worker R Christie has been sentence to 10 years in jail after being found guilty of five charges of treason by Judge F Ellof, The one time president of the South African Students Union. He is expected to appeal the verdict.

The most serious of the charges that earned the 10 years sentence, passing the plan of the countries only nuclear plant outside the town of Koeberg in Cape province will run concurrently with four 5 years detention to officials of the African National Congress at their London offices. Giving the most damning evidence was Captain Craig Williams the recently outed spy

The recent comments, in the parliament, about the intellectual abilities of the ethnic black majority population, made by the minister of posts and communications Hennie Smit recently was said to have made a corrective statement over his comments as to why there would be no black person appointments to the soon to be enacted Presidents Council. Therefore the matter is settled according to prime minister Botha.

Leader Comment, **Mr Nott has changed the line** by still still failing to publish the names of the British based companies, 33 in all, who employ black workers in South Africa. Even worse much of their payment rates are still outside the rate deemed high enough for a person "can be expected to survive without permanently damaging their health."

His reasons for non publication; such information can be found within his departments report on the thirty three. The minister sees passing such information would only a blacklist which may be used in an incorrect way. The information is available, through company reports and newspapers. Private lobbying of those companies that are known to treat their black workforce is, in the ministers belief, persuasion will be "more effective than public shame." To this end letters will be sent to the offending companies calling for change.

Sun 8

With the row over below subsistence wages being paid to black workers in South Africa reaching into the very heart of the Westminster parliament, companies are to be named and shamed. Making use of of parliamentary privilege MP M Meacher Labour, Oldham west. The Labour member of parliament will demand to know what measures minister Nott is prepared to ensure that black workers, employed by British companies, are paid enough to bring up a family and live a healthy life.

Recently the minister was admonished for his remarks over this issue when answering questions. He seemed to allude that this government had published, or made available, relevant information while the previous, Labour government had not done all it could. Mr Meacher noted that the Callaghan government had published the names of companies paying below the PDL and those whose company reports made little mention of wage rates paid.

Notwithstanding the £3m loss of, illegally imported fuel oil, following the ANC 's guerilla attack on the Sasol oil tanks, the fear of the white South Africans is that there will be more such attacks as time goes on. Perceived opinion, expressed by a leading newspaper, the Rand Daily Mail, is that such attacks; of a hit and run nature will become more common. Thus the nations resources will become more and more stretched as time passes.

Such images, the burning oil tanks along with the police shooting at demonstrators at a recent Cape Town student protest all bring an unfavourable image of South Africa to the international community. For the Pretoria government one of their greatest fears, the involvement of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of another nation seems to have come to pass. The apartheid state regime is of the

opinion that the attack was planned in Mozambique, by Jo Slovo; a member of the guerilla movements high command, along with the Soviet ambassador in Maputo.

Delving through the pages of 202 company annual reports; and lodged with the Department of Trade and industry note 27 failed in 1979 to comply with the EEC 's code of conduct for firms who have interests in the apartheid state. Taken as part of the 33 companies, who employ some 20, 000 black workers the numbers employed, from the obtained reports, numbered 2, 726.

BICC 833 workers below although with fringe benefits and overtime earnings in excess of the minimum. Shell SA 360 miners in 'show piece'. Low and Bonner 211 below. Lindustries 137. Turner and Newall 129. BP Eikeboom Mine 125. McAlpine 109. Mitchell Cotts Group 96. Lonhro 70. Associated Engineering 69 all young and untrained. Rank Hovis 59 not responsible for rate. Cape Industries 21 added fringe benefits brings MML. GEC 7. Thomas French 10. Eagle Star Insurance 5. Crown House 27. Jonas Woodhead 19. Other companies, six in total, employed fewer than ten who were paid below the minimum living level.

Mon 9

Fears that the South African military are to use clandestine methods to rid Ovamboland, in the north of Namibia, of members of the Swapo guerilla organisation, have been published in two regional newspapers. In one, published by the Christian mission Oni Pa, reports indicate that Pretoria is preparing to order the deaths of leading guerilla leaders. The killings will be carried out by a specialist assassination squad of 40 to 50 persons. Given the squad name Kovert; meaning sickle.

While it is not known the true extent of the work of the Kovert teams one former member of the Swapo guerilla movement, Andreas Shapinga; who now heads Swapo Democrats a movement pledged to non violence, indicated that he knew of at least 200 deaths at least. His sources were clerical and provincial government ministers.

Reports of such happenings have appeared in the Windhoek Observer which commented on the fire bomb attack on the home of a local businessman, Simon Nambili, while he was already in police custody.

Soweto residents / activists, who have been reluctant to take part in the disruption in coloured and mixed race student education could be about to have a change of heart. Trainee teachers, from the black township on the outskirts of Johannesburg have refused to write students mid year exam papers. Their grievance, backed up by a sit in, was the authorities refusal to allow the students to form a students representative council.

With indications that the nationwide student boycott had ended this is not so in the Johannesburg region. The reason; ongoing detentions of Indian and Coloured members of the National Indian Congress. The most prominent; the president G Sewpersadh and vice president M J Naidoo by the police. Such actions has seen to the re imposition of the student actions in Natal province.

A government backed report into the causes of the 1976 Soweto Uprising has just been published. Written by the organisation Urban Foundation with an aim of improving the quality of the lives of those that live on the outskirts of the countries second city.

Letter **Professor J A Rex 33 Arlington Avenue, Leamington Spa Warwickshire** with the knowledge that two UK based white returnees, Inness and Renfrew Christie have been detained for months a lecture tour to the apartheid state was cancelled. Such actions, despite the Botha regime 's willingness to allow the sporting tour of the British Lions, gives the lie to any liberalisation of the

regime now in power.

The writer is of the opinion that any invitation, by any British academic, to go speak on his subject at a conference in the apartheid state should be rejected..

Tues 10

Despite the supposed ending of the Coloured/ mixed race schools boycott sporadic clashes between striking students and police continue. The latest reports; 250 students in the Bellville suburb of Cape Town saw the gathering charged by baton wielding police. Their crime, according to the police spokesman, was the stoning of buses and council offices. In complete contrast, to such disruption; and in line with the ending of the national education boycott ordered by the Group of 81 in recent times.

In Durban 200 students were arrested as they tried to disrupt classes being held at an Indian high school. In Johannesburg student leaders in the region took a harder line. The education boycott would continue until all students detained by police had been released.

The rebel movement, Unita, who oppose the ruling MPLA government in Angola, are said to have captured a "strategic and important" town in southern Angola. Savate was captured on 21/5 after a four hour battle. At its conclusion 190 fighters, loyal to the Luanda government were captured along with 10 members of the Cuban armed forces; who act as consultant/ technical specialists to the government forces.

Wed 11

The education authorities have suspended all Coloured/ mixed race students who refuse to return to classes at the 15 government run colleges throughout the nation. Other students, from different ethnic groups, who make use of government cash, in the form of loans or scholarships, have been told to return or their funding will be revoked. Up to as many as 15, 000 young persons may be involved even though many of them have already ended their class boycott after the recent directive from their student leaders.

In all student numbers of 15, 000 study at the nation's technical colleges and teacher training establishments throughout the nation. A concession from the minister of Coloured relations, J T Mills, indicated that students who lost their place in college because of their actions could apply to return at the beginning of the next academic year. However they should have a good reason as to why they did not attend the end of the current year.

On the Namibian border, with members of the South African military, who are said to have as many as 24, 000 troops facing the black liberation movement Swapo insurgents. An unnamed commander gloats over the 1, 000 guerilla deaths of 1979 and hopes for many more Swapo deaths during the present troop incursion. A kill rate of 30 : 1 is hoped for by the local SADF commander during the weeks spent fighting the black nationalists.

The squabbles between guerilla, Pretoria and the United Nations are the only obstacles to the setting up of an independent Namibia, which has been agreed in principle since 1975, is the only detail that prevents 'free and fair' elections in this the last colony on the African continent.

Much of this delay will be laid at the feet of the guerilla movement because in the leadership's mind 'they could lose'. This could be said of any party in any election. The liberation movement's leadership then did itself no favours when they declared that they alone were the "sole and authentic representatives of Namibia."

As Pretoria listened to the growing number of 'conditions' imposed by the United Nations they were also increasing their military presence in their colony on the Atlantic coast. The warfare continued as SADF troops began training Namibian whites, some 20, 000, to fight Swapo forces estimated to be only 7, 000 in number.

Even as the conflict grew ever more violent legislation was brought in that seemed to answer the wants of the Swapo organisation. Such that as a result of the 1 : 1 general election 81% of the nations population put a mix of blacks and whites into the countries parliament in Windhoek. The only input that apartheid state had was the appointment of an administrator general. Thus an era of 'almost UDI' ensued.

Then with the victory of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe the quest for a majority rule government was brought to the fore again. Even in these times the surplus military hard wear, rifles, rocket launchers, ammunition and vehicles supplied to the fighting forces of the Patriotic Front from eastern Europe have found their way to the Unita rebels and given new heart to their campaign.

Thurs 12

Letter, **B P Atha Vice Chairman The Sports Council, 70 Brompton Road London SW 3** points out wrong interpretations of a previous writers on the issue of sporting contact with the apartheid state.

Front line report, from Oshakai; a northern border region of Namibia within Ovamboland province.

Fri 13

In parliament government ministers will ask for powers that will compel the owners, of what has been vital national resources; manufacturing, industrial or power plants, to increase the level of security at such sites at their own expense. This new level of security was felt to be appropriate following the African National Congress 's recent on the Sasol fuel tanks.

Not to comply with these new 'National Key Points' will see the owners fined R20, 000 /£7000 or 5 years in jail. To publish any report of incident, without permission, of any breach of the national key points could also bring a fine of R10, 000 / £3, 500 or a three year jail term.

The way forward in Namibia; to follow the battle plan of Robert Mugabe 's campaign in Zimbabwe.

Sat 14

A case of double standards could be brought against Imperial College London as, it complains about the South African nuclear industry using the colleges name in an advertisement for industry scientists. On the other hand the college is still willing to accept those from the apartheid state that wish to further their education at the college. Thus the spirit of the internationally agreed isolation the Pretoria regime is being lessened.

The adverts, placed by the states electricity authority; the SA Electricity Supply Company began appearing in 10/ '79, promulgating the Universities nuclear technology courses. At a recent governors meeting, Rector Lord Flowers, raised this issue of which the board had no knowledge. The Board issues a statement that dissociated itself from placing the advert. Going further the statement indicated that the college "does not and would not offer a course directed towards nuclear weapons technology."

Claiming a military success, against the Swapo organisation in Namibia, the forces of the South African Defence Force indicate that in their latest contacts with the black nationalists force in excess of 200 died for a loss of 12 SADF members; the greatest number since the conflict erupted ten years ago.

Giving details of a revamped guerilla headquarters structure the military authorities noted that the control mechanism had been split between well camouflaged underground camps / installations all spread out over a 50 sq mile radius. Here you would find trenches, pits and underground bunkers.

As the troops moved through this underground maze it was noted that this attack had come as a surprise; half finished meals and discarded weapons. The invaders were able to capture weapons, land mines and intelligence information as Swapo members fled from region.

In Angola the authorities in Luanda have said that its forces had shot down three Mirage jet fighters as, along this 3 others, they flew along the Angolon Namibian border on 7/6. Those remaining air born went on to bomb a refugee camp 300 miles inside Angola. After dropping 20 bombs over the camp the 3 were chased off by planes from the Angolon air force. Of the camps 400 residents only three died.

The steps that might be taken, by prime minister Botha, that could lead to the Pretoria government handing over power to the Swapo guerilla movement.

Sun 15

As the fourth anniversary of the Soweto Uprising in imminent the authorities in Pretoria have introduced legislation that prevents political meetings across the nation in remembrance of the widespread protests that had education teaching at its centre. The new restrictions, which remain in place until 30/6, forbid any meetings to honour the township dead.

Such restrictions are seen as the governments reaction to the present disruption in the Coloured / mixed race education and the African National Congress 's attack on the Sassol oil facility.

At the same time the members of the United Nations security council have voted into existence a resolution that calls on the apartheid nation to end its policy of racial segregation and grant all citizens equal rights.

With the governments ban on protests not only the residents of Soweto will have no outlet for showing their anger over the deaths, mainly child protesters, four years ago but on 26/6 the countries main black populations political hopeful movement; the ANC 's Freedom Charter day is celebrated. Thus the government silences two nationwide protests in one swoop.

A report, published by the International University Exchange Fund, written after that the Geneva based organisation had exposed that the South African spy Craig Williamson was employed as its deputy director, has uncovered 'considerable financial improprieties' in its financial dealings.

Initially the then deputy director was thought not have had much dealings with the Funds financial arrangements; being more interested in the activities of of exiled South African students within the organisation. However under further investigation it can be said that several breaches of financial rules had been noted and reported to management without any extra investigation.

1980 an accountant reported that IUEF funding, through a dummy company set up to send secret

funds to SA was diverted to ensure that already in progress projects were completed after the overspending of funds on other projects.

Before his 'escape' from the apartheid state C Williams handed secret funds destined for groups banned by Pretoria who were not able to access funding from overseas; black nationalists. Details of which he took with him when working in Geneva.

While still in residence within the apartheid state he controlled escape routes, usually through Botswana that black liberation leaders used to escape and use as a conduit for written instructions were passed to those nationalists still inside the apartheid state. All this information was passed also to his employees in Pretoria.

As members of the Westminster parliament prepares to question the government decision not to name other British who pay wages, under the poverty datum line, to its workers in the companies based in the apartheid state the chair of the select committee which first uncovered this tactic has released a letter sent to minister Nott of the Board of Trade and Industry.

The main point of the letter, written by W Rodgers, Labour's defence spokesman and chair of the investigating committee, implies that the minister is not concerned with the issue as "of little importance and that recalcitrant companies should be left in peace."

Leader Comment, **Nott: not good enough** with only allowing a few names of British companies, who employ non white employees in their South African subsidiaries at below the living wage rate. The minister will now be questioned in the Commons where he will face the wrath of Labour MP's from a previous government who "did publish the names of those companies paying below the poverty datum line."

While the minister may say he "believes that the EEC Code of Conduct which recommends that companies should pay all workers 50% above subsistence levels level as he has so far failed to write to the chairmen of the companies concerned it is hard to see how he expects it to function."

Does he want the information to be revealed little by little through the written media? "Mr Nott has some explaining to do."

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Despite the new rules, introduced by Pretoria, to ban remembering the 1976 Soweto Uprising non white nationals are expected to boycott the classroom and the workplace. There will also be church services throughout the state. Bishop Tutu notes that such actions by the security forces will 'only lead to hurt.' "I appeal to the authorities to repeal the ban."

In preparation for the expected backlash from the residents of Soweto the roads in and out of township

were heavily guarded by police and troops and all vehicles entering were stopped and searched

Far to the south of Soweto, in Cape province the members of the Western Cape Traders Association have been urged to close for a 48 hour period from 16/6; some 2, 000 trader are expected to close their businesses.

Mon 16

With police and military people guarding the roads around Soweto, to prevent large gatherings and ceremonies to remember the 1976 Uprising it would seem that the government warning of no celebration of the day was honoured. Those that did defy the ban were numbered at about 200 who gathered in the Regina Mundi Catholic cathedral.

Even here the building was surrounded by police and dogs. As the congregation left after the service of remembrance the congregation was attacked by the police dogs and sprayed with tear gas. There were no arrests.

Reports, by journalists who accompanied members of the SADF as they raided inside Angola, noted how well the Swapo fighters acted once they confronted the invaders as they swept through their hidden camp.

Inside the ghetto that is Soweto; seen through the work of the medical staff who work in Barangwanath Hospital, on the outskirts of the township that is home for 1.5m members of the countries black population.

Since the Uprising, with plans for a new hospital still on the drawing board, patient numbers have risen. Thus now a 20 bed ward must now accommodate twice that number. Thus there is hope for a new 5, 000 bed facility even as there are 1, 000 beds factored in any new hospital at this time.

Tues 16

With the great presence of police patrolling the roads in and out of Soweto, as a consequence of perceived resident protests at their being stopped from remembering township residents Uprising of 1976, hopes for a peaceful church service were dashed.

As police confronted those wishing to enter the townships Roman Catholic Regina Mundi Cathedral accompanying journalists were witness to numbers of police baton charging and tear gassing those who attempted to enter the place of worship. There were no loud hailer warnings of the coming police actions and members of the congregation were chased by the police; with their dogs through the streets. Occasionally cans of tear gas were lobbed through house windows without any thought for those inside their homes. Thus whole families, with tears streaming down their faces, were forced to join those fleeing from the police attacks and adding generally to the mayhem that was played out on the streets of Soweto.

Speaking during the church service, the general secretary of the SACC Bishop Desmond Tutu called on all those listening to him to disperse in a peaceful manor and portray "the kind of discipline there 's going to be in the new South Africa. If we go as we are going we're going to have a blood bath. It won't be long before I am repudiated by these youngsters. We'll be shoved aside because of our moderation for being sell outs."

Evening action on the streets of Soweto saw individuals throwing stones at vehicles that returned from Johannesburg as those travelling were presumed to have gone to their jobs in the city thus

disregarding the spirit of the called for boycott. The police reported that they had discharged a shotgun and injured two youths.

As an additional measure police have ordered journalists, especially those employed by overseas networks out of the township. They were accused, by police commissioner General M Geldenhuys of inciting the young perform acts of violence for the camera.

In Cape Town, another hot bead of protest, the call for a 'stay away ' from work for the Day was supported by almost 80% of the clothing manufacturing industry workers as employers indicated that only 20% of workers showed up for their shift.

Wed 18

Despite the findings of those investigating the finances of International University Exchange Fund whose findings show the use of the wording 'widespread' when talking about the amount of cash that channelled into financing activities run by Craig Williamson and the apartheid states espionage service. The Geneva based organisation was able to admit that a dummy company, based in Liechtenstein, was used to squirrel away Sf3m for the South African spy masters various operations.

It now appears that the leak of the UEAF 's activities began to unravel when a whistle blower M L Erikson met with Williamson and his boss; Brigadier J Coetzee the head of the state security organisation. He was warned not to tell all, even as the paperwork had been spirited back to South Africa earlier.

There is the possibility that the work of the journalist, to inform and report every day occurrences for a wider distribution may be coming to an end in the townships of the apartheid state. Already overseas media has been banned from the unrest area Soweto in recent times.

With the wording, of the CID officer in charge of the police operation, Colonel S Lerm, when speaking to members of the local press their exclusion from any area, deemed an 'operational area', will give the security forces the power to stop journalists reporting on police and demonstrators actions.

The World Council of Churches, at its annual meeting in Geneva in 8/'80, is to debate the issue of whether to continue to fund black liberation movements; epitomised in its support of the Patriotic Front which led to the formation of the Mugabe led government in the new nation of Zimbabwe. Thus the Church's ruling body will continue its long term fight against international racism and devise ways to combat its spread.

The proposal was made by the American black lawyer Randall Robinson who spoke at a church sponsored conference that delved into its responsibility to racism in the 1980's. He called for a concerted effort to mount a public campaign for all nations to end all economic links to the apartheid state. However he was well aware of the economic hardships that such a policy would cause small time traders with Pretoria. About 100 delegates from 70 nations are attending the conference.

Details of the unrest in Cape Town have emerged 24 hours after an incident. In Bonteheuwei township hundreds of protesters were dispersed by police baton charges, tear gas and the use of police dogs. They were trying to force the 200 strong crowd off the streets which were blocked to traffic by burning tyres and oil drums.

At the height of the police actions on the streets of the township as many as 15 residents of the Coloured /mixed race township died at the hands of the police. The fatalities were caused, in the main, because of the police discharging their rubber bullets at protesters heads and not their bodies. During

the stoning of passing vehicles police indicated that as many as 50 occupants, mainly ethnic white's, were injured.

Thurs 19

Continuing violence, centred on the townships on the outskirts of Cape Town, brings at least two plane loads of extra police to the province. A body count of 36 people and 200 injured is reported. The towns three main hospitals; Conradie where 8 died, Woodstock 8 and Groote Schuur Hospital 14. Police put the number of deaths lower at 20 with only 150 injured.

Much of the protest was concentrated on the road from the cities airport into the city as coloured and mixed race youths attacked vehicles with burning barricades and stone throwing antics. In effect the whole area is in 'lock down' according to Cape Town University academic M Savage who is also an executive member of the western cape region of the institute of race relations who noted that with such troubles on the streets "there is little reaction from the white community."

Other areas of the nation; Port Elizabeth/ Uitenhagen region of the Eastern Cape, saw police fire tear gas at striking Volkswagen workers who then saw themselves shut out as the parent company closed the factory indefinitely. Paal; police shot dead a black man with two more injured as they attacked a police station with petrol bombs. Soweto remained calm despite large numbers of residents congregated on mass. Police cleared school students, at the behest of education authority employees, as the students their classes but refused to leave the school grounds. Political gatherings were banned in the township outside Bloemfontein. Other school students 200 in number, living in the Indian township of Lenasia; adjacent to Johannesburg, were arrested in their classroom before being taken to the police station in Soweto then released into the custody of their parents.

South Africa is now a country where the assumed rights of the the press to report freely has been ended as the police are able to exclude and journalist reporting events in area's that they themselves deem to be 'operational areas.' Such a term is usually used in conjunction with the workings of a nations military when the nations armed forces have crossed their borders into 'hostile territory.'

Not that such an issue has not come before parliament in Pretoria in the past Various aspects of the Police Act have, over the years, been amended to give the force more control of what can be written or given out to a wider public through newspapers or radio/ television. Most recent amendments stop publication of names of people detained who were caught as part of an ongoing police investigation into terrorism.

The latest police figures, given by police minister Louis le Grange, indicate that 29 people died and 141 were injured. The minister was speaking to journalists in Pretoria. Of the injured 62 had suffered knife wounds; non of which were by the hands of the the police. In Uitenhage 10 factories saw production suffer as employees walked out on strike. Port Elizabeth's Ford factory closed because vehicle parts became scarce. Le Grange noted that the current protest actions in the Western Cape were more intense than those of 1976 /'77; more people died on any single day this time round.

Leader Comment,**South Africa: the stifled volcano** an image of a country where troubles continue to bubble under the surface and away from the prying eyes of those who would report such happenings. The question arises, after the recently imposed restrictions on the activities of journalists, do these measures "deny South Africa the right to call itself an open society Since the press have been barred from access to any place the police authorities decided to call an operational area."

Gone will be the chance for the media to report on situations that have in the past shocked the world; Sharpsville, Soweto or the carnage at Elsie's River.

To allow such a piece of legislation to creep onto the statute book will bring the ability of the police, and other arms of the state, to conduct themselves not in the manner that would be expected. All manner of unrestrained actions against protesters could be carried out; all without fear of being reported. Claims they they were acting as “their lives were in danger hooligans were on the rampage” could not be challenged.

Judging from the police's past responses to outbreaks of protest from the supporters of those who wish for black majority rule it can be seen that the police force, as a body of people, are predominantly white and lack the training and discipline of other nations. “They are the raw cutting edge of apartheid, the prejudiced infantry of a system that will not accept 80 per cent of its fellow citizens as equal partners.”

In essence the authority and actions of the police follow the leadership of the government; another white dominated group of people equally determined not to relinquish their government to the nations majority ethnic group.

The police defence of their new restrictions on the media is based on their belief that the presence of journalists, and especially the television cameras, incite violence may be true in some circumstances. However most of the media coverage, in recent times, concentrated on actions within Soweto. Notwithstanding remembrance the Uprising of 1976 was the reason the media were active in the township. It could be asked what were the reasons for the countrywide protests?

“Mr Botha's concerns ought not to be imaginary behaviour of the press. It should be the reality that South Africans, of mixed race, the so called Coloureds are proving to be as angry and militant as the blacks. The anger of Elsie's River is a dire warning of how wide the gap is between the governments proposed reforms and the justifiable and now urgent expectations of a disenfranchised majority.”

With a majority vote of 77 : 39 the centre right coalition government of Holland has forced through a motion that will see Holland bring in oil sanctions against the apartheid regime in Pretoria. A noted opponent was foreign minister Chris van de Klaauw who is of the opinion that such moves is supported by governments of the EEC and members of the United Nations.

Fri 20

Many of the members of the medical profession, who have to be licensed by the South African Medical Council, are unhappy that an investigation concerning the death of the anti apartheid activist Steve Biko has found no evidence of medical care miss practice during his time in police custody and his ultimate death.

The Black Consciousness leader died in 9/ '77 after being arrested in Port Elizabeth and driven, shackled in the back of a police vehicle the 600 miles to a Johannesburg police station. The SAMC underwent its investigation after seven of its thirty four member council asked for one. The vote dismissing the request; 18 : 9 still left many members of the council unhappy. One Council member, Professor F Ames of the University of Cape Town noted that it was wrong that the medical practitioners involved with the detainee should be exonerated or accepted by the medical world. There is talk of applying to the supreme court for a definitive ruling. This move is backed by a petition signed by 400 doctors based in Cape Town..

Elsewhere in the city; the townships on the outskirts, home to members of the Coloured and mixed race population of the apartheid state, have returned to a somewhat calmer lifestyle after the recent rioting and conflict with the police. Revised figures indicate that 42 people died and 200 people were injured during the conflicts with the police. Hospital sources said that 60 deaths occurred.

Sat 21

The axis of protest, so prominently in the recent past being Johannesburg, Cape Town and their environs, has moved to the eastern coast town of Port Elizabeth and the township of Uitenhage's industrial outlets.

The region, heavily industrialised, housing vehicle assembly plants, is likened to a war zone as one thousand strikers, from the large Volkswagen plant were confronted by police lobbing tear gas and shotgun wielding police discharging bird shot into the massed crowds. The dispute concerns the low wages that are being paid by those who have downed tools.

