

TOTALITARIANISM —

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Raid denied

JOHANNESBURG—Security police yesterday denied knowing the identity of five White men who took prominent Soweto educationist Thamsanga Khambule from his Orlando West home at 3 a.m.

Three top officers—General Mike Geldenhuys, Colonel Hennie Muller and a Colonel Olivier—strongly denied all knowledge of a raid on Mr. Khambule's home. Col. Muller said he knew of no security police activity during the night or yesterday morning.

But Miss Zola Khambule was adamant her father and brother Shumko (25) were taken by five Whites who identified themselves as security policemen.

Later, Shumko said he and his father were taken to John Vorster Square for questioning. The police grilled them about his younger brother Jome, a student at the University of Fort Hare.

"I knew at least one of them, a Lieut. Visser. They said they were acting under orders from a Major Olivier," he said.

Mr. Khambule senior was not available for comment.—(Sapa.)

ARGUS 5/1/77

State move on appeal by editor

The Argus Representative

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The State is to seek leave to appeal against the verdict in the recent successful appeal to the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court by Mr Donald Woods, the editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Notice on intention to apply for leave to appeal against a judgment in favour of Mr Woods, setting aside his conviction and six months' jail sentence imposed by a magistrate in East London, has been lodged on behalf of the State with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Grahamstown.

Mr Woods was convicted in December 1975 of refusing to disclose the name of an informant in connection with allegations of criminal actions by a member of the Security Police.

NOT THE SAME

Last month Mr Woods was successful in an appeal against his conviction and sentence which was heard by the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

In that appeal, the court ruled that Section 83 of the Criminal Procedure Act had not been complied with because the magistrate who subpoenaed him to disclose the informant's name had not been the magistrate who passed sentence.

It is expected that the State's application for leave to appeal against this decision will be heard later this month.

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State seeks appeal against Editor's Supreme Court win

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The State has given notice of intention to apply to the Supreme Court here for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein against the Supreme Court's judgment in favour of the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald James Woods, in which a magistrate's judgment in sentencing him to six months imprisonment was set aside.

The original sentence was passed in December 1975, when Mr Woods refused to reveal the name of an informant in connection with allegations of criminal actions by a member of the Security Police.

Mr Woods won his appeal last month when the Supreme Court ruled that Section 83 of the Criminal Procedures Act had not been complied with in his case because the magistrate who subpoenaed him to reveal the informant's name had not been the magistrate who had passed sentence.

The basis of the State's notice of intention to seek leave to appeal is the contention that Section 83 does not require the magistrate holding an examination in terms of the Act to be the magistrate who issues the subpoena.

"By applying to take this matter to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein instead of accepting the judgment of the Eastern Cape Supreme Court, the State will give many people the impression that it is sulking about it, and that it is a bad loser," Mr Woods commented yesterday.

"Personally I welcome

any test of civil rights in an open court before judges qualified in law. If we had more of this sort of proper legal procedure instead of people's liberties and punishments being decided by party politicians, it would be a good thing for South Africa.

"What does seem unfair is that legal costs are not recoverable against the State when the State loses such a case, and I think the Reconstruction Government that takes over after the Nationalist administration should give priority to this aspect of civil rights.

"Meanwhile I think the present Minister of Justice should give all the victims of his banning orders and detentions without trial a similar chance to defend themselves in a proper court of law. Those of us who plead with the Minister for this are asking for no more than we are prepared to ask for. Minister himself if should ever face action by a future South African Government because the right to trial should be available to any citizen and government."

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Indress Naidoo quits SA

7/11/77 COM

Staff Reporter

MR Indress Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner banned and house arrested immediately after his release three years ago, has fled the country for Swaziland.

Mr Naidoo, 38, was sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1963 after being found guilty with two other men of blowing up a railway toolshed near Johannesburg, and attempting to blow up a signal relay case.

He was last seen on Sunday shortly after lunch, but telephoned his wife, Mrs Saeeda Naidoo, from Swaziland on Monday evening.

WELL

"He sounded very well, but I've no idea why he left or what he will be doing. I don't even know if he's still in Swaziland," she said yesterday.

Meanwhile the banned Cape Town journalist, Mr Eric Abraham, who fled South Africa on Tuesday, will leave Botswana for England on Saturday on British travel documents. This was confirmed from Gaborone by Mr Craig Williamson, the former Nusas vice-president, who skipped the country earlier this week.



Mrs Saeeda Naidoo with son Bram last night.

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century a spate of memorials to legalise de facto occupations

and new land grants had created a pattern which remained percep-

table until the 1970s - given the eye of faith and knowledge

of the background.

The burghers of Simon's Town claimed land or cattle posts

in much of the area south of Kommetjie or "behind Red Hill" as

they viewed it from the port. (C.f. C.O. 3873 No. 374 of

1808). Some of the stock keepers evidently established rights

to pieces of the land where they grew vegetables, mainly for

their own subsistence but with some surplus for sale in the

town. Most are described as "Bastard Hottentots" in the

memorials and though it was said at the time that the "Hottentots"

were "more dependent and more in a state of slavery than if

actually slaves" (Anon. 1806: 228) there is evidence (Willis,

1963) that it was possible for them to obtain their due.

Indeed the landdrost

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Illegal gathering: 11 youths found guilty

Staff Reporter &
ELEVEN youths aged between 12 and 17 were yesterday found guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court of attending an illegal gathering and protest march.

The youths, who may not be identified, all pleaded guilty to taking part in a protest march through the streets of Cape Town on November 27 last year.

Their sentences were postponed for an indefinite period of three years.

One of the accused, a 15-year-old girl, told the court

she attended a student meeting in September where Mr D H Owens, the Regional Director of Bantu Education in the Cape, addressed the students.

"We gave him a list of our grievances and he said he would reply on November 8 after he had been to Pretoria.

"I am not a student leader and I was not responsible for the list of grievances, but when Mr Owens did not report back to us we decided to march to his office," she said.

The march was broken up at Greenmarket Square.

Mr H T de Koker was on the Bench, Mrs E Steyn appeared for the State and the pupils conducted their own defence.

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Names of Soweto blinded

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At least four Soweto school children are known to have been partially or totally blinded by birdshot allegedly fired by police during last year's disturbances. A fifth child has lost the use of his left arm.

These children claim that they were fired on either from hippo trucks or police cars in separate incidents in Soweto.

They are 10-year-old Enoch Hleza, who is partially blinded in the left eye, Longsdale Kananda (14), who has had his right eye removed, Joseph Themba Norexe (14) who is totally blind and Johannes Nogwaja Dube (17), who is also totally blind.

The fifth, Reginald Mkize (18), a promising organist, is partially paralysed in the left arm after he was allegedly peppered with birdshot pellets on August 26.

CONTROVERSY

A doctor at St John Eye Hospital disclosed that several children were blinded by birdshot allegedly fired by police. His disclosures brought about a controversy in which hospital authorities denied knowledge of such cases although they promised to investigate.

Longsdale Kananda told The Star he was on his way home from school on August 16 accompanied by several other children when police in a hippo riot truck fired at them. He was hit in the eye.

The Seasonal Contract is for 220 shifts (40 more than the normal contract). A worker can only take a Seasonal Contract during the months of March, April, May or June. (If he were to take it earlier than this, it defeating its purpose.)

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Rioting hit Jo'burg company, court told

Chief Court Reporter

BLACK unrest on the Witwatersrand last year was given as one of the reasons for the collapse of a Johannesburg radio manufacturing company, Centrex Electronics Pty.

In an application before Mr Justice Nestadt yesterday, the chairman of the company, Mr Michael Carey, explained how rioting slowed production by keeping staff from work. The company had had good custom and satisfactory turnover. He said the company was "crippled", with liabilities of more than R368

000, and assets of about R318 000.

Mr Carey said the rioting in Black townships on the Witwatersrand last June, caused production to fall behind schedule.

"Workers could not be relied on to come to work regularly and we could not meet orders on time. This caused cancellations or postponed orders, which reduced turnover," he said.

The court placed the company in provisional liquidation. Interested parties have until March 1 to show why the order should not be made final.

Charges include set

POLICE A IN LANGA

ARGUS 12/1/77
By Johann Beyers

The Argus Crime Reporter

A SPECIAL FORCE of the Peninsula Anti-riot Unit and detectives moved into Langa early today and arrested 95 people.

They are being held on a variety of charges — and some are being charged with setting fire to six Black schools in Langa and Nyanga on Monday night.

Attendance up at primary schools

The Argus Education Reporter

MR D. H. OWENS, director of the Cape Bantu Education Department, is holding talks with the principals of three secondary schools in the Peninsula's Black townships today in the wake of the arson attacks on six schools on Monday night.

According to an official of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, attendance at the township's primary schools improved today in spite of incidents of intimidation of some pupils on their way to work.

Mr Owens, accompanied by Mr M. J. Mitchell, the department's circuit inspector, left the city for Nyanga early today. Yesterday they visited the five schools in Nyanga damaged by arsonists.

The force, headed by Brigadier P. A. Cerff, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, went into action at 3 am.

Acting on information received, the force went to certain houses in the township, questioned the residents and arrested those suspected of having committed crimes.

Several people — including youths — who were wanted by the police were arrested, a senior police spokesman said today.

Arson

The spokesman said some of those arrested would be charged with arson following attempts to burn down five schools in Langa and one in Nyanga on Monday night. Damage estimated at more than R15 000 was caused at these schools.

Several of the arrested people were suspected of being members of the Comrades movement — the movement believed to be behind recent unrest in the Peninsula.

Patrols

The spokesman said that during the night in Langa

City unrest:

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...SCHOOLS IN
Nyanga damaged by
arsonists. ...be behind recent unrest in
the Peninsula.

City unrest: inquiry sits

PRETORIA. — The Cillie Commission into urban riots in Soweto and elsewhere is holding an unscheduled public session here today to hear evidence on the most recent unrest in the Peninsula, the secretary of the commission, Mr D. Jacobs, announced.

The commission was scheduled to resume its public hearings in Durban next week. However, as a number of witnesses with evidence on the most recent unrest in Cape Town are available in Pretoria, it was decided to hear their evidence immediately. — Sapa.

Patrols

The spokesman said during the raids in units of the Anti-Riot were patrolling the street in the other two African townships — Nyanga and Guguletu.

There were no incidents during the swoops, police said they found Langa residents most cooperative.

The arrested people were taken to a central point where they were questioned at length by a special group of detectives formed after the rioting and unrest broke out in the Peninsula about the middle of last year.

Some were charged immediately and charges were still being drawn up against others by mid-morning.

The operation in Langa was called off about 5 am, the spokesman said, and added that the operation was highly successful.

Meanwhile the police are investigating an arson attack on a bus in Langa late last night. It is the first incident of unrest since the arson attacks on the schools on Monday night.

Blackout on the birdshot victims

Staff Reporter

TRANSVAAL hospital authorities yesterday refused to say anything about claims that two African schoolchildren, allegedly partially blinded when police fired birdshot during the Soweto riots, were still receiving treatment at St John's Eye Hospital, Baragwanath.

The Johannesburg newspaper, The World, yesterday published photographs of the two pupils and named them as Joseph Themba Norexe 14, of 485A Emdeni, and Johannes Nogwala Dube, 17, of 1450A Zola North.

Both pupils were quoted by the newspaper as saying they were injured after being hit in the face by police birdshot and were partially blinded.

The newspaper said they were both still patients at St John's, having been brought there during the Soweto riots in the middle of last year.

NO COMMENT

Yesterday, Dr C. van der Heever, deputy superintendent of Baragwanath and St John's hospitals, said in terms of a provincial ruling he also could make no comment at all about the report.

In Pretoria, Dr H. A. Grové, director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, said he also could make no comment.

Allegations of children being blinded by police birdshot were first made by a doctor at St John's last month.

Since then Transvaal hospital authorities have consistently refused to confirm or deny the allegations, claiming that all information about patients was confidential and that any information connected in any way with the riots must come from the police.

The police, in turn, have said they have no information about the alleged blindings since nobody has come to them to complain.

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95 held in dawn raid at Cape

CAPE TOWN — A force of 150 policemen launched a massive dawn raid on Langa yesterday and arrested 95 people in what police said was an all-out bid to bring peace to the Peninsula's black townships.

The operation was headed by Brig P. A. Cerff, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, who said the people arrested were being held on a variety of charges, including arson.

It is likely that among the people arrested are those responsible for Monday night's arson attacks on six schools in Langa and Nyanga.

The raid, carried out by a special investigating team and members of the riot squad, began at 3 a.m. and ended two hours later.

Brig Cerff said: "We know we now have a few of the key troublemakers."

He said the raid was just one of the steps the police were taking to quell unrest in the townships.

Police went to certain houses in Langa and after questioning residents, arrested people who were suspected of committing crimes.

People who police had on their wanted list were also arrested, including youths.

While the raid was going on, police patrolled the other townships of Nyanga and Guguletu. There were no incidents.

Brig Cerff said there had been no arrests in Guguletu.

A number of arrested people were suspected of being members of the Comrades Movement — the movement behind the unrest.

The arrested people were taken to a central point where they were questioned by detectives. Some were charged immediately and charges were still being formulated against others. — DDC.

'Shot man was saboteur'

Staff Reporter

DM 14/1/77
An African youth was shot and killed by the police seconds after he had sabotaged a railway line, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr W. P. Dormehl, found at an inquest that nobody was to blame for the death of Mr Boy Charles Mazomba, 18.

Constable F. Maloka told the court that on the evening of September 14 he was patrolling the railway line at Inhlazane

Station. It was during the riots and he had been issued with a .303 gun.

He saw two African men on the railway lines. One of them cut the signal wires and they then packed stones between the points. He called out to them and went towards them, but slipped and fell. When he got up both were running away. He warned them to stand but they paid no attention.

He then fired three shots at them and one of them fell. The other ran away. He went up to the

fallen man and saw he was dying. Const Maloka said. Had the men not run away he would not have shot at them, but would have arrested them.

Warrant Officer T. Pero told the court he found the signal wires cut near where Mr Mazomba was lying. He also found a knife nearby.

Mr T. I. Ferreira told the court he found four signal wires cut and one partially cut. Stones put between the points could have derailed a train, he said.

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Death on the tracks

JOHANNESBURG — A Johannesburg inquest Magistrate heard yesterday how two men who were attempting to sabotage a railway line in Soweto last year fled from the police and one was shot in the chest and died on the tracks.

This was stated at the inquest on Boy Charles Mazomba (18), who died on September 14 of a gunshot wound in the chest. The Magistrate found that death was not brought about by any act or omission involving or amounting to an offence. — (Sapa.)

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560 DETAINED

CAPE TOWN — More than 560 Africans have been detained—mainly for infringements of influx control measures—during routine inspections in the White residential areas of the Peninsula since Monday.

A spokesman for the Cape Bantu Administration Board said the inspections had nothing to do with the police swoop in Langa on Wednesday when 95 people were arrested on a variety of charges.

Since Monday inspectors had detained 466 and also found 100 citizens of the Republic of Transkei who were in possession of Transkeian passports, but did not have the necessary endorsement on their passports. —(Sapa.)

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Bid to free SA terrorist

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Jack Jones, Secretary General of the Transport and General Workers' Union, yesterday delivered a letter of protest and a petition with 2,000 signatures calling for the release in South Africa of Mr Sean Hosey, a British trade union official who was arrested and jailed in 1973.

He was accompanied by Mr John Hosey, father of the jailed man and a Coventry shopfloor official.

After delivering the protest at the South African Embassy, Mr Jones said:

"We are not complaining about conditions under which Sean Hosey is being held or anything like that. I have simply demanded the immediate release on humane grounds of the young man."

"A SHAME"

When Mr Jones and Mr Vic Feather visited South Africa they were able to see Mr Hosey in prison in Pretoria.

Mr Jones said: "We thought it a great shame then that he should be kept in prison — and now we think it's high time that he was released."

"The South Africans have agreed to pass on our sentiments to the ambassador and the relevant officials in South Africa."

● John Hosey, then 24, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in June 1973 under the Terrorism Act. Among other things, he had tried to contact terrorists in Natal.

TO THE EDITOR
10/11/77
10/11/77
10/11/77

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STATION DEATH: NO ONE BLAMED

JOHANNESBURG

The 23-year-old ring leader of a crowd of more than 100 Africans stoning passengers and police at Inhlazane Station had been shot and killed by the police, the Magistrate's Court here heard yesterday.

The Magistrate, Mr. W. P. Dormehl, found at an inquest that nobody was to blame for the death of Mr. Samson Seabi.

Warrant Officer E. C. Sevenster, of the New Canada Railway Police, told the Court that on August 23 during the Soweto riots the police at Inhlazane Station had asked for reinforcements.

When he arrived there with other policemen he found a group of more than 100 Africans on the station throwing stones at passengers and African policemen.

Warrant Officer Sevenster said he fired a shot at the group. The ring leader fell to the ground and the others ran away.

He went to the man and saw that he was bleeding. He called an ambulance.

Mr. Seabi died later that day, the Court was told. — (Sapa.)

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689 ARE HELD IN SWOOP

CAPE TOWN — The acting chief director of the Bantu Affairs Board in the Cape, Mr. F. J. van Eeden, yesterday confirmed that board inspectors had detained 689 non-Whites in White residential areas in the Peninsula since Monday.

The majority were arrested in connection with infringements of influx control measures, while a large number were Transkelian citizens whose passports were not endorsed.

The Transkelians were taken to the board's offices in Langa to have their passports endorsed.

Mr. van Eeden said the large number of people detained was not a weekly occurrence but a consequence of the inspectors not having been able to make regular inspections because of the unrest. Non-Whites without necessary permits would probably be fined and told to leave the area. — (Sapa.)

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Police killed leader

Staff Reporter

THE RINGLEADER of a crowd of more than 100 Africans who were stoning passengers and police at Inhlazane station was shot and killed by the police, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr W. P. Dormehl, found at an inquest that nobody was to blame for the death of Mr

Samson Seabi.

Warrant Officer E. C. Sevenster, told the court that on August 23, the police at Inhlazane station asked for reinforcements.

When he arrived with other policemen he found more than 100 Africans on the station throwing stones.

He fired a shot and the ringleader fell. The others ran away. Mr Seabi died later, the court was told.

Freeze on 'Nazi' Malan documents

By David Beresford: LONDON

TOP SECRET Foreign Office documents giving the background to alleged collaboration between Dr D. F. Malan, as Leader of the South African Opposition, and the Nazis are being withheld by the British Government.

They should have been released this year under the 30-year secrecy ruling for state papers.

The Lord Chancellor has invoked a special provision under the Public Records Act to keep them back. No reason has been given.

The Public Records Office produced the 1946 Foreign Office dossier on the allegations for the Sunday Times this week.

A card had been inserted disclosing the Lord Chancellor's decision to withhold three of the dossier's 17 sections.

The dossier relates to allegations made in the House of Assembly in 1946 that Dr Malan, who became Prime Minister in the post-war Nationalist Government, had been in touch with Nazi agents during the war.

The allegations were based on seven captured German documents showing that a German agent, Mrs Denk, had conveyed an undertaking from Berlin to Dr Malan to recognise South Africa's inde-



In touch with Berlin.

pendence after the war and to hand Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland over to the Union Government.

The documents were produced in the House by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Harry Lawrence, and provoked a major controversy.

The Nationalists accused him of having used Mrs Denk as a "trap" for Dr Malan.

It appears from the dossier that the German documents were originally held by MI5, the British counter-intelligence agency, who failed to send them to the British Control Commission in Berlin after the end of the war.

They were "discovered" by a South African Government team after a tip-off by



MR LAWRENCE
"Set trap," said Nats.

the Americans through their Ambassador in Cape Town.

This team, under a Colonel L. W. Rein of the Defence Secretariat in Pretoria, carried out investigations in Britain and Berlin in 1946.

Other documents in the dossier show that both the British and American governments were treating the investigation as a hot potato.

A select committee was set up in South Africa in 1946 to investigate the charges against Dr Malan. In a telegram to London, the UK High Commissioner said: "Whatever the findings of the select committee, it seems certain that a lot of mud will stick to Dr Malan, who will stand condemned in the eyes of those who supported the war wholeheartedly."

323
JH

I was given electric shocks, says man at death leap

By DICK USHER

A DURBAN clothing worker claims he was punched and given electric shocks with a "shock stick" while company directors questioned him about thefts.

The following day a fellow worker, whom he had named in connection with alleged thefts from the firm, jumped to his death from the sixth floor of the factory after being questioned by members of the company's management.

Krishnen Devenand, 27, claimed that last Friday a security guard at Kingsgate Clothing found two shirts inside a newspaper he was carrying when he left the factory after work.

"The guard took me to Mr Farooq Bapeckee and Mr Abraham Dhali and other members of the factory's management.

"They questioned me about the shirts and I told them they had been given to me by Ramesh Inthiran,

a workmate at Kingsgate," said Mr Devenand.

He alleged he was then punched and given electric shocks with a shock stick.

"The following day I reported to the union doctor, Dr Siva B. Chetty of Verulam, who examined me, but could find no serious bruises or abrasions to indicate I had been assaulted."

The day after Mr Devenand had implicated his workmate, Ramesh Inthiran, in the alleged thefts, the man leapt to his death from the sixth floor of the factory.

Mr Bapeckee denied that he or any other person had assaulted either of the two men while they were being questioned.

"Mr Devenand volunteered the information that he had been given the two shirts by Mr Inthiran as a

result of which we called Inthiran in for questioning on Saturday morning.

He (Mr Inthiran) was questioned by four or five people and admitted having stolen shirts from the factory. Then we told him we were going to tell his parents about this and called in his elder brother who also works in the factory.

"While we were talking to his brother in an office on the sixth floor, Inthiran was alone on the factory floor, and while he was alone there he jumped to his death.

"The only reason I can think of for him doing this was that he was really petrified by our threat to tell his parents," said Mr Bapeckee.

"But neither of the two men was ever assaulted by any member of manage-

ment of this company."

Dr Chetty said Mr Devenand had come to him on Saturday morning and alleged he had been assaulted and given electric shocks.