This industrial belt in Eastern Cape province housed 10 companies who all told employ 7, 000 workers. Aiming to lessen their effect on the vehicle industry two companies; Goodyear and National Standard demanded of their workers that they return to work on 23/6 after collecting due wages. If they refused to return those that walked out; 1, 000, would lose their jobs. Three other companies, used a different strategy; an improved pay offer from Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen, was made at an industrial council meeting. The joint management/union body will come to a decision by 23/5.

Bishop Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches warned the government to follow a policy of evolution when dealing with the aspirations of the non white community. In the clerics view to disregard these aspirations; one citizenship for all South Africans, abolition of the pass laws, cessation of all population removal schemes and the creation of one education system, will lead the nation down towards a path of revolution.

Back door communications with the prime ministers office, has brought the possibility of a meeting, as requested by the secretary general, between a delegation of SACC members. The prime minister however has made four conditions, including the the clerics denunciation of the ANC. A move that Tutu feels shows that P W Botha does not see that the situation in the townships is serious in nature.

Anger at the unrest in South Africa has been registered by protesters outside the countries embassy in Trafalgar Square in London. For past days around 30 members of the Anti Apartheid Movement have gathered on the pavement outside this small piece of southern Africa in Britain.

Among those outside the locked gates were members of the London exiled African national Congress and the movements chairman Robert Hughes a Labour MP of Aberdeen North. He noted that the SA police were very bad aimers even as the police authorities had ordered an end to the shoot to kill order. However people continued to die.

Despite the outrage the decision will make the World Council of Churches will debate the issue of recognising with victims of racial oppression throughout the world. This anger, for the backing of the black liberation movements in southern Africa; the African National Congress and the South West African Peoples Organisation et al, will come from the USA and western Europe.

Sun 22

This writer believes that due to the ongoing protest actions carried out by the black majority and the Coloured / mixed race peoples of the apartheid state any thoughts that the Pretoria regime were intent on showing that South Africa had a 'new international image' to show to the world has now gone.

What has, in reality, occurred is that those that run the government have 'exposed the reality behind

the promise of reform.'

According to John Smith MP the interview that the trade secretary John Nott gave in his media interview to the Newsnight programme there were errors of fact when the minister was talking about his actions and those of the previous Callaghan government when dealing with this same problem; wage payments to non white employees in South African subsidiaries of London based companies.

The Labour spokesman on trade notes that there was several difference in policy between the way the two governments acted when each was/is in power. A second intervention, after reading the ministers transcript, from M Meacher MP, noted that the minister had evaded answering all the embarrassing issues ; publishing the names of companies that pay below the poverty datum line along with the claim that the then Labour minister had not published any such list.

With a debate in the House, due on 27/6, time will tell whether any new information is revealed by the reluctant minister if in fact he himself attends the debate.

Leader Comment, **South Africa; drift to war** a likelihood heightened by members of the Coloured/ mixed race populations joining in the mass demonstrations that have been breaking out all over the apartheid state.

“While the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, rightly recognises the perils of revolution he seems unaware official violence can be even more dangerous.” note the illegal actions of the security forces; “the crude suppression of the coloureds protest can only fuel only more violent opposition in the future making it harder for different racial communities to work out their futures together.”

Violence does not breed peace”White leaders do not know how to make their supporters accept the more radical changes that are needed- when the changes already made have failed to contain he violence. The drift to war has began.”

The London judicial system has made an order that a claim that the journalist and anti apartheid activist and self exiled in London Donald Woods mad little of the widow of the Black Consciousness Movements leader Steve Biko, when he wrote the activists autobiography.

The claim was based on this papers 1978 article which the author found 'hurtful' and offensive. This claimed that there was no help offered to the widow Biko or so the paper claimed. Evidence was brought forward that help was offered in many ways.

Mon 23

As the row between members of the medical profession and its ruling council continue to battle over the medical care given to Steve Biko while being detained by the police, one who attended the anti apartheid leader has called for an independent inquiry into his death.

As part of a three man medical team Dr Colin Hersch along with Dr Ivor Lang the Port Elizabeth district surgeon and his superior Dr Benjamin Tucker; chief district surgeon for the port town had previously tried, through a legal move, to stop the SAMDC executive making its inquiry.

The prime minister, P W Botha, has made his governments intentions clear when it comes to dealing with the waves of unrest that still engulf various parts of the nation. His speech gave a warning that unrest areas will be policed with the utmost ruthlessness severity. Police will be given full powers to use a wide range tactics, use of tear gas, dogs, right up to shotguns and the firing of automatic weapons into the crowds of demonstrators. He was speaking in a nationwide television broadcast.

Elsewhere the prime minister has met with a delegation, led by Professor Eric Theron of the the University of the Western Cape. The academic has dealt with issues closely involving the Coloured community 's relationship with the government. Other members of the delegation included the universities principal and the cleric; the Reverend D Botha of the Coloured wing of the Dutch Reform Church along with M J Arendse the director of Coloured education.

Tues 24

The general secretary of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, has assured that when South African foreign minister R F Botha that the multi national military forces that are due arrive in the apartheid states protectorate of Namibia will “act in complete impartiality” as they take up a peace keeping role as the nation prepares itself for its first multi ethnic elections.

This response came after a 12/5 request from the Pretoria government as to the stance of the Swapo liberation movements position. Does the UN 's general assembly stick by its position that the black nationalist organisation is 'the sole representative of the Namibian people; could it be ignored also will all Namibian political parties demand fair and equal treatment?

Doctor Waldheim 's reply; “In my opinion the holding of free and fair elections has, as its prerequisite that all parties be granted fair and equal treatment by all responsible authorities ... every Namibian adult without discrimination or fear of intimidation from any source will be eligible to vote, campaign and stand for election for the constitutional assembly. It makes provision for a secret ballot, and for full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and press.”

With the legislation enacted, for the setting up of a presidents council recently enacted thus bringing an element of legislative autonomy to the Coloured and mixed race ethnic groups but excluding the majority black population, who have their own black council, must be allowed to work noted the prime minister. P W Botha was speaking to the nation via a television broadcast.

For this to fail the nation would be plunged into wide spread conflict; and “South Africa would pay for it.” Critics of the Council note that by leaving out the black community from its own 'assembly of law makers' will have no real power because all three of the new bodies are only advisory in nature.

Industrial troubles, in the Eastern Cape, now involve as many as 7, 000 striking black workers as negotiations between unions and employers become deadlocked.. Their demands; an hourly rate set above £1. 80.

The International Press Institute has expressed its anger at the recent ruling, by the head of the South African Police that accredited journalists, reporting for non South African media organisations, can be barred from unrest areas on the say so of any police officer attending the conflict..

A Dutch shipping company has come under the scrutiny of the Copenhagen government after one of its ships has been found to have smuggled 10 tons of German manufactured machine guns to the apartheid government in 1979. The route; Italy, Lisbon thence to Durban a port that was only acting as a refuelling point according to the ships captain.

Wed 25

The compromised International University Exchange Fund 's former director, L G Eriksson, has revealed that prior to the detention; and ultimate death of Steve Biko the leader of the Black Consciousness Movement was to meet with leaders of other anti apartheid leaders in London. The BCM leader tasked Eriksson to arrange meetings with leaders of the African National Congress and the PAC away from the conference venue.

Those who would be in London, and able to meet with the East London teacher were Oliver Tambo the president of the largest black liberation movement along with David Sebeko the one time secretary for internal affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress. The request for such a meeting was made when the two officials of the 'principal' liberation movements met in Lagos Nigeria in 1977.

With mass disruption to the vehicle assembly plants in the Eastern Cape over a wage dispute with some 10, 000 workers striking for higher wages there was an element of success for the low paid employees. After day long talks, between unions and management the pay of assembly line workers is to rise as much as 20%

The deal struck affects the manufacturers; Ford, General Motors, the SKF Ball Bearing Company along with local companies that supply other leather, rubber or steel components necessary for the finished vehicle. The unions involved were the South African Steel and Allied Industrial Union along with the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa.

With the majority of the assembly plants to return to work only the US manufacturer of tyres, Goodyear 's 1, 000 workers will remain on strike. As local bosses continue their negotiations they issued a warning; return to work while wage talks continue or face the sack.

Those workers in the Port Elizabeth region, who return to their jobs will see their wages rise from \$3.20 to \$4. 80; at the upper level. Those working at unskilled jobs will gain an extra \$1. 30 per hour for a 46 hour week.

Employers in the mining industry, an economic sector that brings 73% of the apartheid states foreign currency is seriously short of skilled workers according to the chairman of the Chamber of Mines. The annual meeting heard that as many as 1, 600 were needed to see the industry exploit the resources that lay trapped underground.

Johannesburg city council has scrapped the apartheid law that demands that Indian and Coloured ethnic people should have to travel on separate bus services from white ethnic persons.

Thurs 26

The African National Congress 's spokesman attached to the United Nations, Johnny Makatini, has claimed; when speaking in New York , that the efforts of the apartheid nations security services has been thwarted in their efforts to recruit those who would spy on the liberation movement.

Summing up his reasoning that the liberation movement is 'everywhere' and arrests are few and far between; even the black police force, recruited by the state, know what is happening in the townships and keeps it out of official reports.

On the day that veteran anti apartheid campaigner Helen Joseph acquires the age of 75 the authorities in Pretoria have named her as a banned person as her activities “endangered the maintenance of public order. Under the order the British born national will not be allowed to attend political meetings, give instructions to students or pupils. This order will last for two years.

It would seem that this order was as a result of her most recent actions. During the long dispute, between the education authorities and students of Colour and mixed race over the quality of their education this pensioner attended many protest meetings where she spoke to the masses. At one meeting, in the port city of Durban, as many as 5, 000 protesters listened while she spoke.

Helen Joseph has a long history of fighting for the rights of the non white population in the country. Banning and court cases are not new to her; she was a trialist, along with Nelson Mandela, and other members of the ANC in 1956 and 1962. Prior to this in 1950 she led, along with Lillian Ngoyi, a crowd of 20, 000 black women who marched in protest over recently imposed, in early 1950, against new race laws. She was the first female to be placed under house arrest under the old Suppression of Communism Act. Other brushes with the law has seen her breach the Internal Security Act and being listed as a Communist therefore her words or spoken word is not allowed to be reported.

Prime minister Botha has agreed to meet with Bishop Tutu and a delegation from the South African Council of Churches. This is despite the PM 's request that the movements secretary general adhere to four conditions. This he refused to do. One of the governments chief concerns is the influence of the Communists within the liberation/ clerical axis. To this Bishop Tutu noted “I didn't refer at all to the condition on Communism as the answer is obvious.”

As the negotiations between the unions concerned and vehicle industry management, in the Eastern Cape, sacked workers from the Goodyear plant; some 800 black and Coloured workers clashed with numbers of police who used tear gas and police dogs to try and force the workers to return to work.

Fri 27

There are claims, from the authorities in Luanda, that as many as 3, 000 South African troops have crossed its border and entered the southern area of Angola. Officials in the defence ministry indicate that the arrived in the south on 7/7 via Namibian territory.

They came in Battalion strength with added units of paratroopers and were protected, from the air by Mirage fighters and two Hercules transport planes. They came with heavy transport; 20 Puma helicopters, 40 armoured cars and 232 pieces of artillery.

Speaking in parliament, in Pretoria, P W Botha indicated that the troops had entered on 13/6 and in ensuing clashes with Swapo had killed over 200 black nationalists for the loss of 16 members of the South African military.

It would seem that the prime minister's meeting with Bishop Tutu, and a delegation from the South African Council of Churches, was helped along its way by the minister of cooperation and development. It 's known that Dr Piet Koorhof has had for some considerable time a method of

communicating, through 'a back channel', with black nationalist leaders who less liberal members of the Nationalist Party are seen as beyond the pale'.

Sat 28

Speaking in the House of Commons trade secretary John Nott defends his decision not to name the British based companies that pay their non white workers, employed in factories in the apartheid state lower rates than white employed. The minister said that any list produced would be 'inaccurate and misleading.'

Despite agreeing with his opposite number, on the Opposition benches; J Smith that the companies were breaching the minimum wage agreements throughout the EEC as many other companies were, the non whites were receiving similar wages to those paid in other black led governments on the African continent.

The reporting life of a local and internationally based journalist, working in the apartheid state, is to be the subject of a commission of inquiry. An announcement from justice minister Alwyn Schlebusch directs Justice T Steyn; a veteran of such posts, having chaired the commission that inquired into defence and police matters, and four others will report on their findings to the question "Is the conduct of the mass media meet with the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times."

Day 21 of the SADF 's military campaign inside Angola are concentrated on the Kunene province and its principal border town of Ngiva. Deaths have been reported of 300 Angolan civilians and 250 members of the nations military force wounded.

In the view of the Luanda headquarters staff say that the invading force is not searching out Swapo forces but concentrating on rural residents in villages close to the border with Namibia and within the proposed demilitarised zone proposed by the United Nations. Pretoria 's aim is to fill the vacant space with members of the Unita forces of Jonas Savimbi; seen as being loyal to the leaders in South Africa, in their own battle with the authorities in Luanda.

Military comments, from the Pretoria regime, claim there was no 'invasion' of Angola; a claim made to the United Nations general assembly by the Luanda representative in New York. A letter, from foreign minister Pik Botha said there was a 'small combat team with air support hunting for Swapo fighters. Members of this 'small combat team' were not killing farmers livestock or attacking property.

It has already been noted that this force is at battalion strength; some 3, 000 troops, protected by aircraft; Mirage fighters bombers numerous heavy weapons along with 20 Puma helicopters.

The government in Luanda is prepared to call on other nations to assist them to limit the invasion of the South African Defence Force troops. This is the gist of a statement made to the United Nations security council by the countries chief delegate Elliso de Figueriredo.

Under the influence of P W Botha change has become a trendy word, but do recent reforms conceal a more subtle form of apartheid? Are the South African military girding itself to withstand a 'total onslaught by the sometimes invisible forces of the anti Christ.

Sun 29

The 'beating heart' of the ruling elite of the National Party government has suffered a severe embarrassment with the loss of one of its leading academic thinkers. From the bowels of academia,

Stellenbosch University Professor W Esterhuys of the Social Philosophy Department and a leading member of the secretive Broederbond has resigned as a member. After deep thought of the evil of apartheid.

His thoughts are written down in the book 'Farewell to Apartheid' in which the academic calls for an end to racial segregation and warns whites that power sharing within the present lifetime of the present government is 'inevitable.'

There are about 12, 000 members of the secretive Broerdebond; an all white male society church going Afrikaner speaking congregation. Their main aim is to provide the ruling National Party with its political ideals.

The reputation of British companies, who oversee the wages paid to their black employees in their South African sub companies along with that of John Nott the the trade and industry minister both came under close scrutiny as a debate in the House of Commons delved into the whys and wherefores of a lack of a list of the companies who do not pay a wage rate that has been deemed as sufficient for basic living standards to be maintained by the European Union.

During the debate the minister, who had been accused of lying in a BBC Newsnight interview, claimed directing opposition to his non publication of the companies who did not provide the details in their annual reports, was a side issue to the real problem with this 'personnel attack in himself' rather than concentrating on the real issue. To him to publish a so called 'black list' seemed 'a subjective act.'

Then it may be asked, of the ministers decision what was the purpose of publishing the recently released names of 22 companies which had failed to file reports with the department of trade? What had changed since the times of the previous Labour government when the names of companies were given freely through a parliamentary reply?

It would seem that the minister is confused; giving answers that do not at up, although not intentionally. This misreporting was due to the lack of care that his instruction on collating data from the companies was an act of inertia, as to the consequences of this data collection, by himself and his office.

In Windhoek, the capital of South West Africa Namibia, the apartheid state authorities in Pretoria are preparing to had over governance of their west coast colony; since the end of the First World War, to the new parliamentary body; the Council Of Ministers / National Assembly based in the city. The leadership role will be undertaken by Dirk Mudge as leader of the Democratic Tuhulle Alliance which is seen as a conservative and democratic political party. At one time this 'Prime Minister' was a member of the South African National Party.

Mon 30

As the international community considers imposing economic sanctions against the apartheid state the government in Mozambique, who already is aware of the effects of sanctions; through its closeness to the fighting forces that forced the overthrow of the Smith regime in Rhodesia, are wary of having to suffer a second round of hardships.

In order for the Maputo government to comply with the international community the countries vice governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratial, would expect the international community to improve on its payment, off£236m, for having suffered economically during the liberation war. Even this amount was said to be only one third of the actual economic loss during the years of war. There

was, however, for the Nordic governments who did pay their dues otherwise other western nations 'could have done more' said the Governor.

A student demonstration, outside the University of Nairobi, demonstrated in their hundreds, outside the nations parliament building on 28/6. Their anger was shown against 'imperialism multinationals and the apartheid state. The gathering was peaceful and agreed with the police in advance. It also commemorated the recent Soweto riots.

Apartheid state military remain inside Angola 's southern border region with Namibia; therefore ignoring the United Nations security council members demand that they leave. It is said that there are now as many as eight battalions of troops inside what will be the DMZ once the final UN agreements are concluded. Throughout their military operation Pretoria notes that all its troops are occupied with is a search and destroy mission of Swapo bases.

July

Tues 1

Reports, of the military invasion force roaming the son to be DMZ; either side of the northern Namibian border, note that the apartheid states force have pushed into an area outside the Namibian part of the DMZ to cover the whole of the Kunene frontier area..

In the past 72 hours the invading force, some eight battalions strong, have crossed the border in three places; Column 1; Kwando Kubango entered the town of Savate then moving west into eastern areas of Kunene province.

Column 2 moved to the east of Njiva while Column 3 moved to the western edge of the city and then turned north to occupy the northern part of Kwamato commune which cuts the area off from the rest of the country.

In reporting these troop movement the military authorities in Luanda that there are no signs that the SADF force have made any moves that would indicate their withdrawal is planned. They note note that more logistical equipment arrives in the area while Pretoria 's troops fan out throughout the land.. The Luanda authorities also note that forces loyal to president Botha make a point of skirting round areas where they know large forces of government troops are concentrated.

From the views of the SADF high command their troops have been tasked with almost a 'scorched earth policy' over the land they now control. Orders have filtered down that all economically important assets in the region; cattle, crops et al, have been removed from the area thus leaving the population in despair.

Also the longevity of the invasion has been seriously increased as the military let it be known that superior fire power armaments have been brought into the region. This new artillery long range cannon; the 155m cannon was smuggled out of the American Space Corporation in 1978. The two foes now have similar powerful weapons, which in 1975 gave the Angolon forces the upper hand when they repulsed that years invasion by forces of the apartheid state.

The recent written exchanges, between Dr K Waldheim secretary general of the United Nations and foreign minister, Pik Botha note the agreement that the SADF can man 20 military bases inside the DMX that straddles the Angola / Namibia border. There will also be no need for the forces of Swapo to relocate to Assembly Points inside Namibia. Thus the international community has agreed to the two main principals demanded by Pretoria.

Such a capitulation, by the security council, ponders the question as to why this military action has been launched by Pretoria. Either the invading troops are mounting a severe 'search and destroy' mission targeting members of the guerilla force. Or the country is planning to remain in the deep south of Angola and with the help of the Unita forces maintain a buffer zone between the two nations.

With recent talk, of the economic value to the country, that the mining industry contributes the Chamber of Mines has given its black workers a pay increase; with immediate effect. Thus almost 500, 000 employees will receive a 28% increase. As to whether this seemingly large increase will be enough to stop such protests that have crippled industries in the Eastern Cape observers of such things are not sure.

Wage rates; minimum surface worker, from R58. 50 / £32 per month to R 75 / £42. underground

workers R86. 89 / £48 to R100 / £55. These rates have therefore risen by 28% and 15% respectively.

Recent moves, in the mining industry; Anglo American Corporation owned by the Oppenheimer family have recently purchased a holding in Consolidated Gold Fields. It was through his links with the chairman of the Chamber of mines that brought about increased wages for its non white workers. However this new pay scale, for the minimum rate for the surface worker to R100, did not quite materialise.

Thus the conservative elements, of the mine owners, have stymied the progressive intentions of the Oppenheimer 's, when the treatment of their black majority workers are concerned.

Wed 2

The clerics, marching through Johannesburg (qv 5/'80) and then arrested, faces the wrath of the legal system as they came before the magistrates court in the city. Each of the 35 protesters, including Bishop Tutu were fined R50 / £28 or given the option of spending 50 days in a jail cell.

Police, in Utenhage, a black township outside Port Elizabeth, have reported the death of one person and the injury of a second youth who were taking part in a 300 strong demonstration outside a vehicle assembly plant as strike breakers were attempting to enter a strike bound workplace.

The policeman, Sergeant C Berber radioed in that he was being surrounded by the angry mob and opened fire in self defence. The unnamed man dropped dead as the policeman "was forced to open fire on the crowd." The second shooting victim suffered only a wound injury.

Bishop Tutu has spoken out against new security measures, which were imposed, supposedly for a limited period only; the time of the anniversary of the '76 Soweto Uprising, has now been extended until 31/8. In his opinion the government "is not playing fair" in imposing it.

The cleric is supported in this view by Frederick van Slabbert who leads the Opposition in parliament. Such a move would not curb protests and as there are two bye elections in the offing by calling political meetings, during this period the PFP themselves would be in breach of this extension on the banning order on the holding of political meetings.

As the invading troops of the SADF continue to spread out through the Angolan provinces close to the would be DMZ areas below the Namibian border they are only confronting troops loyal to the authorities in Luanda. However, according to an official in the government, Lucio Lara, any moves by them to move out of this area would bring Cuban forces into the battle.

Another aim of the South African forces is to prevent the railway line that terminates at the port city of Benguela being brought into full use as a means of exporting goods from many black led governments of central Africa. Such a move would lessen the need for much of the continent to rely on South Africa 's ports to export their produce to the world. Also being able to cut their economic links with the apartheid state may hasten the end of the minority rule.

The Council Of Ministers, a twelve man body to take control of the running of Namibia has come into being. This 'new style of government' is seen by some, black nationalists, as a backward step in the struggle for true independence with a majority led government.

The first contentious issue, according to Council chairman Dirk Mudge, is whether the countries parliament, the National Assembly, will vote to join with other national leaders, and come together to the international community to secure the future of this disputed territory. The chairman 's first

statement on the recent letter, sent by the secretary general of the security council to foreign minister Pik Botha recently, was that the security council were intent on securing a settlement that favoured the needs of the black majority rather than the white community.

Thurs 3

The forces of the SADF, commanded by their outgoing commander; General J Geldenhuys, now operational in south and central Angola, leaves at the time when with the aid of the air force it is said that the structure of the Swapo fighting force has been smashed in the area. Any possibility of the liberation army to mount an effective challenge to the invading force has been severely restricted.

Seemingly, with their work done, the apartheid states military force leave the region with 250 tons of military hard wear; much of it of Soviet manufacture, and the knowledge that the military had destroyed 30 military storage depots and logistical planning bases have been destroyed. Throughout their time inside the DNZ the SADF mourned the death of 16 while the Swapo force was said to 300 souls lighter.

In Luanda, the capital of Angola, support for the black liberation forces was not diminished, despite the military conflict 'up north'. The dirt roads of workers suburb of Cazenga was full of people and lorries bringing in people for a rally in support of the Swapo military and the African National Congress. Estimates put the crowd at 100, 000 strong.

However at this 'workers suburb rally' there was no animosity shown to the ethnic white population of the country. It was only the racists among the whites that were urged to leave or as one of the many banners claimed "we are millions – nobody can defeat millions."

The sporting spirit of a multiracial football match has been switched off after a decision by the apartheid government after the Pretoria city council refused a licence for a non European team to use the cities Caledonian stadium. The reason; non whites cannot play on pitches owned by the city authorities. Thus city residents will miss out on watching the playing abilities of non European Cyril Regis who is a well known football league player in the United Kingdom.

Following the revelations of the disgruntled employee at the International University Exchange Fund, who told of the unmasking of the apartheid state spy Craig Williamson, the future of the agency itself is in doubt. Anger at such details being revealed has seen three of three of its largest donors withdraw their funding from the Geneva based organisation.

As of this time the Funds officials say that there is only £2, 500 in the bank which which to pay staff wages and students scholarship programmes. At the present time payments from the Fund are £75, 000 behind hand.. Payments lacking should fund 595 students from Latin America and 2, 128 from Africa; all of whom have been told to leave their residences in Nairobi and Mexico. There is a danger that the Fund will have to declare itself bankrupt in the near future.

With 35% of its funding lost, from an expected £3.5m in this current year, the Funds future depends on the attitude of the Swedish government who are their largest provider of finance. Talks continue in Stockholm as to the future of the Fund.

Fri 4

An appeal court judge has intervened in a case that would have seen non white man face execution

after the personal intervention, at the judges home, by Mangaliso Sikweyiya after his son Leslie, aged only 21, was sentenced to death after he stabbed a man to death outside a Bloemfontein nightclub.

Sat 5

Pretoria has warned the government across its northern border not to allow the black nationalist organisation; the African National Congress any facilities on its lands which will aid its guerillas in their struggle to overthrow the apartheid style of government. Any such infrastructure, bases training facilities, would be destroyed by the countries military forces.

The warning was given by Fanie Botha, the minister of manpower and development; a ministry that usually deals with the supply of a black labour force, rather than military or foreign policy issues. However being a senior member of the cabinet and sharing a lineage with the prime and foreign minister as well as a close association with the finance minister Owen Horwood gives him some leeway for his threat/ promise.

Pretoria has been accused of forging a four page document that purports to report that there are major political differences between exiled black nationalists and their counterparts that remain inside South Africa.

The suspect document, that mimics the official Pretoria publication; the South African News Agency [SANA] Bulletin was published in Botswana. The 'official' SANA magazine has a wide readership from agencies of the United Nations, non governmental agencies, exiled South African nationals right through to foreign governments. It is thought that the apartheid states outed spy, Craig Williamson is behind the publication.

'Official' SANA directors H Klug and P Fitzgerald have issued a statement that links the copy as being the work of the former spy based inside the International University Exchange Fund organisation. A warning of the 4 page rouge document being a forgery has been sent to all subscribers. So as to its content; the directors say the content is full of slander and a fabrication of the truth.

Sun 6

Attempt by the Pretoria regime to resettle as many as 1, 000 members of the black population from an area outside Cape Town, have met with stiff resistance. Within the last seven days the bulldozers moved into the Hout Bay village and began the process of tearing down dwellings that had been their homes for the last two decades.

With the area cleared, for industrial use, residents were offered tickets to travel to their new homes in the Transkei, designated a new homeland by Pretoria. Thus the families had to travel 300 miles north to an area where few of those who were now homeless had ever seen before. For those that declined the governments offer there was an uncertain future although the authorities indicated that those that refused to relocate would be forced to do so.

Mon 7

The sport of schoolboy rugby will see Germiston resident 17 year old R van Zyl, defy the government order that bans mixed race sporting contact. By playing in the school's rugby Craven Week; a seven day celebration of youth rugby which takes place in the town of Stellenbosch after a flight from Johannesburg.

His decision was made easier after Danny Craven, the president of the South African Rugby Board,

also defied the the authorities and opened the Craven Week to all ethnic groups. Many of the headteachers from Afrikaner schools then pulled their school 's team out of the competition.

Thurs 10

With the expectation that school education, among the non white students; who had been boycotting classes over discrepancies in the financing of their education as compared to that spent on white students, the authorities were expecting a full return to classes throughout the nation.

However in the Eastern Cape province, centred on Grahamstown; outside Port Elizabeth over 2, 000 students clashed with police as the students once again walked out of their classes. In the ensuing battle to control the crowd tear gas was thrown at the crowd and a number of arrests were made.

Away from the school yard protests 13 black children came before the courts over the stoning to death of a taxi driver outside Port Elizabeth on 14/5. The youths, all aged between 14 and 18 years will come before the magistrate on 22/7

Despite not being able to be broadcast to the nation;BBC musicians strike, the audience at the Welsh Eisteddfod were able to hear and see an element of life in the Johannesburg township of Soweto.

The appearance of the members of the township song and dance group had been planned for over three years ago. Their expenses, just to arrive and participate in the competition in a field outside Llangollen; in which they came third in the mixed vocal class, cost £60, 000. To return home another £30, 000 will have to be scraped together.

With a visit to the very heart of the Carlton Club in the centre of London; a place that the high and mighty of the Conservative Party can relax an plan came Jonas Savimbi an aspiring political leader in Angola. Relaxing among the top level of the government there was good praise for Edward du Cann who the guerilla leaded claimed was a 'great champion of freedom.' In return the would be leader was hailed as the 'Mrs Thatcher of Africa.'

Despite this show of friendship there seems no possibility that London will change its attitude over the eventual political and military winners as to who will control Angola.

Such is the way of international politics. However luckily the 'African Thatcher' has another high powered and influential business contact Tiny Rowland the chairman of the Lonhro conglomerate of companies. Rich in personal wealth, and an interest in the mineral wealth deep within, and offshore the disputed nation, a friendship between the two men could be beneficial to both men.

The annual Synod of the Church Of England, unconcerned at the row such a decision will cause, has decided to send double its usual amount of cash to the World Council Of Churches. A decision which, especially among its parish members, will ensure that part of the donation, will end up aiding the black liberation movements throughout southern Africa. Thus the Established Church will send £45, 000 to the Geneva based ecumenical organisation.

The London meeting of the Synod noted a protest from a member of the Synods House of the Laity I B Thompson; a former Conservative MP for Keighley who told the lower house of Church governance "I really do not know why we should give anything to a political pressure group."

Fri 11

The renewed student boycott of classes, in the east of the country, has brought a swift response from

the governments police minister Louis le Grange. The laws against illegal assembly would be rigorously enforced. He assured parents that if their children wanted to attend classes police would ensure free access to classrooms and police protection if required to do so.

Away from the education protests of Grahamstown, a town resident; 40 year old black female had been shot and killed as 27 other demonstrators were arrested on public order charges. Police denied that the killer shot was fired by one of their officers.

The Prison Service has ordered a media blackout after 57 inmates went on indefinite hunger strike after being detained under the oppressive internal security laws. They are being detained in the town of Paarl in Cape Province.

Sat 12

For the immediate future the work of the International Universities Exchange Fund has been saved and the education of students from Latin America and throughout the African continent, can continue.

The prospect of bankruptcy has been staved off as the Swedish government had approved an offer of an immediate grant of £820, 000 from the countries aid agency Sida. The acting director of the IUEF, Hassim Soumare noted that this financial help would ensure that the work of the Geneva based organisation would continue till 1/10.

It would seem that there would be more funding available for the financially troubled education charity after this date unless all those associated with the 'outed spy' Craig Williamson were sacked forthwith. A second request, backed by the governments of Holland and Denmark was that the internal organisational structure should be examined by an independent consultant; and changes made on his recommendations.

In effect these demands will mean eight of the IUEF 's staff will be sacked, including five from the Geneva headquarters where a majority of the employees support for the Dutch approach and an abrupt break with the past. Also two 'advisers' from Sweden will loose their jobs.

The number of prisoners who have gone on hunger strike, in protest against of the harsh elements of the countries Internal Security Act, has rise to 66 as it became known that from the Act's inception; in 5/ '80 133 people have been jailed.

Other acts of parliament that give wide spread powers of detention to the police and security forces include the Terrorism Act and the general Law Amendment Acts. According to the nations Institute of Race Relations from 3/'80 to 6/'80 almost 400 people were detained under one of these laws.

While it is difficult to obtain the names of those held by the police names to appear. Among the known names are Andrew Borain president of the National Union of Students and some of Doctor Alex a member of parliament. Another; Peter Jones arrested, with Steve Biko in 8/ '77, then released and then became a 'banned person' which in effect preventing the Black Consciousness Movement number Two telling of his ordeal.

The recent continuation of the education boycott in the Eastern Cape province has spread to two other towns in the province; Port Albert and Queenstown. Where the police confronted the students with a baton charge and tear gas. Student leaders allege that the police themselves incited the crowd as they set alight desks in the classrooms. However the striking employees of vehicle assembly plants outside Port Elizabeth have returned to work after a higher wage offer was accepted.

An ongoing bus strike in Johannesburg ended with an agreement, by both employers and their

employees, have agreed that the countries wage council will rule on a fair settlement with both sides agreeing to abide by their findings.

Sun 13

The future relationship between the Pretoria and Harare regimes are much discussed in the corridors of the Union Building. Within the walls of the parliament building president Botha listens to two vies over the possible relationship that the apartheid state could exist with its northern neighbour.

Within the National Party there are two ways forward for the party leader to consider. Either the toppling of the Mugabe regime, through whatever means possible; political military or economic. Thus keeping the 'unfriendly nation' across South Africa 's northern border weak, unstable and not able to offer any challenge to the small ethnic minority government at the bottom of the African continent.

On the other hand the apartheid government could let events continue, while at the same time offering economic and logical assistance to the recently installed Zanu dominated coalition government. Such a policy would show to the international community that there can be good governance relationships between ethnically diverse governments.

As to any final decision on intergovernmental relationships both prime ministers have issues to overcome; Harare well knows that Pretoria continues to recruit black/ white Zimbabweans to confront those opposed to the sitting governments in Namibia and Mozambique while in Pretoria the apartheid regime is aware that those who seek regime overthrow in Luanda and Maputo do face the possibility of themselves facing guerillas armed with Russian weapons and artillery.

While the rule of Mugabe is assured in Zimbabwe the rule of the South African prime minister is shaky as he comes to terms with the ever increasing threats to the apartheid regime within and without the countries borders. There are many inside the Pretoria government who would wish him to take a more aggressive stance as to the future of the last white led government on the African continent.

Book extract; the life and times of Poppie Rachel Nongena an ordinary daily life of a black female for the past forty years from 1950 's. Married at the age of 19 to Stone Nongema, a migrant worker from the Transkei, she and her baby were forcibly moved from Lambet 's Bay, on the west coast and resettled in Nyanga township outside Cape Town.

From then on her life was a constant, in the end unavailing struggle to feed, house and educate her family and to prevent it being torn apart under the pass laws...

Mon 14

Following the death of Sir Seretse Khama, president of Botswana since the countries independence from Britain, within the last 24 hours the search is on for a new leader of one the Front Line States of which he was a leading member.

The most likely candidate, who hurriedly returned from China when the severity of the presidents illness was known, is vice president Dr Q Masite aged 55 an ally and friend over the last twenty years.

The two close friends launched the Botswana Democratic Party in 1952 remaining in these positions throughout the general elections of 1969 '74 and 1979. He was involved with the London independence negotiations in 1965. Rewarded with the position of deputy prime minister in the countries first government then being promoted to the second highest office at a later date.

His return to politics, following losing his seat in, 1969 after being deposed by a member of the rival Botswana National Front, was only after the parliament as a whole voted for his return along with three other 'special representatives.' It was at this time that the vice presidential portfolio was first offered by Seretse Khama.

A former teacher and a keen administrator; experience in financial and development matters. He also holds a honorary doctorate in law. A minor setback; being a member of the minority ethnic Bangwaketse tribe.

While there is no given right that he will step up to the presidential position there will be other politicians with such hopes. One, Dr Gaositwi Chiepe who was the country's female high commissioner to the United Kingdom in the early 1970's. At the present time her role is head of the mineral and resources. Being female, in male dominated African society, could be a setback in her ambitions.

Tues 15

A day of protest, by black construction workers at the Sasol Three site outside the town of Secunda in Transvaal province, ended in the death of an ethnic white. The unnamed white died as two vehicles were set on fire after rumours of the death of a black worker by 'military personnel on 13/7.

The expected return of 750, 000 Coloured students; those who have in recent times protested at poor funding for Coloured /mixed race education, is critical the future of the nationwide class boycotts which have lasted much of the mid year term. Student numbers in Soweto, back in the classroom, were said to be at a normal level as the township students ignored a 13/7 call, by the Congress of South African Students, to continue their protests.

With a prison hunger strike in the provinces Victor Verster Prison ongoing the Committee of 81; who ignited the spirit of student protest in the Western Cape, have called on all students to refuse solid food in solidarity with those detained under the country's security laws.

In Angola's central provinces of Huambo and Bie representatives of in excess of 800, 000 residents have told governing authorities and an accompanying international press corps of their change of political loyalty. From 1975 till the present time the majority of the population were firm supporters of Jonas Savimbi and the Unita political party. However in recent times those seeking to take power in Luanda have failed in their duty to ensure residents have enough food and other resources to live their lives to the full.

Leading the journalists, during their tour, was Commissar Petrov an MPLA military officer who noted that the national army had continued their seek out and capture of over 150 officers from the Unita force who backed the invading forces of the apartheid state. Their aim was to flush, out from the guerilla force and then tackle the food shortages affecting the two provinces.

Programme review, police vehicles tearing through the streets of the Soweto township leaving a trail of tear gas in their wake. Thus veteran TV reporter David Dimbleby makes his return to the apartheid state. - **Panorama; Walking on Coals BBC1** -

Wed 16

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Oppenheimer owned companies, mineral and gold mining, Anglo American and De Beers its chairman Harry O will make the case that the authorities in Pretoria must provide equal financing for both white and non white students education in the very

near future.

Without stating a precise time line for financial education's integration to become the norm he will say "all universities and colleges should be open on proper terms to all students of all races. Then it would then be certainly possible within a comparatively brief period to achieve a single standard matriculation examination to be written by students of all races."

In his view not to implement such educational changes would exacerbate an already 'simmering crisis' that will prevent a rapid and peaceful development of the country because of an acute shortage of skilled workers.

As the black employees, at the Sassol 3 industrial site in the Transvaal province continue management have told almost 2,000 to return to their living quarters after their recent protest over increased security regulations imposed after the recent ANC's bomb attack at the site. A nationwide return of students to their classes was mainly a success except in the Eastern and Western Cape provinces. Authorities at the Victor Vester Prison, outside Cape Town, indicate that the 66 hunger strikes has ended only for a number of female prisoners, from Poolsmoor Prison to begin one.

Police in the independent homeland of Transkei are investigating the murder of Tennyson Makiwane a former member of the African National Congress after his 'defection' to the 'independent state.'

Thurs 17

Away from their triumphant reception at the recent Welsh Eisteddfod the black teacher singing group from Soweto outside Johannesburg, had a much worse reception when they appeared at St Paul's Cathedral in central London.

There to greet them was a 20 strong crowd of protesters who were responding to a phone call from the Black Consciousness Movement based in the apartheid state. Deemed by the crowd as Botha's puppets after the home-grown anti-apartheid activists made claims that the 80 strong choir was financed by a group that opposed the relaxation of apartheid. Also the choir's director, Jubulani Mazibuko, according to the BCM, had given evidence in court against four student leaders from the Soweto's Student League in 10/79 and therefore not fit to claim to be a non-political choir. Such was their reception on the banks of the Thames a second sing song has been cancelled at Lambeth Town hall south of the river.

Cities in the UK are becoming wary of inviting organisations that show aspects of South Africa arts or entertainment. The latest; an arts festival opposed by an anti-apartheid organisation, is to move from its long established venue Aberdeen to the city of Exeter.

The workers employed to construct the coal to gas power plant in the Transvaal town of Secunda; Sassol Two and Three who were denied access to the site by management have en masse either done as requested. Many have gone one step further and returned to their wives and families. In all management estimate that as many 18,000 construction workers are not on site.

The renewed education boycott, in Cape Province, has prompted the authorities to warn Coloured / mixed race students that their schools will be closed as a result of the ongoing protest. Those organising the disruption will decide on any return to classes. University students at Fort Hare in Cape Province will decide when or if they return to lectures.

Fri 18

Split decisions over ending the long running education protests by non white students have emerged. Coloured student leaders from the Western Cape called off the protest and ordered a return to the classroom. However the majority black population, of the Eastern Cape voted to continue. With a management warning to students of FHU to return to lectures only 1 : 10 of the 2, 700 obliged. University management indicated that lecturers would remain and all students would be welcome to attend. In parliament the Opposition education spokesman; MP Alex Borrain welcomed the students return.

Pressure, from black doctors in Natal province along with 60 headmasters from privately run schools have called on the government to end the racial discrimination in the educational system; an echo of the recent call from H Oppenheimer a leader in the precious metal and diamond extraction industries.

Alongside the tear gas and the baton the police force has been issued with a third weapon in its 'minimum force armoury.' Welcome the Quirt a length of plastic that is lighter than the leather Sjambok.

The new president of landlocked Botswana is Dr Quett Masire who has, as expected stepped up from being vice president.

Sat 19

Stemming from ideas released by speakers at two influential meetings; the countries Bureau of Racial Affairs and a speaker at the Afrikaans student union, could see the white population rise and thus bring their family numbers more in line with those of the black majority families.

The son of the former apartheid state prime minister Hendrik Verwoed, when speaking to the race conference called on the ethnically small population in the future plan for a family with as many as five children. Speaking at a conference, called by the New Dutch Reform Church, said to be the National Party at prayer, minister Piet Strauss called for an increase in birth rate "because our country needs us."

The statistics according to the 1970 census 21.7m of which 3.7m are white thus leaving 15. 3m being black while 3m are racially classified as being from the mixed race / coloured or Asian race. These figures will show a great change when the new census results, gathered earlier this year are disclosed.

Speaking at the student conference the DRC cleric noted that the white population seems to be about 1% of the total with other ethnic groups; blacks /coloureds 2.3% /1.9% respectively. By the end of the 20th century the white population, now standing 17%, will fall to 12%.

The son of the countries first National Party led government backs an idea, from the SABRA, that there should be a 'whites only ' province created within South Africa. This new province would be no 'homeland' such as exists as of this time. Rather it would be the power house of the new South Africa where whites could control the rest of the nation with confidence.

Locating this area has been given the tag 'Project Orange.' A favoured location; at this time is a tract of land that surrounds the Hendrik Verwoed Dam on the borders of the Orange Free State and Northern Cape Provinces. It would be financed by wealthy Afrikaners; in a similar way that the Jews of 1948 purchased Arab lands to form the state of Israel.

Leading black politician and tribal leader Chief Buthelezi has criticised the cleric and his demands for larger white families. To him, and also many in the black community talk of imposing family planning sees the issue of family planning as another method of control.

The secret ballot, in the Botswana parliament that voted the countries former vice president into the top job saw party members vote 34 : 2 in his favour.

Sun 20

To follow in the presidential steps, of the recently deceased first president of an independent Botswana, former teacher and journalist Quetti Masire, will be a smooth process as the two men had governed over a government of consensus. The rule of of Seretse was not a 'one man show'.

Both men were affiliated to different tribal groups; with the nations first president a tribal leader who had stepped away from his tribal position to lead his country through the years from independence to the present day. Each subsequent election; in Westminster mould, saw the nations electorate return him to power. In all the intervening years Seretse had the aim of balancing the aims of capitalism with the aims of socialism and the demand that there be a radical change of policy, by the black states, towards the apartheid state.

Coming into the top position where not being a member of the top ethnic tribal group Bamangwato, the new president without the charm or claim of his predecessor. His tribal group; Bangwaketse may be a point against him in the popularity stakes. May mean he will have to work to gain the support of those who are charged with keeping the nation on an even footing before the next election in 3 years time.

Waiting in the wings, at that time; 1984 will by then the 31 year old son of the late president. An army officer Brigadier Ian Khama; the eldest son and the right constitutional age to mount a challenge for his dads job.

The new president now stands at the head of a country of almost 800, 000 population of which the majority are rural farming peasants; raising cattle and subsistence crops. However with known deposits of diamond bearing rocks the nations economy may grow quickly. The only troubles the country has is the control that South Africa can bring to bear on its exports and imports. Everything has to come and go through ports on the apartheid state's coast. For this Gaborone is charged £20m annually by the authorities in Pretoria.

Poppie Rachel Nongena remembers, in the recently published book authored by Elsa Joubert 's, her fictionalised life, during the Soweto Uprising of 1976.

Mon 21

Based on information, given by a captured member of the MNR John Chinawa, the authorities in Maputo have again accused the government? / military from the apartheid state of assisting those who would wish to overthrow the government of Samora Machel. The captured fighter told Tempo magazine that any one time there would be at least five military advisor's embedded with the guerilla force 's each month.. They would then be replaced with a second team for four weeks while team one went back across the border for one months leave.

For special operations extra apartheid state military, 12 in number, would arrive in the camp to assist in these 'special missions; the blowing up of bridges or teaching guerillas have to use radio telegraphic equipment.

Responding to these revelations the Mpla government has made no certainty of which arm of the South African regime offered this help to the MNR rebels. While the help may have been sent by the

top echelons of the Pretoria regime there are other possibilities. Those within the Pretoria regime; from prime minister Botha to the more enlightened members of the National Party are aware that his government should devise a plan that would see his regime seek out a way to work with the countries neighbouring black states.

Other elements within, and without; the military, the government would seek a military solution to a perceived threat that the apartheid government faces from the black led governments that encircle the last white dominated administration on the African continent.

As to the military conflict within Mozambique; government forces the main theatre of war are the central provinces of Macina and Sofla where government forces, commanded by Sebastian Mabote Chief of Staff and vice minister of defence. During his command the army has destroyed a large guerilla base, Mount Sitatonga close to the Zimbabwe border. During the battle 272 guerillas died and the capture of 112 fighters. This left more than 1,000 dissidents on the run who are thought to have blown up a bridge thus stopping travel between the port city of Beira and the capital Maputo.

For the government troops the search for guerilla fighters in areas close to the Zimbabwe border is one of difficulty; the densely wooded lands that straddle the border which makes good hiding places for those who would see the regime toppled to hide. Such areas have had their roads mined and bridges destroyed in recent times. In searching such terrain elements of the ZNZ; the Selous Scouts have worked with members of the Mozambique military to flush out members of the guerilla army.

Wed 23

With the continuation of the mixed race/ Coloured students classroom boycott erupting again in the Eastern Cape province demonstrating students from King William 's Town faced a squad of police who were armed with clubs and other riot control weapons.

Facing at least one hundred and sixty protesters, hospital authorities indicated that as many as 58 students had been treated for a number of injuries. The most common were broken bones while as many as 100 others were treated for cuts and bruise before being released.

Elsewhere in the province the resumed boycott was having 'little affect' with most students returning to classes. Only in Port Elizabeth, the scene of much industrial protests in recent times, were there no students in classes.

Thurs 24

The book Justice in South Africa; J Jackson published by Secker 795p /Penguin 195p details the times of this white lawyer who rose from defending members of the black community, in the Port Elizabeth region in their small claims against regional authorities before turning his attention to cases that centred on the brutalities of the apartheid states laws that mainly affected the non white population. The actions of a white lawyer defending the poor and oppressed soon brought him to the attention of the security agencies. Such attention forced him to leave the country for his own safety.

At a meeting involving the apartheid states president and two homeland presidents the two black politicians, prime minister G Mantanzima of the Transkei and president L Mangopope both who had warnings for prime minister Botha.

The Transkei leader foresaw large problems ahead if the ruling party did not have a change of heart over its apartheid policies. The Bophuthatswana leader was more concerned over racial discrimination that was endemic in South Africa. To continue with this policy would, in his opinion,

lessen the chances that there would be any cooperation between the the countries surrounding black states and the Pretoria regime.

Fri 25

A wave of strikes and education boycotts; a feature that has seen only mixed race /Coloured student/ workers involved in recent times, has now come to involve members of the black community. Throughout the environs of Cape Town white education officials say that members of the Committee 81 have urged students to resume their class stay away.

Elsewhere in the Johannesburg /Roodeport region 1, 000 council employees went on strike. Outside the city; site of the Orlando power station 600 downed tools rejected a pay offer that would rise their £16 per week by £2.22. In Soweto school students, from the same school that began the 1977 Uprising, demanded the release of student Sipho Nhlapo held by police on security crimes.

The former white prime minister of Rhodesia, Garfield Todd, has been reused a visa to cross into the apartheid state and travel to Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg to give a lecture. There was no reason given. He even submitted his lecture notes for scrutiny to back up his application for entry

Sat 26

Police inside South Africa have detained a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry as he attempted to enter the country through the border post after he crossed the Limpopo River. The former soldier was detained in possession of a large number of weapons along with explosives. The unnamed man will appear in court on on 28/7. The charges he faces are not linked to any political cause.

At the same time the officer in charge? Of of the police departments public relations division, Colonel L Mellot, let it be known that the apartheid state faces an onslaught of attempts to smuggle into the country masses of Communist propoganda which could enter the country across the borders from neighbouring black led nations.

The funeral of Si Siretse Khama, Botswana 's first president, has taken place in the tribal heartland of the Bamangwato nation. In attendance was his British born wife Ruth Williams and two black African presidents; K Kaunda and J Nyere leaders of Zambia and Tanzania respectively along with Lesotho 's monarch King Moshoeshoe the Second.

The funeral itself was attended by 40, 000 People of Botswana and a funeral service led by tribal chiefs. Prior to his hill top internment the late presidents remains were honoured at two days of church and memorial services.

Mon 28

At the funeral of F Tsili, in the Eastern Cape town of Grahamstown, who was a victim of the recent education boycott troubles in the town, two mourners were killed at his internment. The second victim was named as Tununu Nxawe aged 28. The two died, according to the police, as a crowd of mourners threw rocks and petrol bombs at a police vehicle from behind a makeshift barricade . Also an unnamed male was stoned to death after his shop was looted.

As the municipal workers strike continues in Johannesburg, now affecting 9, 000 council employees, continues over their demands for a £14 wage increase council bosses offer to reinstate those who wish to return to work. However they refuse to allow to increase the weekly wage.

Tues 29

The wave of strikes sweeping South African cities residents of Johannesburg have to contend with mounds of uncollected household rubbish and the difficulties of travelling to work. Both council refuse workers and the cities bus drivers; involving 3, 500 members of the black majority population are now on strike.

In order to lessen the impact of the strike willing workers, from the Venda homeland, have been brought in to replace the striking workers.

The reason for the strike, is one of union recognition; the Black Municipal Workers Union which was set up purely by the non white workers. This is a rival to the Johannesburg Municipal Workers Union brought into being aided by members of the city council. Other striking unions involve a total of 3, 000 cleansing department workers along with 200 workers from the sewage works.

Clashed between ethnic groups of mining employees at a city gold mine have left 11 miners dead and 16 injured as members of the Pondo and Basotho; rival tribal dancers clashed as they returned to the Deekraal mine.

Wed 30

With the looming economic crisis, expected to be felt by the apartheid state, in the near future Pretoria has put out the idea of a Southern African Common Market. The investigation of the feasibility of such a move will be examined by a committee chaired by Dr Gerhard de Koch. His brief will be to determine the worth of the coming together of 'a constellation of states' is a viable option.

Chiefly the committee will concentrate on the continents countries from the southern tip of Africa to Zaire. Thus created is a co prosperity area. The governments thinking is within this area Pretoria will be able to exert influence on the black led nations that would ensure that South Africa would be supplied with the raw materials; the black labour needed to continue its life style.

As the countries second city, Johannesburg, becomes more and more affected by the strike by its black council workers, police and troops have moved quickly to stop striking workers attacking vehicles and commuters as they travel from their Soweto homes to the city.