"I have treated him and his family for about 15 years and he has always seemed an honest person to me, but I couldn't find any obvious abrasions or lacerations to show that this had happened.

"And as far as I know the electric shock sticks do not leave any marks," he said.

Mr Bapeckee said that Mr Devenand had later returned four more shirts to the company and asked for his papers.

"We should have charged him but took sympathy on him because he told us he had a pregnant wife at home, children and an old father and mother," he said.

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Crowd angry over 'police intimidation'

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — There were angry scenes in Clermont, outside Pinetown, yesterday when security policemen told people at a land owners and shack dwellers meeting to dis-

perse.

Archives

The meeting was addressed by Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Pine town.

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Archives

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Those waiting outside the hall were told to disperse as the ban on outdoor gatherings under the Riotous Assemblies Act was still in force.

Greater

Archive

O.F.S.

A reporter covering the meeting was told to leave immediately because she did not have a permit to enter the township.

INTIMIDATION

Jagger

Mr McIntosh said the police action was "an intimidatory procedure."

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"Sure, they had to enforce the Riotous Assemblies Act, but they had no right to order people to leave the hall. There are no by-laws governing the number of people occupying the hall."

However, he did say the police were reasonable in giving the people outside half an hour to disperse.

Addressing the assembled land owners and shack dwellers on why shacks in the township were being demolished Mr McIntosh said there were three reasons:

● The Bantu Administration Department wanted to fill the single men's and women's hostels at Kranskloof. The Hostels which were built to house 20,000 people now held 5,000.

● They wanted to clear all Transkeians out of the township.

● They wanted to clean up the squalor created by the shacks.

"Of course we support the cleanup project, but only if adequate alternative housing is provided."

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Down 18/6/77
Mandela
sees his
family

Staff Reporter

ROBBEN Island prisoner Mr Nelson Mandela saw his wife and two daughters at the weekend. Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banned, was given permission to make the visit by the Department of Justice.

Mr Mandela's son, Makgatho, who was recently married to a Soweto woman, Miss Rayne Mosette, was not there when the family celebrated on the island — he was on honeymoon.

Bubbling with happiness, daughters Zenzi and Zinzi said: "It was the first time in 15 years that we had a present from our father. He gave us chocolates to eat in celebration of Makgatho's marriage. He is just super."

Earlier, Makgatho said it would have completed his wedding if his father had been able to attend.

On Saturday, their first visit to Mr Mandela, the three women were all there. The following day Zinzi was not present.

325 Gen.

Rioting: plan to protect State

CAPE TOWN — The State is to indemnify itself and certain officials against legal action arising from the unrest last year.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, gave notice of the legislation yesterday, but said that the indemnity would apply only to actions taken in the course of duty to quell unrest.

"It means that in some respects the Government will not be able to be sued for actions taken during the riots," he said.

In terms of the "indemnity Bill," no civil or criminal procedure will be instituted or continued in any court against the State and certain officials for actions, announcements, statements ordered or done by them in "good faith with the intent of suppressing or terminating internal disorder."

Mr Kruger emphasised the importance of the



MR J. KRUGER

proviso "in good faith" and said that the legislation did not cover people who "ran amok" in the course of their duties.

Mr Kruger also gave notice of a Bill to change the Criminal Procedures Act which will among other things provide for offenders to be sentenced to a certain period of working in hospitals and similar institutions.

"It will mean the courts will have more discretion in passing sentences and the type of sentences," he said.

Mr Kruger was described as a "one man show" by the Opposition yesterday. He gave notice of nine items of legislation. — PC.

BILL TO AVOID RIOT BLAME

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State is to indemnify itself and certain officials against legal action arising from the unrest last year.

Mr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, gave notice of the legislation yesterday, but said in an interview that the indemnity would apply only to actions taken in the course of duty to quell unrest.

"It means that in some respects the Government will not be able to be sued for actions taken during riots," he said.

In terms of the Bill no civil or criminal procedure shall be instituted against the State and certain officials.

Technical changes are to be made to the law covering sectional titles.

The same law which was introduced last year to ban Sunday cinemas but was not completed will be introduced again this year.

The Bill says that no film must be shown in any place on Sunday to which admission is obtained for "any consideration."

It provides for penalties of up to R1-500 or 12 months' imprisonment, or both.

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Film ban

In Parliament Mr Kruger also gave notice that he would legislate to remove the possibility of civil imprisonments and that a Bill would be introduced to provide for the appointment of a deputy Judge President.

Technical changes are also to be made to the law covering sectional titles.

The Bill which was introduced last year to ban Sunday cinemas but was not completed, will be introduced again this year.

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Mr Kruger was described as a "one man show" by the Opposition as he gave notice of nine items of legislation.

Other ministers had given notice of one or two items each.

As Mr Kruger's list got longer, the Opposition murmurs became louder.

Mr Harland Bell (East London City): "It's a one man show."

Mr Graham Mills, (Maritzburg North): "It has been for six months".

When Mr Kruger gave notice of the anti-Sunday movies Bill Mr Vause Raw (Durban Point) said: "That's why we've got riots".

● See Page 3

Ban on legal actions over riots

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

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"It means that in some respect the Government will not be able to be sued for actions taken during riots," he said.

'Community service' instead of prison

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — South Africa is to move into a new era of punishing legal offenders with "community service" instead of sending them to prison.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday gave notice of a Bill to change the Criminal Procedures Act which will among other things provide for offenders to be sentenced to a certain period of working in hospitals and similar institutions.

He introduced the mo-

tion when Parliament opened yesterday and said later in an interview that effect was to be given to certain proposals made by the Viljoen Commission concerning sentences.

"It will mean that the Courts will have more discretion in passing sentences and the type of sentences," said Mr Kruger.

"It provides more possibilities for sentences without sending the person to prison, such as passing a community service sentence."

In terms of the "Indemnity Bill, no civil or criminal procedure shall be instituted or continued in any court against the State and certain officials for actions, announcements, statements ordered or done by them in "good faith with the intent of suppressing or terminating internal disorder.

Mr Kruger emphasised the importance of the proviso "in good faith" and said that the legislation did not cover people who "ran amuck" in the course of their duties.

Similar

Professor John Dugard, Dean of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the Bill was no surprise. Similar legislation had been enacted after Sharpeville.

"But this sort of thing is contrary to the normal legal principle that policemen are held responsible for any unlawful acts they commit."

The qualification about acting in good faith was almost meaningless, said Prof Dugard.

"It is very difficult — in most cases impossible — to prove that a policeman acted in bad faith."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said the Bill was bound to cause bad feeling. It would make it very difficult for anybody to claim against

Files on Soweto shooting closed

Express Reporter
POLICE headquarters this week closed the file on the controversy over alleged indiscriminate shootings and arrests in Soweto.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said an investigation had been unable to substantiate claims by Soweto residents that men in camouflage uniforms had terrorised people during the township riots.

Gen Prinsloo said the matter was closed.

The Sunday Express published the allegations on November 21 after persis-

Claims can't be proved—Prinsloo

tent claims by residents, including Soweto's "Mayor", Mr David Thebehali, that they had been forced to evacuate their children from the township.

They were adamant that men in camouflage uniforms had launched a campaign of indiscriminate shooting and arrests.

The Express published specific claims after a number of people came forward with detailed ac-

counts. They said:

- A white Valiant Regal car — registration number TJ 165-237 — occupied by men in camouflage uniforms cruised through the township conducting raids. In one incident, automatic rifles appeared from the windows of the car — registered as a police vehicle — and shot seven youths in Mda Street, Orlando West.

- A green Chevrolet, which changed number plates or

carried none at all, also conducted raids. A young man claimed to have witnessed one incident in which four White men in camouflage uniforms killed a youth who had been walking down a road in Diepkloof.

- Men in camouflage uniforms conducted other raids from a commercial truck.

In each case, people who came forward with their claims said the raids involved indiscriminate shootings and arrests.

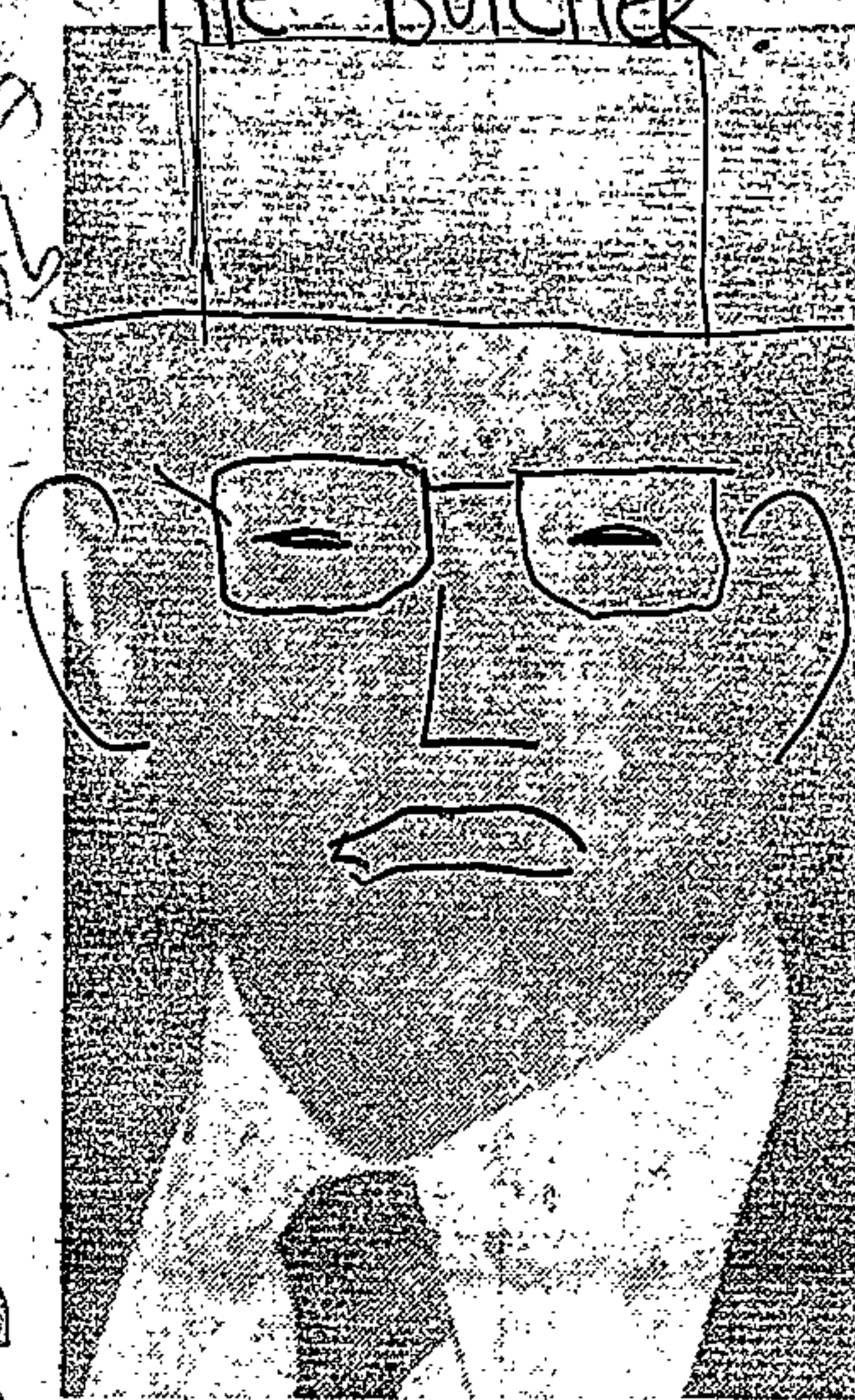
After publication of the Express report, police headquarters in Pretoria ordered the deputy CID chief on the Witwatersrand, Brig J F L Engelbrecht, to conduct an investigation.

325 General -

KRUGER LOOKS AT NEW CLAMPS ON PRESS

3/1/77
S. F. B.

THE BUTCHER



Minister Kruger: "Matter still under consultation."

Tribune Reporter

THE FIRST OFFICIAL confirmation that the Government is considering legislation controlling Press coverage of events involving the South African Police, has been given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Over the past few weeks there have been reports that the Government and the SAP are angry over Press coverage of the recent disturbances, and speculation that the Government intends to bring the SAP under similar legislation to the Defence Act.

Under the Defence Act, reports of a sensitive nature involving the armed forces have to be cleared by defence headquarters before they can be published.

Asked by the Sunday Tribune this week whether such legislation would be proposed on "sensitive" police issues, Mr Kruger said through an aide: "The matter is still under consideration."

Mr John Hobday, president of the South African Society of Journalists said: "We would regard this as a further substantial limitation of the freedoms of the Press."

"The existing circumstances in which the Press operate are difficult enough and I suggest that some of the misunderstandings in the past were due to the severity of existing restrictions on access to information."

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"The existing circumstances in which the Press operate are difficult enough, and I suggest that some of the misunderstandings in the past were due to the severity of existing restrictions on access to information."

"The SASJ would strongly oppose any further restriction on the Press," he added.

Mrs Helen Suzman: "I sincerely hope that the minister has second and third thoughts about this unpleasant idea. If anything was needed to

"The SASJ would strongly oppose any further restriction on the Press," he added.

Mrs Helen Suzman: "I sincerely hope that the minister has second and third thoughts about this unpleasant idea. If anything was needed to confirm the suspicion that South Africa was becoming a police state it would be to place police activity under the same heavy veil of secrecy as defence matters."

"As it is, South Africans have only flimsy protection as individuals against the power of the state. If police action is now to be further protected so as to avoid

South Africa was becoming a police state it would be to place police activity under the same heavy veil of secrecy as defence matters.

As it is, South Africans have only flimsy protection as individuals against the power of the state. If police action is now to be further protected so as to avoid public scrutiny, we are certainly in for very tough times indeed," she added.

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GBA

PAUL HARE of UCT's Sociology Department writes in *South African Outlook* on a new way to keep the peace in South Africa

Riot control: a new approach

DD 24/1/77
325 ha

Riots are not new in South Africa, but until a few months ago one would have had to go back in time, at least ten years or more, to collect reports of riots and police and community reaction to the riots to begin to understand the causes of the riots, the ways in which typical riots develop and the effectiveness of police in helping the community to return the situation to normal.

Now the daily press supplies ample accounts, together with full colour photographs, of confrontations with school administrators, mine owners, public officials and between ethnic groups.

Although strict laws against mass meetings and demonstrations have made all types of protest illegal, they nevertheless occur, and may well be underway before the police arrive on the scene.

The prime movers of the riots may be schoolchildren, university students, dissatisfied workers, tsotsis, or provocateurs, or any combination of these.

The most common response from the government side is to bring in armed riot police in combat gear. The most common response from the community side is for schoolteachers or community leaders to try to calm the crowd and to find legitimate avenues for airing grievances.

Up to this point the riots have eventually been contained, but only after many rounds of ammunition have been fired, lives lost, and much property damaged.

Is there any more that can be done? At the international level the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces provide a model. For example, the UN forces on Cyprus interposed themselves between Greek and Turkish Cypriot fighters. During the years 1966 to 1969 they were able to reduce the number of shooting incidents through the use of negotiation and without a single shot being fired by them.

However, the UN forces are aware that their peacekeeping function is only part of the requirement, other groups must share the task of peace-making, to find political solutions to the problems which lead to the intercommunal or international strife, and the task of peace-building, to help the society move forward to realise its new goals.

Since even in situations like Northern Ireland where the intercommunal conflict has been violent and prolonged, UN Forces have not been requested. In domestic conflicts UN Peace Forces are only deployed by request with consent of the host countries. It is unlikely that the UN or any other outside third party force will be called upon to help in South Africa. What then are the other possibilities?

Since an actual impartial third party may not be available, one possibility is to develop groups on the government side and on the community side whose parallel activities approximate the role that a single third party group would play.

On the government side the police could

COUNT



Rioting in Cape Town (left) and at Kent State University, America (right). Police in South Africa are more aggressive in their approach could quell riots without deaths.



(left) and at Kent State, America . . . but a third-party approach could quell riots without deaths.

wish to turn a non-violent demonstration into a violent one.

If the police felt that there was a possibility that violence might erupt, then the riot squads in full gear would wait in their vans out of sight of the crowd or perhaps be assembled in a nearby public building. The riot squad would be called as soon as it was needed, but first the plain clothes squad would be given a chance to work.

In the South African context the Civil Disobedience squad might be an extension of the riot police since both groups would usually be working in close co-ordination. The CD squad would carry pistols, for self defence, but their guns would not be visible to the protestors.

The United States Commission on urban riots reported that over and over again, the arrival of police or military contingents in full combat gear would arouse to violence a crowd that had been relatively peaceful up to that time.

The new plain clothes squad would be most useful in disturbances which originate on school or university grounds with a crowd composed

children or youths. They would be less likely to function effectively if the disturbance is primarily a gang of isotis burning and looting a liquor store. In any event, their mission would be to use non-violent methods to prevent, if possible, an escalating spiral of violence and counter violence.

On the community side civilian marshals have been successful as a supplement to police and military action in riot situations and situations of potential conflict. Most of the experience of actual intervention in communal riots comes from India. An example is the work of the Shanti Sena (Peace Brigade) in the Hindu-Muslim riots in Ahmedabad in 1970. In this city of 1 600 000 people, it took four months of military, police and civilian agencies to bring the riot under control. The men and women of the Shanti Sena work as community workers in various development programmes as their normal occupation.

When riots occur, those workers near the scene join together for emergency work. Usually they divide their group into three sets. Two or three form a negotiating team to act as a third party

between police and community leaders. A small group is concerned with fighting rumours and usually bring out a daily or weekly newsletter.

The third and largest group is composed of teams who go into the streets to help with emergencies and if necessary interpose themselves between rioting groups. Then *Sahati* *Sainiks* are unarmed and committed to non-violent solutions.

During the first days of their work, the Santi Sainiks tried to stop the riotists wherever they could. They succeeded in some cases in saving some individuals from being killed and some areas from being attacked by mobs. But on the whole the riots were too large for a handful of Shanti Sainiks to prevent them from spreading. As an organisation the Shantisaena functioned only from the fourth day after the outbreak of the riots.

The Shanti Sainiks began the work of reconciliation and tried to persuade the riot-stricken people to return to their homes from the refugee camps. It was a three-way process. On the one side they had to persuade the majority community

to be willing to welcome the people back in their midst.

On another side they had to persuade the minority community to be brave enough to forgive and forget what had happened. On the third side, they helped the government to hasten the reconstruction of houses that had been razed during the riots. Slowly the situation began to show some signs of change.

The major work of the Shanti Sena was to listen and talk. They had to listen patiently to the bitter language of both sides. They had to make house-to-house contacts, participate in group discussions of all kinds, organise street corner meetings, and sometimes address large gatherings inside mosques and temple compounds. In itself, talking to the riot-stricken people was a service.

The role of civilian marshals has been played in community situations by trained volunteers like the Shaanti Sainiks, and by community leaders, especially clergymen. At schools and universities the marshals are drawn from the ranks of students, faculty and administration.

This experience comes primarily from universities like Kent State in the United States, where students had been killed by military units who had been called to the campus to contain a student demonstration. To prevent the recurrence of these events, groups of marshals were formed.

At a student demonstration or other non-violent protest there are three parts that a marshal may play. The parts may be played by the same person or by different people.

1. Provide service: give information, administer first aid or arrange medical service for more serious problems, offer legal aid, transmit messages, help speakers move through the crowd, and help move equipment.

2. Deal with conflicts: resist disruptive tactics, protect the speakers' stand, handle untoward incidents, and dissuade demonstrators from violent or provocative action.

3. **Help organise:** follow instructions or take the initiative to implement decisions of the demonstration organisers, provide communication network, and exemplify the spirit of the occasion.

The marshals may wear armbands or other identification. Their training may be anything from a 15 minute discussion of principles to hours of formal education and field experience.

To be most effective the experience of Civil Disobedience Squads and university marshals in the United States and riot control groups in India would need to be combined with the experience of military, police, and civilian groups in South Africa to meet the needs of the present situation.

The advent of the riot squad has increased the range of possibilities open to the government to respond to hostile outbursts. However, even further efforts are necessary on the part of government and on the part of the community to ensure that there are channels open for the legitimate expression of grievances in ways that do not lead to an escalating spiral of violence.

Riot inquiry told press, theatre caused tension

PORT ELIZABETH — The press and black theatre had contributed to the tension in black townships before last year's riots in Port Elizabeth, the divisional head of the Security Police in the Eastern Province, Col P. J. Goosen, said yesterday.

He was the first witness to give evidence here before the Cillie commission of inquiry into last year's black unrest.

Col Goosen said trouble broke out in Port Elizabeth on August 7 last year. Before that there had been no incidents of sabotage, although tension among the black population had built up over a long period.

He ascribed this build-up of tension to the influence of the press and Coloured and black theatre, which he said had a destructive nature. These influences tended to stress black power and black ideology.

Organisations such as the Black People's Convention, the South African Students' Organisation and the South African Students' Movement also contributed to the build-up of tension.

Col Goosen said black and Coloured leaders had used the press by making speeches to incite the public.

The Coloured community's entry into the unrest coincided with the arrival of four Coloured trouble-makers from Cape Town, Col Goosen said.

He referred to three meetings which took place during August last year at which he said inflammatory speeches had been made.

At a meeting on August 16 in the Coloured township of Gelvandale, the national executive chairman of the Labour Party, Mr Alan Hendrickse, had told a large crowd that they should support their children whether they are guilty or not.

"The day of liberty is at hand... The youth have

shown the way. Not even guns and violence can stand in the way of their liberation," Mr Hendrickse had said.

At the same meeting the Labour Party vice-chairman, Mr David Currie, had said: "Today we see schoolchildren demonstrating. Must your children set the pace for you?"

On August 22, a meeting had taken place in Schauderville at which Mr Hendrickse had said: "One day they will pay for the death of young children in Soweto, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth."

More inflammatory speeches had been made at a meeting on August 30 when a large crowd had been addressed by Mr Hendrickse and the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon.