The recent call to the Venda homeland, for replacement city workers, has only seen 80 persons arrived at the Orlando power station to take over their roles, The very act of bringing in outside workers will heighten the resolve of those on strike says J Mavi president of the unregistered Black Municipal Workers Union. Overnight 450 black employees from the cities gas works joined the strike after the promise of a £32 wage was, in reality reduced to to £18. There was no edition of the black read Post newspaper due to a wage row with its editorial staff. Two Soweto township school, linked to the renewed classroom boycott and the arrest of student S Nhlapo remain closed

Charges against the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, V R Simeon Nkane, of living in a designate whites only part of the city have been dropped by the police. The cleric had been living for 3 years in a flat in the Deanery; Darragh House which is next to the cities Anglican Cathedral.

Thurs 31

The number of black workers, employed by the Johannesburg city council, has reached 11, 000 thus becoming the greatest withdrawal of labour that a single employer in the apartheid state has ever encountered before. As of this time employer and union; the Black Municipal Workers Union are

locked in a battle of wills over the councils refusal to increase their workers pay. The workers are demanding an increase from R33 to R58 / £20 / £36 per week.

In Angola the continuing mission of the South African Defence Force to seek and destroy Swapo bases located inside the DMZ that straddles its border with Namibia came into contact outside the Angolon town Chitado. During the engagement 27 members of the Angolon military were killed. The reason for the attack; it was used as a rest and recuperation stop or a safe transit camp into the combat zone that is northern Namibia.

In a tit for tat threat the pro western Unita forces, loyal to Jonas Savimbi, have threatened to fifty prisoners if the authorities in Luanda go ahead and execute 16 alleged guerillas who were convicted by the courts of a bombing in the countries capital Luanda. Among the guerillas prisoners are five foreign nationals.

August

Fri 1

In an effort to concentrate the minds of black employees of Johannesburg council city bosses have issued their employees an ultimatum. Either they return to work or they will be paid off and sent out of their compounds back to, in many cases, the 'independent' homelands from where they were first recruited.

Prior to this demand, made by the chair of the cities management committee, it was said that only two thousand five hundred council manual staff on strike from a high of 11, 000 at the height of the dispute. Such a statement was contested by the head of the BMWU who told that the 'returnees' were forced back to their jobs. He predicted a surge in the number of strikers following the latest management diktat.

Following the military operations involving forces loyal to Pretoria, recently carried out inside the DMZ that straddles the Angolan/ Namibia border, president dos Santos indicated that the Luanda loyal force would continue to offer the rebel Swapo guerilla forces every assistance to achieve their aim of liberating Namibia from the rule of Pretoria.

In their latest attacks members of the South African forces reported the death of 27 members of the black liberation movement 27 miles west of the Angolan capital Luanda in the town of Ochitado. Summing up the military campaign of the apartheid states forces eight week campaign the Lubango region commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Foguetao noted that the invading force had been responsible for 529 attacks. Such attacks, whether by long range artillery shell fire or bombing and strafing from helicopter or jet fighters, have seen a large number of civilians flee from the countryside into the state capital Kunene.

Trials of 27, out of 124, Angolan national accused of planting bombs, have taken place in Luanda. The majority; 23 were found guilty with 16 of the accused facing the death penalty. The largest number of casualties came after a bomb was placed at a Luanda fairground where 10 died. Another; an attack on a commuter train where 17 died and 50 severely injured. A further 13 alleged bombers have recently been detained in Huambo province/

The battle for the hearts and minds of the residents of the rural province of Huambo is left to Lieutenant Colonel Santan Pitra; known locally a 'Petroff.' After starting his career as the ruling parties joint police chief during the transition period from being a Portuguese colony to the independent Angola with an MPLA government. His position, as Commissioner /governor of the Central Highlands; an area seen as bandit country where government troops continue to confront elements of the Unita forces opposed to the present administration.

Tales told of the military defeats inflicted of the rebel forces, after initial Unita successes because of their SADF supplied weaponry has now been overcome after the Angolan army captured 150 rebel officers and destroyed the guerilla's main bases. This peace brought many people back to the province after exile in the nearby towns; 500, 000 in the last six months it is claimed. A similar situation, in Bie province, has seen 300, 000 return to the countryside. All told almost 10% of the nations population have returned home.

Sat 2

Despite a last minuet attempt, by the Black Municipal Workers Union 's leader Joseph Mavi, to legally

challenge the action of the leader of the Johannesburg City council, to end the strike police forced an end to the biggest strike by black workers against a single employer in South Africa 's history.

As he made his legal challenge, on 31/7, the BWMU leader was arrested by police. As of this time any charges have not been specified. It's said he may face a sabotage charge. Striking workers, almost 1, 100 who live in the homelands were forced to leave their compounds and then put on buses back to their families in the Transkei and Venda.

Sun 3

The number of black workers who were returned to their families left behind in the 'independent homelands' of Venda and the Transkei has been put at 11, 000. The Johannesburg councils move thus throws a spanner in the enlightened policies of the prime minister in respect of a recent commission of enquiry that recommended that black workers should be allowed to form trade unions.

In addition the recent talks, between P W Botha and the leaders of Venda and the Transkei may not be enthused to become members of the emerging presidents council; a cornerstone of the governments plans for constitutional reform. Most at risk is Pretoria 's belief that those removed to the homelands, who came and were employed in the cities and towns of the apartheid state would become nationals of whichever homeland they and their families were assigned to. However they would remain citizens of South Africa.

As the state moved to deport the homeland imports the full force of the police and authorities were brought to bare on the compound residents. If they were not prepared to begin their work they were told to clear their lockers and sent straight onto the vehicles that would return to their respective homelands.

Speaking of the heavy handed actions in Johannesburg activist Dr Nthato Motlana of Soweto dismissed the efforts of trying to curry favour with the Pretoria regime by sending scab labour; calling it a "shameful manoeuvre to recruit. The PFP MP Helen Suzman, the parties spokesman on black affairs said of the city council to end their antics of taking unfair advantage of unskilled migrant workers.

Through the liberal press; the Rand Daily Mail condemned the detention of Joe Mavi the leader of the Black Workers Municipal Union. In its writings it sees the arrest of the union leader, who may face sabotage or riotous assembly charges, as an action that threatens the implementation of elements of the Weiman commission's report concerning the need for the black workers to be allowed to form unions.

Mon 4

Academic studies, by Rob Lamber lecturer in industrial sociology from Natal University, have shown that over the last three months nearly 50, 000 black workers have been involved in some element of protest over their perceived employers "exploitive system" of their working, or payment conditions. Such protests have ranged throughout the whole spectre of the industrial sphere.

Regional uprisings, among the black workers protesting about wages or conditions, have had their ups and downs. The largest flare up in recent times, 1973, involved migrant workers drafted from Ovamboland province in Namibia into stike bound Natal. Since that time with improvements to the working lives of the black worker unrest has been minimal. From a high of 246 industrial disputes in 1973 the latest figures available, for 1978, show less than 50 disputes were reported.

Amending the regulations that previously barred the black majority employees to have official representation in the work place, as the Weihahn Commission does, will if enacted bring the majority under the employment regulations that modern day employers abide by; the control of black union finances, having no political mandate or union officials indulging in training offered by an overseas institution. Even without 'official recognition' there were 27 unregistered black trade unions at the time of the Weihahn report.

The aims of these black unions is, like any other union, to protect the living standards of its workers and as the Johannesburg council strike showed, as well as a demand that their union; the BMWU be recognised by the council. In this case the union, being only formed most recently had a great number of supporters in such a short time, had unionised homeland /migrant workers whose vulnerability was there for the state to exploit which they were unable to do because of their militancy.

Fermenting the growing unrest of the black worker emerging troubles in the gold mines, little mentioned as of this time, because of the militancy of the black council workers of Johannesburg, could potentially cause more of a trouble to the economy of the apartheid state than any other sphere of its industry.

In a recent clash, at the Carletonville mine complex outside Johannesburg 19 black miners were killed and 38 injured in a recent outbreak of deadly violence. The issue that was at the centre of the dispute was not one of protest against wages or conditions of employment; such as the nearby council workers strike. The mine conflict arose from the ethnicity of the miners.

Working throughout the mine system are miners who rather than see themselves as just non whites their clan / tribal loyalties are just as important. At this Johannesburg mine Basotho and Pondo peoples clashed on two violent occasions.

Undetermined, as yet, as to the cause of what could be termed faction fighting, speculation as to its cause vary. It may be the miners living conditions where all black mine workers live 'on site' in dormitory style with very little privacy. Thus living away from families, who probably remain in one of the independent homelands, live an unnatural live away from their families. Coupled with these conditions is the possibility of being isolated from the outside world; city life will lead to tensions that, in the Carletonville mine enclave led to violence.

In a recent study, by the countries Labour and Development Research, Unit based in Cape Town, it was noted that between 1972 to 1979 outbreaks of violence between black mine workers occurred in 80 incidents. The results of which left 205 miners dead and 1, 168 miners injured. Within that time 31 miners died in clashes in 3/ '75. These latest fatalities are therefore the second highest number of deaths, at a single incident, reported by the SALDRU.

While many in the apartheid state dismiss the deaths of black mine workers being of little consequence or because of the tribal nature of mine employees ending lives of black workers 'for no apparent reason' is just the nature of a tribal lifestyle was dismissed by this latest research. More likely the faction fighting, seen; when clashes occurred in a confrontation with ethnic Bantu 's, they felt insecure and the natural /tribal response to such fears was a show of violence.

Those academics, working from Cape Town, note that faction fighting incidents occur mainly between Basotho as Xhosa miners [the Pondo are a Xhosa speaking people] breaks down to settling out who is 'top dog' in any location that the two ethnic clans may come into contact.

In the minds of the current mining houses this report upholds the view that employing miners from more than one ethnic group; and thus dividing the loyalties of their workers, preventing any strike from spreading to affect others at any mine location.

Even a recent, secret, government report rejects the idea of tribal violence for its own sake is the cause of faction fighting. In the view of the authorities in Pretoria more possible is the imposition of the need for migrant workers to bring forth the South African economy is the real reason for clan violence.

Tues 5

Police in London, investigating a crime of fraud against the Shell Oil Group and Lloyd 's Insurance have issued four arrests warrants for those they believe were involved in a £30m false claim over the loss of the SS Salem. The oil tanker sank of the west coast of Africa in 2/'80 after a sanctions busting oil delivery to the apartheid state.

Those named; F Soudman 37 a Texan businessman and Salem owner, D Georgeoulis ships master, A Reidal 45 businessman; company director from Rotterdam and Joannes J Locks 33 heads a company based in Frankfurt. Their crime; the purchase of oil, from the Shell Oil Company in the UK knowing that it was destined for the apartheid state after being sold on the high seas.

The replacement of the oil tanker 's cargo to the SOC, which was lost of Dakar, would be \$56m for 215, 000 tons was the basis of negotiations between South African and the London based company. The talks lasted four months and the London based company received an agreed \$30m as compensation.

Striking journalists, on the Post and Sunday Post; with a mainly black readership, which is part of the Argus group of newspaper have called for the newspapers management to respond to their demands or face 'collective action'. In response management has threatened to close the paper.

The call came from the Writers Association of South Africa is a staff association formed in 1977 after the Union of Black Journalists was forced to close in 1977. Responding the papers black employees noted that if management carried out their closure threat all Argus publications would see their non white journalist go on strike.

While not initially involved the Sunday Post editor, Percy Qoboza left his desk as others of the management team withdrew their labour. Such an act was seen as an act of loyalty to the strikers.

Elsewhere in the nation 700 construction workers, employed in the construction of a second coal to oil refinery in the city of Secunda have walked off the site. The men are protesting at their low wages.

The trial of nine black men, who face possible death sentences, begin their trial in the Pretoria supreme court. They are all charged with murder and robbery.

Throughout there was never any claims made to the Lloyd's company but lawyers acting on behalf of the marine underwriters are of the belief that creating an opportunity to receive money from insurers is a fraudulent claim even if no further action is taken.

Up for discussion, by members of the International Cricket Conference, is a proposal that the international cricketing community allow national teams to resume playing the game with teams from the apartheid state. In the view of England 's ECB there would be no national teams taking part in Test Matches et al. Rather non country representative teams would travel to the tip of the African continent. Such moves would help the non white teams of the apartheid regime become more noticeable.

The ICC board will, at the same time, consider the report written after 1979 fact finding ICC mission

whose aim was to study the countries efforts to introduce multi racial cricket for all ethnic groups. Even the vote to sent the '79 investigators, made in 1977, seven member countries; including the West Indies, Pakistan and Indian delegates, caused a storm by publicly walking out of the meeting as well as voting no.

Wed 6

The majority of the black construction workers who downed tools at the site of the countries ongoing belief in a future fuelled by oil from coal power have returned to the Sasol site. Only 80 workers were sticking out for a larger wage increase than was accepted by those who returned.

An outbreak of violence, by students from the Vlakfontein Technical High School in Mamalodi township outside, Pretoria, made an attempt to return to their studies. They were unsuccessful as members of the police barred their entrance. The students had been excluded from their classes since 8/8 after three days of violence.

Speaking to the countries most prominent Afrikaans language newspaper Die Transvaler prime minister P W Botha enhanced his earlier warning, made 12 months in the past; that Afrikaans 'must adapt or die' with the statement that the National Party government was 'appointed by God' and he would never accept black rule over the country. He was speaking in Transvaal province the heartland of the Afrikaner ideology.

Speaking from the white enclave with 20 church leaders; which represented 14 separate Churches and the six man strong South African Council of Churches which had been organised that the SACC, under the leadership of Bishop Tutu, renounce any support for the black nationalist forces who would overthrow the present government; a clause inserted by PWB which was later abandoned by the authorities.

Thus the first meeting between the state and its Churches, since the National Party government commenced its rule in 1948 was held in Pretoria. The SACC delegation was led by its president the Right Reverend B Burnett who was of the opinion that the meeting was worthwhile.

On parting the PM invited members of the council of churches to visit Namibia to observe the 'positive work' being done by members of the military.

Elsewhere; more than 1, 000 black students marched through the streets of Soweto in protest at the 100% rent rise imposed by the council. Stones were thrown at vehicles before the protesters were dispersed by police.

Sat 9

With the black majority leaders aggressively against prime ministers proposals that their governance should be in the hands of their own representative council P W Botha scrapped his plan. Leading figures of the black majority population were unhappy that proposed Council would only act as in advisory to the national government.

The decision was made after the PM met with the leaders of the 'independent homelands' in Pretoria. Missing from the meeting was Chief Gatsu Buthelezie the leading black politician in Natal province.

Mon 11

As prime minister Botha ponders the future role of the would be President Council, now that the

leading black political leaders within and 'without' the state tough decisions will need to be made by the authorities in Pretoria.

What most angered the black majority was that within the presidents council there would only be two legislative bodies; one for the whites and the other for the coloured / mixed race populations. The third chamber; where those, chosen from the majority population would have attended, would only be able to act as an advisory body – which had to be passed to the whites legislative – for a second level of scrutiny before being passed into law or not.

By staying away from the recent meeting, attended by leading black political figures, Chief Buthelezie, chief minister in Natal province, his political status will have been enhanced among the provinces ethnic Zulu population as he said of the talks at the PM 's attempt “foist half baked constitutional arrangements on blacks.”

Natal province, is the 'homeland of the Zulu nation' and their number far outweigh the numbers of other ethnic black groups inside the apartheid state. Also large numbers of the majority ethnic group are members of the Inkatha Freedom Party; a political party that has a legal basis, led by the chief minister. Another role, that enhances his political ambitions, is being the chairman of the nations Black Alliance; a body that has important links with both Labour and Reform political parties.

As a leading light in the political field he has urged on the prime minister for a moratorium on all constitutional changes until all concerned ethnicities have been consulted as to which way their discussions should go. In his opinion it was the failure of the Pretoria authorities not determine each ethnic groups hopes that the idea of a presidents council failed.

Tues 12

The leaders of the Coloured Labour Party reiterated their intention to have no dealings with the president council, which would give along with the mixed race ethnic population a degree of self rule within South Africa. The Parties policy may change if the leading lights of the black population 's political leaders were treated in the same manor. Despite this statement party leader the Reverend Alan Hendricks met with the PM for talks that were deemed 'serious and sincere.'

A surprise announcement, that the chief minister of Natal and his Inkatha Freedom Party will be represented on the presidents council even though there will be no representatives from the black majority population.

Wed 13

Two incidents, in Johannesburg and Cape Town, resulted in deaths of two blacks and other injuries. In the nations business capital the black fatalities occurred when hand grenades being handled exploded prematurely. The blast happen in the servants section of a white owned home where no damage was caused.

In one of the the port cities townships. Crossroads, residents began stoning vehicles driven by white man on the roads near the squatters homes. The resulting fire killed the driver. In a second incident the driver was hospitalised were he is fighting for his life as of this time.

With an ongoing black boycott of Cape Towns bus service; as the authorities have increased fares between 30 and 100 percent in recent times, by township dwellers this recent upsurge in violence may be due, according to the police, a result of their attempts to prevent the residents of Nyanga township from using illegal taxis for their travel needs; seen as a necessity as the transport strike is now in its

tenth week.

Authorities are making assumptions that the deaths of two black males at a house in a white suburb of Johannesburg are the prelude to influential members of the white community; judges, police officers and businessmen being targeted, for execution by members of the black liberation movement.

Police investigations have shown that the two men entered the servants quarters of a widow living in a northern suburb of the city. One of the men has been identified as a golf caddy at the exclusive River Club golf course.

The expected grenade attack came after less than 24 hours after a top ANC commander told the Pretoria supreme court that any of the courts judges who presided over trials over political trials would be a fair target for the black liberation movements.

Thurs 14

Two trade union leaders; Oscar Mpetha and Leon Mqhakayi of the African Food and Workers Canning Union and Catering and Allied W U respectively have been arrested over the deaths of the two vehicle drivers killed as a black mob from the Nyanga squatter camp protested over the rise in bus journey prices.

In continuing protests, in which two more fatalities occurred, affecting other townships; Langa, Guguletu and Crossroads, speculation increased that the protests were linked to a similar outbreak of black violence throughout the nation following the Soweto Uprising of 1976.

Fri 15

Following the nation wide strikes, which saw thousands of the black majority employees walk out from vehicle assembly plants; refuse to collect rubbish from the Johannesburg streets et al, two union leaders Joseph Mavi and Philip Dlamini have appeared in court. They both face a charge of sabotage. Both men; president and secretary of the Black Municipal Workers Union were arrested at a time when the commercial capital faced mounds of rubbish on the streets and a shortage of electricity.

Bail was refused to the two men even as the BMCW president indicated that he would remain inside the states borders. Nor would he make any contact with anyone that the state would use as a prosecution witness. Their next appearance in court would be 28/8.

Minor disruptions in the area around Cape Towns townships / squatter camps continues which the police classified as 'minor incidents.'

Sat 16

The South African minister for coloured / mixed race relations, Marius Steyn, said yesterday that his department wanted to eradicate inequality in education for coloureds within five years
South African troops have killed 29 black nationalist guerillas this week during fighting in South West Africa a military spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday. On 14/8 the SA military claimed to have killed 73 guerillas during a two week sweep through southern Angola in an operation known as Scorpio. - UPI/ AP -

Sun 17

The Thatcher government has been asked reveal their whether the governments security services have

any ongoing links with their counterparts in Pretoria. It has long been suspected, by the black liberation movements that choose to base their offices in London, that such links may still be in place. It is assumed that operatives; working for the apartheid states Bureau of State Security [BOSS] are working out of their embassy in London as diplomats.

In the past there has been a close relationship between members of the British Special Branch and members of BOSS who at all times had an 'open door' policy on sharing intelligence between the two security services. At the height of the troubles in Northern Ireland, where members of the Special Branch were extracting information from those opposed to rule from London, BOSS agents were observing their methods. It is thought that these tactics are now being applied back in South Africa to gain information on the activities of the African National Council et al.

Concerns, about any ongoing links between the two security services, have been raised in an article in the New Statesman magazine. An article, written by I Himmelhoch aged 26 a former law student, who reported on black South African nationals he encountered while in London back to his embassy control.

The reaction from the chairman of the Anti Apartheid Movement, MP Robert Hughes is to demand from the foreign secretary an assurance that the government has stopped its practice of swapping information of this nature with their colleagues in Pretoria. Also demanding answers is Abdul Minty honorary secretary of the AAM; spied on by the would be lawyer who commented, such information goes some way to show the links between the two governments and exposes the links that the black liberation movements have suspected for many years.

Mon 18

Prime minister Mugabe has had talks with Oliver Tambo the leader of the African National Congress; the apartheid states leading black liberation movement, in the Zimbabwe capital Salisbury. While the Zimbabwe PM is unlikely to allow the military wing of the black nationalist organisation to use any of the nations land for military bases there may be an opportunity to open an external office in the countries capital.

Such closeness, between the leader of Robert Mugabe 's Zanu PF and Oliver Tambo is a breakthrough for the ANC leadership because his guerilla forces are more in tune with the politics of the Soviets whereas Zanu forces were more orientated to the Chinese. It is the deputy PM, Joshua Nkomo 's Zanu forces who linked with Moscow.

With no likely hood of guerilla military bases inside Zimbabwe there is hope that the countries leaders will allow rest and recuperation bases close to its border with the apartheid state. If other nations offer training bases it would be useful if the Salisbury government allows guerillas unhindered passage across their land into South Africa.

An overview, of the coming event that will see the white regime loose its grip on political power in South Africa, has been laid out by those who have lived through the seven years of military struggle that has seen the recently black led government take power across the Limpopo River; the northern border of the apartheid South Africa.

Those 'in the know' are of the opinion that this black liberation struggle will be more a city based that large scale military contacts between two armies out in the rural lands. This fight for freedom will be all about making the cities, and their townships ungovernable.

While there will be no ANC loyalists based inside Zimbabwe the Mugabe government has promised

cash for training both Tambo loyalist fighters and those who would go to war under the Pan African Congress as they undergo military training in Algeria, Tanzania, Russia or North Korea.

The coming struggle; through the eyes of the former head of the Rhodesian military Lieutenant General P Walls that the 27, 000 deaths that happened in the struggle to save Rhodesia will be nothing like the number of fatalities that will occur to save Pretoria regime. An academic, from Cape Town Universities department of politics, Prof D Welsh of 'grim times ahead' and the country was entering a period of turbulence. Civil war loomed large.

With a bomb blast at the office of an academic Jan Lombard from Pretoria University authorities are becoming concerned that members of the Afrikaner; who describe themselves as 'enlightened' in their views of reforming the apartheid society have become targets of fellow Afrikaners who believe that society should remain as it is.

In his new role, shared with seven other liberal thinking Afrikaners, as an advisor to the prime minister, it is he who has mounted a campaign that would see a change in government policy when dealing with the countries race policy. Other proposals that the seven pushed towards the president included granting the Kwa Zulu region of Natal province federal status while the rest of the province would remain under white rule. A final part of the report called for the ending of the idea that a person born in the country should have to identify with one part of the country.

The Lombard report was published on the same day as the authorities 'writ in law' the consolidation of the homelands which were received by the cabinet. Some would say that publishing it on this day was an attempt to undermine the work of the official committee.

Of concern to the police also was the report that another academic, Professor Nick Wiehahn; the chief architect of Pretoria's labour policy had received death threats from an unknown source. The police commander, in the Northern Transvaal dismissed the idea that members of the ANC would make such threats to life. More likely hardline members of the ultra rightwing Afrikaner nation were responsible.

Programme notes An investigation, by Jeremy Paxton, into the illegal sale of oil to South Africa despite United Nations sanctions over such trade.

Examining the sinking of the oil tanker SS Salem of the west African coast. What happened was a Sudan national and a citizen of the USA purchased an oil tanker which was badly in need of repair for \$12. 5m which was carrying Shell owned oil from the Persian Gulf to a UK port

The ships name was changed, from the Southern Sun to Salem and it was moored off Sassolburg where it discharged its cargo into a moored oil buoy thence to the mainland. The now empty tanker was then moved to a point, of the west African coast of Liberia where it was scuttled. The Liberian government flung Captain Dimertious Geogorois into jail. However after the Liberian coup the oil tanker captain was released from jail after an 'investigation' by the minister of justice. Now free Captain G fled to his Athens home.

The South Africans paid for the discharged oil via a Swiss bank account. The cash was then further divided into smaller amounts and distributed to the participants who used the cash to set up various businesses throughout Greece. Scotland Yard has issued extradition requests for captain and crew to the Greek authorities. However such crimes are not covered by such legal papers by the Greek authorities.

Wed 20

According to a report in the Johannesburg Sunday Times the apartheid state governments preferred

take, on any forthcoming negotiations over the future of Namibia as an independent state, should follow the path that the Lancaster House/ London talks that brought about the end of British colonial rule in Africa.

Within days the Pretoria government will formally reply to the United Nations proposals which it is hoped will bring the negotiations into a 'new orbit' of determination to bring a settlement of a seemingly intractable issue; such as the settlement in Rhodesia, to a satisfactory conclusion.

In backing the Lancaster House style settlement plan the South Africans, who recently handed administration of SWA to the newly formed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would be seen by the international community as the executive power. Such a stance will, Pretoria hopes, will enhance the powers of the small white ethnic group alongside the majority black population who are thought to support the Swapo organisation.

Despite the local media 's hopes those nations of the UN 's contact group of nations UK USA France, West Germany and Canada have not had any official response from the Pretoria government. All could become clear if, and when the state replies to the recent letter from the UN 's secretary general Kurt Waldheim.

Tension mounts, in diplomatic circles, as pressure from the third world nations for the imposition of sanctions on the apartheid state if no progress is made.

The ambition of the chief minister of KwaZulu Natal has seen Gatsha Buthelezie , in recent times hold talks with Oliver Tambo the leading light of the African National Congress. The supposedly secret talks took place in London where, with his own political party; the Inkatha Freedom Party to promote, such attempts were minuscule on his part.

Not at all happy with this breach Oliver Tambo along with other members of the black liberation movement accused the chief minister of being an interloper and giving no support to the ideals espoused by the ANC and the other liberationists.