Col Goosen said the first signs of trouble in Port Elizabeth's black townships had occurred on August 7 when fighting flared at a boxing match in New Brighton township.

Isolated incidents of stoning, arson and damage continued until August 18 when the unrest escalated and riots broke out. Gangs roamed the townships burning buildings and vehicles.

Damage of more than R1 million was caused.

A total of 2 080 arrests were made including 29 people in Grahamstown and 42 in Uitenhage.

It was only after it had been found that the use of teargas was not proving effective that the police started to use shotguns firing bird shot, Col Goosen said.

Shotguns were fired only to eliminate ring leaders after all other methods failed.

The police never fired

blindly into crowds. This was illustrated by the fact that only 25 people were killed and there were only 34 known cases of treatment for gunshot wounds.

Referring to the intimidation of black workers for the purpose of causing strikes, Col Goosen said one of the methods used was to force black preachers to announce strikes from pulpits. They were threatened with damage to their property and attacks on their families.

The chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. C. Koch, told the inquiry that blacks in Port Elizabeth showed "passive sympathy" towards rioters because of their resentment of repressive laws.

Other points made by Mr Koch about black opinion were:

Black businessmen probably actively encouraged rioters to destroy their premises because the businessmen were in fact only agents for white interests;

Blacks were happier under municipal control than under the present administration board system, which they saw as an extension of the central Government;

Rioters attacked bottle stores because they thought part of their profit was used for homeland development;

Blacks set a high priority on education and considered "Bantu education" inferior to education received by whites;

The commission continues its hearings in Port Elizabeth today. It will sit in King William's Town tomorrow and in East London on Thursday and Friday. — SAPA.

Policeman tells of death fall

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr George Botha, the Coloured school teacher who fell to his death down the stairwell of the Sanlam Building here last year, had close links with the African National Congress, the head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Col Piet Goosen, said yesterday.

Col Goosen was giving evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry investigating last year's black unrest.

Mr Botha had been one of three people visited on August 31 by four of the ring leaders in the trouble at the University of the Western Cape.

Col Goosen said it was significant that it was after this that the unrest in Port Elizabeth's Coloured areas started.

He had been brought to the Sanlam Building in the mornings by three security policemen. On December 15, as he stepped out of the lift, with a security policeman on either side of him, he had broken loose and jumped six storeys down the stairwell.

Col Goosen said Mr Botha had close links with the ANC, was busy establishing cells on a selective basis and was concerned with the political activation of the youth.

He had also liaised closely with youthful members of the Coloured Labour Party and with the Black People's Convention. — SAPA.

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PO XI7, BELLVILLE 7530

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Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane, RONDEBOSCH 7700

Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Industrial House, 350 Victoria Road SALT RIVER 7925

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ANC LEADERS GRABBED

JOHANNESBURG — Top leaders of the banned South African African National Congress have been arrested by Security Police in recent swoops throughout the country, the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger has disclosed in an interview with the magazine *To The Point*, to be published today.

The Minister indicated that the explosion in a Soweto house, believed to have been a "bomb factory" was one of the factors that enabled the police to track down and arrest hardcore, overseas-trained members of the ANC. Mr. Kruger said the suicides in de-

tention had occurred among hardcore ANC members who were fulfilling instructions of the South African Communist Party which demanded that rather than face interrogation members should commit suicide.

The Minister said a total of 52 terrorist trials would take place. Twelve in Johannesburg, seven in Pretoria, five on the east Rand, three in Port Elizabeth, six in East London, three in Pietermaritzburg, two in Durban, two in Kimberley, three in Bloemfontein, one in the northern Free State, three in the south-western districts and two in the eastern Transvaal. — (Sapa.)

Riot police incited violence — claim

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Cape Times
26/1/77

TOP-RANKING police officers are investigating allegations that riot police incited violence in the Black townships during the Christmas weekend.

This was confirmed this week by Brigadier T M Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape.

Some of the allegations made were that the police en-

couraged migrant labourers to arm themselves and attack residents and that police assisted migrant labourers in their attacks on residents.

These allegations were brought to the attention of the police by the Rev Theo Kotze, director of the Christian Institute, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, Mr Robert Tobias and Professor Hansi Pollak of the Institute of Race Relations and Mr Lucas Phillips, chairman of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce.

Further allegations have been made by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu, and Nyanga that "it was the riot police who made possible the appalling killings in Nyanga over the Christmas weekend."

During the weekend 26 people were killed and 106 injured, and there was more than R300 000 damage to houses in Nyanga.

Statement

The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga includes the American Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of the Province of South Africa, the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Moravian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Africa, and the United Congregational Church of South Africa.

In a statement issued by the Fraternal headed "Role of Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976", the following allegations were made:

- It was the riot police who made possible the appalling killings and burnings of the Christmas weekend in Nyanga, and that if they had chosen, they could have prevented any serious clash.

- The riot police or a significant section of them encouraged and instigated certain migrants to attack.

- Certain migrants were deceived into thinking that

they would be stopped from going to work.

- Some were told to arm themselves to avoid attack when this was not intended.

- Riot police actually assisted with the attacks —

- Some riot police actually encouraged the migrants to kill some of the residents by pointing out the wounded on the ground.

- Petrol bombs were used in attacks. Some were trained by certain people in authority.

325 Men

Birdshot blinded us, say Schoolboys

26/1/77

TWO BLIND African schoolboys, who claim they were shot by police, are still receiving treatment in the St John's Eye Hospital near Baragwanath.

Police and hospital heads have denied any knowledge of schoolchildren being blinded by police birdshot during the Soweto riots.

The two youths did not know each other before being admitted to the hospital but have now become close friends.

The boys are Joseph Themba Norexe, 14, of Empumelo Lower Primary School, and Johannes

Nogwaja Dube, 17, of Zoa a former student of Dr Vilakazi Secondary School. They claim that three others who were with them have since been discharged from hospital.

Johannes Dube said he was injured at about 11 am on August 26. He was walking with a friend, Thomas Malaza, during a school-break.

"We were walking towards the nearby taxi rank when a police car stopped near us. We were both in our school uniforms. There were four White policemen in the lime-green car who ordered us to stand where we were and not to

run," Johannes said. One of the policemen pulled out a firearm.

"We were the only two in the street but the policeman fired at Thomas who was injured in the legs. I saw him fall and began to scream. I did not think the policemen were seriously going to injure us as we had done nothing. I was scared and thought the whole incident was a joke on the policemen's part but more shots rang out. I was hit in the head and on the left side of my body and something hit my eye. I was blinded immediately," he said.

Joseph Norexe said he was injured about 1 pm on August 13 near his home.

"I had been to my sister's place and was walking home. I still had my school uniform on. I met a number of policemen who had got out of several cars and vans. They called to me to come over. They fired shots and I felt something hit my leg. I turned and ran away. I went into a nearby house and they dragged me out.

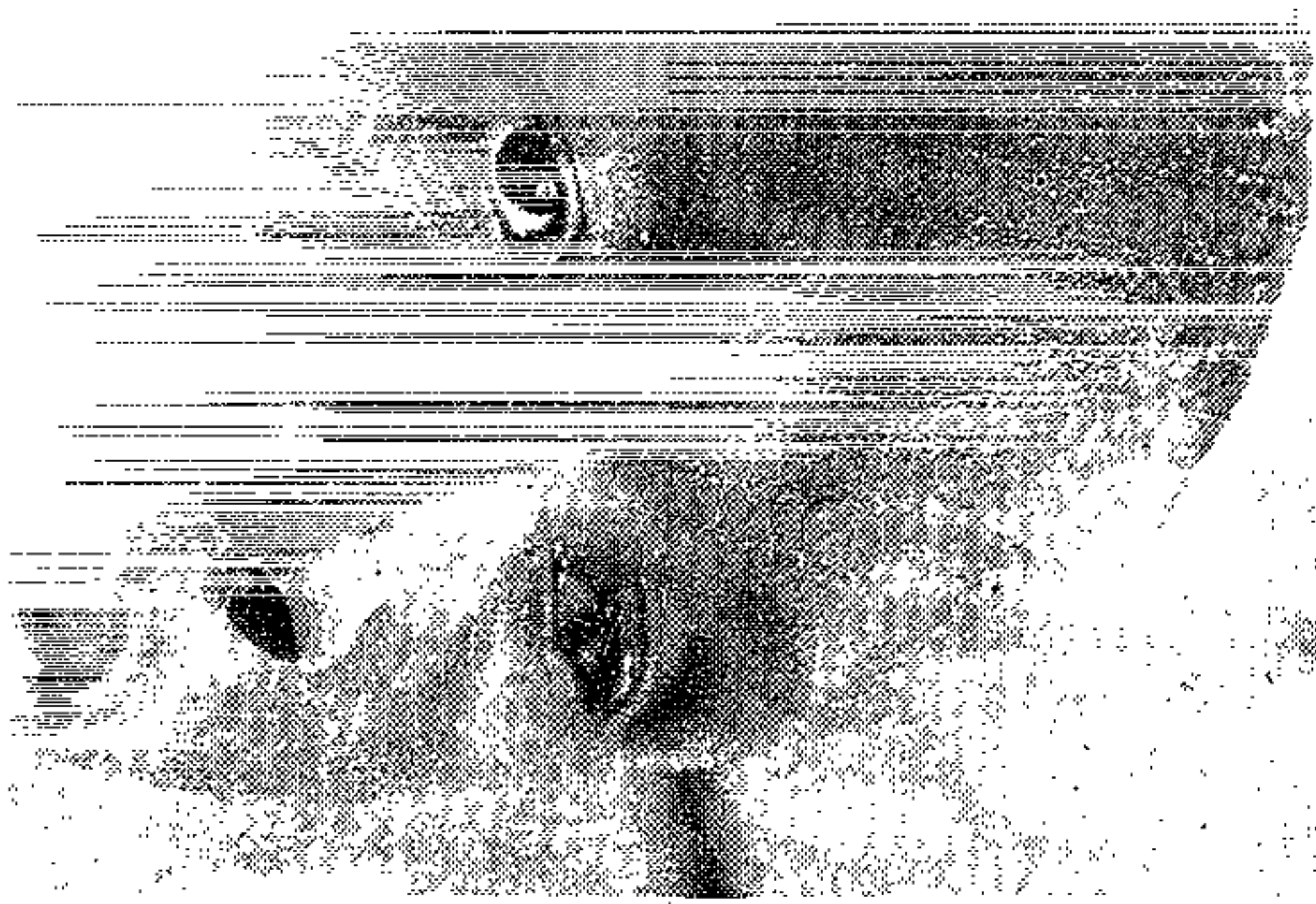
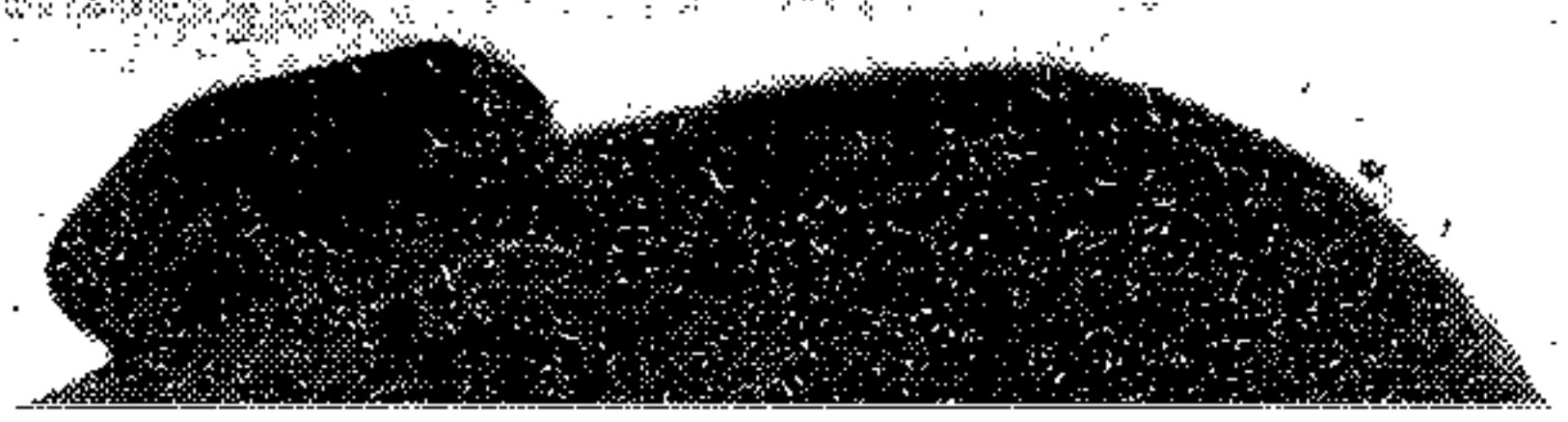
"I was then told to run and several shots rang out around me. Something hit me in the eyes and I went completely blind."

When the Rand Daily

Mail made enquiries about blinded schoolboys at the hospital soon after a doctor there had disclosed their presence, the Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr H. A. Grove said he had no comment to make.

The Deputy Superintendent at Baragwanath Hospital said because of a provincial ruling, he could not comment.

Senior police officials said they knew nothing about the matter since no complaints had been lodged with them. Hospital authorities would not comment last night.



Lioness bites woman

MARITZBURG. — A visit to the Natal Lion Park, near Maritzburg, ended in a nightmare experience for an Umhlanga woman, Mrs Eileen Wilkins, when she was attacked by a lioness while sitting in her car.

Mrs Wilkins said she was looking out of the open window of her car when the animal sprang at her from the opposite side and bit her on the arm. She was taken to Greys Hospital where the wound was stitched. — Sapa.

Boy's death accidental

LONDON. — An inquest jury has returned a verdict of accidental death on Paul Green, 9, of Bulawayo, who was killed and partly eaten by two alsatian dogs near Tonbridge. The dogs attacked and savaged Paul at a breeder's farm while he was out walking. The Green Family, were staying at the farm during a holiday in England. — Sapa-Reuter.

Island flight cancelled

THE Air Mauritius return flight this week from Mauritius to Durban was cancelled for technical reasons, a spokesman for the airline said yesterday. Passengers who were to fly to Mauritius from Durban yesterday will now take Thursday's South African Airways flight to

Inquiry told how to avoid black revolt

PORT ELIZABETH — Expenditure on black education ought to be more than trebled in the next three years, Mr J. Omond, a former Chief Inspector of Bantu Education in Eastern Cape, told the Cillie Commission here yesterday.

The country had to spend more on black education because the better blacks were educated, the less chance there was of revolution.

Mr Omond's suggestions included:

More should be spent on new schools, equipment and books.

Double teaching sessions should be eliminated.

The minimum admission age should be

lowered from seven to 5½ as for whites.

Teachers' colleges should be established in urban areas.

Mr Omond said the current expenditure of R30 a year for each black pupil should be increased to R50 a year within a year and to R100 a year within three years.

Many blacks resented the concept of Bantu Education and considered it inferior to white education because more money was spent, per capita, on white pupils, they had better facilities, their teachers were better qualified and because they were offended by the term "Bantu."

He said a general opinion of blacks that the academic standards of the Department of Bantu Education were lower than other race groups was false. Standards were set for all by the Joint Matriculation Board.

Mr Omond drew comparisons between last year's student unrest and incidents in the 1950s following the introduction of the Bantu Education system.

He said opposition to the system which led to school boycotts in 1955 was politically motivated and led by the African National Congress. A number of schools had been burned in 1960 and 1961.

"I asked the ANC men why they were holding the boycott. They said: 'The sooner all teachers and pupils are out on the streets, the sooner will be the beginning of the revolution,'" Mr Omond said.

If the State could not afford to buy stationery for black pupils, it should not do so for white pupils, the chairman of the African Books Committee, Mrs B. Melunsky, told the commission.

"It is quite inequitable that people who can afford books are given them free while the poorer section of the community, who can't afford books, have to pay for them," she said.

Mr E. Msuseni of New Brighton said black children wanted equal rights with whites in employment, housing and education. — DDC.

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A.D.

Parliament

Poor riot training blamed for high unrest casualties

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The use of riot police who were inadequately trained and equipped contributed to the high number of dead and wounded in the townships since last June, Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, Mrs Suzman said the Government's statement that there had been indiscriminate use of force and fire-arms.

Mrs Suzman, who spoke mainly about the Black unrest, condemned the Government's "no crisis" attitude during the disturbances.

She said they had been a major crisis with far-reaching effects on the country's race relations and relations with the outside world.

The "disappearance" of the Minister of Bantu Administration and his three Deputy Ministers during the unrest was astonishing. The Prime Minister should have kicked them out said Mrs Suzman. Mr Vorster's silence was also extraordinary.

The net effect of this nonchalance and incomp-

Immediate negotiation, consultation, and attempts to defuse the situation in Soweto, the whole matter became a police exercise under the control of the Minister of Police. Mr Jimmy Kruger, who enjoys copying the image of the Prime Minister when he held the exalted position.

Instead of setting up a liaison committee through which there could have been consultations between the authorities and Black leaders, Mr Kruger locked up anyone "on whom he could lay his hot little hands", said Mrs Suzman.

There had been many ugly stories about unprovoked police violence in every township where there were disturbances, she said.

"Of course, the police have denied all charges of unprovoked violence, saying they only shot when their lives were endangered. No doubt in some cases this was true, but equally in some cases it was manifestly untrue."

Referring to the high number of deaths and wounded, Mrs Suzman said it was significant that

in demonstrations, riots or terrorism in the United States between June, 1963, and May, 1968 — a period of more than five years — there were only about 200 deaths and about two million Americans had taken part in the disturbances.

Mrs Suzman said she had statements and affidavits which showed clearly that in many cases the riot police were totally unrestrained.

"I say at once that they often had a very difficult and dangerous task to perform; that in many cases restraint was shown — as, for example, during the riots in the Western Transvaal between June and September. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Soweto or the Cape Peninsula."

Mrs Suzman said Mr Kruger should say what he proposed to do about the alarmingly high death rate among people detained by the Security Police — at least 12 since January last year.

The Minister should also say what was being done to protect people held incommunicado under the Terrorism Act.

Marais Mr. D. Uskor, Langenhoven Students Centre, STELLENBOSCH 7600

Maree Mr. J. c/o School of Economics, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Mark Ms. M. c/o School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Maytham Ms. Y. 511 Garmor House, Plain Street, CAPE TOWN 8001

Mills Mr. M. Stanhope, P O Amabele 4931

Moerat Mr M. & Mr. J. Heeger Industria House, 350 Victoria Road SALT RIVER 7925

Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane, RONDEBOSCH 7700

Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

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POM 26/1/77

A message to Whites from township riots

PORT ELIZABETH. — The lack of equal rights with whites in employment, education and housing were the basic causes of township riots, an African witness told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Mr Edward Msuseni, of New Brighton, said he decided to give evidence because he wanted to convey to South Africa's Whites a message from last year's unrest.

Mr Msuseni said from investigations he had made personally, "many of my people were happy that Soweto students demonstrated because, inwardly, their feelings were the same.

"They want equal rights with Whites, the same salaries for the same qualifications, and better houses," he said.

Another witness, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, chairman of the African Books Committee, said the State should provide free textbooks for Black school-children.

"It is quite inequitable that people who can afford books are given them free while the poorer section of the community, who can't afford books, have to pay for them," she said.

Mrs Melunsky said she

believed African pupils' resentment of this "glaring disparity" was one of the underlying factors in the unrest.

Mr J. L. Omond, a former Chief Inspector of Bantu Education in Eastern Cape, told the commission that expenditure on African education should be more that trebled in the next three years.

Among suggestions he made were:

- More should be spent on new schools, equipment and books.
- Double teaching sessions should be eliminated.
- The minimum admission age should be lowered from seven to five and a half, the same as for Whites.

● Teachers' colleges should be established in urban areas.

He said many Africans considered their education to be inferior to that received by Whites because more money was spent, per capita, on White pupils, they had better facilities and their teachers were better qualified.

The Chief Director of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr J. F. Meintjies, of Graaf-Reinet, said he thought the reason there were few disturbances in his area

was because there was a comparatively small rural African population which had strong family ties and the children were tightly disciplined.

He said unrest had been inspired by outsiders because cars with foreign registrations were noticed in Graaf-Reinet before disturbances there.

The head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel P. J. Goosen, handed in newspaper cuttings as evidence to support his claim that inflammatory statements by Coloured leaders were published during last year's unrest.

On Monday, Colonel Goosen said some reports quoted verbatim statements by Labour Party leaders which were designed to incite the public.

He said reports on riots had influenced Africans to show solidarity with rioters elsewhere, had created a tense atmosphere and had promoted Black consciousness.

The commission ended its two-day sitting in Port Elizabeth yesterday. It will have private interviews in King William's Town today and sit in East London on Thursday and Friday.

Police incited violence claim

CAPE TOWN — Top-ranking police officers are investigating allegations that riot police incited violence in black townships during Christmas weekend.

This was confirmed last night by Brig T. M. Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape.

Some of the allegations made were that the police encouraged migrant labourers to arm themselves and attack residents and that police assisted migrant labourers in their attacks on residents.

These allegations were made by the Rev Theo Kotze, Director of the

Christian Institute, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, Mr Robert Tobias and Prof Hansi Pollak of the Institute for Race Relations, and Mr Lucas Phillips, chairman of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce.

They alleged that the riot police encouraged migrant labourers of Langa to arm themselves against attack by the permanent inhabitants of the township.

Further allegations have been made by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu, and Nyanga that it was the riot police who made possible the killings in Nyanga over the Christmas

weekend.

During the weekend 26 people were killed, 106 were injured and there was more than R300 000 damage to houses.

The Ministers Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga includes the American Episcopal Church, the Catholic Church, the Church of the Province of South Africa, the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Moravian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Africa, and the United Congregational Church of

South Africa.

The Secretary to the Fraternal is the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe. Other allegations made were:

Riot police actually assisted with the attacks — shooting at residents — preventing them from protecting their families and houses.

Some riot police encouraged the migrants to kill some of the residents by pointing out the wounded on the ground.

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Cillie-Sebe talks^{26/1/77}

EAST LONDON — Mr Justice Cillie will have informal talks with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe in King William's Town today, but the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the riots last year will not sit formally in King.

The commission will sit formally in the magistrates' courts, East London tomorrow and Friday and the secretary of

the commission, Mr D. Jacobs has asked anyone with any evidence concerning the unrest or its causes to come forward.

Mr Jacobs can be contacted during the hearings at East London 26643 or 26644.

Although the hearings will be in public, Mr Jacobs said evidence could be given behind closed doors if anyone so desired. — PDR.

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Some riot police encouraged the migrants to kill some of the residents by pointing out the wounded on the ground.

21/1/77

Doctor refused to do autopsy on detainee

By MIKE DUTFIELD

AN independent pathologist, commissioned by the family of a dead detainee, refused to perform the post mortem when he found major incisions had already made in the body.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman was commissioned by the family of Dr Ntshuntsha, who was said by police to have hanged himself in a police cell at Leslie on January 9.

Dr Gluckman was asked to represent the family at the post mortem but declined to take part in the autopsy when the body was found to have been cut already by a mortuary attendant policeman.

Dr Gluckman said yesterday he had been appalled to learn that the incisions had been carried out by the attendant, entirely on his own, without a doctor being present.

"This is contrary to all recognised conduct in mortuaries and infinitely more so in cases of unnatural death. In a lifetime of practising pathology I have never heard of such a practice," Dr Gluckman said.

The body of Dr Ntshuntsha had a major incision from the throat to the groin, and another from ear to ear across the top of the skull.

Dr Gluckman yesterday listed his reasons for declining to perform the autopsy as being:

- Any interference of such a nature might well have altered appearances

in the regions of the incisions;

- The top of the main incision was such as to make impossible the special dissection of the neck which is mandatory in cases of this nature;

- Dr Gluckman was in no position to know the exact nature of the incisions, not having been present.

"It was therefore impossible for me to carry out a thorough and complete examination and rather than give an incomplete report, I declined to take any part in the dissection.

"Any conclusions I might have drawn would have been based on features which may have been masked and would therefore be unreliable," Dr Gluckman said.

Dr Gluckman said that when he first saw the body of Dr Ntshuntsha the mortuary attendant from Springs, where the body was first taken, was present.

This week Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, asked the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, in Parliament about rumours that mortuary staff had made an incision in Dr Ntshuntsha's body before the post mortem examination.

Mr Kruger replied that an incision had been made. "Initial investigations indicate the incision was done without explicit authority following a practice that has apparently developed in some mortuaries," Mr Kruger said.

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Police

blank on body

Crime Reporter

The East Rand's police chief said today he knew nothing about a police mortuary attendant who had made an unauthorised incision into the body of a political prisoner who had died in detention.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, said in Parliament this week an attendant had made incisions in the body of Soweto homeopath Dr. Ntshuntsha "without explicit authorisation."

A Johannesburg pathologist Dr. Jonathan Gluckman refused to take part in the post-mortem examination on Dr. Ntshuntsha after finding the incisions.

The dead man's family had commissioned Dr. Gluckman to attend the post-mortem after Dr. Ntshuntsha allegedly hanged himself in Security police custody on January 9.

APPALLED

When Dr. Gluckman saw the body he had found an incision from the throat to the groin and another across the skull.

He was "appalled" to discover the cuts had been made by a mortuary attendant without a doctor present.

Brigadier J. B. Wiese, Police Divisional Commissioner for the East Rand, said he knew nothing of the case and had not been instructed to carry out an investigation.

A spokesman for the East Rand Security Police, in whose custody Dr. Ntshuntsha died, refused to comment.

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Sebe: frustration is behind riots

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Frustration among blacks was one of the main reasons which led to the wide-spread riots in many townships last year.

This was said to the one-man Cillie Commission here yesterday by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe.

The commission, which is investigating causes of the unrest, did not sit formally here but had nearly two hours of informal talks with Mr Sebe in his office.

The talks were a follow-up to a memorandum the Chief Minister had submitted to the commission.

"I supplied the commission with additional details during our talks," Mr Sebe said after the meeting.

The main argument in

his memorandum was frustration — the result of many a broken promise on the part of the South African Government.

"Our youth resent this because it makes theirs a bleak future where no opportunities exist for them."

Mr Sebe said there were no opportunities for black youth in the townships. The homelands, which were considered as an alternative, were not being developed "to cater appropriately for the thousands of our young men and women."

He suggested one of the answers was the abolition of all apartheid.

The commission will sit formally at the East London Magistrate's Courts today and tomorrow. — DDR.

Effect of Broken Promises'

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Frustration among Blacks was one of the main factors which led to the wide-spread riots in many townships last year.

This was suggested to the Ciskei Commission here yesterday by Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe.

The Commission, which is investigating causes of the unrest, did not sit formally here, but had almost two hours of informal talks with Mr. Sebe in his office.

The talks were a follow-up on a memorandum the Chief Minister has submitted to the Commission.

"I supplied the Commission with additional details during our talks," Mr. Sebe said after the meeting.

The main argument in his memorandum was frustration which had been the result of "many a broken promise on the part of the Government."

"Our youth resent this because it makes their future bleak where no opportunities for them exist."

Mr. Sebe further pointed out there were no opportunities for Black youth in the townships. The homelands, which were considered as an alternative, were not being developed "to cater appropriately for the thousands of our young men and women."

He said the excuse that there was no money for full development of the homelands was unjustifiable.

"The alternative is graver as it will lead to destruction and bloodshed."

He pointed out that the lack of development of the homelands was the main cause of the unrest in the townships.

Afrikaners accused of blind trust in leaders

POTCHEFSTROOM — An almost blind trust in its leaders and substantial reliance on legal force and compulsion to promote national and personal ideals had become characteristic of the Afrikaner mentality, Prof J. van der Vyver, professor of Philosophy of Law at Potchefstroom University, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the fourth congress of the Philosophical Society of Southern Africa, Prof Van der Vyver said the South African electorate, particularly Afrikaners, had long relied heavily on the State to maintain their tradition.

The Professor said the social structure in South Africa "is, in a sense, our inheritance from tradition."

"If we regret the deterioration of religious values in this country, we call on the State to en-

force the closing of swimming pools and cinemas on Sundays. If we object to the idiom of modern artists, we require the State to tighten our system of censorship.

"The state has come to be relied on to preserve our cultural and racial identity.

"Totalitarianism becomes evident when State authority extends into the domestic sphere of non-political social communities, such as the family, academic institutions and the churches."

Applying this criterion of totalitarianism, "we must confess that South Africa is well advanced on the way towards such a system."

The State in South Africa determined what one might read, whom one might marry, and have sexual intercourse with, where one might live,

what kind of work one might perform, and what university one might attend.

"In fact, in the non-economic sphere, State control in South Africa of the private day-to-day life exceeds that of any communist country I know of," he said.

"If a liberatarian society is to be restored in South Africa, we will have to exchange our faith in State-controlled compulsion and coercion for a new appraisal of the virtue of persuasion and conviction.

"Persuasion of one's fellow men of the feasibility of one's moral and religious preferences may not be as effective as State intervention to enforce such predilections, but values based on conviction are far superior to those preserved by compulsion." — SAPA.

Mortuary man criticised

JOHANNESBURG — An independent pathologist commissioned by the family of a dead detainee refused to perform the post-mortem when he found major incisions had already been made in the body.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman was commissioned by the family of Dr Naaoth Ntshuntsha who was said to have been hanged

himself in a police cell on January 9.

Dr Gluckman was asked to represent the family at the post-mortem, but declined to take part in the autopsy when the body was found to have been already cut by a mortuary attendant policeman.

Dr Gluckman said he had been appalled to learn that the incisions had

been carried out by the attendant entirely on his own without a doctor being present.

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Dr Gluckman said any interference of such a nature might well have altered appearances in the region of the incisions. The top of the main incision was such as to make impossible the special dissection of the neck which was mandatory in cases of this nature.

He said he was in no position to know the exact nature of the incisions as he had not been present.

"It was therefore impossible for me to carry out an examination and rather than give an incomplete report I declined to take any part in the dissection."

This week Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, asked the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, about rumours that mortuary staff had made an incision in Dr Ntshuntsha's body before the post-mortem examination.

Mr Kruger replied that an incision had been made. Initial investigations indicated the incision was done without explicit authority following a practice that had apparently developed in some mortuaries.

Commenting yesterday Dr Gluckman said: "If the information is correct then I hope the Minister will lose no time in ensuring it will never happen again." — DDC

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Police arrest 32

CAPE TOWN — Police have arrested 32 alleged members of the Comrades Movement — a Cape Town political movement thought to be behind the recent unrest in the Peninsula — a police spokesman said yesterday.

He said that 17, including the alleged leader of the movement, had been arrested in the United Congregational Church in Langa on

Wednesday night. It appeared they had been sleeping there for some time.

Police had found pangas, axes and machetes in the church.

The other 15 held had been arrested in the township over the past three weeks.

The 32 face arson charges arising from attacks on six black schools in Langa and Nyanga on January 10. — SAPA

Riot inquiry told press report inspired students

EAST LONDON — Students who set alight a school near King William's Town caused R83 248 damage after a report which appeared in the Daily Dispatch was put up on the school's notice board, according to a policeman.

Giving evidence yesterday to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into last year's riots which is sitting in East London, WO G. A. Hattingh of the Security Branch said the report was headlined "No change says Vorster" and was pinned on the notice board by an unknown student.

WO Hattingh said the report had made left-orientated troublemakers at the Forbes Grant Secondary School unhappy and they decided that if Mr Vorster would not make the changes, they would do something about it and also show sympathy with students in Soweto and elsewhere where schools had been set alight and violence committed.

On September 9, two students organised a meeting in a classroom of the school and it was decided to burn the school, WO Hattingh told the commission of inquiry.

After another meeting the same evening, the students took a bath and yphon and stole petrol. They then set the school alight, WO Hattingh said.

Police officers from East London, King William's Town and Queenstown listed incidents in which arson was suspected in schools and Fort Hare University.

The district commandant of King, Maj T. Muller, described 23 incidents in the King district which includes Fort Hare and Lovedale. He told the commission the total damage to schools during the unrest in July and August last year amounted to R261 481.

Schools were damaged in Alice, Keiskammahoek, Zwelitsha, Ginsberg, Fort Cox Agricultural College, Peddie and Dimbaza.

The district commandant of East London, Col. G. J. Odendaal, said there were no serious injuries in East London mostly through the wholehearted co-operation of the Mdantsane Township Council and the steps taken by the Ciskei Education Department.

The district commandant of Queenstown, Col. J. H. de Beer, told the commission of incidents in the Queenstown area where the Maria Louw School was extensively damaged.

He said placards at Freemantle indicated a protest against Transkei independence and one read: "Soweto is our blood. We want freedom, not independence."

A reporter on the Daily Dispatch, Mr P. Mareka, said he had reported on

the first two days of the unrest and had been hit by a stone while trying to take pictures.

He said he had seen police charge pupils in Mdantsane with batons and some had been beaten. He had not seen students throwing stones at private vehicles.

A cultural officer in the Ciskei Education Department, Mr M. M. Mvalo, said he had been sent by the Minister of Education to observe the disturbances in Mdantsane and do all he could to restore peace and order.

Students had shown him every courtesy, Mr Mvalo told the commission, but they were evasive and he could not get from them the basic reasons behind the disturbances.

Mr Mvalo agreed with Dr Percy Yutar, who was leading evidence to the commission, that some press reports had incited students to do more.

"I noticed more students buying papers than I've ever seen before and they were interested in what was going on in other parts and were encouraged by these reports."

Mr Mvalo said few students seemed to be aware of the issues and the majority reacted on fear, influence and half truths.

"Things got bad when some students were arrested at exam time. After the arrests, those left behind seemed to have more sympathy with those arrested."

Mr Mvalo said the appearance of police patrols seemed to annoy the students, but the police acted with great restraint in the face of jeering students.

Mr Mvalo told the commission that the complaints of the students seemed to be more of a local than a national nature.

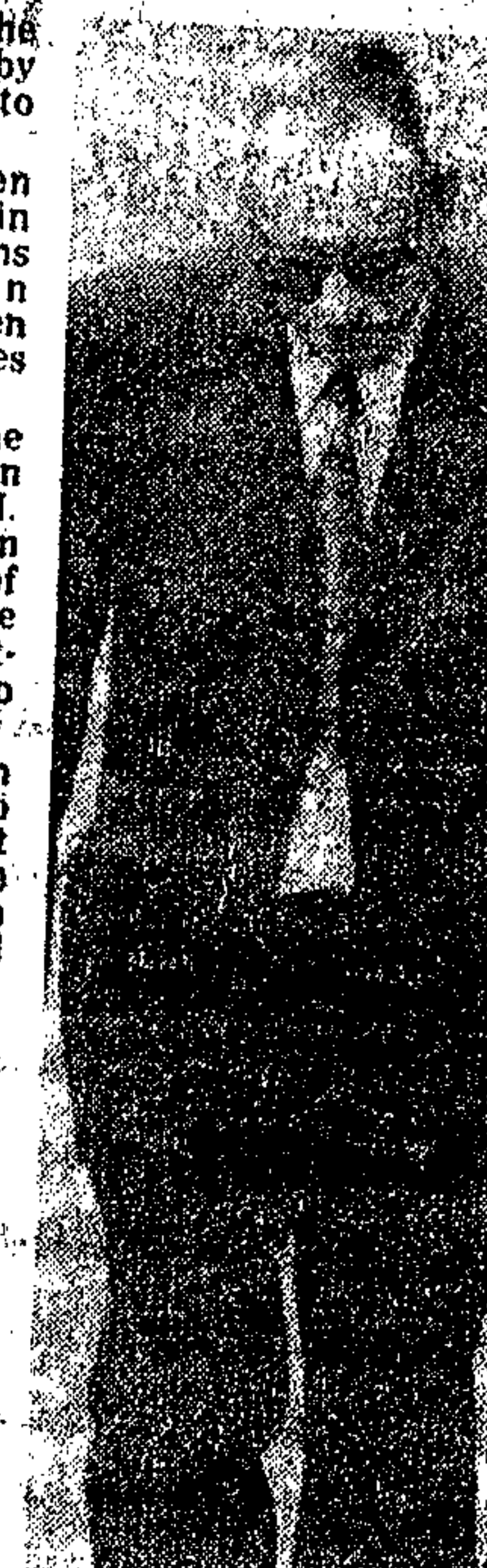
They had maintained they were punished wrongly, not taught properly and that teachers came to school drunk.

Teachers were in different to the troubles because of dissatisfaction with low salaries, record books and the new syllabus.

Mr Mvalo said he had noticed many "foreign" cars in Mdantsane with TJ, ND and CCV registration numbers during the unrest.

In his evidence before the commission Lt J. M. Venter of East London said it appeared that black power movements had a hand in the unrest at Mdantsane.

"All those arrested were active supporters of or sympathisers with the South African Students Movement, the South African Students Organisation and the Black People's Convention," Lt Venter said.



A member of the King William's Town Special Branch, WO G. A. Hattingh, who gave evidence at the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots which sat in East London yesterday.

It had become apparent that Kaya Mjoli, 20, who was initially at the Tembalabantu High School and later at the Nkwenkwezi High School, Mdantsane, was connected with SASM activities and was their leader.

Anonymous letters said that Mzimkulu Gwentshe was an active black power supporter and that he and his colleagues started the unrest and kept it going.

Pamphlets with black power signs as well as pamphlets advocating a bus strike were found, and a letter to the Station Commander at the Mdantsane Police Station was signed with the hammer and sickle. It stated that the police must stop hitting scholars with batons.

"This possibly shows that communism worked hand in hand with the black power organisations during the unrest," Lt Venter said.

He said that organised crime by scholars stopped after the arrest of persons such as Mzimkulu Gwentshe, Papa Mbatyoti and Gazo, in spite of the fact the students still took part in meetings at night and planned fires.

The unrest at Mdantsane stemmed from feelings for students in Soweto and not from arrests in Mdantsane. Placards were found stating "Soweto Blood"

and "We won't Disband. Release our fellow students." A black power notice put up at the Nkwenkwezi High School clearly stated that black power fought for the liberation of their so-called suppressed brothers and sisters and that they were "making history".

Lt Venter said the last series of fires at schools was not started because of political motives, but because students were unwilling to write their examinations as they had not prepared for them.

The influence of the Isotsi element became apparent when an organisation called the Leopards wrote letters to parents warning them to keep their children out of school.

Fires which could only be described as "blatantly criminal" were started by this group, and Peter Malawu of this group made petrol bombs. He was later sentenced to three years imprisonment.

"At this stage there was nothing to indicate a political motive in the behaviour of these people," Lt Venter said.

Only once was Afrikaans as a language medium mentioned as a grievance at the Ebenezer Majombozi School in Duncan Village, where disturbances were also the result of other grievances.

An East London psychiatrist, Dr S. B. Sack, also testified before the commission, giving his views on the common denominators which existed between the riot situations which had existed in South Africa and historical cases.

He pointed out that arson had only occurred at places like beer halls, schools and administration buildings — places which were all alien to black culture.

He described the burning of school libraries as "an hysterical and non-rational action" resulting from the fact students felt they lacked books for their education.

He said juvenile delinquency was the result of boredom. When chaos came the militant urge faded unless a leader came forward, or if the only leader was liquidated.

A retired accountant from East London, Mr B. Bohle, in a memorandum before the commission entitled "Black Unrest in the Republic of South Africa, 1976 to 1977," attributed the unrest to the black person's inability to adapt to change.

The black had the feeling he was discriminated against. "Why should we regard discrimination as something derogatory? We discriminate among ourselves, why should we not discriminate ethnically," he said.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
on the events of the last few days, the Sunday Times's
parliamentary correspondent⁶³ reported on 23 October that the
proposed design had been opposed by a Labour Minister, Malan
and two others.⁶⁴ If this

Student exile slips into Soweto — and out again

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LONDON — Selby Semela, one of the top lieutenants of Soweto leader Tsietse Mashinini, was recently smuggled back into Soweto.
He spent a week in the township helping reorganise black student leadership.
Back in London yesterday Mr Semela, 19, who escaped to exile in London with Mr Mashinini and another student leader, Mr Barney Mokhatle immediately after the June 16 rioting last year, said the student organisation was "stronger than ever."
He and Mr Mokhatle are asking the British Home Office to grant admission to 12 fellows who fled Soweto to Gaborone.
He said the American

Government was already considering applications to accept another group of the student exiles and others may go to European countries, particularly Scandinavia.
"We come abroad, but only to prepare for our next step in the struggle."
Mr Semela said he spent several weeks in Gaborone, with Mr Mashinini and Mr Mokhatle arranging help for exiled students.
He said he had no trouble slipping back into South Africa.
"I even had a meeting in the centre of Johannesburg," he said.
"I went right into John Vorster Square to remind

myself how much I hated apartheid."
He and Mr Mokhatle have returned to London but he said Mr Mashinini would remain in Gaborone for a while.
"Our only worry is the danger of kidnap in Gaborone. South African agents are very strong there. The Boss men are very active," he said. — DDC.

while Roos was
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possibility which

renewed call by Roos for teenadering.
subjects given on the form. e.g.
Doubtless the reasons which had motivated his earlier calls
still applied, and with the mood of the country in a state of
flux, the moment for another appeal seemed propitious. But,
his call, at this particular time, was directly related to an

63. In view of the Sunday Times's very strong support for Roos at this time, it is not inconceivable that Roos had information leaked to it.
64. Beyers was almost certainly the one; the other is likely to have been Kemp, who had been publicly supporting Malan's uncompromising statements during the recess. (C.W. Malan only arrived in Cape Town on the afternoon of 25 October — after the settlement had been reached. The Star, 25 October 1927.)
65. Stanford Papers, D 56, 22, 24 October 1927; S.P. vol. 39, no. 246, letter to wife, 22 October 1927.

Exiled student visited Soweto

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Selby Semela, one of the top lieutenants of the Soweto student leader, Tsietshi Mashinini, was recently smuggled back into Soweto. He spent a week in the township helping re-organise the Black students' leadership.

Back in London yesterday 19-year-old Semela, who escaped to exile in London with Mashinini and another student leader, Barney Mokhatle, said the student organisation was "stronger than ever."

He and Mokhatle are asking the British Home Office to grant admission to 12 fellow students who fled Soweto to Gaborone. Applications were also being made to other countries.

"We come abroad, but only to prepare for our next step in the struggle," he said.

Mr Semela said he spent several weeks in Gaborone with Mashinini and Mokhatle arranging help for the exiled students. He had no trouble slipping back into South Africa.

"I even had a meeting in the centre of Johannesburg. I went right into John Vorster Square to remind myself how much I hated apartheid."

He and Mokhatle have returned to London but he said Mashinini would remain in Gaborone for a while.

"Our only worry is the danger of kidnap in Gaborone", he said. "South African agents are very strong there. The BOSS men are very active."

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RAINED AT VANESSA'S

RED SCHOOL

TSIETSI MASHININI, the schoolboy who led the Soweto riots, has been on an intensive training course at the "Red House" — the "school for revolutionaries" set up by British actress Vanessa Redgrave.

The "school" is a mansion in Derbyshire belonging to the Workers' Revolutionary Party (WRP), a fanatical Trotskyist-Marxist group including Vanessa Redgrave and her brother, Corin.

The "Red House" has repeatedly run into public controversy, once for holding revolutionary courses for school-children. It has also been raided by the police.

When Mashinini fled to Britain last September, the African National Congress organised a Home Office permit for him to study there and supplied him with winter clothes. But he quickly broke

with them to undergo an intensive course on Marxist revolutionary theory at the "Red House."

Mashinini, now in Botswana, is working in association with an American organisation with Trotskyist links, the National Student Coalition Against Racism (NSCAR) and has started a campaign to dis-

By DAVID BERESFORD: London

credit the ANC, accusing its leaders of corruption. This has created a crisis in the ANC similar to that which recently nearly smashed Swapo.

Similar allegations of corruption to those of Mashinini have been levelled against the organisation by a splinter group which is to make a



Vanessa Redgrave and Tsietsi Mashinini.



bid this year to take over the ANC.