Such claims have been rubbished as, so it is said, Oliver Tambo himself had called on the chief minister to criticise his organisation thus keeping himself, and his IFP, on the side of the law when the ANC is an internally banned organisation.

Times change circumstances; the rise in support for the legal Inkatha Freedom Party to a membership of 300, 000 outstrips the unknown numbers of the banned liberation movement. Also his ambition to become a national leader of the black majority population, while keeping his role as a 'homeland leader' with a 5m Zulu population. Such a stance brings out a claim of being a sell out among the more radical members of the black population.

The recent schools boycott, in the Kwamashu township outside Durban is home to 500, 000 blacks. At the height of the class stay away members of an Inkatha 'hit squad' did much to force the students back to their classes. Parental opinion of their homeland leader was one of cooperating with the police.

The governments ruling National Party has before it an academic report, from the Pretoria Bureau of Economic Research, dealing with the economic viability of the newly formed independent homelands. It is the belief of with a per capita gross national product is less than two thirds of the GNP of members of the Organisation of African Unity member nations.

Thus rubbishing the governments claim that South African blacks are economically better off than other blacks living on the continent. It is only the monies earned, by the homeland residents who

migrate to the white cities and then sent home to their families in homelands, that validates such a conclusion.

There was support for the research findings from Professor J Nattrass from the University of Natal who noted their bravery in reporting such bad news. The next challenge is to find an academic body that will dismiss the political ideas of the National Party

Thurs 21

Long has rules stated that a migrant worker, who travels to the apartheid state to seek employment, must leave his family behind. However after a supreme court ruling, brought by a female resident of the Guguletu township, there is the chance for husband, wife and family will once again become a whole family.

In delivering the courts ruling Chief Justice Rumpff ruled that Nornecuba Komani, who lived in the township, outside Cape Town, legally from 1974; and abided by the rules and had her permit extended on several occasions. Only recently had her permit been refused renewal, thus the appeal to the court. In essence the judge ruled that the lower court was wrong to insist that the plaintiff was allowed residence in the township because of the decisions made by the judges of the lower court did not take into account the measures laid out in the Black Urban Areas Act. The chief justices ruling was backed by the four judges of the Appeal Court.

A media source, the Afrikaner supporting Beelb newspaper, has announced that on 26/8 the National Party members of parliament will announce the parties choice for a new government position of vice president; its choice the present justice minister Alyn Schlebusch.

Fri 22

Despite Craig Williamson, who at one time worked for the International University Exchange Fund, being revealed as a spy working for the apartheid state, he demands from the Geneva based employer back pay of £6, 000.

He himself has not revealed his claim directly to his former employer; rather the remunerative plea was made to his friend Piers Campbell who also happens to be employed by the IUEF as a assistant director of the student body. While it may seem crass of the BOSS agent to demand such a payment at a time when the student organisation is going through troubled times; in the thinking of the apartheid state any effort to further undermine what the white regime perceives as a hotbed of a world wide campaign to keep the status quo as it is inside South Africa is a 'good thing'.

The letters relations come at a time when Williamsons close friend prepares to leave his present position, by the end of 12/'80, and just before the director arrived in the Swedish capital for secret talks with persons who may have been able to assist the IUEF in its search for funds to stave of the organisations bankruptcy.

Even as the Styn Commission continues its investigations into the work of the local and international press as it reports the events in the ever divided apartheid state journalist still appear before the courts because of their reporting of the facts.

The latest reporters to be brought before the courts have been named as Alister Sparks the editor of the Rand Daily Mail and Harvey Tyson, his opposite number at the Johannesburg based Star newspaper. Both men came before magistrates, in the Transvaal and the nations commercial capital respectively, and forced to answer for their papers coverage of the black employees strikes

along with the recent detention of top union official J Mavi.

In the view of the state / police, earlier questioning of the papers reporting team did not reveal the information that would aid the state to bring charges that would secure convictions of those named , under the Criminal Procedure Act; a piece of legislation that calls on those questioned to answer all questions put to them by the police or other members of the security establishment.

The two editors, and their reporters, indicate that they are always ready to answer the states questions. Answers given however should be seen as voluntary statements only. To comply with the state organs open the reporters to being seen, by the majority black population et al, as an organ of the state. Thus making it almost impossible for the media to gain the trust of those who wish an end to the end of white rule in South Africa.

Another editor, of the Cape Times; A H Heard, was threatened with arrest and prosecution, under the Official Sects Act, if paper ran a story that government departments were distributing anonymous pamphlets to counter the racial and industrial unrest in the Western Cape.

Sat 23

A call has been made, by the members of its central committee, that the World Council of Churches should declare that apartheid is a sin and a 'perversion of the Christian gospel.' The resolution, if adopted would affect all 300 member churches. At the 140 member central committee vote there were six delegates that abstained over this issue. Members of the CC, however, all voted to continue with the humanitarian grants to those black nationalist organisations within the apartheid state.

Other decisions, made at the Geneva headquarters include; acting in a positive way to acts of open acts of racism. This may mean giving cash, publicity or resources to organisations that openly oppose apartheid within or outside South Africa.

One who opposes the churches direct involvement with anti apartheid organisations within the apartheid state, Canon E Elliot of the Church of Ireland; based in Belfast noted "There is no recognition of the fact that the use of violent methods to achieve political ends brings tragic and disastrous personal, moral, social and economic consequences, for the young."

Sun 24

As police continue to investigate an explosion at the office of the academic Professor J Lombard, more and more the speculation is that the bomb was was the work of hard lime members of the Afrikaner population who oppose proposed reforms detailed by prime minister recently.

Chief evidence emerging notes that an Afrikaner speaker, at 3am, warned the academics hotel reception desk, in Natal, that his home was to be attacked. This was not believed. Later a newspaper in Pretoria received a letter, from an organisation called itself Wit Kommando, taking responsibility for the destruction. The letter writer also warned that other actions would be taken against that, in the view of the Wit Kommando, became involved in any attempt by the Botha government to become involved in converting the nation from a well run country into a nation in a state of chaos.

In its furthest demands the Wit Kommando indicated that if such action continued this organisation would form an armed force to prevent whites not to serve blacks.

The organisation itself has only been in existence since 5/'80 and is thought to have only 500 members at this time. Police continue to investigate other bombings; at a drive in cinema in Johannesburg and

at the cities offices of the Institute of Race Relations to see if both explosions were the work of the WK. Other threats, to life or property have been made academic in charge of the nations industrial court and the author of the report that heralded the inception of black trade unions.

Mon 25

An open letter to the head of the business conglomerate; Anglo American Corporation that is the main supplier of foreign exchange to the apartheid states coffers. With background knowledge, after authoring Africa Undermined published by Penguin in 1979, this letter details events that have occurred over the last 10 years which disavow your beliefs that the apartheid system would be changed without violence. Clearly, with the violence that has exploded; the Soweto Uprising and the death of Steve Biko.

The writers call; Take action. "In the interests of all the people of South Africa, stop talking about discrimination and disadvantage, and act now to change the conditions of black workers in South Africa.

Tues 26

As if the authorities do not have enough to contend with; the rise of the black majority populations wish to better themselves in life the government in Pretoria have a greater worry; the ability to feed the population as drought conditions have been brought to many areas of the country because of lack of rain. The area affected reaches areas of Natal and into the Eastern Cape provinces. Both areas of land that usually have a good supply of rain.

Thus the main areas that suffer from lack of drinking water and for crop irrigation hits the newly formed 'independent homelands' tracts of rural lands where masses of the black population have been dumped by the Pretoria regime.

Such drought conditions have been felt in these regions for the past two years to such an extent that emergency food and water has had to be trucked in to try and stave off child malnutrition; a condition that was noted at least 2 years past in the Ciski homeland at a time when there was no shortage of water.

Police at the scene of a recent bank robbery, presumed to be part of ANC finance gathering campaign, appeared as witnesses in the supreme court to explain why members of a police counter insurgency force attempted to eliminate presumed black nationalists who had taken bank customers hostage.

In the dock, were 9 men of the illegal political organisation. All face charges of high treason, two charges of murder and 21 of attempted murder. Other charges include; participating in terrorist activities. They all plead not guilty. The state has now called 28 witnesses to the Pretoria court room to give evidence as part of a proposed 130 who will speak for the prosecution.

Since their last appearance in court, at a second hearing seven days ago, an appeal against the death sentence of J mange; one of 12 ANC members who was convicted in 11/'79 of treason; he being the only one to face the ultimate sacrifice.

An official of the South African Information Department, Dr Eschel Rhodie has appealed to the courts over his recent conviction for fraud. The judge jailed him for six years for the fraudulent use of government money. Since the end of the trial in 10/'79 the disgraced head of the SAID has been out on bail.

In the port city of Maputo the future of Namibia after the proposed United Nations sponsored elections have taken place is under discussion. With input, both from the black nationalist Swapo and other interested international bodies, one of the most worrying outcomes is a mass exodus of the small white population centred around capital Windhoek.

Even before the apartheid states protectorate achieves its independence the international community had set up 46 projects after a 5/ '78 meeting in the Zambian capital Lusaka. Since that time these external projects, costing in total £3.8m, have been worked on outside the West African nation.

Of deep concern, to the soon to emerge as an independent nation, is the status of of Walvis Bay; the only deep water port that the nation has. This report assumes that his opening to an emerging sea faring nation through the Atlantic Ocean, and the close by rich fishing grounds, would remain under the control of the apartheid state. Any new government, dominated by a black majority led government; Swapo, would not be happy at this outcome.

In conclusion the reports authors believe that at present the nations independence is at least four years distant and the transition to peace will not be easy.

From the headquarters of the UN sponsored Human Rights Commission comes reports that black children are being jailed and humiliated in Namibian jails and adults face amputations for no apparent medical reason. Also South African children, some as young as 8 years old, have been sent to Robben Island for 2 years for being part of a political demonstration ; the home of many political prisoners including Nelson Mandela et al.

Despite continuing bombing raids, by the South African Air force, the people of Kueneme province in Angola have gone to the polling booth to elect their representatives in the National Assembly. During the attacks, seven days ago, three residents of the capital Njiva were killed and another eight wounded.

The countries defence minister indicated that the invading air force has carried plenty of high altitude reconnaissance flights in the recent past. However despite the raids penetrating the air defences of towns and cities 200 miles north of the Namibian border, little damage had occurred.

Once all the provincial votes are counted those elected into the national assembly will take over the role of the Revolutionary Council which will then take on the role of promoting legislation and concerns of those the members represent.

Nine anti communist urban guerillas have been executed by firing squad in Luanda after being found guilty of sabotage. This brings he number of deaths, ordered by the outgoing revolutionary council, to 25. The RC found the nine guilty as they recently were members of “a recently dismantled network of bombers.... a high number of civilian casualties.”

The ongoing annual meeting of the World Council of Churches in Geneva has heard, and condemned the action of the Swiss banking organisation who still offer a service to the apartheid government in Pretoria.

The report highlights claims that the nations bankers give an inflated; artificial price to the apartheid state for its gold and other precious metals found under the South African soil. Those that manipulate the price of gold is controlled by three three banking housed based in Zurich. Between then the banks handle two thirds of the nations only valuable earner of foreign exchange; seen as 50% of the states newly minted gold.

Wed 27

With thoughts of bringing into government persons who are of the same mindset of the prime minister; that there must be severe changes in how the apartheid state is governed the prime minister has brought into the cabinet. Among those appointed are General Magnus Malan, the chief of the defence staff along with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, newly appointed administrator general of Namibia. Their new posts; minister of defence and education respectively.

These two 'national figures' hold the views of modernisers who have the ability to impress on the dominant Afrikaner population the need for a change in the attitudes of a government policy, laid down decades ago, with reform of the nations outdated attitudes and institutions. The military mind, of the general, is aware that the attitudes /minds of the black nationalists are only 20% concerned with a military victory. Their main grievance; is the lack of political input into the future of the nation they, the majority population, can bring to the future of South Africa.

Others brought into the reformist cabinet include Dr D Dawie de Villiers; the countries present ambassador to London; a former Springbok rugby captain who takes on the Industry, Commerce and Tourism portfolio. Coming to London is Marais Styn the former minister in charge of Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs

Fri 29

It would now seem, in the light of the introduction of Industrial Courts; as a result of the findings of the Wiehann Commission that black workers belonging to an unregistered union will now be able to use the court as a final arbitrator in an unresolved issue with their employer. Also seen as a second victory for, in this case, migrant workers have the security of being able to take their employer to court if they believe they are being tasked with 'unfair labour practices.'

In the Johannesburg whites only suburb of Edenvale has said that in emergencies a black person would be able to drive a 'whites only ambulance into the area. However the fire station dispatcher must first inform the caller who would be driving the vehicle. Only with the callers permission could the medics arrive at the house. Any objections would mean the sick person will have to wait for another, whites driven ambulance.

Sat 30

Just as the rains have failed in eastern regions of the apartheid state a similar occurrence has been ongoing in regions of Mozambique. Such is the seriousness of the nations shortage of grain, as the two year long drought a pleas for international help to feed its people has been made by minister of planning and agricultural minister.
Mario Machungo.

In the nations capital a conference of international diplomats was told that in order for the Machel government to have enough grain to feed its people there was an urgent need of 175, 000 tonnes of grain and 40, 000 tons of other foodstuffs. In addition 15, 000 tonnes of soap, 7, 000 tonnes of seed, medicines, agricultural equipment pumps and lorries.

The main provinces affected impinge on central Mozambique; land that was severely affected by the recently ended civil war inside Rhodesia; where much fighting occurred between Mugabe 's guerilla force and the invading Rhodesian military. So serious was the fighting that Mozambique 's farmers were not able to plant their crops in time for this years harvest.

An appeal to the international community, via the International Monetary Fund made in 6/'80 for food to feed Rhodesians who had fled across the border to flee the civil war fighting and was not needed because of a successful repatriation scheme may now be used to feed the people of Mozambique; a boost until the harvest of 4/'81 is gathered in.

Sun 31

The self proclaimed spy, Ivan Himmelhock, who worked out of the apartheid states London embassy reporting to his masters in the Bureau of State Security, and tasked with reporting on the London activities of those black nationalists opposed to white rule at the southern end of the African continent, has stepped out of the underworld left the service and settled in London and begun training as a lawyer.

During his last years in South Africa, working for the Department of Foreign Affairs, the by now disaffected BOSS agent he passed on to a diplomat in the British embassy information concerning the activities of the apartheid states actions against those black nationalists from Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa who worked towards a black led government in each nation.

The information, smuggled out of the country by the man 's girlfriend was, Himmlhock found out, already known to the British security services. This begs the question what is the links between the two nations security services?

Recruited, after graduating in law, from a south African university in 1976, BOSS; soon to be renamed the Department of National Security, he was put to undercover assignments to report to his bosses on the actions of local black nationalist organisations and their plans for any campaigns of illegality that were being planned. At the same time he had hopes that his working with the Afrikaner right wing would lead to their opposition to eventual black rule could be softened.

On transfer to London his undercover life led to the infiltration of the Anti Apartheid Movement and the offices of black liberation organisations; the ANC and Swapo all who worked out of buildings on Greys Inn Road in north London. Here the spy was observed carefully and classed as 'one to watch' because of his immaturity and naivety.

His official position, as an opponent of the apartheid system, was eventually challenged at an anti apartheid rally in 11/'78 in the West German city of Bonn. Openly challenged by delegates the 'outed BOSS agent fled the scene and was never seen again.

While there may be some discussion as to how the events, described above, occurred on more than one occasion Himmelhoch notes his intentions to dodge the South African draft into the military.

September

Mon 1

With the inclusion of two new, supposedly moderately thinking, members of his cabinet president Botha has only a short time before issues that will define the future of the apartheid state will impinge on his recent appointments of Malan and Viljoen.

Within days the Transvaal branch of the National Party holds its annual congress. The next big test, of the prime ministers efforts to move the nation forward into a society that is willing to give the majority black population a semblance of control over their own lives, comes at the 3/10 bi election in the town of Simonstown in Cape Province.

One consequence of the recent reshuffle was to move provincial NP leader, Andries Treurnicht; a well known opponent of 'reform' into the lower end of the cabinet with responsibility for the state administration and statistics. Despite this move the congress will debate many delegate motions which remind the prime minister that his government power comes from the conservative minded people that are the bedrock of the National Party.

Even the motion, before the congress, that would allow racial integration in the world of sporting activities will be challenged and most likely defeated. In 1976 congress approved matches between teams of different races but did not favour racially mixed teams or spectators. One way that prime minister Botha may bring hope to the black population is his policy of 'political independence' for each ethnic group even though there would be complete segregation in the social, educational and residential spheres of their lives. However inter racial sex and marriage would still be banned.

By accepting a position, even one ever so lowly, Dr Treurnicht has placed himself in the front line of those who are against reform. He chairs a congress of a province that sends almost half of the 165 national Party members of parliament to the Cape Town legislative; so support for the provincial leader is just as important as the provincial MPs are to the prime minister.

The 'modernist' Dr G Viljoen, as well as being a well versed politician; administrator general in Namibia, is chairman of the secretive Broederbond which in many ways works above and beyond the National Party government to bring modernist ideals into the nations government. His predecessor, from before 1974, was the newly appointed minister with the statistics portfolio to manage.

The coming vote in Simonstown is a two way race; J Whiley NP, E Barlow PFP . The importance of this election; as straight clash between the nations main political parties in a constituency that at one time was held by a member of the United Party who when it was banned turned to the NP.

Tues 2

The relationship between neighbouring South Africa and Zimbabwe will, from this date, be based on trade only. Gone, from each of the nations principal cities will be diplomatic offices or their military counterparts. Thus, in the case of the apartheid state, diplomat Piet van Vuren will leave Harare and return south of the Limpopo river and presumably found offered a new posting.

A United Nations report that, that details of child slavery, makes use of the evidence of black children inside the apartheid state in the report compiled by the London based Anti Slavery Society and submitted to the organisations Commission on Slavery based in Geneva.

The children 's case studies, revolving around farm work, had first emerged as stories in child centred

books published by a firm in Johannesburg. The child's exploits were only intended as a literacy training aids and never as the basis of an international slavery report. The nations foreign affairs department has mounted an investigation.

Wed 3

Although John Wiley now stands as the National Parties candidate in the forthcoming Simonstown bye election he, as a member of the now defunct Small Conservative South African Party, is no stranger to the constituents. At the 1977 general election Wiley had a majority of 1,621 over the candidate of the PFP.

Thurs 4

From the floor, of the annual congress of the National Party in the Transvaal, came questions to the prime minister. Many of the delegates queries concerned P W Botha's growing liberal ideas as to which way government policies should move when concerned with the black / coloured populations.

Highlighting the nations sports policy, which say organisers of the schoolboy rugby tournament; the Craven Cup allow a mixed race team to participate in what was, until this time an 'whites only' competition. Most of the complaints came from NP provincial leader Dr Treurnicht who, delegates thought, had bettered the argument with his prime minister.

Chief among the reasons for offering limited powers to the black and mixed race populations is the only way to stave off a worsening economic situation to the nation. "I am not prepared to walk any other path than that of economic development."

Fri 5

After an eight week campaign, to retain his place in the apartheid's legislative; first won in 1977, John Wiley held off the challenge of the PFP candidate with a majority of 1,182 votes in this mainly English speaking town outside Cape Town. Almost 80% of the eligible Simonstown voters cast their votes.

Analysis of the votes cast that the NP per percentage change since '77 was 22% the vote for the liberal PFP rose 35%. However its faster rate of increase was on a smaller number of voters in that year.

With the appointment of chief of the defence staff and the administrator general of Namibia to the Pretoria cabinet the prime minister has filled the vacant pots with Lieutenant General Constand Viljoen aged 46. The new leading white politician in Namibia will be Danie Hough, aged 48, who is an executive member of the Transvaal Provincial Council.

The new head of the armed forces, speaking to the Pretoria based Institute of Strategic Studies; and later published in local media, made it clear to the people who have fears over the countries national security, is to make them aware that the nations security is already under threat; in a state of "total conflict."

His speech also attacked the international community of making themselves available as the "accomplices" of communism and cooperating indirectly with communism in the destruction of capitalism.

Sun 7

With a history of cooperation between the shadowy work of the intelligence services of both London

and Pretoria; beginning with attempts to smear both a liberal politician and the anti apartheid activist Peter Hain in 1976. Now the Bureau of State Security spies find it more difficult to outwit their MI6 counterparts when trying to delve into the murky world of black nationalist activist bases in north London.

Political orders, from the Labour government of that time, were sent out to the Special Branch and other security agencies to cease all contacts unless matters of common interest of interest to London was to be divulged. As of this time Pretoria 's spies assume that they themselves are being spied upon by those that they once worked with.

With the Himmelhoch revelations nothing has changed even though a Conservative government; one that presumes would have good relations with the apartheid state government, now makes government policy. Such an order has not been changed.

Recent 'common interest' issues; before the beginning of the Lancaster House talks in London BOSS agents; Brummer and Knoetze came to the UK capital and asked to persuade their government to influence the Rhodesian prime minister to back Joshua Nkomo 's bid to become leader in a black led government. The two agents, ranked 1 and 2 in the Service were housed in a safe house on the English south coast. The plan came to nothing after guerillas loyal to Nkomo claimed responsibility for bringing down an Air Zimbabwe air craft over Victoria Falls.

As to the knowledge that the apartheid state has gained throughout the 10 year long drought of cooperation, of the activities of black nationalist organisations and the anti apartheid organisations, sources within BOSS claim that for the last 10 years the north London organisations have been infiltrated by operative 101 who is under deep cover and providing membership lists, funding arrangements and reports of splits in policy.

The policy of other nations intelligence services; the CIA in the USA seem to be more open. Information exchange, between Washington and Pretoria, occurs mainly about the activities of American based anti apartheid activists and when there is no danger of the CIA 's own agents face unmasking. Pretoria has allowed USAF spy planes to use the SAAF base outside Pretoria.

Tues 9

With the threat of immediate redundancy facing British Steel Corporation workers, from the Consett steel works, facing redundancy the corporations management are acting as recruitment officers to encourage numbers of highly skilled workers to move to the apartheid state. However being a person with Communist tendencies a job with the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation 's Vanadium Corporation works would not be offered.

The management of the plant, which is based 90 miles outside Johannesburg, is hoping to encourage a number of BSC employees to come and work in the ever emerging steel industry rather than face the prospect of unemployment.

The South African company offers the 300 + steel workers who are considering a transfer to the tip of the African continent a good rate of pay, low income tax, incentive bonuses, subsidised housing, 24 hour accident insurance and free transport to and from the steel works. However Saudi Arabia is another nation that is on the look out skilled foundry workers.

Wed 10

Police, in the mining town of Kimberly arrested 112 youths after a large mob of black youth 'invaded'

one of the towns white suburbs. The angry crowd came from the black township of Galeshewe. Twenty four hours earlier a similar mob attacked the townships community hall. In that attack a security was injured and the hall was set on fire. The flames were soon extinguished and there were no serious injuries.

The cause of the unrest stems from the 8/9 visit of when the government minister, for education and training F Hartsenberg came to the township to speak in the issue of the education boycott to parents. They were assaulted by police and then fled to the nearby West End suburb.

Not known as a town, or its adjacent townships, as regions of unrest; being far and away from the normal seats of political activism of the black population this is the location that Pan African Council leader Robert Sobukwe was banished in 1960 after his release from Robben Island.

Back in his Pretoria office the minister announced the closure of all black schools indefinitely in Port Elizabeth and its neighbour Uitenage because of the poor registration numbers of pupils even as the registration period was extended to this date.

Book review; In Black and White : Voices of Apartheid by B Huchmacher published by Junction stories of those who fight against the tyranny of apartheid

The might of the trade unions movement has come to influence the sourcing of printing paper that allows the daily newspapers to appear on the news stands on the UK 's high streets. In recent times the management of the Associated Press Ltd, publishers of the Daily Mail, had sourced newsprint from a Mondi Mill factory in Cape Province much to the anger of the union leader Bill Keys.

In mitigation company director, E W Ingram, noted that a small amount of paper had been purchased from an American company in New York. An undertaking was given to the general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades [SOGAT] that no other purchases would be made this source; the Central National Corporation. At the time of the US purchase normal supplies of newsprint were limited because of a strike by seamen out of Norwegian ports.

The exchange of letters, between the general secretary of the United Nations and the Pretoria regime, concerning the future of Namibia, has angered the American government in Washington. The letter, to be delivered, by Ambassador D Mc Henry, centres its complains of Pretoria 's missive falls well short of the hoped for full and frank support for the settlement plan laid out by general secretary Kurt Waldheim. Also the apartheid regime is wrong in its claim that the US, and the other member countries of the western contact group, support the idea that Swapo should become the major political party in the government of an independent Namibia.

Thurs 11

Letter, **Rosemary Ridd Wolfson College Oxford** detailing the arrest by the police of Zubeida Jaffer aged 22; a journalist working for the Cape Times. Held, on 27/8, under the General Law Amendment Act which allows detention for 14 days without any disclosure of her whereabouts.

As of this time, with the knowledge of transfer to Port Elizabeth police station; the same station that Steve Biko made his last live journey from. Speculation is that the Pretoria authorities fear he writings of Cape Times reporter who has recently written about the recent coloured / mixed race student boycott of lessons for a mixed population but predominantly white readership. It was her report that detailed the activities of both police and students during the unrest in Elsies Rivers and associated coloured townships in 7/ '80 in which police tear gassed students of which 45 are known to have died.

Media reports, from the Rand Daily Mail, that the 1978 deceased president; Dr Diederichs, and a former finance minister, Senator O Horwood, held monies in Swiss bank accounts is to be investigated by the present regime. The inquiry will be led by General Judge P J van der Walt. The secret account may hold as much as £15. 5m.