Old established anti-apartheid organisations overseas are infuriated by the Mashinini campaign.

In October Mashinini gave a lengthy interview to the "Red Weekly" — official journal of another Trotskyist organisation, the International Marxist Group — in which he claimed the ANC was "extinct" in South Africa.

He was later flown to the US by NSCAR and continued to attack the ANC there.

In Botswana, Mashinini is claiming he is engaged in "programmes" to help fugitive students to further their

The nature of the "programmes" is a mystery.

In an interview from New York this week the American Committee on Africa's executive director, Mr George Houser, denounced Mashinini for his attacks on the ANC and told me the student had no organisation behind him which could offer educational programmes.

His own organisation, which worked with the ANC and the UN Committee on Apartheid, had dissociated itself from Mashinini.

TSIETSI

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Afrikaans not issue in Ciskei, commission told

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch should be congratulated for the part it played in bringing points of friction to the notice of the authorities, a witness told the Cillie Commission here yesterday.

The witness, a Baptist minister at Stirling, East London, Mr G. N. Battaliou, told the commission he had worked for a mission at Debe Nek and had taught at Welsh High School in Duncan Village for two years where he had close contact with the Xhosa people.

Mr Battaliou said he would like to see the term Bantu Education dropped because there was no discrimination in education.

He told the commission the Daily Dispatch should be congratulated for bringing points of friction to the notice of the authorities, but the same newspaper was responsible for a great deal of ill-feeling between blacks and whites in the area.

"Through the prominent publicity it gives to inflammatory and irresponsible statements of black politicians, hostility is fermented between the races," Mr Battaliou said.

A journalist, Mr W. Sangotsha, told the commission that at no time had Afrikaans played a part in the unrest in the Ciskei.

After speaking to about 10 students at Fort Hare, Mr Sangotsha said the unrest had come about because students believed the university gave inferior education and that whites on the campus were injecting Broederbond ideology.

The regional representative for Coloured Affairs, Mr D. J. Dippenaar, told the commission that on August 11, 1976, there had been slogans put up on classroom notice boards at John Bisseker High School and the head of the school had addressed the students and told them not to become involved in politics.

The same day, the headmaster received a telephone call from a Daily Dispatch reporter. The headmaster had asked the reporter to drop the matter and not write a sensational report "as this could cause trouble".

On August 12, there was further trouble at the

school and the headmaster gave two classes the option of leaving the school grounds or getting on with their school work. Classes returned to normal.

The following day, a "distorted and unjustified" report appeared in the newspaper, but the headmaster did not comment for fear of further misunderstanding, Mr Dippenaar said.

On August 14, two classrooms were burned down and one seriously damaged at the school in a case of arson.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr G. Coetzer, told the commission there had been no unrest in his area though there were signs of uneasiness and one case of arson.

He said the relationship between black and white was good and the evidence of Mr Sangotsha did not agree with the facts.

Mr Coetzer was in charge of an area in which over half a million blacks of various ethnic groups live and which stretched from East London to Venterstad and from Peddie to Kokstad.

He said only a small minority of the people involved in the disturbances were aware of what was going on, the rest were inquisitive. Outsiders from Soweto and Uitenhage had come into the area and were largely responsible for the trouble.

The Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, said the 1976 unrest had not been the work of SASO, but the rebellion of the students against the present political system. They had not planned any unrest, but it had come as a result of the disturbances at Soweto and other centres.

Though SASO was not operative there was an anti-white feeling, irrespective of language. There was also resentment at the slow rate at which the university had been changing over to a totally black university

with just blacks on its staff.

"The real reasons were political, not academic or administrative," Prof De Wet said.

Prof A Coetzer, who took over from Prof De Wet while the actual unrest at the university was in progress, said he had anticipated trouble before the university re-opened. Disturbances had forced the closing of the university twice before Prof De Wet came back from sick leave.

The second time this had been done it was decided to close the university for the rest of the year, but after Prof De Wet's return the university was re-opened. The total damage caused during the unrest was estimated at R30 000.

The last person to give evidence to the commission yesterday was a member of the Joint Locations Advisory Board and Transkeian MP, Mr J. Matotie.

Mr Matotie told the commission that blacks resented being moved out of Duncan Village to Mdantsane and the Duncan Village area being given to the Coloureds and Indians.

"My people resent being moved to Mdantsane because it is hard for them to be miles away from the town they helped to build.

"Mdantsane is a glorified slum," Mr Matotie said.

The commission adjourned its sitting in East London yesterday and will sit again on February 8 in Pretoria. — DDR.

Students are

/ONE

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Internal Security Act

117. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) In what parts of the Republic have review committees been appointed in terms of section 10sex of the Internal Security Act, (b) when was each committee appointed, (c) what are the names of the members of each committee and (d) how many investigations had been conducted by each committee as at 31 December 1976.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) One committee was appointed for the whole of the Republic.
(b) 25 August 1976.
(c) I do not deem it desirable or necessary to supply the information.
(d) 147 investigations in respect of 135 were held.

Hansard 2 col 82 1/2/77

Internal Security Act

113. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1976; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of the notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) (a) how many notices in terms of each of these sections (i) were operative as

at 31 December 1976 and (ii) had been renewed and (b) how many times

had the renewed notices been renewed in each case.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	Section 5(1)(e) notices	Section 9(1) notices
(1) (a)	Yes 7	Yes 43
(b)	No	Yes 4
(c)	Yes 2	Yes 26
(2)	No	Yes 3
(3) (a) (i)	24	122
(ii)	8	13

- (b) Six of the renewed notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) were each renewed once while two were each renewed twice. Three of the renewed notices in terms of section 9(1) were each renewed once while nine were each renewed twice and one renewed three times.

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Terrorism Act

111. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Terrorism Act in 1976;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) acquitted, (ii) convicted of terrorism and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) 96.

(2) (a) (i) 8.
(ii) 50.
(iii) 6.

(b) 28.

The cases against 4 persons were withdrawn.

(3) 6 for 1 day.
1 for 2 days.
1 for 5 days.
1 for 9 days.
1 for 10 days.
1 for 27 days.
4 for 31 days.
3 for 40 days.
4 for 43 days.
4 for 50 days.
2 for 51 days.
2 for 56 days.
4 for 73 days.
2 for 75 days.
1 for 76 days.
1 for 83 days.
1 for 85 days.
1 for 97 days.
1 for 100 days.
1 for 104 days.
1 for 105 days.
33 for 134 days.
1 for 139 days.
1 for 148 days.
2 for 154 days.
5 for 161 days.
2 for 165 days.
3 for 166 days.
1 for 168 days.
2 for 220 days.
2 for 243 days.
1 for 277 days.

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general

Godet Mr.R. Labourd, E

Graaff Mr D. P O Box I

Groenwald Mr. C. Dept. o

Hartig Mr R. c/o R.F.F. F

Hendrie Ms. D. 66 Rouwkoo

Horner Mr. D. 102 Strube

Hughes Dr. K. Dept. of Ma

Israël Mr. L c/o The Argu

Kahn Mr. B. 18 Kew Road,

Kane Berman Mr. J. Financ

Kantor Mr. B. c/o Dept. of

Kenny Mr. H. c/o Dept. of E

Kistner Dr. W. 60 Tenth St

Kingwell Mr. R. Gordonvill

Knight Mr.J. Institute of

Du Plessis Mr. W. Cape Mid

Kooy Ms. A. 204 Sangary, C

Letsie Mr. L. Catholic Chur

Levy Mr B. c/o 75 Kloof Roa

Lewis Mr. D. c/o SALDRU Dept.

Lipton Ms.M. School of African Studies, Universtiy of Sussex,

Loots Mr. L. Office of Economics Adviser, Private Bag X455,

Loudon Prof.J. University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA

Marais Ms. L. c/o K.W.V. P O Box 528

Marais Mr. D. Uskor, Langenhoven Students Centre,

Maree Mr. J. c/o School of Economics, U.C.T.

Mark Ms. M. c/o School of Economics U.C.T.

Maytham Ms. Y. 511 Garmor House, Plein Street,

Mills Mr. M. Stanhope, P O Amabele

Moerat Mr M. & Mr. J.Heeger

Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane,

Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T.

BPC move on refugees

DURBAN — The Black People's Convention announced yesterday it intended opening offices throughout the world to help refugees from South Africa.

The organisation's newly-elected vice-chairman, the Rev Drake Tshenkeng, said the offices would also project the policies and outlook of the BPC to the outside world as part of a diplomatic political offensive.

The organisation also announced its new executive, termed a "full shadow cabinet".

It is: Mr Kenneth Rachi (in detention), president; Rev Drake Tshenkeng, vice-president; Mr Thangdisizwe Mazibuko (in detention), secretary-general; Mr Tamsangast, Zani, publicity secretary; Mr Zinjiva Njkpho, education secretary; Mr Peter Cyril Jones, economics, finance and trade; Mr Smangoliso Mkhathswa, urban and rural development; Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, sport, recreation, culture and religion; Mr Madikwe Tom Manthata, labour affairs.

Mr Steve Biko is honorary life president and titular head of the movement — DDC.

STANTIA 7800

Private Bag X17, BELLVILLE 7530

CAPE PROVINCE 7680

7700

7925

RONDEBOSCH 7700

JOHANNESBURG 2000

RONDEBOSCH 7700

RONDEBOSCH 7700

JOHANNESBURG 2193

FF REINET 6280

cs, Manor Road, OXFORD, U.K.

Admin Board, Box 14025 P.E. 6000

RSKLOOF 8001

haville, O.F.S. 9660

CAPE TOWN 8001

RONDEBOSCH 7700

BRIGHTON U.K.

PRETORIA 0001

SWANSEA SA₂5PP WALES U.K.

PAARL 7620

STELLENBOSCH 7600

RONDEBOSCH 7700

RONDEBOSCH 7700

CAPE TOWN 8001

4931

SALT RIVER 7925

RONDEBOSCH 7700

RONDEBOSCH 7700

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Row over 'protection' Bill

CAPE TOWN — False claims and the disruption of essential police work could result if the State were not indemnified against claims following the Black urban unrest last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Indemnity Bill in the Assembly, Mr. Kruger said the intention was not, however, to prevent people who had a good case from submitting claims. Compensation would be paid in deserving cases.

If the legislation were accepted, a committee

would be appointed to investigate deserving cases and to make recommendations.

The Bill indemnifies the State or its servants against civil or criminal proceedings in connection with the prevention or suppression of civil disorder. Its provisions are retrospective to June 16 last year, when the Soweto riots began.

The United Party refused to support the Bill because it did not provide for compensation of innocent victims.

Mr. Radclyffe Cadman (U.P. Umhlathuzana), the United Party chief

spokesman on justice, moved an amendment declining to pass the Bill because it failed to provide compensation to innocent victims who may be barred from recourse through ordinary processes of law by the provisions of the Bill.

Mrs. Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) attacked the Bill in principle.

While Mr. Cadman said there was nothing new in providing indemnity in times of disturbance and objected to its inadequacy, Mrs. Suzman, moved the strongest objection she

could, namely, that "the Bill be read this day six months."

The standing committee proposed by the Minister to deal with claims was no substitute for courts of law, she said.

"We stand by the courts of law. We stand by the right of people to claim for wrongful action, whether by the police or anybody else.

"The Minister must realise the psychological effect of legislation like this. It causes people to lose the last remnants of the faith they have in the law courts and in justice in this country."

— (Sapa.)

325 Gen

Body to hear riot claims

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has announced that a special committee — consisting of a judge, a magistrate and a practising attorney — would hear cases of claims against the State arising from last year's riots.

The committee would hear the "heartbreak cases" involving injuries to innocent parties as a result of police action and then advise the Minister on whether they deserved ex-gratia payment.

Mr Kruger gave this assurance in Parliament yesterday during the debate on the Indemnity Bill which passed through the second reading stage.

ASSURANCE

He rejected the United Party demand that the establishment of a judicial committee be drawn into the Bill, and instead gave the House the assurance that the committee would be appointed.

He could not say whether the payments would be full compensation because the ex-gratia payments would have a limit.

Mr Kruger said he wanted to do everything he could to help deserving cases, and would be sympathetic to legitimate claims.

But the key principle which would operate on indemnity would be that of "good faith."

NIGHT OF FEAR AND FIREBUGS

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — The terrified vice-principal of the Masinga High School, Tugela Ferry, crouched under his bed as rampaging pupils set fire to school buildings and stoned a classroom, leaving a \$42,000 trail of destruction, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Vice-principal Mr. B. Makhoba told Mr. Justice Hefer that trouble flared at the school about 8 p.m. on July 24, when a group of pupils shouting: "Black Power, Black Power," started stoning a dormitory.

He was giving evidence at the trial of seven pupils who yesterday pleaded not guilty to charges of arson and malicious injury to property.

Four buildings at the school — two dormitories for girls, the administration block and a building housing three separate boys' dormitories — were either damaged or destroyed in the blaze. All equipment in those buildings was destroyed.

It is alleged by the State that the seven pupils — Mr. Cyril Mbambo (18), Mr. Jerome Duma (18), Mr. Brian Moguni (18), Mr. Herbert Ndlovu (20), Mr. Wellington Hlophe (21), Mr. Vallant Sibanyoni (18) and a 17-year-old youth — set fire to the buildings and broke windows in a classroom that night.

Mr. Makhoba said he had been in charge of the school that day as the headmaster had gone out.

Function

About 5.30 p.m. he had turned down a pupils' request for a social function to be held that night.

"I refused because the teacher in charge was not there. About 8 p.m. I was in my room when I heard shouts of 'Black Power, Black Power' and stones being thrown at the boys' dormitory," he said.

A few minutes later he heard stones being thrown at the girls' dormitories.

"Then they came to attack me. I hid under my bed. After a while it

Wellington Hlophe (21), Mr. Vallant Sibanyoni (18) and a 17-year-old youth — set fire to the buildings and broke windows in a classroom that night.

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A few minutes later he heard stones being thrown at the girls' dormitories.

"Then they came to attack me. I hid under my bed. After a while it was quiet and two pupils shouted at me: 'Teacher, get out and run away. They are busy burning now.'"

"When I came out of my room I was chased by a group of boys. When they realised I was running away, they left me. I reported the matter to the police at Tugela Ferry."

As he fled from the school he had seen flames leaping from one girls' dormitory.

The trial continues today.

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191 schools damaged

CAPE TOWN — A total of 191 schools for Coloured pupils — 159 of them in the Peninsula — were damaged or destroyed during rioting since June last year, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Schlebusch, said yesterday in reply to a question by Dr A. Boraine (PRP, Pinelands).

Asked whether any of these schools had been rebuilt or repaired, Mr Schlebusch said repairs had so far been limited to "making them safe for occupation where necessary." Repair costs had amounted to R7 272.

— PC.

TOTALIT. - General

325-Genl.

Kruger refuses to give names

Political Staff

Cape Times 3/2/77

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has refused to disclose the names of the review committee to hear appeals against detentions in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"I do not deem it desirable or necessary to supply the information," the Minister told Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton) in the House of Assembly yesterday when she asked him for the names of the members of the review committee.

In reply to another written question from Mrs Suzman, Mr Kruger said "It is not in the public interest to disclose this information" when she asked for the estimated number of Black pupils who had left South Africa without valid travel documents.

But he did disclose that only two Black pupils who had left South Africa illegally actually returned in terms of the amnesty announced by him on November 15 last year.

The review committee, the Minister told Mrs Suzman, had been appointed for the whole of South Africa on August 22, 1976. By the end of 1976, it had conducted 147 investigations in respect of 135 people who had been detained.

In reply to another question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister said 50 of the people charged with offences under the Terrorism Act last year had been convicted, eight had been acquitted and six convicted of lesser offences. A further 28 were still on trial or awaiting trial. The cases against four people were withdrawn.

The Minister also disclosed that the longest period anyone was held before being charged last year was 277 days; two others were held for 243 days and two for 220 days.

The shortest detention periods were one day for six people, two days for one and five days for one.

(Report by B Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

4 The Cape Times, Friday, February 4, 1977

World fund aids Blacks — Kruger

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An emergency fund to assist Blacks affected by the Black urban unrest last year, and which received international backing, was launched by the South African Council of Churches on June 16 last year — the day the riots started, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Speaking during the third reading debate on the Indemnity Bill, Mr Kruger said the SACC had contacted Dr Allan Brash, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, on June 18, informing him of the emergency fund. The SACC decided to raise R250 000 and called the project "Asengeni" which means "come out".

"It means come out — come out in protest against Afrikaans," Mr Kruger said.

Funeral costs

Large amounts were available to Blacks affected by the riots. The SACC had received R147 637 from sources outside the Republic and R36 739 from internal sources to spend on, inter alia, funeral costs and study grants.

The British Council of Churches and sources in Norway and Switzerland had contributed

R95 078, which had been earmarked for legal costs in "ideological" court cases. The Zimele Trust Fund received these funds in South Africa.

A further R116 000 was made available to the Black Parents' Association (BPA), a Black power or consciousness movement, by Amnesty International and the International Congress of Free Trade Unions.

R341 006 had been available in the so-called Sasotrial, of which a London firm of attorneys contributed R21 502, the SACC a further R98 000 and the African American Institute a further R221 002.

Through press

Mr Kruger said the compensation committee which he envisaged would be announced during the next few months. People would be informed through the press whom to write to.

The compensation committee would make ex gratia payments only to people who did not partake in unlawful actions. The amounts to be paid out would depend on the circumstances. He could not guarantee that the recommendations of the

committee would always be followed.

Referring to the emergency funds which non-Governmental bodies had established, Mr Kruger said it was possible that people who were "less guilty" would receive compensation through these bodies. — Sapa

325-Genap

R395 000 raised for riot victims

325.50
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4/2/77

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, disclosed yesterday that the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and two Black organisations received R395 415 to help victims of last year's riots.

Mr Kruger said it was significant that the SACC launched its Asengeni Fund for riot victims on June 16, 1976 — the day riots began in Soweto.

The Minister stressed at the end of the debate on the Indemnity Bill that people who were involved in the disturbances would not get compensation.

The Bill was passed by 98 to 38 — the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party voting against, the National Party and the Independent United Party in favour.

Mr Kruger said whatever compensation was paid by the Government would be for innocent people only.

In contrast, the SACC launched the Asengeni Fund and received R147 637 from outside South Africa and R36 700 from within the country.

Asengeni was named in

sympathy with the cause of the rioters.

"It means, come out — come out in protest against Afrikaans," he said.

The Zimele Trust Fund, an unregistered welfare organisation, received a total of R95 078 — for legal costs and "ideological" court cases — from the British Council of Churches, a church in Norway and the World University Exchange Fund in Switzerland, Mr Kruger said.

The Black Parent's As-

sociation received R116 000 from Amnesty International and from the International Congress of Free Trade Unions.

Mr Kruger also disclosed that the two-year Terrorism Act trial against Saso members brought R341 000 from overseas for their defence. An amount of R21 000 was contributed by a London firm of attorneys, R221 000 by the Africa-America Institute and R98 000 by the SACC.

Investigate these horrific stories

Cape Times

5/2/1977

325 - General

Political survey

By GERALD SHAW



Prof Nic Olivier . . . called for an inquiry

The Ministers' Fraternal, representing the conservative, church-going majority of township residents, is as liable to error as any other group of human beings. But the disturbing thing is that these Christian ministers believe that the allegations ARE true. And so it is imperative that the authorities should reconsider Professor Olivier's plea.

There is no more important political issue than the present state and future well-being of the urban African masses. And there is no more disturbing development than the apparent loss of confidence — at the Cape, certainly — between police and people.

What, then, are the allegations? The following statements, purporting to be eye-witness accounts, have been collected by members of the Ministers' Fraternal. Whether they are true or not, in details and in essentials, could only be established by a fully-fledged judicial commission of inquiry.

Mrs E X:

"When we heard that our homes were being attacked, we decided to go to the bushes between Nyanga and Crossroads. My husband carried our large mattress. As we went we were seen by police, who then started shooting at us. We fell on our stomachs and a little later got up and made our way back, this time to the church.

"We were crying out — Lord, where are the police to protect us? But we saw how they were helping those who were attacking us and burning the houses."

Mrs D M:

"On Sunday afternoon, December 26, 1976, I was in my backyard when five vans

with riot police came into 5th Avenue, Nyanga. I saw a riot policeman sitting in front on the bonnet. He shot at Mr M (clan name). Mr M is an elderly man; he was carrying no weapon, intending no harm. I had only just spoken to him as he passed my gate.

"After the shot Mr M fell to the ground, bleeding at the stomach. I saw the riot policeman beckon with his arm, and a large group of migrants came running. The riot policeman pointed them to Mr M on the ground and then left, as the migrants came and killed him with their weapons.

"The migrants carried sticks and axes. Some had petrol bombs; and I saw them throwing them into houses, setting them alight. The riot police never made any attempt to intervene and stop the violence; instead they came in with guns and opened the way for the migrants; instigating a group of them to attack us."

Mr S T:

"When the cry went up that we were being attacked, we came up the road towards the post office and shops, to defend our area. We were in time to see Mr D trying to flee from a group of migrants.

"As we came to save him, the riot squad accompanying the migrants shot at us, and we were halted — they held us back with guns pointing at us. Mr D was dragged from the fence he was trying to climb and hacked about the head.

"I spoke to the riot squad in shock and amazement, asking why they let the man be killed like this. They never answered, instead one said 'Laat hom vrek'.

"Mr D. was then taken to hospital. We hear that the Lord has saved him from actually dying."

"Helped them"

"Why did the riot squad let the migrants come all this way into our area? We were protecting our homes and they were shooting at us. We had been told to return to our homes because otherwise the migrants might think we were attacking them. We co-operated with this request, and then the police let the migrants come and attack us, and actually helped them by shooting at us."

Mrs G of Zwelitsha, Nyanga:

"On Sunday, December 26, at about 2pm the police told residents in our area to go back to their houses, as there was no danger. We returned to the houses — I myself went into a friend's house, No. . . . a few doors down in the same block as my own house.

"About half an hour later there were shouts that the police and migrants were attacking us. We bolted the door and I went to the window to close the curtains. I saw riot

police and migrants inside the front yard. I was shot in the chest and arms by a riot policeman.

"The migrants then started to batter down the door. My two daughters dragged me into a toilet at the back, where we hid, until we thought the police and migrants had passed. Our houses were burning — there was fire everywhere.

"We went to the road, where I was picked up by a resident driving a van, and taken to Tygerberg Hospital. I heard later that my husband had been killed in our own front yard, a few doors along, House No. . . ."

Mr G B:

"At about 5.30 am on Monday, December 27, a group of men came from the direction of the Nyanga bus terminus, and began to attack my house. A petrol bomb was thrown but fortunately failed to explode.

"As we fled from those attacking us, an elderly man, who was with us, tripped and fell. I turned back to help him as he was being beaten. His attackers drew back, but then some riot policemen arrived from behind our attackers, and one of them shot at me — I was hit in the neck and stomach."

"In bed"

Mr S:

"Late in the evening on December 26 the riot police accompanied by a group of men came to my home. I was in bed, but not asleep yet, with my two little children, who I had locked in one of the bedrooms.

"The riot police asked me whether I was on the side of the migrants or the residents, and told me that if I was on the side of the migrants, then I am safe, because they, the police, were helping the migrants, because they were few and they were provoked. So I should join them or else I would die with my family now. I had no alternative but to join them. But soon after we had left my house, I decided to go back and be with my children. I dragged

behind the impi, until I managed to escape, but again I was unfortunate because the police fired bird shot at me and I was wounded, but lucky enough to escape with my life and my kids were safe."

Mrs B

"On the night of December 26 I was washing dishes in the kitchen, and my husband was reading his newspaper in the sittingroom, when we suddenly heard a knock at the door. My husband opened the door, and saw the riot police, who then allowed a group to come in, and they beat my husband until he was dead. Then one riot policeman remarked, referring to me: 'You are lucky that he is not stone dead'. But minutes thereafter my husband died of head injuries.

"I am not going to make a case about this, but I am leaving it in the hands of God."

Unhappily, people who have given statements to the Ministers' Fraternal do not seem prepared to come forward and make statements to the police.

Fear reprisals

This seriously weakens the credibility of their statements. But the Ministers' Fraternal say that distrust and fear of the police in the Cape townships is so strong that people fear reprisals.

This is a wretched state of affairs. The Ministers' Fraternal believes that the riot police, or a significant section of the riot police, instigated and assisted in attacks on law abiding residents. The ministers believe that the riot police could have prevented any serious clash and loss of life.

If these statements are ill-founded, they are a reckless and outrageous calumny.

If they are well-founded, even in part — and a judicial commission is not appointed — the implications are horrifying.

It will then seem clear the state is devouring its own children — that South Africa is on the way to becoming a police state.

From the Bible

"Whoever declares publicly that he belongs to me, I will do the same before my Father in heaven."

Matthew 10:32.

AS PARLIAMENT completed its second week of the 1977 session, there was still no sign that the Nationalist Government had taken proper measure of the mood in the urban African townships.

An appeal by the United Party MP for Edenvale, Professor Nic Olivier, for a judicial commission to investigate the horrifying outbreak of violence in the Cape Townships at New Year has fallen on deaf ears.

As Professor Olivier said at the time, there was a consensus among permanent residents of the townships that the riot police had failed in their duty to protect innocent, law-abiding people. (The police have stated that the allegations are under investigation.)

Instead of recognizing the state of feeling in the townships, the Government is acting to indemnify its servants, thus removing the matter from the adjudication of the courts.

Helplessness

This leaves law-abiding township-dwellers with a feeling of helplessness. The events of the Christmas and New Year weekends, coming after the trauma of Soweto and after, have seriously undermined the basis of trust between police and people. Unless this is restored, violence will become endemic.

If the allegations against the police are even partly true, the inescapable conclusion will be that the men who are duty-bound to uphold the law are being mobilized in defiance of the law.

The permanent residents of the townships seem convinced that this is so and that they cannot rely on the riot police to uphold the law.

If the authorities are wise, they will appoint a judicial commission of inquiry as urged by Professor Olivier. If they do not do so, how can they rebut an accusation that such irregular use of the police is a matter of policy — that the riot police are acting under instructions?

To assess the case for an inquiry, it is imperative that the public be aware of the precise nature of the allegations that have been made. It would be unwise to accept without further ado that these allegations are true. They should be subjected to proper judicial scrutiny. But, somehow, the air must be cleared.

Law-abiding township dwellers feel they have nowhere to turn.

A responsible body of Christian ministers — the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — have issued a document setting out horrifying allegations against the riot police.

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ואז בא היום שהוא קיבלה בבריתאקהל, לענין האנשים העושים בטקס זה, אז גמר. לנשיא
פשוטות היתה, כמו בימי בחירות, וקומתה, לאחר ששבה אליה ההכרה בערך עצמה, וקופה
עובד ואמור הנשים כי נפה היא יותר מאשר ביום חופתה.

Militants launch refugee offensive



Rachidi — president



Nengwenkulu — director

THE militant Black People's convention is to house and educate young blacks fleeing South Africa.

The BPC annual congress in Durban decided to launch a programme for the young exiles.

Youngsters who have fled — estimated at 1,000 in the past six months — are either battling to survive in neighbouring countries or have been recruited for training by the African National Congress of the Pan African Congress.

Embassies

The BPC's newly created secretariat for external affairs will help refugees and establish embassies in major

cities. A director general based in Botswana has been appointed. He is, Mr Ranwedi Harry Nengwenkulu, 30, a former permanent organiser of Saso and a founder member of the BPC.

The BPC congress was held at the weekend to mark the release of some BPC members from detention under the Internal Security Act.

In a statement after the congress, the BPC warned the intransigence of the Government over demands for social justice had made Southern Africa a seedbed for racial hatred and a threat to world peace and international security. It called on the Govern-

BY CAROLINE CLARK

ment to introduce a democratic political system based on:

- Equality and mutual respect for all inhabitants.
- Equitable sharing of the resources tapped and produced by everybody's efforts.
- Work by everyone and exploitation by none.

Voice

Because of the deteriorating situation, the BPC had decided to intensify efforts to make its voice heard.

"BPC finds the necessity for an amicable solution more

urgent than ever. In this regard, the BPC had decided to launch an international diplomatic offensive through information and public relations machinery to be established in all major capitals.

On refugees, it said: "A lot of these people are very young and can be frustrated for the rest of their lives if they are not catered for in a meaningful and responsible manner. We therefore find it essential to establish a mechanism for accommodation and education facilities and opportunities to be made available for these, our brothers and sisters."

President

Mr Hlaku Rachidi was elected president for a second term. He is in detention under the Terrorism Act.

The congress adopted as its economic policy a document on black communalism — "a viable

The BPC national executive committee was to be enlarged to give a clearer policy direction and interpretation of issues affecting the people on a day-to-day basis.

The statement said: "The BPC adopts black communalism as its economic policy and black communalism can be defined as an economic system which is based on the principle of sharing. It lays emphasis on community ownership of land and its wealth and riches, and strikes a healthy balance between what may be legitimately be owned by individuals and what ought to be owned by the community as a whole." The principles enshrined the principles of equality and freedom.

and will be reviewed
African Languages
Anthropology
Archaeology
English
Hebrew
Iberian and Latin-American Studies
Romance Studies
School of Economic (Division of Econ
(Division of Econ
Speech and Drama

AIRLIP/00
15.3.77

325 Gen

Riot damage revealed

THE ASSEMBLY — Da-
mage to school buildings
and properties in two de-
partments under the con-
trol of the Ministry of
Public Works amounted
to R1 184 833 during last
year's unrest, according
to the Minister, Mr A. L.
Schlebusch.

They were the Depart-
ment of Coloured, Reho-
both and Nama Relations
and the Department of In-
dian Affairs. — Sapa.

833
325

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, February 11, 1977.

'Tsietsi planned Soweto protest'

By MELANIE YAP

TSIETSI Mashinini told students that a stay-away protest by Soweto workers would cause the collapse of Johannesburg's economy, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue a high school student told the commission that on August 3, last year, Mashinini arranged a stay-away protest for the next day in sympathy with detained students.

He told a gathering of students that managers and directors of large firms would put pressure on the Government to release detainees.

"We were to force those who wanted to go to work to stay home," the student said.

"Mashinini told us to place obstacles — old cars and rocks — on railway lines. He said students must let delivery vans into Soweto and then loot them. He also said we must stop

all cars from leaving Soweto," the witness said.

Another high school student told the commission that before leading students on the June 16 march, Mashinini conducted a 15-minute morning prayer and concluded with the cry "Amandla — power."

The witness said Mashinini first told them of the planned demonstration on June 7.

On that occasion Mashinini said the demonstration would be peaceful and if confronted by police, students should disperse.

He said the march started from Morris Isaacson High School, and went to other schools where students ordered teachers to release pupils.

He said the police fired teargas before the students started throwing stones.

Students stoned a police dog to death and he later saw some putting paper over its body. "I assumed they were going to burn it," he said.

Hansard 3 Q col 291 11/2/77

325 general

Internal Security Act

(289) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) In how many cases did the review committee recommend that notices issued under section 10(1)(a)*bis* of the Internal Security Act be withdrawn and (b) in how many cases was effect given to such recommendation.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) None.

(b) Falls Away.

Durban PRP clerk to be deported today

Cape Times 11/2/77

Own Correspondent

DURBAN, — Mr Jabulani Msowoya, Progressive Reform Party postal clerk, was arrested yesterday and will today be deported to Malawi "on direct instructions from Pretoria".

Durban PRP officials were horrified when their postal clerk was brought back from a "routine visit" to the Bantu Administration Department (BAD) in handcuffs, and told to pack his bags.

Party worker Mrs Betty Ascheson telephoned a BAD official and the special escort, Mr M Zungu of the South African Police, was told to remove the handcuffs.

Mr Zungu told me: "This is a good man — I don't know why the handcuffs were put on him but the magistrate, Mr A Etsebeth, told me to put handcuffs on him in case he tries to run away."

When telephoned at the BAD Mr Etsebeth, an assistant commissioner, said: "I did not issue any such instruction. We try not to use the handcuffs if it is avoidable."

He referred me to Mr "Pottie" Potgieter, an assistant commissioner in charge of foreign Bantu, who said: "The decision to deport this man was a direct instruction from Pretoria."

Asked why he was handcuffed he said: "Why shouldn't he be? It is only a security measure." He referred me to Mr L L Erasmus in Maritzburg, who is in charge of foreign Bantu for Natal.

Mr Erasmus said: "This man has to be repatriated. He is a Malawian and was given the chance to leave the country voluntarily. He is a born Malawian as are his father and mother, who both live in South Africa."

א: שטחיה חכונתה ותכונתה תלקחנה. —
הדיר קרעות והפצצות הקולוניאליות. —
לאכת הרפואות תחלק עלינו וכמו שחלף
הרשמיים. —
ל: שהוא מר: ויצאנו: הוצאתו. —
נלם ותרצה הנלם לעללים לאין הנלם
אפסר שיהיה להם צער: פאכיתת עפר

המדות הן המצוות: לא יותר מדי פחות מדי, והנוטה לקצוות —
פחיתות היא חסרון. ראה לקמן נפרק ד: וכן הלכות דעות פ"א. ג שהוא
מפרנס ומכלכל את הגוף כראוי. ב: יצרנות בתוהו. י שהוא מפרן וחולני.
כדמיונם של חולים ושכורי מרפוס. ה כראוי. י ונוח אחר: בקלי הנפש.
הפילוסופים. אמר משה: מן הידוע מאמר הפילוסופים: שיש לנפש בריאות
וחלי, כמו שיש לגוף בריאות וחלי. (אגרות הרמב"ם) קובץ שני עמ' 20.
השנה (ספר המדות) מאמר א' פ"ג. ה סגולתה הטבעית, אופיה. פ בהתאם
לתורת המוסר, שהן נאות ומקובלות על הבריות. י יחשבו בטעות, כמו: אף
חדמי בנפשו (אסתר ד. יג.) יא מפאת קלקול פעולות החושים. יב כדמיונם.

יג את הטוב והנאה לבריאות גופם.

יח
למאמרה: ויחלקם. ופחיתות זה החלק — היא: קטן מאד, או
להוסיף לה. —
אבד החלק הזה והמדה — לא יאמר בו לא מלכה ולא
פחיתות: אף יאמר: שהוא זו עדי-ישר, או עדי-בלי ישר, כמו
שלאמר: איש פשוט, עבד טוב, או בטר עבדו: או נפסד דמיונו.
יז היא מדה עדי-ישר — אין לה לא מלכה ולא פחיתות.

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יז היא מדה עדי-ישר — אין לה לא מלכה ולא פחיתות.

יג את הטוב והנאה לבריאות גופם.

Humiliation did it, Cillie told

Staff Reporter

EVERYDAY humiliation had bred hatred in Black children which eventually erupted, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before the commission Mr Geluza Selby Mthombeni, industrial urban training officer and former president of the Textile Workers'

Union, said banning orders in the mid-50s and 60s had contributed to the recent riots.

Black children developed ill feelings towards authorities early in their lives when their relatives were banned, he said.

In industry and in their relations with police and Bantu Administration authorities, Africans ex-

perienced "uncalled for humiliation".

Mr Mthombeni said many officials insisted on being addressed as "Baas".

"Black police had inherited the Afrikaner way of ill-treating their own people," he said.

He said Blacks should share in the making of the laws which affected them directly.

325 Gen

Security Police take^{11/2/77} names at meeting ^{RA}

DURBAN. — Security Branch policemen interrupted a meeting of the South African Council on Sport on Wednesday night called to discuss the recent resignation of the president, Mr Norman Middleton.

The banned president of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation, Mr Morgan Naidoo who was in the building where the meeting was held, was one of those questioned by the police. Mr Naidoo is barred from at-

tending any meeting in terms of a banning order.

Four Security policemen interrupted the meeting at about 8 pm and took the names of all those present. The Sacos secretary, Mr M. Pather, was questioned about the purpose of the meeting.

No arrests were made.

The executive committee later issued a statement denying reports of dissension within the ranks of Sacos for any moves to oust Mr Middleton. — Sapa.

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325 Gen

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Language one of violence — Burnett

Staff Reporter

THE Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said yesterday many Blacks had concluded that the only language Whites would hear "is that of burning, rioting and killings, and being killed".

Archbishop Burnett was reacting in a statement released yesterday to the banning of "Message for 1977" by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga. The banning was published in the Government Gazette on February 4.

"Message for 1977" called for the end of racial discrimination in South Africa.

The full text of the statement reads:

It is astonishing that the "Message for 1977" from the Ministers' Fraternal in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa should have been banned. What is said in it is already in the hearts and minds and on the lips of very many people, both Black and White.

If ministers of some of the churches in the African townships in Cape Town are conveying the truth to us about the deeply-felt grievances of their people, we should be prepared to pay attention to what they say and try to put right what is wrong. The urgently needed changes in our society cannot come about in a healthy and orderly way if we will not even allow those most affected to speak frankly to us about what seems to them to be oppressive. Because this is the situation in our country, many Black people have concluded that the only language White people will hear is that of burning, rioting and killing and being killed. Nobody can want the continuation of this state of affairs.

Must be blind

If we cannot perceive that young Black people with their lives before them are saying by the present unrest that they will no longer accept the apartheid future designed for them by others in education or elsewhere, we, the Christian people of our land, must be blind.

If this nation cannot hear and respond to the repeated call for an end to the migrant labour system which puts impossible obstacles in the way of normal family life in the locality where men find employment, and arrests wives and sends them away when they come to live with their husbands, we must be suffering from some

kind of moral paralysis.

If we cannot understand that Black people are at a grave disadvantage economically in apartheid society and that there is an urgent need for a more just distribution of land and wealth, we must be both blind and deaf.

The Black people who are saying these things to us in word and action are, many of them, our brothers and sisters in Christ. We cannot be indifferent to their aspirations and to what happens to them when they dare to seek a society in which a fuller life is possible for them.

Deeply disturbed

Everybody from street cleaners to Cabinet Ministers must surely be deeply disturbed, moreover, by the reports of the deaths of numerous persons in detention. During recent weeks, for example, we have read in the press a medical report on the death in detention of Mr Joseph Mdluli. The police, it would seem, reported he had died as a result of falling over a chair. Medical evidence, however, revealed a variety of injuries which seem to indicate that it is unlikely that his death can be accounted for in so simple a fashion. And more recently we have learned of the death of Mr Matthew Marwale Mabelane, whom we are informed slipped and fell when he tried to escape from a top floor at John Vorster Square. How very foolish or how desperate, to try to escape from the top floor at John Vorster Square.

If prisoners die as a result of injuries received during interrogation that is, at best, manslaughter. If they commit suicide there must be reasons for their ending their lives in so desperate a fashion. This also is wholly unacceptable. Imprisoning and interrogating people until they die, banning people and what they say, cannot produce a society which is worth living in. Many White South Africans find it increasingly intolerable that so high a price should be paid in this and other ways by Black people for the political and economic advantages we enjoy.

I believe the society we have created for ourselves is morally indefensible. This is very serious at a time when we are being asked to defend it.

325 - General

17/2/77

Alexandra Township: Police raid X

74. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many persons were (a) arrested or detained during the Police raid conducted in Alexandra Township on 13 September 1976 and (b) charged with offences as a result of the raid;
- (2) what were the offences with which such persons were charged;
- (3) (a) how many persons were detained without being charged and (b) for what period were they detained and (c) how many persons were unconditionally released after screening;
- (4) (a) how many (i) Bantu civilians and (ii) policemen were injured as a result of the raid and (b) what was the nature of the injuries.

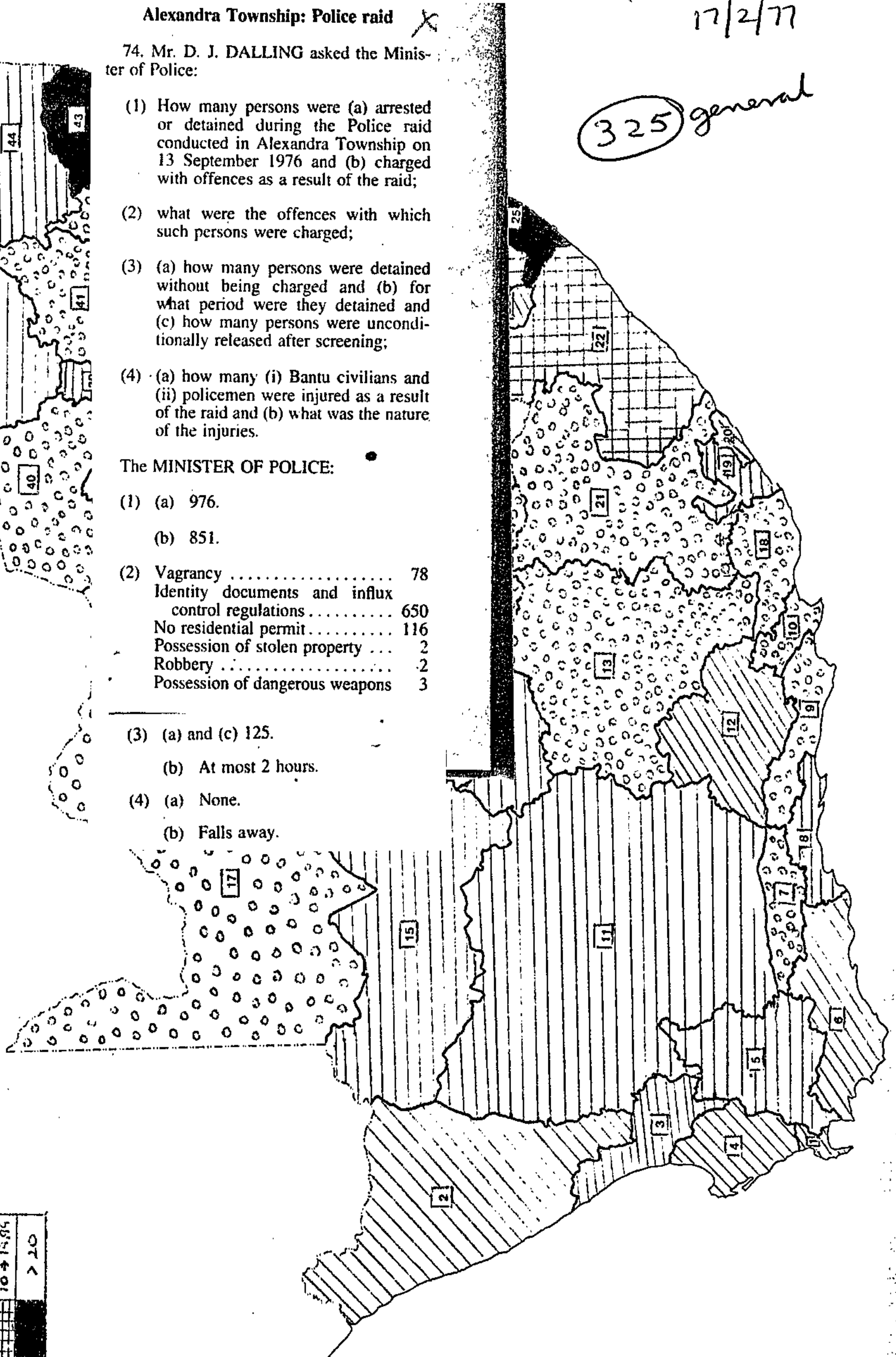
The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) 976.
(b) 851.
- (2) Vagrancy 78
Identity documents and influx control regulations 650
No residential permit 116
Possession of stolen property ... 2
Robbery 2
Possession of dangerous weapons 3
- (3) (a) and (c) 125.
(b) At most 2 hours.
- (4) (a) None.
(b) Falls away.

MAP 4: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR
COLOURED REGULAR EMPLOYEES
ECONOMIC REGIONS

DEVIATION RANGE (A)	
< -20	
-20 to -10	
-10 to 0	
0 to 10	
10 to 20	
> 20	

100 0 100 200
Kilometres



hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAEGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAEGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

Corporal punishment

More than 660 people were sentenced to corporal punishment within four months of the country-wide disturbances last year.