This new information came to light as the paper, seen as newspaper with liberal in outlook, was investigating the recent Muldergate scandal which led to the resignation of former prime minister/ president John Vorster. There will be no police investigation, as called for by finance minister H Schwarz, said Louis le Grange.

Fri 12

Two members of the Black Parents Action Committee have been detained after police clashed with black youths in a number of townships outside Cape Town. The detentions; in Guguletu, came after the death of L Menanni 18 a youth from the angry mob who were stoning vehicles carrying pupils with disabilities through the area. Similar outbreaks of violence happened in other close by townships; Langa and Nyanga. It would seem that the two groups of demonstrating students had mixed feelings about the ongoing province wide on / off school boycott.

Sporadic violence has also broken out in the Eastern Cape; policeman dies after a stoning. In retaliation a student dies and many others arrested. from the Whittslea district of the Ciski homeland.

Recent attendances at school in the region, as of this date stand at 700 whereas on 8/9 two thousand students came to register for classes following the minister's demands that students register before the agreed date or schools would be closed down. A fate that has occurred in the towns of Port Elizabeth and Uitenage

The BPAC named those detained in Guguletu as husband and wife as F and N Ngele; the arrest of whom a member of the management committee described as "sheer folly the arrest of accepted leaders of the community who can speak with the authority and credibility to and for the community."

In the Bloemfontein appeal court Judge J F Hever has commuted the death sentences of J D Mange a black nationalist guerilla to 20 years in jail. The reason; in his mind the trial judge 's remarks, spoken in the Natal high court, were unduly harsh. Thus the apartheid state has avoided executing / making a martyr of one prepared to fight for the overthrow of a legally elected government.

Boots the Chemist, a well known store on the UK high street has outlets in the apartheid state on of which has been accused of refusing to employ a black person because of his skin colour. The applicant, for the assistant warehouse managers vacancy in the town of Isando close to Johannesburg. With four years of previously working in similar work the rejected worker thought he was ideal for the post..

Higher management promised to investigate the claim and if the facts were as stated stron actions would be taken against the warehouse manager.

Sat 13

Head of the Ciski homeland security organisation, Colonel Charles Sebe; a one time member of BOSS in the apartheid state, has blamed terrorist actions for the recent unrest within the homelands borders. He blames outside influences, black activists, from across the border in South Africa, for agitating among the regions black youths for them to continue their boycott of classes. The police chief notes that until recent times schools in the Eastern Cape, Port Elizabeth and Utinage, had a pupil attendance rate of 90%

School closures, ordered by the authorities in Pretoria; following recent demands of the minister, now include two black education establishments in Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth / Utinage. Also police in P E have detained 12 black pupils over alleged claims of intimidation of school attendees. In other police actions hidden pro ANC pamphlets, ready for distribution throughout the Indian Ocean port city were found hidden in false bottomed suitcases in a house in the New Brighton township.

The New Zealand rugby authorities have invited the Springbok RU squad to tour the nation in 1981. The announcement brought a crowd of 300 anti apartheid demonstrators onto the streets of Wellington. The protest, which was led by NZ trade unionist Pat Kelly was principally in remembrance of Steve Biko who died at the hands of the apartheid states police.

From the podium speakers, including would be prime minister B Talboys. Was disappointed and thought such a tour would give an impression that the country supported the apartheid regime. There was talk of the possibility of the black African nations of staying away from the 1982 Commonwealth Games taking place in the city of Brisbane.

Wed 17

Already known, through the attempts of the nations Medical and Dental Council, to uncover the truth about the death; in custody of Steve Biko itself has been accused of a covering up the truth about what the medics, detailed to provide medical care for the anti apartheid campaigner did or did not do prior to his death in a Pretoria police cell in 1977.

Following an earlier report, that charged the medics with the Black Consciousness Movement 's death which went to court and gave a not guilty verdict this overview of the decision itself upheld the decision of the executive committee of the South African Medical Council.

A number of white medical academics along with Dr Motlana based in Soweto called executive officers decision "scandalous" and indicated that those medics that were of the opinion that decision of executive committee was wrong should resign from their professional body. In his case the Transvaal Medical Association. Informed sources note that academics at the medical school attached to Cape Town University will meet soon to decide whether to resign from their professional body along with other measures. A similar decision, by medics based in Durban is imminent.

Parliaments only Progressive Federal Party member Helen Suzman has called upon the government to take action after the United Nations Human Rights Commission report made known that numbers of black children were being detained on Robben Island who were aged between 8 to 10 years.

The allegations were dismissed by foreign minister Pik Botha who also rubbished claims that police actions led to acts of brutality against the children. Further more the official had made no attempt to verify the reports contents; dismissing them as "a fabricated series of untruths ... more interested in propaganda" than establishing the truth.

Thurs 18

British bank, Barclays, has been accused of giving support to the continuation of the apartheid state as a viable being, after the London based institution agreed to become one of four financial concerns / countries to manage a \$250m loan according to the lobby group End Loans to South Africa [Eltsa].

In letter to bank chairman Sir A Tuke, Bishop C Winter and the Reverend D Haslam indicate that becoming involved in supporting the economic prospects for the Pretoria regime, he reneged on a

previous promise that the Bank would not become involved in supporting the apartheid state.

In mitigation a spokesman for the company noted that the cash was loaned on the understanding that the used to finance the building of housing and educating the black and Coloured population. As of this time the finer details of the loan had not been finally agreed although as the Elsa organisation notes once the finance is safely in a South African bank who will know what the cash is being spent on.

While on a official visit to Japan president Kaunda of Zambia indicates that the situation in South Africa could be likened to a boiling kettle with a blocked spout; the country was about to explode and ready for a revolution. In his view for Japan to trade with the apartheid state would be a downward step it its trade with those directly opposed to the regime in power.

Fri 19

The possibility of Pretoria being willing to engage with 'independent' black trade unions, not those that are seen by many as stooges of the white regime, may be in the offing. In recent times the minister for manpower utilisation, Fanie Botha, when he addressed a gathering of employers.

In no uncertain words the minster told the industry bosses that they should engage with representatives that their employees had chosen to speak for them even if the chosen ones were not the ones that they would have chosen to work with. As of this time here are about 25 non white unions their negotiating teams find it hard to engage with, usually an all white management team when negotiation on their employees working conditions.

In the recent past, the time of the strike by Johannesburg council workers who went on strike, it is likely that the government were behind the council in their actions. It was only when conditions, on the cities streets deteriorated that they began talks with unregistered union; one that had littke support from the strikers.

Sat 20

Deep in the hearts of the colonial British, during wars with the Afrikaner Dutch during the Boer Wars, is the siege of the small town of Mafeking. As of this date the historic town has become handed over, by the Pretoria authorities, to the independent homeland of Bophuthatswana.

At the ceremony to officially give the town to its new administrator, prime minister Botha deemed the event a “unique event in South African history ... a decision without precedent in world history.”

In front of the town hall a crowd of 5, 000 the Mafeking coat of arms was handed to the new ruler; president Lucas Mangope. Accepting the symbol of his change in status he deemed this moment as a “day of fulfilment.”

The Afrikaner language Beelb newspaper brings the thoughts of P W Botha 's ideas for the nations future; if he can gain their support for his reformist policies. His view is of one legislative for the whites, Coloured and Indian minority populations. Each of the ethic non white group would vote for representatives to send to a common parliament from separate voter rolls.

Thus, in the future the nation would be split into a Confederation of South African states; the non black element of the countries population. Then there would be the 'independent homelands' where the majority of the black population – as independent states – would be entitled to a Pretoria issued passport; establishing their South African nationality while being a 'citizen' of their designated

'homeland.

Mon 22

Censors, who have read *The Covenant*; a work of fiction authored by the American James Mitchener, have prevented the book being sold in the shops of the apartheid state. The government department, when explaining its refusal to authorise the books import, noted that the theme of the book concentrated on the relationships between two ethnicities within the country.

Those in the know however suspect that the real reason for banning the 930 page blockbuster was that the author was making a criticism of the present situation in South Africa; the dominance of the small Afrikaner population over the much larger black majority ethnic group.

Tues 23

The ease of access for any future black nationalist guerilla fighter wishing to bring the fight for freedom deep into the heart of the apartheid state, has been detailed by members of the Transvaal Agricultural Union.

The unions director, C Cillers, notes that any guerilla wishing to cross into the country from any number of black led nations bordering the country would have no opposition; whether physical or natural except 250 miles of open farm land. Such a walk would leave at least 1, 000 farms and associated family / black employees open to a confrontation with the quasi military force.

In his view there should be, from the government a policy of bringing in to this vast exposure of land; an arc of land stretching from the Botswana border through to the mountainous border with Mozambique in the west.

Replying the deputy agricultural minister noted that unions concerns had been given top priority by the authorities in Pretoria. Already a resettlement fund of £9m had been accessed by 113 farmers so that they could move into these sparsely populated lands. Although this government plan had had a few takers farmers are concerned that the government still is not doing enough to counter the threat of guerilla fighters crossing into the country. It is noted that government legislation, which would finance a buffer zone of 'economically viable farms' along the countries borders had not been acted upon.

Wed 24

24/9The head of the Broederbond, Professor Carel Bosoff, has dismissed the latest proposals; that would bring non white ethnic populations a semblance of political power, recently proposed by prime minister Botha. The newly appointed leader was concerned that the prime ministers idea of "economic integration in a system of separate political sovereignties.... a false doctrine." He was speaking at the opening of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs; a pro apartheid think tank in Pretoria. The SABRA identifies itself with the right wing Afrikaner a movement that purged its moderate elements in the 1960's a time in history when the power of Apartheid policy was at its height.

Following on from thought instilled in him by his father, Dr Verwoed, the architect of the apartheid system brought into being after the 1949 election, pointed that to accept the prime ministers moves would be the increase of the black populations rights which would lead to increased land ownership and full voting rights. Such moves would put the whites in a position of having to share power and ultimately abdicate.

Thurs 25

Ongoing concerns, about the future of an independent Namibia, have instigated a proposed delegation led by a senior United Nations official arrive in Pretoria on 29/9 for talks with foreign minister Pik Botha and his officials. Such a date clashes with the ministers already busy schedule. An alternate meeting has been pencilled in for 20/10. While not exstastic at such a delay the UN officials are of the opinion that in the end Pretoria will endorse the five nations Contract Groups plan.

The black African led nations however are of the opinion that Pretoria never had any thoughts of taking up the UN sponsored settlement plan because of their fear that the black nationalist Swapo organisation will gain the majority of the votes in any elections and downgrade the role of the small white ethnic population in the countries future.

Fri 26

The release of a report, by the South African Human Sciences Research Council, has made a number of recommendations to the government that would ease the plight of the majority black population where “legal measures which discriminate on grounds of race and which apply to sport are a form of institutional discrimination which is not acceptable.”

In the councils view three pieces of legislation would be removed from the statute book; the Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act and the Blacks [Urban Areas] Consolidated Act. However in the minds of certain sections - those who participate in sporting activities - of the black community indicate that more apartheid should be dropped ; the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

Observers note that the report, compiled by academic Professor J C van der Wat Department of Law Rand Afrikaans University Johannesburg, among others has the aim of normalising; sport / mixed race teams and thus being able to partake in events outside the apartheid state without censure.

Even inside the state with the ending of the Group Areas Act players, of whatever race or creed would be able to play / live outside their present location. The ending of the liquor act would allow sports clubs to sell liquor during matches to non whites; an illegal action at this time.

Possibly the most important legislation that needs to be amended, according to the reports conclusions, is the Urban Areas Act. Within is a clause that determines where each race should live. The SA HSRC report indicates that because a talented non white sports person is not allowed to live close to his team and is detrimental to the playing ability of any sports team 's future.

Sports administrators who have expressed an opinion include Danie Craven of the SA Rugby Union Board and the nations Lawn Tennis Union board member Justice Franklin both welcomed the report. The states sports minister, Mr Janson said it was to early to say how the government would respond to the reports findings as the sporting portfolio was soon to be passed on to an as yet unnamed minister.

International bodies; the Olympic and National Games Committee 's D Opperman indicated that if the apartheid government ran with the committee 's recommendations “it would solve a lot of problems for South African sport both internally and internationally.”

Others who were opposed to the reports findings, because they did not go far enough towards integration, include the head of SACOS Hasan Howa who called it “inconsequential designed for the overseas community..... an insult findings taken out of he mainstream of every day life.” These opinions were echoed by Dr A B Asvat head of the Transvaal Cricket Board because black sportsmen would never develop to their full potential until all “schools have equal facilities for everybody”.

Sat 27

With disparaging news, concerning the future outlook for Namibia, emerging from Pretoria the leader of the Swapo movement has arrived in London and briefs the government minister Ian Gilmour. The African nationalist leader called on the foreign ministry official to put pressure on the apartheid government and break an impasse that, in the opinion, is delaying elections in Namibia.

While the London government have been told, that progress towards his countries independence has been made, in reality there has been no moves forward. Delays are solely due to the non action of the South African authorities. It is the rebel leaders belief that these delays are centre round the newly created Democratic Turnhale Alliance and its scramble to rise to the challenge for the black vote as the executive power who, at some time, will be challenged by Swapo in the election.

Away from international politics J Ya Otto the movements general secretary for labour spoke to British trade union officials and appealed to them to support a campaign to stop supplies of the precious metal ore Uranium being exported from Namibia to the BNF plant at Springfields near Preston.

Tues 30

The appeal court has cleared the one time government secretary of information minister Dr Eschel Rhoodie of five charges of fraud when they 'set aside' the convictions handed down by the supreme court in 10/79 following his extradition from France.

One who also could have faced criminal charges, Connie Mulder his boss in the information ministry; who himself was expelled from the National Party gave thanks for the appeal courts findings. He lam blasted the findings of the Erasmus Commission; a report that also led not also to his retirement but also the resignation of the former state president John Vorster.

Free from any time in jail Dr Eschel Rhoodie has demanded the end of the governments vendetta against his family and the return of his passport if not he will tell all he knows about details, not revealed at his trial which would cause considerable embarrassment to present members of the government.

October 1980

Thurs 2

Travelling to the tip of the African continent Richard Luce, an under secretary of state at the foreign office in London, has spoken out about the British government relationships with the black run states that surround the apartheid regime government of South Africa.

Other issues mentioned, when speaking in Johannesburg, concerned the international call for the imposition of economic sanctions against the Botha led regime. Whilst deploring the apartheid policy his governments view was that the placing of sanctions against the regime would not herald any lessening of apartheid. Also 70, 000 British jobs would be at risk as British manufacturers invest £5, 000m in businesses at the tip of the African continent.

Fri 3

Names of fifty four people, who will serve on the presidents council; the newly envisaged legislative body that is the backbone of the new ideas for giving almost all ethnic populations a say in how they are governed. However, at this time, there is to be no separate legislative body for the black majority.

The nominees will take over the role of the, until now whites only Senate, for a period of five years. Members will work for one of five committees whose chairman has already been appointed. They then will report to the countries vice president. A position expected to be filled by former interior minister Alyn Schlebusch.

Sat 4

With knowledge that Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the pro South African, Unita guerilla movement in Angola, had visited London in recent times a member of the Luanda government has accused Britain of assisting the rebel leader. However deputy foreign minister Ian Gilmour MP had rubbished the idea.

The Angolon secretary for information of the central committee of the Mpla, Pedro Pacavira also holds the position of agricultural minister in the Luanda government and was in London as part of a fact finding mission into agricultural practises that would assist his war ravaged country.

Other issues covered during his talks included his governments relationship with Swapo and its battles with the apartheid regime over the future of Namibia. The possibility of Pretoria developing / using a nuclear bomb.

Mon 6

This day it is likely that the new post of vice president will be filled by the expected candidate (qv 3/10) a member of the ruling National Party. Parliament will be recalled with the vote taking as little as 30 minuets.

With the former minister taking up his position on 1/ '80 where he presides over a 60 strong council that decides whether the ideas for legislation, worked out by representatives from white, Coloured and mixed race communities, should become law. No where is mentioned who will decide the legislation that affects the majority black population. Even within the coloured and mixed race ethnic groups there has been dissent. Notables among the ten coloured nominees came not from the likes of

the respected Coloured Labour Party who were members of the now defunct Coloured Representative Council. Rather from the political fringe; Labour Party renegades of members of the Freedom Party. The five Indian nominees were from constituencies of no importance in the political world. The governing NP had 40 nominees.

Aside from its direct legislative tasks the presidents council is tasked to engineer the ending of the nations Westminster style constitutional government. The head of this constitution committee is National Party member Dennis Worrall.

While many people, inside and outside the apartheid state, may criticise this new level of government, for the present regime; even to recognise the need for change, could be said to be a smart move by the prime minister and supported by the more enlightened members of the Afrikaner society.

Soon to arrive, to present himself to the Court of St James, is the new ambassador from Pretoria. Marais Styn departs his homeland under a cloud after recent remarks about the coloured and Indian homeless population that can be observed on the streets of Johannesburg.

The former minister of community development, aged 65, called on the street people "should find their own accommodation ... just as we Afrikaners did in the Boer war."

This is not the first time that the politician has put his foot in it during his long political career. With his use of course language and political manoeuvre he has wound his way up the political tree. In 1973 when number Two in the United Party; politically to oppose apartheid he skipped away to the ruling National Party.

To send a politician with these views abroad would, in the words of the Johannesburg Sunday Express, only compound views already held by most of the international community on South Africa. In the countries best interests "His appointment should be rescinded." noted Helen Suzman MP.

Tues 7

As world leaders gather in New York for a meeting of the United Nations security council the Nigerian president has called on member nations to impose economic sanctions on the apartheid state. There were also words of scorn for the actions of the western contact group that were dealing with the issues surrounding the struggle for independence happening in Namibia.

The president, who presides over the west African nation, which has the strongest economy on the African continent, came just as the international community were being called to a 1981 conference to discuss the issue of imposing economic sanctions of the apartheid state.

The leading politician in the independent homeland of the Ciskei, Chief minister Lennox Sebe; has the peoples support to turn the most densely populated black homeland into an independent nation. The plans endorsement came after a mass rally in the black township of Zwelitsha near the town of East London. Thus on 10/10 he will travel to France to gain international recognition. Previously a similar visit to London happened.

With the fourth largest homeland now agreed, after the promise of more land and rights within the greater South Africa for its people the Sebe domain will be part of the Southern African Confederation; areas of white run land, the black homelands with the eventual hope that the SAC could one day encompass other black led governments all who share a common nationality. However each will be a separate sovereign state and shared nationality.

Wed 8

So angry are Soweto residents that part of their rents are being given, by the townships administration board to the pro apartheid body; the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs. The remit of this government body is to finance the running of the nations townships through the rent each resident pays. In reality this means that the finances raised within the township should stay within the township and not be siphoned off other measures.

Recently there has been a 75% increase which becomes available to the administration board and the community council, a black elected body which cooperates with the board in administrating Soweto. On the verge of resisting paying their new rent residents, led by Dr N Motlana, now know cash was also being given to the SABRA which is led by C Boshoff, Broederbond chairman and die hard Afrikaner.

Thurs 9

As a show of solidarity with those opposed to the apartheid regime the Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham has decided that his fiefdom will sell off the shares from ten companies that have business interests in the apartheid state.

Such a move will heighten Pretoria 's understanding that for good business practise to happen wages paid to employees should be as defined by the being close to those laid down by the Common Market. Amid allegations that black workers do not receive fair wages the diocese will retain the shares it holds in 15 to 20 other South African based companies.

Companies whose shares will be sold include those from the Beecham Group Courtaulds, Allied breweries, P&O Steamship Company, John Brown. They were chosen for refusing to provide information concerning wage rates for their black employees. The sale of these company shares and those from five multi national companies was expected to raise £30, 000 out of a total portfolio with a value of £2.5m

Sat 11

A call, from the leadership of the Anzanian People 's Organisation; a prominent black nationalist movement, for black residents of the Lebowa homeland to protest at the imprisonment of members of the organisation, has been moved across the homelands border into the apartheid state because its leadership imposed a ban on any such meetings.

This ongoing protest, at the arrest and detention of eight Anzapo officials including the branch chairman in Seshego township has also its roots in the seven week local bus boycott that has engulfed the area recently. Recent actions, inside and outside the township include the stoning of the home of the chief minister Dr C Phatudi and vehicular traffic in and around the local streets.

Interviewed the chief minister told of cooperation between Lebowa and apartheid state police as the nationalist leaders were detained. Not to have made these arrests would, in his opinion, led to further violence within his fiefdom.

One of the chief elements of the protest was the cost of a bus journey from Seshego township to the main source of employment; the white dominated town of Pietersburg from 25 to 35c. In effect through various organisation 's; the LDC and the Pretoria based EDC the homeland transport system is fully owned by the government of the apartheid state. Anger of the residents was such that, even as the chief minister negotiated a return to the original fare a plea to end the boycott failed as demands

that the whites owned company be handed over to the newly formed Lebowa Transport; a company fully owned by blacks.

Sun 12

Newly arrived in London the apartheid states replacement ambassador, Marius Styn; a man known to have has a memorable political career, his past political actions could see himself back home and explaining his actions, during his time in charge of the Department of Community Affairs, in court.

One of his ministerial roles was the management of the Group Areas Act which determined, since its inception in 1951, where mixed race and Coloured ethnic groups could live. With this piece of legislation enacted more than 500, 000 people were forced out of their homes in white cities and forced to live outside the city boundaries.

Work by two British far right wingers, member of South Africa 's National Front; an off shoot of the English NF, began chasing down people that were still residing in their homes deemed to be within a whites only area of Johannesburg and passing their findings to the GAA police unit. Community leaders within the city than asked minister Styn to stop the prosecution of 600 illegals; he did not. Instead the prosecutions were instigate, of two persons, as legal tests.

Even as the cases were cast down, at preliminary hearings, the minister made a speech; before the cases were concluded that illegal residents would be ejected. A clear case of contempt of court.

Mon 13

A second attempt, to have the death of Steve Biko, the founder of the Black Consciousness Movement, who died at the hands of the police in 1977, has launched by Dr C Hersch he, who has already had dealings with the case of the former Port Elizabeth resident, is to ask the nations Medical and Dental Council to hold a public inquiry into his conduct during the events which preceded Biko 's death.

His attempt to clear his name will be made at a regular meeting of the council in Bloemfontein. His previous attempt to clear his name, through the press, for a general inquiry into his actions had failed.

From the London based British Defence and Aid Fund, an affiliate of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, comes an advert; a plea for donations so that it can carry on funding its various policies in defence of those living in the apartheid state who would seek a change of government.

The objectives of the fund are; to aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures. To support families and dependants, keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake.

As of this time four hundred and sixty two members of the public have endorsed, through their own donations, the placing of this advert in the written media.

To bring home, to the readers of the paper the importance of the adverts message words from Nelson Mandela; speaking from his court statement at the Rivoena trial 20 April 1964;

“I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunity. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But if needs be it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”

Mon 14

Despite the plea of Dr C Hersch, at the Bloemfontein meeting of the South African Medical and Dental Board, the executive committee has concluded that there is no *prima facie case for delving into the causes of the death of Steve Biko*.

The medic, a specialist physician who flew into the country town; from his Port Elizabeth base to make his plea then handed the board member Dr N Prinsloo a letter which the board members indicated would be read at a later date.

Speaking to the local media Dr C Hersch noted that all he wanted was for the whole nation to know what his role actually was so that he , and his family could move on. Without a public inquiry, detailing his minor role, his professional life along with the lives of his family would always be under suspicion of bad practise.

In a response to the boards latest decision Professor C Barnard; of heart transplant fame, has urged his fellow medics to withhold their subscriptions from the SAMB as a protest at the executive committee 's decision.

Tues 16

Nationalist activists, angry at the honouring of Pieter Koorhof; minister of cooperation and development, have exploded Soviet manufactured explosives on the rail line between Soweto and Johannesburg as act of protest at the ministers freedom accolade.

Backing up a call for a township work place stay away the rail line was made unusable at 3.40 am some 20 minuets before township workers, some 300, 000, begin their daily commute into the city. Repairs took 3 hours which limited the number of trains carrying 150, 000, by now late for work persons to the city.

With the explosions came the massed force of the apartheid states police and military back up to the streets of the township; a presence not seen by residents since the unrest of 1976. Within this ring of heavy security the chair of the townships community council, D Thebahali, awarded the Freedom to the minister; known to the black population as “Piet Promises”- which he made and hardly ever kept.

Other acts of protest; 500 strong, mainly female, crowd outside the council offices given minuets to disperse before they would face a police charge who were armed with batons and yappy police dogs. As the police moved in to scatter the crowd two whites and one resident along with 3 policemen were injured. Arrests numbered 15. Even at the speech, outside the council offices police attempted to scatter an angry crowd with the use of pepper spray and tear gas; some of which drifted into the council chamber forcing the minister to suffer the effects expected.

The whole day of protest; the stay away and honouring protests were organised by the Soweto Civic Association and other black consciousness movements; all organisations of protest that have grown out of 18 such movements that were proscribed by the Pretoria administration on 19/10/ '77

Sun 19

Long has been the political will to encourage / force British owned firms to pay their black employees a wage that is deemed adequate in the current economic environment. To devise such a code of practise was first considered by the London parliament in 1974 which inspired the work of the European Commission in 1977.

To this date, according to a report by B Rodgers of Christian Concern for Southern Africa, the initiative has not worked. Her findings have been limited because the present Conservative government have failed to provide the names of the British based companies that do not pay their black workers the minimum wage. Such refusals of disclosure is also rampant in the EEC except firms based in West Germany where the government have tried to monitor the effectiveness of the code.

Such findings echo the reports title: A Code of Misconduct, notes that such businesses attitudes will bring more pressure on the international community to bring in economic sanctions into being; a procedure that will make the lives of the black employee and his family more grim than it is at this time.

Organisations such as the British Council of Churches, strong supporters of moves for overseas companies to disinvest their business interests inside the apartheid state are now no longer of the opinion that even if a fair wage strategy, by overseas companies, was brought to the apartheid state, the Nationalist government would follow the overseas policy. Thus the international communities thesis of constructive engagement is at an end.

The idea of a minimum wage for black employees is, according to the reports findings, so very different for the black worker, the number of persons in the family; African families are usually greater, so therefore each family unit would not benefit from the minimum wage when the number of mouths to feed will be different in each case.

Various excuses, from the London based companies; merchant bank Hill House Samuel's tea ladies are paid below the minimum because they are married women and do not have dependants. George Wimpey; builders pay to workers as most families have more than one wage earner; a wife. Thus of two London based businesses the same argument is used - men usually have wives - a reason to or not to pay a fair wage.

Then the report points out the differences in the definition of 'minimum' wage written in the London code and the EEC legislation. No defined amount from London while the EEC indicated that a wage paid in the apartheid state should not only cover living expenses but also be 50% above this amount.

Mon 20

A high powered delegation from the United Nations five nation contact group on Namibia, led by the movements deputy general secretary Brian Urquhart, has arrived in Pretoria to hopefully finalise the procedures that will lead to elections in Namibia in the near future.

It is expected that the talks will last seven days where the UN's main task will be to convince the apartheid government that it can police and manage the logistics of running a free and fair election within the disputed territory.

One of the remaining issues is Pretoria's belief that the United Nations favours the black nationalist Swapo organisation should gain the most votes in the coming election. The issue of the policing of the DMZ along Namibia's northern border. At the end of the long running campaign to free Namibia from rule by South West Africa the present day government needs to believe that these issues have been catered for. Also is the apartheid government genuinely reassured that its demands have been met or are there diplomatic objections delaying tactics until its military have secured a better position to ensure that the political black nationalists are not in a position to claim victory.

Returning from a five day visit to Taiwan the prime minister the prospects of trade will bring a better deal for the nations Chinese community; about 8, 000 strong living in the country.

In Soweto a Seventh Day Adventist Church remembrance of the third anniversary of a state crackdown on the Black Consciousness Movement was disrupted when 14 members of the congregation were arrested by the police. A second activity, a concert by US singer Ray Charles in the townships Jabulanl stadium was cancelled.

Among those arrested were two members of an unofficial action group; the Soweto Committee of 10 L Mosala and T Manthta and three members of the executive committee of the Council of South African Students.

Tues 21

The mechanism that say the apartheid state 's explode what the rest of the world assumed to be a nuclear explosion in 1979 was facilitated with the assistance of the Americans, Britain and Israel. Under cover investigation, by Granada Televisions World In Action programme has revealed its findings.

Using an American designed nuclear shell, which was smuggled through London by the UK based Trafalgar House company it ended down the barrel of a howitzer gun on board a South African Navy vessel on 22/9 where it was propelled upwards before exploding at an altitude of 26, 000 feet.

At first officials in Washington were of the opinion that the high altitude explosion was caused by a small meteor giving satellite a glancing blow. This was however dismissed by the CIA which was the blast was caused by a nuclear explosion.

The intelligence service 's report also gave more information as to how the component parts of the shell casing reached its final destination. A company Space Research, which once worked with the US Pentagon in much the same way it was secretly for the apartheid state, has recently seen a number of company directors jailed for six months for illegally exporting 155mm long range artillery shells to the SADF.

The TV programme notes that such a deal, where the CIA and the South Africans were allies, and eager to stem the military advances of the Cuban troops as the SADF battled with rebel forces in Angola, had been covertly sanctioned at government level.

The shell cases were forged in the US, at an army munitions manufacturing plant, ostensibly with an end destination of Israel; an already established purchaser of shell casings. However ending up in Canada then sent on to South Africa via the Caribbean and Spain. In addition prohibited goods were also sent to Cremation Engineering South Africa. A company that was controlled by TH; a group of companies which also included the Cunard and Express Newspapers.

A report; A Code For Misconduct brings out into the open the widespread underpayment of black workers in subsidiary companies that are partly or fully owned by companies based in the European Economic Commission fiefdom. Much of its writings criticise the lack of honesty, by companies, when filing reports concerning wage rates for black employees. Blatant breaches of the already existing EEC 's Code of Conduct seem to be the norm whether to conceal the payment of starvation wages along with the refusal to allow black workers to join trade unions.

Wed 22

Even as the United Nations delegation, numbering eight persons, met with members of the apartheid state's government in what hopefully will lead to a formation of a framework for peaceful settlement in Namibia members of the SADF went into battle along the border with Angola. In the ensuing battle 28 black nationalist guerillas and an Angolan soldier died inside the DMZ that straddles the border between the two countries.

In the Pretoria talks, led on the UN side by its deputy general secretary B Urquhart with among other diplomats the DMZ 's deal breaking idea Sir James Murry were, on the apartheid state 's side, General C Lloyd the commander of the invading force inside Namibia; persons who are still sceptical of basing an international peace keeping force working in the DMZ. Assurances of the plans work ability were given by General P Chand; the officer charged with making the area safe and secure in the run up to free and fair elections.

Giving detail of the DMZ raid Brigadier W Meyer, second in command of the Namibian territorial force, noted that the attack concerned the presence of a Swapo command post in south west Angola. A large quantity of arms and munitions were destroyed.

Fri 24

All looks gloomy, as the UN inspired negotiations over the independence Namibia as foreign minister F W Botha spoke during a media broadcast of the gloomy atmosphere surrounding the talks. While elsewhere UN deputy secretary General B Urquhart called on 'difficulties to to be hammered away.' During their time in South Africa only five hours of direct talks between the delegations had taken place.

Rumours abound that an early undertaking to demonstrate the impartiality of any United Nations peacekeeping force deployed in the DMZ between Angola and Namibia; details unspecified have not been responded to by the South Africans. However it is said that the exceed those that are demanded by the apartheid state. Namely denying Swapo UN funding along with stripping Marrit Ahtisaari of his present responsibilities as the UN 's special commissioner for the country. The Pretoria regime see the man as being pro Swapo in his actions.

A full disclosure of the these new measures will be reported the the UN general secretary Dr Waldheim when the security council meets within the next seven days. It is the belief of those in the know that a failure to settle the dispute will see a proposal to implement economic sanctions on the apartheid state being considered

Liberty Life of South Africa, an insurance company has purchased 5.9m Sun Life shares, worth £15m, owned by Kuwait based Security Management Office. The new owners see no need to move into the UK insurance as the acquisition of shares is only seen as an good long term investment possibility.

In any event LLSA is partly owned by a London based insurance company; Guardian Royal Exchange which holds just over ten percent of the shares in LH which controls just 80% of Liberty Life Africa

Sun 26

With a hope of meeting members of the the South African Council of Sport the UK 's Sports Council chairman, Dick Jeep; a man who calls for the apartheid state to be regain its sporting position in the world, has condemned Pretoria for refusing a visa for Paul Stevenson a black member of the Council.

This one man committee of inquiry had hopes of spending 14 days as a guest of non racial SACOS. The decision came through on 24/10; no reason was offered for the governments decision. Such a rejection, after a 5/'80 Council recommendation that he apartheid state should be readmitted into the

world of international sport and internal sporting bodies should allow their sport to be people of all races is hard to understand.

It is likely that the travel ban was imposed because of the Sports Council report of 5/ '80 called on the apartheid state to allow mixed race teams at all levels of sport.

The issue of the payment of wages to black employees, in breach of the EEC 's Code of Conduct, reaches into the heart of the British political system. Analysis of the share ownership of the London based Quinton Hazell Superite Holdings indicates that 87% of the shares are owned by Dennis Thatcher. His wife is the British prime minister.

These underpaid workers provide the labour force when manufacturing motor vehicle components. Also revealed is that the company has doubled its black workforce in the last 12 months who still receive a wage below the defined rate; an amount that provides the ability for the employee and his family to live above the poverty line.

Over the last year the number of black workers rose from 682 to 904 while as at the same time the proportion of employees receiving less than the minimum wage rose from 49% to 72 per cent. The latest shareholder guidance paper, from QHSH, indicates that the company now pays 650 black workers less than the Department of Trade and the EEC 's recommended minimum wage. In 6/'79 the underpayment affected just 333 black employees.

As of this date no black workers are paid below an agreed poverty datum line, an amount which is half the amount of the recommended minimum wage. In 6/'79 134 of the companies employees received a wage at or below the PDL.

Letter, **H Margaret Birkett Johannesburg** in defence of apartheid; an ideal in its purest form that is best explored not as other nations would see South Africa but as SA sees itself.

The United Nations delegation attempting, to dampen down the worries of the Pretoria regime over its impartiality when dealing with the issue of settlement in Namibia, have left the country as nothing said by deputy general secretary Brian Urquhart, lessened their fears of Swapo coming out on top in a leadership vote.

Not without an alternative settlement tactic the apartheid state leadership has called for a Lancaster House style negotiated settlement; the talks that brought an end to British rule in Rhodesia less than 12 months ago. This conference, held in a black African capital, possibly Lusaka, would see delegates from Swapo, members of the Front Line States along with internal Namibian political parties. Such a conference will not meet with the South African appointed internal leadership and insists that peace between the two nations is brought about under the auspices of the United nations.

Tues 28

All is confusion over the shooting to death of a black resident of the Cape Town township of Guguletu, as a large crowd attended watched a boxing match between American heavy weight George Weaver and his white South African opponent Gerrie Coetzee. Black township residents exploded in a frenzy of celebration at such a victory.

As township residents spread the celebrations away from the sporting venue police were of the opinion that they were getting out of hand; as the crowd began stoning police vehicles and publicly transport. In response the police opened fire and shot dead two of the residents.

Elsewhere nationwide the defeat of the white boxer, by the non white George Weaver, also brought violence to the streets of a black township. In the black residential areas, outside Port Elizabeth, jubilant crowds celebrated by smashing windows and attacking passing vehicles with petrol bombs. In response police fired tear gas into the mob in an effort to disperse the rioters.

In the Transvaal town of Secunda a black policeman died as he and a colleague attempted to detain black employees at the Sassol industrial plant who were thought to be in possession of cannabis. In recent times there has been many incidents of violence between employees in recent months. Most notably following the destruction blamed on the black nationalist guerillas loyal to the African National Congress.

A clemency plea letter, pleading for the life of Namibian farm labourer; Markus Kateka, has been delivered to to prime minister Thatcher. The letter writers; members of the executive of the Anti Apartheid Movement and members of the TUC 's International Committee hope the letters contents will persuade the Conservative Party leader to express the writers and her concerns to her counterpart; P W Botha in South Africa.

The court in Windhoek sentenced the 40 year old to death. It is the convicted man's contention that he was only offering shelter provided food and drew a map in the sand for the Swapo guerillas. In no way did he take part in any subsequent military action that the black nationalists were involved in.

By involving the British government in what would wholly seem to be a South African issue the letter signatories; among them Tom Jackson member of the TUC Council and cleric Cosmos Desmond a member of Amnesty International, are invoking their rights after being granted trusteeship of the then German colony of SW Africa after 1918 who then handed it to Pretoria at a later date. Thus the letter states that London government, past and present cannot ignore the issue on the legal pretext of *locus standi*.

A second farm worker, Hendrik Kariseb was also tried in court, found guilty and sentenced to ten years in jail.

Fri 31

Long awaited plans, to ease the movement and lifestyle of the black majority population have been unveiled by minister Piet Koornhoff who describes the measures as "a new ball game" for apartheid. The three important measures aim to give urban blacks and their townships equal status as that enjoyed by the small white community. For this 'easier life' black workers must have a job and accommodation. However there would be limits to the number of rural dwellers who could move to the cities in order to prevent shanty towns developing. Townships administration would be put in the hands of those who resided there and out of control of the white councils.

November 1980

Sat 1

A dispute, within the world of black journalism, has affected the working lives of the white journalists who are employed on the Star newspaper published in Johannesburg. The white reporters have been told by management that they must cover for the papers black reporters or face the sack. The papers black journalists are striking in sympathy with journalists and others who ply their profession on the Cape Herald newspaper. The Cape Herald strikers, who writes for a mainly Coloured readership, are also supported by black journalists who write for the Star; who write for a mainly black leadership.

The extent of the white journalists support for the striking black journalists was to refuse to supply a copy of their work which would appear in the black editions of the Star where its journalists are members of the Media Workers Association which has strong links with the anti apartheid leaning Black Consciousness Movement. White journalists belong to the South African Society of Journalists which professes to be a union 'open to all ' whereas in reality all its members are white journalists.

Mon 3

The president of Angola, dos Santos, has appealed to the international community to bring a peaceful settlement to the dispute in Namibia. Speaking from Luanda the leader of the Mpla government noted that Angola would continue its support for the Swapo as it seeks to topple the apartheid governments appointed Namibian leaders.

He blamed any settlement delay on the intransigence of the western powers in pushing forward a settlement plan. Speaking at the closing of the nations Council of the Revolution he said that the west could play a more important part in solving the crisis across the countries southern border.

Tues 4

After a recent meeting of the Media Workers Association, the 'union of the black journalist' it executive committee has called all its members out on strike in support of striking colleagues on the Cape Herald whose readership live in and around Cape Town. The paper, along with the Johannesburg Star, is part of the Argos Group which is linked, through interlocking company directors, with the South African Newspapers Group; a media conglomerate that publishes the countries English language newspapers.

The number of black journalists in South Africa is 260 and almost all belong the the MWA which with its BCC associations is closed to the white journalists. As a whole the black journalists are of the opinion that their loyalties lie with the majority population whether hey be taxi drivers, messengers, cleaners or labourers than white journalists.

As of this time other written media affected include the Post and Sunday Post. Attempts are being made by black journalists working on the Rand Daily Mail are ongoing. The initial row, at the Star newspaper has changed, over white journalists providing copy for black editions, has now changed. A recent meeting voted 65 : 49 to make the reports and 68 : 44 against strike action should any journalist be sacked for refusing for not making copy material available.

A policy of encouraging Mozambique would be parents to practice birth control has been agreed by the Maputo government after 2 years of discussion. The government are of the opinion that in the next 20 years the country will face a manpower shortage if the nations mortality rate is not lowered. Mozambique being, at this time and in the near future, relying on farming rather than industry to grow

the countries economy, will need healthy workers on the land.

Moves to cut the deaths, at the time of birth, include the immediate training of 750 nurse/ midwives; an initial move in a much larger child health system to be brought in to being by the government. It is estimated that 1984, the proposed date of the beginning of the infant care clinic opening 45, 000 women will be using family planning; one tenth of the 550, 000 pregnancies expected in any one year.

Mozambique expects trade and transport links with the apartheid state to grow and it welcomes foreign investors in agricultural projects planning minister Mda Graca Machungo told journalists in Paris recently.

“South Africa needs the port of Maputo and cannot avoid it.... we need them to use the port, as well. We will not close it.”

Thurs 6

With a change of government, from the Clinton to a Regan administration, in Washington the thought of the apartheid states president towards the possibility of a greater understanding between the leader of the free world and the small white ethnic population led government surrounded by seemingly hostile black led governments on the southern tip of the African continent.

Beleaguered prime minister Botha called on the American leader to lead his government into an era of optimism South Africa's differences with his administration, over the lifestyle of the non white population; as well as similar opposition felt by the international community can be settled peacefully.

Pretoria welcomes the end of the Carter presidency as it seemed that his administration seemed to take pleasure, at every opportunity, in taking a self righteous attitude when it came to discussing the apartheid states race policy; an issue that the American government had settled in the distant past.

With a new president in Washington P W Botha has high hopes that the US will support Pretoria 's preferred route to a settlement in Namibia; an all party round table conference such as the Lancaster House London talks that brought Robert Mugabe to power.

Fri 7

As the talks between the Media Workers Association, the body that looks after the rights of black journalists, and the management of two newspaper companies that print in English; Argos and South African Associated Newspapers, break down black journalists working on smaller newspapers will be asked to strike.

The issues involved; recognition of the Media Workers Association and the payment of all black media workers while on strike as recompense for the past exploitation while employed in the media industry.

While the white journalists, on the Rand Daily Mail in tacit support of their black counterparts, have decided not to do any work that is 'proper' to his black colleagues but carry on with their own duties white journalists on The Star will not send their copy for inclusion of the black readership as is usual practise.

Reaction, from the National Council of the Southern African Society of Journalists, noted that the issue of a striking media within the apartheid state, could have a bad effect on production of newspapers read, and written by a black readership. Such a dispute could also permanently damage relationships between black journalists and the English language press in South Africa.

Sat 8

Soon to come before the courts are five conscripted members of the South African Defence Force in connection of the death of one of two black children. Investigating military police say that the boys were shot by the roadside as they returned home from school in the Western Transvaal on 6/11.

The arrested soldiers were on their way to Johannesburg from their base in Kimberly town and stopped the boys on the roadside and began to taunt them. Shots were fired from a military issue rifle with one bullet fatally injuring nine year old Petrus Makwala. His companion, Chrisjaan Thibe aged 13 was hit in the shoulder and is now in a critical condition in a Klersdorp hospital. The vehicle they were travelling in then sped away from the scene leaving behind the discarded R1 rifle.

Sun 9

In an effort to move along the diplomacy issue of Namibia 's independence the apartheid states foreign minister Pik Botha is on the verge of arriving in London to talk with prime minister Thatcher. His hopes are that she will support Pretoria 's idea of a Lancaster House style settlement conference.

It would seem that the United Nations deputy general secretary Brian Urquhart has reported back to his boss; general secretary Dr Waldheim, the concessions Pretoria put forward to move the process on.

1 make 1/3/'81 the date to start implementing the United Nation 's timetable that will bring the territory 's freedom from Pretoria 's rule and the arrival of the UN peacekeeping force.

2 Pretoria officials agree to meet with the black nationalist Swapo organisations representatives. The aim to settle the final details of the UN 's plan. However for this to happen the Swapo leadership must agree to representatives of all the leaders of Namibia 's ethnic groups being round the negotiating table.

Up until this date the black nationalist guerilla leadership has insisted the it, and it alone speaks for all Namibian communities.

Mon 10

With the ongoing black journalists strike, on some of the countries largest newspapers, being no nearer settlement another level of dispute management has been tasked with the problem. This next meeting, of the Newspaper Conciliation Board, which was asked by the SASOJ; the body that has mainly white journalists under its care, to consider the implications of a nationwide strike by black journalists.

The state of play at this time is that the white journalists working for the Rand Daily Mail have been threatened with the sack if they refuse to perform tasks that would normally be performed by the papers black reporters when producing he black edition of the RDM. Already known is the fact that JS white reporters also face the sack as they too have decided to file their reports for their black readers edition of the paper.

Sticking point, between the Media Workers Association and publishers the SAAN is still a call by the union for payment of its members while they have been taking industrial action. As of this time management has not moved from its no payment decision. In order to increase the pressure on management the MWA have sought the help of black journalists working for smaller English language newspapers in other areas of the state. A success; with the East London based Daily Dispatch. With

half of the papers staff black while the team spend much of their efforts on reporting on developments in the black community.

Wed 12

Elections, of the sort, derided by Swapo and the international community have begun in Namibia. While disregarded by outsiders, except perhaps those in Pretoria, the voters are to choose those who would legislate for each ethnic group that settled in Namibia.

In these election voters are to decide the make up of a three tier ethnic authority. Tier one; voted on the multi ethnic central government authority. Tier 3 the same style of government at the municipal / local council level. Tier 2 a legislative body that ensures each ethnic group controls its own affairs on issues such as schooling; seen as a sensitive issue.

However there will be no elections in Ovamboland province which runs along the Namibian/ Angola border in the north where much of the black nationalist Swapo/ South African Defence Force combat is taking place.

All eyes will be on the white choice political hopefuls; the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party led by Dirk Mudge or the National Parties H du Plessis. They have to show that they can gain the confidence, and the votes of not only the whites but also those who fear for the future of the nation under communist rule.

In London visiting foreign minister Pik Botha is to meet with the prime minister along with Lord Carrington over the United nations stalled initiative in Namibia. Despite talks of a round table conference aka the Zimbabwe settlement talks in London 12 months ago there are hopes that Swapo would attend a conference, with the leaders of the apartheid state members of the OAU and the United Nations 's five nation contact group, on the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa.

Thurs 13

The apartheid states education minister, Dr F Hartzenberg, has outlined a compulsory education programme students up to twelve years of age in 1981 after a trial in six areas of the county. One trial site is planned for the Soweto township. A successful trial will lead the to it being brought in with a new upper age of 16.

As the ethnic polling continues in Namibia six people died as a policeman opened fire in the countries capital Windhoek. The deaths occurred on 8/11 in the non voting province of Ovamboland in the north. The unidentified police man entered a shop in the province and fired on the queue of ten.

The Rain Queen in the homeland of Lebowa, Modjadi 4 has died after a long illness at the age of 75. The dead monarch will be replaced by a daughter; Mokohe taking the title of Queen Modjadi 5.

The United Nations is said to be willing to yield to South Africa 's demand for new talks on Namibia provided that the Botha regime names a firm date for the start on the UN plan for Namibian independence. Also included would the members of that countries DTA

Sat 15

Ethnic election results in Namibia brings a settlement, over the nations independence, no nearer. The results show that the apartheid state 's backed National Party came out ahead of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Dirk Mudge. With one province still to report its results, for the national assembly give the National Party 10 of the 18 seats in the countries parliament. Thus the hopes of

Pretoria, and the wider international community, face a setback, in the implementation of the UN 's Namibia settlement plan. Pretoria 's hopes of a DTA/Mudge win would indicate that the small ethnic white group and black moderates would vote down any Swapo government.

Noted American politician. Dr H Kissinger is to meet with Pik Botha in the French capital and in the opinion of sections of the political elite in Washington by doing so undermine the Regan administration attempts to end the Namibian civil war.

Others, in contention for the post of secretary of state in the new presidents administration, are of the opinion that Regan will put less policy emphasis on bringing about a settlement in Namibia and by extension the thorny issue of apartheid itself. A policy which is the total opposite of the leaving president Carter and his administration.

Sun 16

In the words of a black journalist, who reports on issues of interest in Soweto; and has gone on strike himself, the main issue of that the strike is testing is the solidarity of the black majority as “we are in a revolutionary situation and the white managements of our newspapers will have to get used to it.” It is however incongruous that the two newspapers at the heart of the strike, both written for English speakers, are owned by publishing companies with a management who are very much behind the ideals of bringing the black majority into the political maelstrom of every day life.

Historical note; the Media Workers Association was born out of the 1973 formation of the Union of Black Journalists which very much sided with the militant Black Consciousness Movement and became a banned organisation in 1977; following the death of Steve Biko and that years Soweto Uprising.

Reborn, in 1978, as the Writers Association of South Africa a name it kept for only 12 months until it morphed into its present name; Mwasu. The present troubles began in 8/'80 with a strike by 50 black reporters on the Johannesburg Post who has a large readership in the city as well as its closest township. This dispute was soon settled after management had awarded those on strike a small wage increase.

In the Cape Town area, local Coloured reporters, demanded the same wage rises, were refused by the publishing company Argos and management suspended the papers publication. Unbeknown to the striking reporters they were about to be offered a greater amount of money that they had demanded before the walk out. Days later journalists on the newspapers printed in English were offered a 12% wage increase.

Mon 17

With more than one third of its black journalists still on strike the Cape Herald publishers have decided to attempt to bring its news onto the streets of Cape Town and its environs. The Media Workers Association, which initiated the strike, still calls for its members to be paid despite their withdrawal of labour. The management regard their absence from their desks as leave.

Despite this impasse the MWA 's president Zwelakhe Sisulu says that the people that will make up the papers content are non union members or 'off the street blacks' who have no knowledge of the work of a journalist.

The managing director of the Cape Herald publishers the South African Association of Newspapers Clive Kingley has recently noted that there are no discriminatory differences in the pay black reporters

receive as claimed by the British National Union of Journalists.

Details; a black journalist with four years experience is paid R520 per month. His white colleague earns R625. Other white journalists, working for the SAAN group, pay ranges from R445 to R685. Such a pay range among the white reporting team imply that there "is absolutely no discrimination on the grounds of race with the company for which I am responsible".

Having left London for the French capital Pik Botha, the apartheid states foreign minister, noted that his recent talks on the UN 's future plans for Namibian elections left him with the opinion that its plans should 'give equal treatment to all parties concerned with the territories treatment.'

While in Paris, as part of his European tour, the minister spoke with the long time politician Dr Kissinger and former secretary of state. Having listened to the foreign minister the American said he would pass on the states thoughts to the Washington administration.

Wed 19

While on his Europe tour foreign minister Pik Botha met with the Nato general secretary Joseph Luns; a move that angered the Anti Apartheid Movement and those members of the organisation; such as Denmark and Holland countries that stand out as opponents of the racist Pretoria government.

Such a meeting, note the chairman of the London based action group, Bob Harris MP, J Luns had indicated that there would be no contact or meetings with the apartheid state government.; this was a time before the United Nation members had agreed to impose a ban on the sale of military weapons / hardware.

Second tier election results in Namibia have seemingly set back Pretoria 's hopes for a nation run by the DTA after independence. The election saw the Damara ethnic group come top of the poll with 11 of the 15 seats available.

There was successes for the DTA among the Hereros and Nudo who in total took 34 of 35 seats in the legislative assembly.

The work if the five nation sponsored International University Exchange Fund; infiltrated at its highest level by the apartheid states spy agency when Craig Williamson was appointed deputy director, will on the recommendation of the five person reconstruction committee close on 17/12 if approved by the IUEF 's management board.

During the investigation appeals for increased financial support went out to those bodies already funding the international student organisation. These include a Tanzanian publisher, a top official in the the Spanish Socialist |Party, the Swedish Social Democrats and the Danish Labour Party.