The figure is contained in a research document on the administration of security legislation which was published this week by the Institute of Race Relations.

Corporal punishment

erkings

wording van die Afrikaanse taal werke van die woordeskat, klank- gewys word. Talle van die fynere alstruktuur kon uit die aard van haar uit die verskynsels wat wel kaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het ar was nodig om die Afrikaanse

taasstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderinge op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialek of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan by nie aantoon 'n hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gegee-

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255-3256

1/2/77

Police bullet killed boy of 12

Staff Reporter

A RAILWAYS policeman told an inquest at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that he had fired shots at a stone-throwing crowd last year and killed a 12-year-old boy and a young man.

The magistrate, Mr W. P. Dorniehl, found no one was to blame for the death of the boy, Godfrey Khambule, and Mandla Nxumalo, 22.

Warrant-Officer Edward Christiaan Sevenster said

that on August 24 he and other policemen went to the railway lines between Ikwezi and Inhlazane stations in Soweto where a train had been derailed by an iron pipe on the tracks.

They had gone to protect the passengers and railway workers.

W/O Sevenster said there were about 200 young Africans on a bridge throwing stones at the passengers. He shouted to them to stop, but they kept on, and began throwing at the po-

lice as well.

He saw the situation was getting serious and people could be killed, so he fired a shot at the crowd with his FN rifle. There was no reaction so he fired again. The crowd then dispersed.

He went to the spot and found the bodies of the boy and man.

There was medical evidence that Godfrey Khambule died from a bullet wound through the neck, and Mandla Nxumalo from one in the head.

COST OF THE RIOTS

CAPE TOWN — Political Correspondent
 R1 236 783 was caused to Government
 buildings under the control of the
 Public Works Department in last
 year's riots.

This was revealed in the House of
 Assembly yesterday when the Minister
 of Public Works, Mr. Alwyn Schle-
 busch, replied to a question by Mr.
 Lawrence Wood (U.P. Berea).

By January 27, the minister said,
 R1 080 933 damage had been caused to
 Coloured schools, R92 300 damage at

the University of the Western Cape,
 and R10 000 to Coloured Administra-
 tion buildings.

Only R1 000 damage was caused to
 schools under the control of the De-
 partment of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Schlebusch said R33 450 damage
 was caused to Vlakfontein Technical
 College for Bantu, near Pretoria, R200
 damage at the Vlakfontein In-Service
 Training Centre, R100 to the Atteridge-
 ville Police Station, R8 200 to a school
 in Vryheid, and R12 000 to the Angus-
 tinum Training College at Windhoek.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die taal”, *Die Taal*, jg. 1, nr. 1, 1965, pp. 1-10.

Secret study on 'blinding' of children

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The South African Medical Association has decided to keep secret its findings from an investigation into the alleged blinding of children in Soweto by police birdshot during the riots.

SAMA's Ophthalmological Society was asked by the general-secretary of the Medical Association to investigate the blinding allegations after the matter was raised by the Southern Transvaal branch.

The findings of the Ophthalmological Society were discussed at a meeting of the Medical Association on Friday last week and a Press statement was expected after the meeting.

Yesterday Dr. C. E. M. Viljoen, the general secretary, said no statement would be issued. „I cannot comment on why a statement is not being released,” he said, but among other things

the contents of the report-back are sub-judice.”

Asked if the findings would be put before the Cillie Commission investigating the riots, Dr. Viljoen said:

“If we release the findings we will release them to Government departments concerned, and it is not possible the findings might be given to the Cillie Commission.”

Die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voorsettinge van die een of ander dialekform of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

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Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

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J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlar”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klanken en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderinge op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

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vloed; a sy kenn liserings het dié werk / uiteeng die eef ling m skielik tussen tenare

Students on bail vanish

African Affairs Reporter

TWO Ohlange College students who were on bail following disturbances at the college last year have disappeared, and it is believed they have left the country.

Their disappearance was confirmed yesterday by their attorney, Mr. M. Mbuli.

The students failed to appear in court recently to face charges relating to attending an illegal meeting and planning to burn the school.

They are Blessing Myezane of Madadeni, Newcastle, and Anthony Dali of Soweto. They were out on R100 bail each.

gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultaartal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

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325 Gen

Disillusionment led to riots, Cillie told

24/2/77
RDM

By MELANIE YAP

GOVERNMENT handling of the Theron Commission report created abject despair and disillusionment in the Coloured community and was an indirect cause of the riots in the Cape, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's O'd Synagogue Professor Hansi Pollak, past president of the Cape Western regional division of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said

when the report was published on June 20 last year, many Coloureds realised that drastic changes in their position were proposed.

Within three days of the report's tabling in Parliament in September, a White Paper rejected what was believed to be the heart of the report, Prof Pollak said.

Although it was announced at a Coloured Representative Council meeting that the Government accepted 158 of the 178 re-

commendations in the report, now, more than three months later no word had been released on which recommendations were rejected or accepted.

People were disillusioned that the report had not been raised in Parliament's present session but that time was being spent on issues such as Sunday cinemas.

Prof Pollak urged the Commission to examine affidavits which representatives of the Ministers Fraternal were subpoenaed to hand to the police on the role of the riot police in the Nyanga and Langa areas over the Christmas and New Year weekend.

She said two publications by the Ministers Fraternal had been banned as undesirable. In one, the Ministers appealed for the dismantling of racial discrimination and in the other they made serious allegations against the riot police.

Among these were allegations that the riot police instigated and assisted migrant labourers to attack law abiding residents.

Because these policemen wore no metal numbers, identification was impossible. Mass arrests had reinforced fears on police retaliation on those who submitted affidavits on the Christmas violence, she said.

She said the allegations against the riot police should be subject to proper judicial scrutiny.

Spontaneous sporadic outbreaks of mass action will recur in the future until Blacks are assured of equality of rights and opportunities, meaningful changes must be brought about in the immediate future, she said.

No single Government measure had created greater Coloured resentment, sacrifice and a sense of injustice than the Group Areas Act, she said. In the Cape 350 White families had to be resettled but the Act had affected 41 718 Coloured families.

'Underworld of thieving children'

Staff Reporter

AN UNDERWORLD of young Black children who live on stealing exist in one of the most modern parts of Johannesburg — Highpoint in Hillbrow — the Cillie Commission heard yesterday.

Two dominees from the NGK in Afrika were testifying on social problems which caused friction and the recent unrest.

Ds J. M. Lensink said 5 000 Black children lived on the streets of Johannesburg and existed for years without police interference.

Church requests for a semi-permanent institution to care for them had been turned down as being against policy.

These children stole to live and later returned to Soweto to become part of tsotsi gangs, he said.

Ds J. M. Hofmevr said Black people played no effective part in decision-making which affected them, and so many people who now posed as leaders arose because they at least attempted to do something for Blacks.

The dominees said South Africa was today in the dangerous state Dr H. F. Verwoerd had warned against 16 years ago.

Dr Verwoerd had said the essential condition for a stable and prosperous country was the removal

of racial domination.

As long as domination of one race by another existed there would be resistance and unrest, the dominees told the commission.

The permanence of urban Africans must be recognised and they should be given an effective voice in decision-making, Ds Hofmevr said.

Mr Etienne Louw, director of the South African National Council for alcoholism and Drug Addiction, said alcohol contributed to the unrest.

Tsotsi gangs who looted bottle stores added largely to the violence, anarchy and chaos.

He described an advertisement for Vodka as very dangerous to unsophisticated people, especially Blacks.

The advertisement was: "Smirnoff — the spirit of freedom. No rules, no restrictions".

It had dangerous implications, Mr Louw said.

South African firms spent R8 600 000 on alcohol advertising a year, he said and suggested that community centres for healthy social relations be built in place of beerhalls and bottle stores burnt in the riots.

Four witnesses gave evidence in camera before Mr Justice Cillie yesterday.

SUN. EXPRESS 27/2/77

325-Gen

Censors will now have to give reasons

By HUGH MURRAY

Political Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICA'S censors will in future be protected by sweeping legislation similar to that restricting comment on the proceedings of commissions of inquiry.

In terms of the Publications Amendment Bill, released in Parliament yesterday, "no person shall

prejudice, influence or anticipate the decisions of the directorate or any committee."

This means that no discussion on the merits of any matter under consideration by the censors will be tolerated.

Described by the PRP's chief spokesman on censorship, Mr Rene de Villiers,

as "hopelessly inhibiting" and "a poor piece of legislation", the Bill also gives the censors full power to decide on the desirability of advertisements — a power normally exercised by the Newspaper Press Union.

The relevant clause specifies: "No person shall publish in any publication or

object any advertisement which relates to anything which in terms of a decision of a committee is undesirable."

Some of its 24 clauses will, however, mean positive change.

For the first time reasons will have to be given for certain decisions of the censors. And the executives of the

Coloured Representative Council and Indian Representative Council will be able to appoint five-man advisory committees to assist the White censors on matters affecting their communities. The clauses detailing cases where reasons for censorship decision should be given were welcomed by Mr De Villiers.

Kruger denies prisoners' assault claims

Political Staff

THE MINISTER OF PRISONS, Mr Jimmy Kruger, gave an assurance yesterday that no prisoner's life was in danger because of wrongful assault, neither on Robben Island nor elsewhere.

The Minister was responding to allegations made by Amnesty International that prison warders using guard dogs had recently physically assaulted Black political prisoners at Robben Island's lime quarry.

In a statement last night, Mr Kruger said it was the normal practice to act rigorously against members (of the prison staff) who assaulted prisoners wrongfully.

Defiance

But without condoning the assaults, the members often had to work under the utmost provocation. Prisoners serving sentences under security legislation "do their utmost to make circumstances as trying as possible for (staff) members by way of defiance, refusing to work and therefore test their patience as far as possible.

"Continuous trivial complaints are laid against members almost daily," Mr Kruger said.

"As these prisoners seem to have no lack of funds, they use legal representation freely and try to gain as much publicity as possible in order to smear the department (of prisons) and the Government.

"The department is in possession of documents

proving this strategy beyond doubt.

"However," said Mr Kruger, "I give the assurance that no prisoner's life is in danger because of wrongful assault, neither on Robben Island nor elsewhere."

Expected

Mr Kruger said that on January 25 this year a warrant-officer visited the working teams on Robben Island because a group of 35 prisoners were allegedly not performing their duty in the way expected of them.

The warrant-officer "instructed the (staff) members in charge to use dogs to speed up the work. No dog was turned loose and no prisoner was bitten by a dog.

"Only one prisoner, who allegedly hit out at a member and a dog with a spade, sustained slight injuries — a bleeding nose," Mr Kruger said.

"The prisoner complained and this complaint of assault was handed over to the South African Police for investigation and submission to the Attorney-General. The findings are not yet known."

In the other case of alleged assault, Mr Kruger said nine

prisoners, who were concerned in the Saso trial in Pretoria, were recently departmentally charged for refusing to work.

He explained that departmental trials formed a control measure used to ensure discipline in prison. It did not embrace serious punishment.

Arising out of the issue, the representative of A M Omar and Co, Mr Ramesh Vassen, together with Mr Shun Chetty and Advocate Soggott, interviewed some of these prisoners on February 10, this year.

Some prisoners alleged that they had been assaulted by (staff) members with dogs. Mr Chetty then asked the commanding officer for permission to discuss this matter with his clients with a view to further steps.

Investigation

The commanding officer refused and informed Mr Chetty that a complaint of assault had already been lodged and that he was investigating the matter, after which it would be submitted to the Commissioner of Prisons for decision.

Before the commanding officer could complete his investigation and submit his findings to the commissioner, a letter was received from A M Omar and Co, in which they stated that on the instructions of the wives of two of the prisoners, they intended to apply for an interdict to prohibit further assaults and accordingly wished to consult with the prisoners.

The commissioner replied that the matter was already being investigated by the commanding officer, but that the letter was regarded as a formal complaint of assault and had been referred to the South African Police for investigation — and therefore submission to the Attorney-General. Thus far the findings were not yet known.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1977

Robben Island dogs

THERE was a remarkable disclosure in Mr Jimmy Kruger's statement on Monday dealing with prisoners' complaints of assault by warders on Robben Island. Dogs are used by the warders, it appears, "to speed up the work". This disclosure by the Minister of Prisons was contained in his account of events on the island on January 25 when a group of 35 prisoners were allegedly not performing their duty in the way expected of them. So dogs were used — in what manner is not specified, although there is a disclaimer that the

dogs were actually turned loose or that any prisoners were bitten. So how are the dogs used in "speeding up" the prisoners' work? Do the dogs merely snap at prisoners and harass them without actually biting them? Whatever the practice may be, it sounds pretty unorthodox by accepted penal standards. As the Prisons Act makes it virtually impossible for newspapers to perform their public function of exposing any possible abuses in the South African prison system, there is a heavy onus on the Minister to explain.

More censors are English speakers

Cape Times 3/3/77

Staff Reporter

MORE English-speaking people had applied to serve on the Committees of Publications of the Publications Control Board during the coming year than last year, Dr C P Mulder Minister of Interior, said last night.

This gave him great pleasure, he said.

Dr Mulder said the Directorate of Publications from time to time appointed the committees necessary to examine the publications or objects, films or public entertainments which had been brought to the attention of the Directorate, and to decide whether they were undesirable or not.

The following people from the Cape Town area will serve on the various committees of the board from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978:

Badenhorst, H A (Mrs)
Bassel, A M (Mrs) (designated as chairman)
Becker, H V T (Rev)
Beets, H M (Dr)
Bingle, P W (Rev)

Booyens, B (Prof)
Borden, R D T
Botha, M J (Mrs)
Brandt, A (Rev) (designated as chairman)
Brett, H R B (Mrs)
Chavda, A B
Coovadia, A H
Crafford, F S
Crowson, E (Mrs)
De Villiers, A E (Mrs)
De Vos, M A (Mrs)
De Vries, M J (Prof)
Dreyer, A J G (Dr)
Du Plessis, D J
Du Toit, E L (Mrs)
Du Toit, P (Rev)
East, A S A
Erlank, W J du P (Prof)
Fensham, F C (Prof)
Ferguson, W L
Ferreira, V P A (Mrs)
Firfiray, S
Forman, M F (Mrs)
Fraser-Ruffell, G J (Rev)
Giannelos, G E (Mrs) (designated as chairman)
Gonin, F C (Prof)
Goodman, P
Gordon, B C
Gregorowski, A P (Rev)
Hodson, J H (Rev)
Howes, D J L (Miss)
Hutt, W J T
Jansen, J P (Prof) (designated as chairman)
Joubert, J D (Mrs)
King, W A
Kirstein, P P (Dr)
Koch, A J (Mrs)
Kotzé, D A (Dr)
Kraynauw, A M (Mrs)
Krieling, P L (Rev)
Kruskal, M L (designated as chairman)
Landeman, D N
Le Roux, R de W (Mrs)
Lootz, Z B (Dr) (designated as chairman)
Loxton, A H (Mrs)
Malan, E G (designated as chairman)
Malherbe, G J

McClelland, R
Mann, G
Marais, P G
Murray, A H (Prof) (designated as chairman)
Obermayer, G A (Dr)
Olën, E E (Mrs)
Padayachee, L (Mrs)
Palsania, C C
Pasquallie, N
Pells, M (Mrs)
Perry, J G (designated as chairman)
Peterson, S V
Picard, H W J
Pillay, G M (Mrs)
Rabie, L (Mrs)
Raubenheimer, A J (Mrs) (designated as chairman)
Rauch, H G L (Dr)
Rauch, H J C (Mrs)
Retief, A W (designated as chairman)
Retief, M M (Mrs)
Schabert, C M
Scholtz, E H (Mrs)
Scholtz, H v d M (Prof) (designated as chairman)
Simpson, J C
Smith, E (Miss)
Sonn, P M
Steenkamp, A C (Mrs)
Steyl, G C (Adv)
Steytler, N G (designated as chairman)
Stimie, C M
Swanepoel, W J
Theron, E M (Mrs) (designated as chairman)
Theron, G M (Mrs)
Uys, J D J
Valodia, P N
Van der Merwe, G E (Rev) (designated as chairman)
Van Heerden, J J (Dr)
Van Huysteen, L (Mrs)
Van Wyk, M J (Mrs)
Van Zyl, D J (Dr)
Vosloo, J M (Rev)
Wiggett, M M (designated as chairman)

SUDDENLY the prospect of urban terrorism is being faced up to by organised commerce and industry in South Africa.

Experienced security executives are in demand and are being listened to by hitherto ignorant and indifferent managements, who a year ago imagined that security was something undertaken by a big Zulu with a knobkerrie.

Consider this fact: This month alone, three security agents are parked in the diaries of top businessmen, industrialists and company security chiefs.

A series of conferences in six cities on terrorism in commerce and industry organised by the National Development and Management Foundation (NDMF).

A three-day security training course at Wadville, Germiston, organised by the South African Security Association (SASA).

A specialised confer-

Experts talk on terrorism

BOB HITCHCOCK

ence in Johannesburg on the security in the jewellery trade organised by the Jewellery Council of South Africa.

The warning bells on the hazards of urban terrorism were sounded in Johannesburg last June and in Cape Town a little later. This was followed up in October with a hastily-convened and well-organised conference by SASA in Johannesburg.

Since then, I understand, South Africa's top ten security services and consultancy firms have more than doubled their business, compared with a year ago.

The first of the NDMF's series of conferences was held in Johannesburg earlier this week. Attendance reflected the new-born awareness of executives to the threats posed by a deteriorating political situation in South Africa.

More than 350 representatives of over 100 prominent companies listened to some interesting lectures by seven highly-experienced security advisers. The conference was chaired by Commandant A. B. Kitchhoff, an independent consultant in security and civil defence.

Some of the best papers at the conference were delivered by the following experts:

retired from the Malawi Police as deputy commissioner in 1973. Since then he has specialised in the protection of top executives of the Anglo American Corporation, and of the corporation's buildings.

He speaks on intimidation by violence and physical threats to persons and companies. His message is: "Don't be complacent. Be prepared."

He says: "Apart from physical attacks on VIPs, whether for political or other reasons, the main threat which is gathering momentum throughout the world is kidnapping."

In 1974, Chevallier recalls, more than 3 500 business men throughout the world were kidnapped and payments for their release ranged up to R10-million for each victim.

Warning that Johannesburg and other South African cities, could in the prevailing political climate, become the next targets, Chevallier gives hints on how to counter potential dangers to VIPs.

Examples:

- Drivers of top executives should be security trained. They should be expert in defensive driving techniques and have mechanical knowledge.
- They should not keep to the same route between home and office and should be constantly aware of possible roadblocks and ambush attempts.
- In the office, the VIP should be guarded against the possibility of opening a letter or a parcel bomb — and the possibility of his boardroom being bugged.

Chevallier emphasises that a top executive should be instructed as to what to do in the event of a kidnapping.

Today he is security consultant to Barlow Rand.

This highly-experienced ex-policeman speaks on riots and strikes and stresses that companies which feel they should protect their own interests in violent emergencies should arm selected employees with company-owned shotguns, rather than allow them to use their own weapons.

Undoubtedly, the best lecture delivered at the terrorism conference this week was that by ex-Boss member John Brett.

His paper on psychological terrorism was brilliant and he very clearly

points out that not only is a free Press the best answer to enemy propaganda, but that the strongest weapon against South Africa's enemies would be a better deal for Blacks.

He gives a long list of factors which, he believes, would be effective "ammunition" against the psychological missiles of the enemy.

"Among them", he says, "are equal opportunities for all, the ability and right to communicate and an ability and right to have a say in the affairs of the community."

He adds: "Above all, we must breed in all our people a sense of pride in themselves and in their country, by according them the quantum of dignity they deserve and by recognising their merit without fear, favour or falacious philosophy — like racialism for its own sake."

is kidnapped.

Ronald Crawford-Nutt, Johannesburg born, is security chief for De Beers Industrial Diamond Division, with responsibility for the whole of the South African operation. He has been a Johannesburg traffic inspector and a police officer in Swaziland.

Some years ago he attended a course on explosives and booby-traps with the Royal Engineers in Britain.

Among other subjects he speaks on bombs and bomb hoaxes. He emphasises that all office blocks and factories should by now have emergency plans for evacuation. These plans should be carried out in drill form until the occupants are accustomed to them.

Colonel John Fiorde is an ex-Palestine Police officer and one-time Commissioner of Police, Zambia.

325 - General

325 hpm

Cillie told what 'Black power did'

Pretoria Bureau

Black consciousness applied to each tribe would be wonderful, but "Black Power" organisations tried to combine all race groups, Lieutenant Rein Botha, of the Security Police, said today.

He told the Cillie Commission in Pretoria the concept of Black Consciousness was good if it meant the black man should be aware of his own culture and race.

Movements such as the South African Students' Organisation believed, however, in bringing all race groups together.

The idea of Black Power came from America, he said, and Saso first made the "blueprint" for its application in South Africa.

SALUTE

It was "well known" that during the riots blacks used the Black Power salute and referred to that concept, Lieutenant Botha said.

Members of the Black Parents' Association were all active on the "black political front" including their present president, Dr Manas Buthelezi.

Dr Percy Yutar, SC, pointed out that Dr Buthelezi had told the commission that he had not come across the Black Power movement during his studies in America.

Lieutenant Botha replied that the University Christian Movement in South Africa had its origins in the United States.

According to the Schlebusch Commission report, he added, Saso had included the Black Power concept of Stokely Carmi-

chael, black American author, in its manifesto.

He quoted from a paper prepared abroad by Mr H Nengweklu, whom, he said, had been appointed by the Black People's convention executive as their external representative to show the world that the BPC was an international organisation like the banned PAC and ANC.

(Proceeding)

oat

Varsity prof to be deported

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Professor Wolfgang Thomas, director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, was arrested at his home in Claremont early today and is to be deported, a senior official at the Department of the Interior confirmed today.

The official could not say when Professor Thomas — a German citizen — would be deported, but it would be as soon as possible. The official said he could not divulge the reasons for the deportation.