The last hopes of saving an organisation that had provided an education for many of the African continents black nationalists was dashed when a hoped for 8m kronor grant from the Danish government was not forthcoming. Such an amount was only seen as a stop gap until the IUEF 's main sponsors, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Canada held a strategy meeting.

Thurs 20

Revealed are the details of foreign minister Botha 's meeting with the Nato general secretary Josef Luns it the recent past. The two men met in his private Brussels residence where there discussions did not touch on the issues of any type of cooperation with the apartheid state. A Pretoria government

request that the two should meet in the Nato HQ in the city was refused.

Another alleged visitation, by the government minister, involved a meeting with members of the EEC, did not take place as there was no request for such a meeting from either Pik Botha or European commission officials.

In a wider sense, and seen as a worrying attitude of European wide campaign by nations opposed to the apartheid regime; mainly Holland, Denmark and Norway, any link up between Nato or the EEC to play down the growing campaign for the imposition of trade sanctions against South Africa would not bring any change in fortune for the black majority population.

The issue of sanctions was highlighted in a speech by prime minister Botha when he spoke in the countries Free State. He indicated that a consequence of trading difficulties with the international community could see nations having difficulties obtaining diamonds gold or other strategically important minerals.

The message from his foreign minister was that the time was coming when the world will turn against the country and in the words of J Barratt, a former diplomat at the UN and now of the countries Institute of International Affairs, the Pretoria regime will mount an aggressive defence against sanctions.

The overall impression of both these speeches, is that the prime minister, while accepting the inevitability of the oncoming sanctions his political way forward is to show the international community that with his recent appointments of ministers who are of the opinion that the time to lessen the impact of certain apartheid laws is the way forward. To his National Party members of parliament, notably from the Transvaal region, who oppose the position of Fannie Botha the minister that brought in the legislation covering the recognition of black unions being legal.

Coming soon are the elections for the new president council where 20 white MP 's will vacate there seats thus leading to new elections. The PM must hope that that there replacements will be of a similar mindset to those in the government who wish changes of the governments stance when confronting black issues.

Letter, **Donald Woods London W6** while the apartheid state projects their 'good governance' in their policy towards tolerating black unions the reality is far from this view. Allow black unions but ban their officials seems now to be the policy. One such official Oscar Mpetha of the AFCWU aged 70 has been in solitary confinement in prison since 14/8 in bad health.

Fri 21

After a nine week trial of alleged African National Congress guerilla fighters have now been found guilty of crimes ranging from murders committed during a bank siege and a previous attack on a police station. The convicted men, aged between 20 and 29, stood in the supreme court in Pretoria to hear the judge, on his fourth day of summing up, convict them of treason for crimes occurring prior to the hostage taking in the Pretoria suburb of Silveron in 1/80.

The police station attack, in the Transvaal provincial town of Soekmekaar took place 21 days prior to the 25 bank hostages were held for seven hours. In the police/guerilla shoot out three hostages and a guerilla were killed.

Despite recent disclaimers, that there are any official connections between the government of the apartheid state and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or the the European Economic Union, in the city of Brussels officials of both organisations hurriedly cancelled two such meetings with Pretoria

officials.

Whether a shadow meeting with an EEC delegation, set for London in the near future, with officials from South Africa takes place is up for discussion. Its purpose is to formulate a plan to end black nations economic dependence on the apartheid state. At the same time, in Mozambique, leaders of the black nations are to attend a Maputo based forum with the same purpose.

The London based conference, which may or may not have been sanctioned by the authorities in Pretoria, had asked British politicians / notables to attend and offer opinions. Refusals to attend came from politician David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party. The same response came from Claude Cheysson the EEC 's Commissioner for African Affairs. Backing the meeting are a group of right wing political figures; Lords Chalfont and Hall along with a number of banks and management figures which have factory / industrial manufacturing plants operating on the tip of the African continent.

The South African delegation is headed by Dennis Worrel a National Party senator, the Lebowa chief minister along with advisers to the government, from the coloured / mixed race communities. One would be delegate, Gibson Thula an deputy to Chief Buthelezi the Kwa Zulu took a plane back to Strasbourg home of the EEC administration. He was embarrassed at the make up of the group; being defenders of the apartheid system.

Sat 22

Despite assurances, from a leading Afrikaans language newspaper, and an offer to pay for a tour of the country for himself and his wife, to show – in the words of Danny Craven president of the SARB - that 'politics has nothing to do with ordinary people' a mainstay of the New Zealand All Blacks has refused to make himself available for his countries tour of the apartheid state in 1981. Team captain, Graham Black, was made the offer by Die Tranvaler.

A second member of the NZ national team, Bruce Robertson, has made a similar non availability promise for the proposed tour. He went even further by saying he would not play for his province or his local team “until I feel multi racial rugby at every level, especially at grass roots, I can 't support the present system.”

Sun 23

Whatever the outcome of the London based talks between London 's business industrial or political supporters, and the apartheid state its mirror image in Maputo; a conference; deemed the Southern African Development Conference, tasked with helping the black African states manage their affairs without the help of Pretoria, has multi nation support.

Arriving in Maputo are delegates from 30 industrial nations and other notables who declined the invitation from Pretoria to come to London. Among those in Maputo is the EEC 's commissioner for southern Africa C Cheysson who is also a London foreign office minister. Also there will be representatives from the Soviet Bloc 's economic union; Comecon. Representative of all the oil rich Arab states.

Pledges, from the USA and the Swedish government will donate in excess of £20m each where in reality £800m is the amount needed to ensure that there is an improvement in the transport, road and rail infrastructure in each and every one of the five black led nations that at this time control the import and export of all the goods that these nations depend on to keep their economies afloat.

Tues 25

The outstanding issues concerning the independence of Namibia is to be hosted by the United Nations at a conference; location undecided on 7/1. The talks, deemed pre implementation talks has the aim of moving forward the UN 's 9/'78 implementation plan of the independence of the former German colony on the Atlantic coast of the African continent. Both the apartheid government and the black nationalist Swapo organisation have said they will send delegates.

While it seems that this contentious issue is on the verge of settlement one of the continents most influential black leaders, Julius Nyerere president of Tanzania, was expressing his concerns to the United Nations commissioner for Namibia Marti Ahtisaai who has been seeking out opinions of national leaders in Africa. The presidents views were opposed to any such meeting /settlement talks at this time.

It would seem that the president and his foreign minister, Salim Salim, are alone in their opposition to the path of negotiations set out in UN resolution 435 which envisaged this very same path of progress towards loosing the influence of the apartheid state in the governance of Namibia.

Claims of interfering in the final published report by the Erasmus commission, a body set up to investigate the use of government cash to provide funds for a propaganda war at home and abroad have been unearthed by journalists on the Rand Daily Mail.

Closer examination, of the published and early drafts of the report sent to prime minister Botha, show difference in the first and third draft. Alongside the typed wording there were hand written annotations; offering changes or highlighting deletions.

The added writing, in blue or black ink in two different styles seemed to indicate that different actions should be taken depending the colour of the ink it was written in. Speaking recently one of the three commissioners, Judge B Lategan, said "There was much changing and redrafting, but all of it was done by the three commissioners.

Wed 26

Decided is the venue for the UN 's sponsored talks on the implementation /beginning of the end of Namibia 's occupation by the apartheid state; the capital of Mozambique. However, according to R Fanni Botha, the South African foreign minister, its delegation will take no active part in any negotiations during the seven day of talks.

The talking / negotiations with the black nationalist political / military force would wholly in the hands of Namibia 's democratic or internal political parties. They will be led by apartheid state appointee Danie Hough as administrator general. Pretoria 's reluctance to 'take a first hand role' is the governments way of showing to support an world body that supports an inevitable black led government in a country that once had a white governing regime

Prime minister Botha dismissed the 'malicious innuendo' that the Rand Daily Mail published in the last 24 hours. His words of denial, of influencing the final report of the Erasmus Commission, were published on the papers front page as a huge apology.

Leader Comment, **Dr Waldheim 's way out** of the enigma; that is the issues that remain over the bringing into the international brotherhood of nations the newly independent nation of Namibia before the United Nations has next to delve into the murky issue; the apartheid regimes inability to move towards black nationalists hopes for government at some future time.

Even with the nations foreign minister 's thinking that future his country may be facing; world wide trade sanctions “a majority of the UN General Assembly is now inclined to recommend sanctions.” The economic trading future of country at the tip of the African continent is now in the hands of Pretoria after the recent announcement of the UN conference in 1/ '80. This was only possible after the regime were persuaded to talk directly with the Swapo leadership. Its aim; for the two rivals to decide the date of the ceasefire before UN overseen elections beginning in 3/ '80.

“If Pretoria has decided to cut its losses in Namibia and remove its presence whatever the result, independence next year becomes possible. More evidence I needed though, that South Africa has so decided.”

Thurs 27

The Defence Ministry put on show its new array of weapons, deemed, by the defence minister Magnus Malan, as as arsenal that was home manufactured to show the world that South Africa could not be isolated by the international arms embargo that the apartheid state has faced for a number of years.

On display was its new 155mm gun, 127mm rocket system which, the minister noted, had a more rapid fire power that the Soviet 'Stalin organ' missile delivery system. The new weapons were paraded through the streets of Pretoria alongside 1, 800 members of the South African Defence force mindful of the new Olifant tank; a copy of the British manufactured Centurion tank.

The SA navy was not left out of a military renewal as tales were told of the development, to international standards, of two strike craft which are equipped with weapons usually fitted on much larger craft.

Three, alleged members of African National Congress guerilla force convicted of high treason; Ncimbithi J Lubisi 28, P Tsepa Mashigo 19 and N Manana 24 by Justice J de Villers after he found them guilty of attacking a police station in Silverton and other incidents in Soekemekaar on 1.4.

Summing up the judge noted the young age of T Mshigo would not normally have led to the death penalty. However it was his attitude in court when giving evidence indicated his maturity and therefore the acceptance that his actions could lead to the end he faces now. Thus disregarding the argument, put by defence council, that his age should be taken into consideration when passing judgement.

The leader of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, while talking on other issues, with members of the Dutch government; the imposition of wide ranging oil sanctions against the apartheid state, to appeal to Pretoria for clemency for those that will hang after the police station attack.

Like minded organisation, the Anti Apartheid Movement, will mount a picket outside the states embassy in Trafalgar Square as a protest at the coming hanging of those convicted of high treason.

Sat 29

A statement, from the leadership of the Swapo organisation, dismisses any idea of negotiations on the future of the Namibian people and its government, as agreed to by the United Nations and the apartheid regime.

The view of the national executive committee, of the black liberation movement, is that any talks, set to begin in 1/'80, must involve direct talks between themselves and the authorities in Pretoria. In their view the agreed participants, to speak on behalf of the ethic white population; mainly the DTA, are only the mouthpieces of the apartheid states leaders. If 'the grace and favour' appointees need to be

part of the talks they should speak from within the South African delegation.

At issue also is the future of the apartheid state appointed black; locally recruited and trained military who provided a level of defence and were used by the invading members of the SADF as people with local knowledge.

December 1980

Fri 5

As those citizens, who now reside in Ciskei go to the polls to decide whether to become an 'independent homeland' the would be president Paramount Chief Lennox Sebe has invoked tribal spirits to ensure a Yes vote. The tribal chief told voters that a No vote, by the 2. 1m voters would anger tribal spirits which would lead to the imprisonment of dissenting voters.

Mindful of the opposition, in the real world, the Ciskei chief of security Charles Sebe; trained by the apartheid state, has already detained black union leaders thought to be urging union members to vote against their 'freedom' rule.

For the first time, in 10 years, the apartheid state is having to import wheat to supplement its own harvest of the majority of the nations population. Whilst much of the country has suffered from drought; as has much of southern Africa, where there was rain it came in a deluge which damaged any wheat before it was ready for harvest.

Mon 8

As the American president elect R Regan begins to pick his cabinet members one hopeful, Chester Crocker, has authored a report on the likely future policy towards the presumed Namibia independence and any future issues concerning Pretoria 's dealing with the political aspirations of the black majority population.

As would be secretary of state for Africa the state department will support the current United Nations plan for a settlement in Namibia. However it would not, at this time, support any increase of pressure; sanctions against the apartheid state at this time. In the minds eye, of the new Washington administration its priority is to combat the growing influence of Cuba and the Soviet Union on the African continent.

Wed 10

An about turn, by the South West African Peoples Organisation, has seemingly saved the forthcoming talks with the apartheid state which are proposed to begin in 1/81. The announcement came at a three man delegation press conference led by H Geingob a member of the Swapo central committee. The team was in London for talks at the Foreign Office and to attend a support rally.

Going into details the spokesman indicated all that was needed was an invite from Dr Waldheim. No restrictions on how the apartheid state composed its delegation would be made by the nationalists. It was acceptable to have the recently appointed administrator general, D Hough; a recommendation of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, if they so wanted.

In the view of the Swapo delegation leader the conferences sole task is to time table events that will lead up to the nations independence. Any new constitution will be decided by the new government and not the delegates.

There is now a dispute over the venue for the 7/1 talks. South Africa says no to Maputo as Pretoria feels that the Mozambique president, Samora Machel, identifies more closely with the black nationalists than with the white regime. Other locations offered Salisbury rejected by the apartheid state. Gaborone vetoed by the black nationalists.

Internal politics of the apartheid state; see the National Party divided between the liberal minded and the more hard line elements of the Afrikaner voter. Such bitterness, between the two brings the suspicion that a former prime minister/ president B J Vorster is backing a plot against P W Botha; a man seen by the hard liner element of the National Party as one who is intent on modifying the party's approach to the majority populations political aspirations.

Thus, ever since the present party of government came into power in 1948, has the English speaking press jumped on any element of government disunity in the hope that out of the discord between the two wings of the party comes one that is moderate in its policies and more tolerant towards the aspirations of the black population.

In the meantime the supporters of the Botha wing of the government are confident that the Rand Daily Mail, voice of the liberal minded English speaking reader, will soon reveal the source of its recent report that said that prime minister Botha, or one of his officials, had knowledge of the contents of the Erasmus report before it had been published.

Thurs 11

The leader of the Democratic Turnhule Alliance, Dirk Mudge along with two other colleagues, have arrived in London after a quick exit from the West German capital Bonn. In that city the three man team were expecting to meet with foreign minister H D Gencher. It did not take place because of procedural difficulties; there had been no invitation from the minister.

Another 'untruth' put about by the DTA leader that the three were representing the South West African Council of Ministers when in fact the three were travelling to promote the DTA only. The West German ministers refusal was in line with the agreed policy of the UN's western contact group; not to recognise the SWACM.

Time will tell if London officials will keep to the agreed policy while at the same time foreign minister Carrington and officials met with a delegation from Swapo led by Moses Garoeb.

Fri 12

Seemingly unconcerned about its earlier Bonn 'untruth' the leader of the Democratic Turnhule Alliance speaking in London, said that at the Namibia forthcoming settlement conference there would be no special status concessions made to the black liberation movement. Any such moves would place the future of the conference in doubt.

Despite elements of posturing as of this time the conference venue is unclear as both the principals Swapo and Pretoria have vetoed various locations for the United Nations termed pre implementation meeting; PIM.

As the two 'principals' talk about their aims and hopes Swapo; the outcome leaves no doubt throughout the international community it is Pretoria who are stalling on the inevitable. Any failure would lead to the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid state.

For the DTA; is to keep the talks going with the United Nations and impress on the contact group that the black liberationists are not the only mouthpiece of the Namibian people. Even so, to the outside observer that the 'principles' are more concerned with their own status rather than agreeing anything of substance.

A bomb has destroyed the offices of an academic employed by the University of South Africa based in Pretoria. A female cleaner, who was working inside the office of F A Martiz, was not injured in the attack; thought to be the work of dissident Afrikaner right wingers. The motive could have been as a protest at the lead Professor of of the universities sociology department appearing for the defence in the recent trial of those convicted in the Silverton /Soekmekaar treason trial.

This attack has all the hallmarks of the work of dissident members of the Afrikaner population that have used similar methods, attacks on academic and liberal minded whites in the recent past. This theory has not been confirmed by the police although bombs have been used in an attack, in 8/ '80 at the same university, Professor J Lombard 's 'crime' preparing a report, for prime minister Botha on the setting up of a multi racial government in Natal province.

Separately the Afrikaner language newspaper, Rapport, indicated that there had been in excess of 1, 600 incidents of right wing intimidation and violence [including murder] within the apartheid state since the 1960 's. The latest, less than 24 hours ago, arsonists broke into the military command offices on the Witwatersrand Command in Johannesburg. Destroyed were official documents although the building itself was only slightly damaged.

Sat 13

There will be no back up strike, by the white dominated Society of Journalists, in support of black reporters who are members of the Media Workers Association. It is the belief of the executive of the SASJ that their colleagues should be allowed the "dignity of acting on their own. It is not possible to ask SASJ members to take industrial action when MWA would prefer the issue on their own." It is not to say that white journalists, who show some affinity with black reporters, should not take actions even as such actions have brought themselves in confrontation with management.

In recent times 12 employees of the South African Associated Newspaper group with held their labour and protested outside the Argus Printing and Publishing Group HQ as group management had recently sacked 68 on its Post newspaper for the black majority.

Sun 14

Despite an agreement between all the member countries belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries [Opec] not to deliver oil products to the apartheid state illicit supplies, worth £300m have been exposed. Through false documentation and the masking of the oil tankers port of origin vast amounts are being delivered to the states ports on the Indian Ocean.

One identified tanker, Norwegian owned the Havdrott, has made regular trips from Middle East ports. One such collection point is the Saudi Arabian Ras Tanura terminal. Examination of insurance documents, lodged with Lloyd 's of London indicate that the supertanker in the last 2 years made 12 trips to drop off's at Durban oil terminal. The fuel delivered was estimated at 2.75m tons; estimated at ten per cent of the states fuel requirements.

An example of the subterfuge; oil was loaded, described as being for a legitimate customer, from a terminal in Oman left the Persian Gulf port on 4/5 with a given destination of Singapore. By 19/5 the tanker had anchored off the port of Cape Town to unload its cargo,

Other Norwegian registered tankers have been 'outed' for delivering oil to the apartheid state after the Amsterdam based Shipping Research Bureau; an organisation set up by the Dutch anti apartheid groups. In the Norwegian parliament is much critical of the government for these revelations because of their nations support of the cause of the blacks fight for emancipation.

Mon 15

Near completion is legislation, which will come before parliament in 1/81, that in the view of academics and lawmakers who have studied minister Koornhof 's proposals will further impinge on the lifestyle of majority population who at this time reside in the nations towns and cities.

The Black Community Development Bill is more divisive than the current legislation; laid out in the Black [Urban Areas] Consolidated Act which in its section Ten allowed recourse to the law for any black that was born in a township; Soweto et al, worked or 10 years, or lived in for 15 years had a right to remain permanently. Under this new law this right of residence, whether by employment or residence will be removed.

A second clause of the BCD bill is an even more aggressive act of repression as it legislates over who is, or in the case of the black majority, who is not a South African national. The aim this time round is to turn all blacks into prohibited immigrants in the land of their birth.

It is noted that such a bill would legislate against 1.5m blacks and has been described by a Stellenbosch University professor as 'diabolical'. Other academics note it is the most restrictive piece of anti apartheid law enacted since the 1970 's when the Pretoria parliament enacted the introduction of the black Bantustan citizens.

Fri 19

Bus transport links, a second unofficial strike action by the staff working for the Public Transport Corporation in 1980, has seen the management sack 780 drivers who ferried blacks from their homes in Soweto to their employment in Johannesburg.

Staff, who began their action on 17/12, were protesting at disciplinary action taken against a black bus driver who was said to have been selling dummy tickets to his passengers. In a move to settle the issue company management has told the striking drivers that they can reapply for their jobs. As of this time 138 drivers have done so.

Behind the issue, of this present employee / management issue, lies a complete mistrust of said committee which, in the opinion of the black majority is an inadequate body to represent the workers demands. However management has recently agreed to allow, and recognise the rights of its black employees to be represented by union of their choice.

Sun 21

One black nationalist leader, a man who throughout the 1950 's fomented the idea of leading his nation, Namibia, out of the clutches of rule by Pretoria, stands on the verge of achieving his ambition. However his hopes to attend the Geneva talks on 7/1 hang in the balance.

Andreas Shipinga, as leader of the Swapo Democratic Party along with delegates from two other moderate black nationalists; the Namibian National Front and the Namibian Independence Party would become the 'South African delegation.' This 30 strong team will then sit around a table along with the United Nations team and a Swapo team.

At one time the SDP leader and now combative black nationalists fighters were of the same mind and organisation. The split came as Sam Nujama and like minded nationalists split from the moderate SDP and began their guerilla campaign. As of this time the more senior Shipinga sees himself 'humiliated by his puppet treatment' by his one time subordinate Sam Nujama.

Wed 23

As the residency, inside the apartheid state for the black majority seems to be on the verge of being tightened up the government are to take improve on the the proposals of the recently published Weihahn Commission which delved into the world of black unionisation. The new legislation is aimed at the, until recently 'illegal' black unions; those chosen by a firms employees and no the white management.

The soon to be replaced union system made mistakes by allowing racially mixed unions only when the government approved and not by legal right. The legislation excluded migrant workers. In order to keep the white unions 'online' the idea of black unions being 'kept under control' was emphasised.

In the last 12 months, or thereabouts, business leaders and latterly the government understood that the new measures were needed. It became obvious that when dealing with unionised black employees to ignore the demands of the illegal unions would cause the majority of their workers to vote foe industrial action. Thus loss of production and, or, violent conflict with those who ignored the industrial action.

In the recent past employers, such as British battery manufacturer Chloride, have recognised the illegal South African Allied Workers Union [SAAWU] because of its 95% support of hits workforce. It is also known that large mining company Barlow Rand is talking with unregistered union.

The eight week long strike by black journalists is over after talks with management at tow of the apartheid states newspaper publishing companies. Agreements were reached on salaries, working conditions and union recognition. Publication of the black daily; the Post is expected to begin imminently. There is no news on the fate of the 68 sacked journalists from the paper.

Sat 27

Letter, **J Adler Director of Information SA Embassy London WC2** comment on the wording of articles on journalism that in the diplomats eyes puts press freedom at risk. By using words/ phrases such as What journalists regard as ominous ... or some people believe ... In the briefings, given by the states FA&I, by using words such as editors are confidentially briefed on the threat facing the country is perceived to be a government threat.

Sun 28

The year ends with the new nation on the African continent; Zimbabwe which is led by a one time black nationalist guerilla leader Robert Mugabe. What hope that its southern neighbour, across the Limpopo River, will make moves to bring in a black nationalist led government?

It is rumoured, in the darkest recesses of the white regime 's thinking, that apartheid is a 'faded dream'. The administration, led by prime minister Botha, will not let this fact be known to the general public until the government had worked out a policy as to how to bring this change into fruition Pretoria has worked out how to retain the support f the white community.

Another factor of concern, is the state of the economy of the nations that make up the African continent. Not since the 1960's when the nations were about to emerge from their colonialist appendages has Africa been at the mercy of the economic conditions of the times. Any new government 's, of whatever colour, will have to rule outside the 'times of plenty' and confront the challenges of the 1980's head on.

Mon 29

After the ending of the black journalist strike the Argus Printing and Publishing Company will apply to the Rand supreme court for the return of registration documents for the four papers which disappeared from the nations newsagents recently.

The Department of Internal Affairs withdrew the certificate from the Daily /Saturday /Sunday Post and the Sowetan as they had not been published as required by the Newspaper Imprint and Internal Security Acts; one month. Counsel for the Argus group, B Schreiner, contended that special editions of named papers; a single sheet had been published of all but one of the affected papers, in line with the legal requirements. Without the legal papers the two newspapers would have to closed down.

Countering the above argument states counsel, Rene Kruger, dismissed the publishers argument that a single sheet of newsprint was deemed by the state as a newspaper nor was the sphere of distribution of the Post or Sowetan sufficient to comply with the terms of the Internal Security Act or the Newspaper Imprint Act.

In his summing up Justice Geri Coetzee noted that he will have to consider, in his mind, the main issue; should / was the production of a single sheet issue of newsprint be considered as a newspaper under the terms of the two mentioned acts of parliament. Judgement is imminent.

Tues 30

As the journalistic world of the black reporter faces the prospect of one less opportunity to ply his trade; the courts have decided that the single sheet of newsprint does not constitute a newspaper and now faces closure, a leading black journalist /editor Zwelakhe Sisulu has been served with a banning order by the government.

Such a move, so soon after the black union Media Workers Association strike, seems to be a direct challenge by the state, to the news gathering / reporting of acts of security forces intimidation and illegality, against the black majority population.

Other actions, including Sisulu 's restrictions have been the fate of other executive members of the black journalists union. Similar orders have been given to the unions; Natal vice president Marimuthu Subramoney who also reports for the BBC and a former union rep at the International Federation of Journalists.

Previously the police had raided the offices of the MWA in Soweto along with the home of the son of Walter Sisulu who is resident on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela along with other members of the African national Congress.

Wed 31

As internal opposition to the apartheid system grows there are thoughts of ' a coming together' of protest groups with the aim of rewriting the states constitution. With the backing of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] other ethnic dominant groups; Inkatha, the Labour Party, representatives of the Indian National Congress would receive invites to a National Convention.

Somewhere along the line an invitation will be made to the seemingly militant black majority's representatives. The chief of which is the Committee of 10 based in Soweto chaired by Dr Nthato Motlana or the leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement

Two Afrikaner language newspapers, Rapport and Beelb, have criticised the governments decision

not to allow the publication of four of the Argos Publication Company 's newspapers; The daily / weekend editions of the Post and the Sowetan.

Both had journalistic writings that such a loss of informed reporting inside the state would sent the wrong message to the outside world; that of a negative image. Also non publication would, for its internal readership provide Pretoria 's political enemies with another weapon with which to attack the government with.