Professor Thomas's wife said security police arrived at their home about 5 am. They had a letter, signed by the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mulder, declaring the professor a prohibited immigrant.

Mrs Thomas said the police gave her husband about 14 hours to make full arrangements.

Professor Thomas came to South Africa from Germany with his parents in 1955.

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ARGUS 8/3/77

Professor arrested, to be deported

The Argus Crime Reporter
PROFESSOR Wolfgang
Thomas, Director of the
Institute for Social
Development at the Uni-
versity of the Western
Cape, was arrested at his
home in Claremont early
today and is to be de-
ported, a senior official at
the Department of the
Interior confirmed today.

A LETTER

Professor Thomas's wife
said members of the Secu-
rity Police arrived at their
home about 5 am. They
had a letter, signed by
the Minister of the In-
terior, Dr C. P. Mulder,
declaring the professor a
prohibited immigrant.

Mrs. Thomas said the
police gave her husband
about an hour and a half
to make final arrange-
ments. They left about
6:30 am. She said she did
not know why her hus-
band was being deported.

Professor Thomas came
to South Africa from Ger-
many with his parents,
Dr and Mrs. H. J. Thomas,
in 1955. Dr Thomas re-
tired in 1973 as produc-
tion manager of Sasol and
has returned to Germany.

Professor Thomas was
educated in the Free
State and University of
Stellenbosch, where he
was a lecturer in eco-
nomics until 1972 when
he went to the University
of Cape Town.

In 1975 he went to the
University of the Western
Cape where he was made
a professor and was occu-
pied mostly with research.

Standard 7 @ vol 586

8/3/77

○ Deportation of Prof. W. H. Thomas

Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS, with the prior consent of Mr. Speaker, asked the Minister of the Interior:

- (1) Whether an order for the deportation of Prof. W. H. Thomas, Director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, has been issued by him; if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the steps being taken in the matter.

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:
Mr. Speaker, I was notified of this question this morning, and although I was engaged in a Cabinet meeting, I shall nevertheless give the hon. member a reply at such short notice. The reply is:

- (1) Yes, and
- (2) No.

†Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I wish to ask the following question: Is it at all possible for the hon. the Minister to give an indication of how much time Prof. Thomas is being allowed before he must leave the country, and is the hon. the Minister aware of the fact that Prof. Thomas tried to apply for South African citizenship a few years ago and that it was refused him?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I considered all these things, and I stand by my decision.

325 general

KGB het

325 - General

spioene

DIE VADERLAND

9/3/77

W-Duitsers
gebruik
as agente

in SA

DAAR is 'n groot getal Wes-Duitsers wat deur die Russiese geheime diens, die KGB, as agente in Suid-Afrika gebruik word. 'n Gewese KGB-offisier wat tans in Suid-Afrika is, Aleksei Mjagkof, het aan DIE VADERLAND gesê Wes-Duitsers word toenemend as KGB-agente ingespan — ook vir diens in Suid-Afrika.

Gister het die Departement van Binnelandse Sake 'n bekende professor van die Universiteit van Wes-

Kaapland op kennisgewing van anderhalfuur na Wes-Duitsland gedepor-teer. Hy is prof. Wolf-

gang Heinz Thomas (33), wat reeds 22 jaar in Suid-Afrika woon.

Nog 'n Wes-Duitser, Werner Richard Kōnemund (35), 'n messelaar, is op dieselfde vliegtuig as prof. Thomas land-uit. Sy immigrasiepermit is teruggetrek.

DIE VADERLAND het verneem dat daar 'n sterk moontlikheid is dat Wes-Duitsers op redelike groot skaal in anti-Suid-Afrikaanse bedrywighede betrokke kan wees.

Bevestig

Dit word ook bevestig deur mnr. Mjagkof, wat nou

in Suid-Afrika besoek aflê. Hy sê daar word toenemend van Wes-Duitsers gebruik gemaak om as agente vir die KGB te werk.

Die rede is dat Wes-Duitsers aanneemliker as Russe of Oos-Duitsers in die Weste is. Daar is nou in Wes-Duitsland sowat 11 000 KGB-agente.

Mnr. Mjagkof was self betrokke in die werwing van KGB-agente. Voordat hy in 1974 na die Weste oorgestap het, was hy in Bernau, Oos-Duitsland, gestasioneer, waar dit sy taak was om KGB-agente te werf.

Hy meen dit sou ideaal geskik gewees het vir die
Vervolg op bl. 4

KGB ^{DIE} ^{Uitdrukkend}

Vervolg van bl. 1 9/3/77

KGB om Wes-Duitsers as agente na Suid-Afrika te stuur.

DIE VADERLAND het ook uit ander bronne vernem dat die KGB goed daarin geslaag het om ander geheime dienste in Europa en elders te infiltrer. So is dié organisasie ook reeds goed ingegrawe in die Wes-Duitse geheime diens.

Die KGB sal waarskynlik ná die ondervinding met Joeri Loginoff, wat in Suid-Afrika vasgetrek en uiteindelik vir Wes-Duitse agente met Rusland uitgeruil is, nie maklik weer 'n Rus na die Republiek stuur nie.

Mnr. Mjagkof, wat as gas van die Vryheidstigting Suider-Afrika in die Republiek is, sê hy glo nie dat Loginoff nog leef nie. Hy dink nie die KGB sou hom sy misstap vergewe nie.

Prof. Thomas was direkteur van die Instituut vir Maatskaplike Ontwikkeling aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland. Akademici het „met skok en verontrusting“ van sy uitsetting kennis geneem. In die Parlement is die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dr. Connie Mulder met vrae daarvoor bestook. Hy het bloot bevestig dat prof. Thomas gedeporteer is. Soos die gebruik is, word redes nie verstrekkend nie.

Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert (PRP, Rondebosch) het gesê prof. Thomas was uiters versigtig om hom nie in die politiek te laat betrek nie. Hy was 'n kenner oor Suidwes en het aktief in die sake van dié gebied belanggestel.

Prof. Thomas het glo navorsing gedoen oor plakkers by Modderdamweg en elders en het in die sestigerjare om Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap aansoek gedoen. Dis van die hand gewys.

Sy 32-jarige vrou, Birga, sê sy bly voorlopig in Suid-Afrika.

Thomas het as tienjarige seun saam met sy moeder, vader en ouer suster uit Zittau, Oos-Duitsland, na Wes-Duitsland gevlug. In 1955 is hulle na Suid-Afrika en het die gesin hulle op Sasolburg gevestig waar prof. Thomas skoolgegaan het. Sy vader, dr. H. J. Thomas, was produksiebestuurder van Sasol. Hy het in 1973 afgetree en is terug na Wes-Duitsland. Prof. Thomas is ná sy skoolloopbaan in 1961 na die Universiteit van Stellenbosch.

● Na betroubaar vernem is, sal prof. Thomas se gesin toegelaat word om hom na Wes-Duitsland te volg en sal hul reis daarheen selfs vir hulle betaal word.

'n Kurator sal waarskynlik ook aangewys word om sy eiendom met die minste moontlike verlies vir hom te verkoop of te verhuur. Die geld sal in Wes-Duitsland aan hom gegee word.

325 Geesd

BY DIE POSWESSE AS NUUSBLAD GEREISTRE

KAAPSTAD. WOENSDAG, 9 MAART 1977. TWEE-EN-SESTIG

id-Afrika depoorteer

twEE

DIE BURGERS
9/3/77

Duitseers

Deur HARRY SHAW

PROF. WOLFGANG HEINZ THOMAS (33), direkteur van die Instituut vir Sosiale Ontwikkeling aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, en nog 'n Duitser is gister uit Suid-Afrika gedepoorteer.

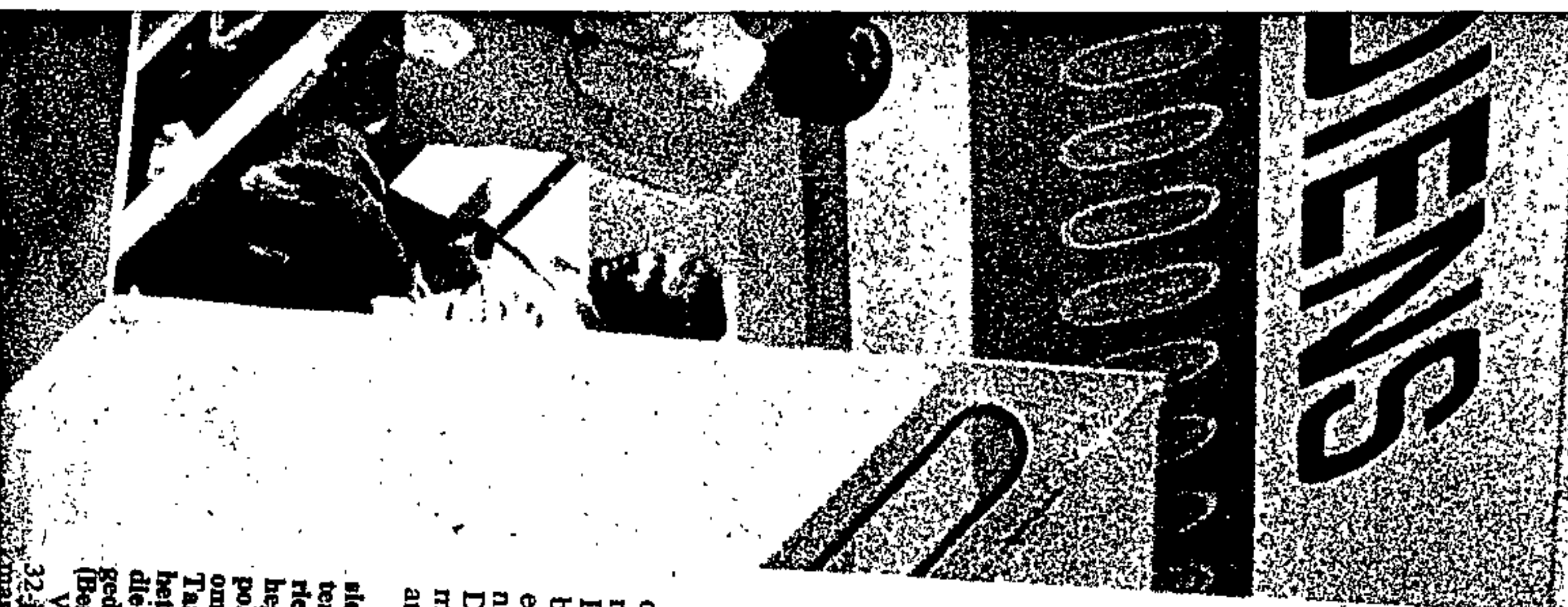
Saam met prof. Thomas op die vliegtuig wat gistermiddag van die lughawe D. F. Malan na Johannesburg vertrek het op die eerste skof van die reise na Frankfort in Wes-Duitsland, was 'n 35-jarige mensejaar. Werner Richard Koenenmund.

Koenenmund, 'n sesinnigstelepenit deur die owerheid teruggetrek is, is op 9 Januarie vanjaar in Kaapstad in hegtenis geneem nadat die polisie tsaans moes gebruik om hom uit 'n woonstel in Tsimborsvloof te dryf. Hy het geweer om saam met die polisie te gaan en het gedreig om op hulle te skiet. (Berig op bl. 2)

Vir meer: Rirga Thomas, 32-jarige vrou van prof. Thomas, is ook gedepoorteer.



PROF. THOMAS



ONS HET 400 GOEIE GEBRUIKTE
VOERTUIG IN VOORRAAD

- * VANAF R300 DEPOSITO.
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MARKET CARS

100343/9/3/3

DIE BUF

BY DIE POSWESE AS NUUSBLAD GEREKISTRE

325 Gesal

KAAPSTAD. WOENSDAG, 9 MAART 1977. TWEE-EN-SESTIC

Op bladsy 2

- Foto van gesin Thomas
- Gesin vlug na Weste
- Van der Ross geskok
- Messelaar met gas oorweldig

Suid-Afrik



t

DIE

Du

PROF. WOLFGANG Instituut vir Sosiale Kaapland, en nog 'n

Saam met prof. Thomas op die vliegtuig wat gistermiddag van die lughawe D. F. Malan na Johannesburg vertrek het op die eerste skof van die reis na Frankfort in Wes-Duitsland, was 'n 35-jarige messelaar, Werner Richard Könemund.

Könemund, wie se immigrasiepermit deur die owerheid teruggetrek is, is op 9 Januarie vanjaar in Kaapstad in hegtenis geneem nadat die polisie traangas moes gebruik om hom uit 'n woonstel in Tamboerskloof te dryf. Hy het geweer om saam met die polisie te gaan en het gedreig om op hulle te skiet. (Berig op bl. 2.)

Vir mev. Birga Thomas, 32-jarige vrou van prof. Thomas, en haar drie kinders

- Foto van gesin Thomas
- Gesin vlug na Weste
- Van der Ross geskok
- Messelaar met gas oorweldig

Suid-Afrika

two
DIE BURGER
9/3/77
Duit

Deur HARRY

PROF. WOLFGANG HEINZ THOMAS
Instituut vir Sosiale Ontwikkeling a
Kaapland, en nog 'n Duitser is giste

Saam met prof. Thomas op die vliegtuig wat gistermiddag van die lughawe D. F. Malan na Johannesburg vertrek het op die eerste skof van die reis na Frankfort in West-Duitsland, was 'n 35-jarige messelaar, Werner Richard Koenemund.

Koenemund, whose immigrasiepermit deur die owerheid teruggetrek is, is op 9 Januarie vanjaar in Kaapstad in hegtenis geneem nadat die polisie traangas moes gebruik om hom uit 'n woonstel in Tamboerskloof te dryf. Hy het geweer om saam met die polisie te gaan en het gedreig om op hulle te skiet. (Berig op bl. 2.)

Vir mev. Birga Thomas, 32-jarige vrou van prof. Thomas, en haar drie kinders was gister 'n spanningsvolle dag.

Wou nie sê

Sy het in 'n onderhoud in hul huis in Cheshamweg, Claremont, vertel dat twee offisiere van die Veiligheidspolisie gisteroggend kort ná vyfuur haar man in hegtenis geneem het. Dieselfde offisiere was die vorige aand omstreeks halfnag ook by hul huis. Haar man was egter by die jaarlikse vergadering van die Kaapse Komitee vir Tuislandse Duiters en het 'n verslag oor die toestand van die Duitse gemeenskap in Kaapland gelees.



PROF. THOMAS

Swapo ontvoer man, 4 kinders

Van Ons Korrespondent

PROF. WOLFGANG THOMAS, die man in die ligrys pak met die bril en die baardjie, bestyg die vliegtuig gistermiddag op die lughawe D. F. Malan vir sy deportasie na Duitsland. Hy kyk hier vir omlaas om na die balkon by die lughawe, waar sy vrou, Birga, en elfjarige seun, Elmar, hom tot siens toewuif. Foto: Juhan Kuus.



325 Gen-25 2

Deportation shocks prof's colleagues

Colleagues of Professor Wolfgang Thomas (33) at the universities of Stellenbosch and the Western Cape were puzzled and shocked today at his sudden deportation.

They could think of only one reason for the move, — that he brought his intellectual power to bear on the Turnhalle conference as a member of the financial subcommittee deciding on SWA/Namibia's future, said one of them.

Professor Thomas was to have left for the Turnhalle yesterday when he was knocked up at 5 am and given about 1½ hours to pack.

The German Embassy in Cape Town was waiting today for the Government to explain the deportation.

The Ambassador, Mr H J Eick, said: "We will insist on having the reasons."

Mr Eick said he called Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as soon as news of Dr Thomas's arrest and deportation were known.

The deportation was based on a decision by the full Cabinet and was irreversible, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr R E van der Ross, was told when he approached the Minister of the Interior, Dr

Connie Mulder. He was given no reason for the decision.

Professor S P Cilliers, the Stellenbosch sociologist, said he had great respect for Professor Thomas as an academic, a researcher and somebody who tried his best to do something about the position of the less privileged people of South Africa.

NO REASON

He had no reason to suspect him of subversive activities, Professor Cilliers said.

Asked whether he had been in touch with Swapo elements in South West Africa, Mrs Birga Thomas said today that her husband had definitely not sought any such contact consciously.

Mrs Thomas said she was winding up her affairs and preparing to join her husband with their three children.

Deportation ^{AR&US} Shocking ^{9/3/77} — PRP

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Reform Party has criticised the way in which Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape was deported as 'shocking and totally lacking in humanity'.

In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder,

confirmed he had issued an order for the deportation but declined to give any reasons.

Mr R. M. de Villiers, PRP chief spokesman on interior matters, said today he found the affair 'utterly deplorable'.

HIGH-HANDED

'This is not the way a democratic state acts. This is certainly not the way to treat a respected academic who has spent 22 years in this country, who had all his education here and dedicated his academic career to this country and its people.'

'The effect of this high-handed and arbitrary action will certainly be extremely serious here and abroad.'

These effects will be at the University of the Western Cape, where Professor Thomas was known as a dedicated teacher and was held in high esteem; in South West Africa where he is also known and highly regarded; and abroad, where such arbitrary and inhuman action and this five o'clock knock on the door will be looked upon and inevitably interpreted as authoritarian and in conflict with the ways of a democratic state.

One's main concern is the effect this act will have on race relations in South Africa.

Dr Thomas had an application for South African citizenship turned down several years ago without reasons being given.

What, we wonder, has he done now? The Minister curtly refused to give any reason for the deportation. Was it perhaps Professor Thomas's interest in the social conditions at the Modderdam squatter camp?

The Minister's action will confirm the suspicion here and abroad that the Government simply cannot tolerate criticism or opposition and does not scruple to rid itself of those who embarrass it openly and legitimately.

'South Africa will pay dearly for this latest piece of high-handed intolerance. If Professor Thomas was "guilty" of any act, let the Government have the courage to say so and charge him. Punishment without trial is abhorrent in the free world,' Mr de Villiers said.

325-2

German envoy insists on explanation

DEFORNTATION

THE German Embassy in Cape Town is waiting today for the Government to explain the sudden deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas.

The Ambassador, Mr. H. J. Eick, said: 'We will insist on having the reasons.'

She said she had no idea why he had been deported. Even he doesn't know. He telephoned me three times yesterday, once from Jan Smuts Airport, and did not know why he was being deported, or even when he was leaving.

'He said he gained the impression even the people in Cape Town who saw him yesterday didn't know why he was being deported,' said Mr. Thomas.

Children

Mrs. Thomas, whose parents live in Germany, plans to send her three children there as soon as possible. She will then try to sell her house and join her husband.

Although Professor Thomas had been born in Germany, he had spent 22 years in South Africa and regarded it as his home, his wife said. The couple have three children: Elmar, 11, André, 4, and Patrick, 2.

Professor Thomas, a German national, was Director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

Mr. Eick said he called Mr. Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as soon as news of Dr. Thomas's arrest and deportation was known yesterday.

'At that stage they were not aware of the reasons, but the Secretary promised to let me know as soon as possible.'

Today Dr. C. P. Mulder, Minister of the Interior, would not comment.

Yesterday in Parliament he confirmed he had signed the deportation order, but did not elaborate.

Lecturer

The matter may be raised again later in the Parliamentary session, either in the debate on Dr. Mulder's vote, or under the Justice or Police votes.

Professor Thomas, a resident in South Africa for more than 22 years, recently applied for a renewal of his German passport.

He studied at the University of Stellenbosch, and held lecturing posts at all three Cape universities.

His wife, Mrs. Birga Thomas, said today she planned to sell her house and join her husband in Germany.



MRS Birga Thomas, wife of the deported director of the Institute for Social Development, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, and her three children: André, 4, (left), Patrick, 2, and Elmar, 11.

252

Prof is detained, deported

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Wolfgang Heinz Thomas, was yesterday detained by Security Police and deported to Germany within hours. Two members of the Security Police, Major L. Lourens and Captain L. van den Heever, served a deportation order on Professor Thomas at his Claremont home shortly after 5 a.m. The notice of deportation was signed by Minister of the Interior Dr. C. P.

Mulder.

Professor Thomas had lived in South Africa for more than 22 years and last week applied for a renewal of his German passport, said his wife, Mrs. Berger Thomas.

Prof. Thomas was very involved with squatters, said colleagues at the university yesterday, and he was a leading member of the Cape Flats committee for interim accommodation.

He was also a member of the financial sub-committee of the Turnhalle constitutional talks.

S. A. I. J. Rose Roberts

UWC ^{Cape Times} 9/3/77 professor arrested, deported



Professor Thomas.

THE DIRECTOR of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Wolfgang Heinz Thomas, was yesterday detained by security police and deported to Germany.

Two members of the Security Police served a deportation order on Professor Thomas at his Claremont home shortly after 5am yesterday. The order was signed by the Minister of the Interior, Dr C P Mulder.

Professor Thomas had lived in South Africa for over 22 years and last week applied for a renewal of his German passport, according to his wife, Mrs Berger Thomas.

Professor Thomas was a member of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation.

He recently led an investigation into squatter family life and the subsequent report was presented to the local offices of the Bantu Administration Board two weeks ago. He also investigated conditions at Modderdam squatter community.

Professor Thomas was a member of the financial sub-committee of the Turnhalle constitutional talks.

Mr Hans Eick, the German Ambassador, yesterday requested reasons for the deportation from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Professor Thomas came to South Africa at the age of 11 with his parents and studied at the University of Stellenbosch.

Professor Thomas lectured in economics at the University

Continued on page 2

Cape
Times
9/3/77

Professor

Continued from page 1

of Stellenbosch and at the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town.

He joined the University of the Western Cape in August 1975.

Under heavy guard, Professor Thomas boarded an aircraft to Johannesburg at 2.30 yesterday afternoon and, according to Mrs Thomas, would probably leave Jan Smuts Airport at 7.45 on an aircraft bound for Frankfurt. She added that the arrest had come as a "complete surprise" and that she could not think of any reasons for it.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior yesterday afternoon confirmed that Professor Thomas had been put on board an aircraft to Johannesburg and would leave for Germany later that evening.

Meanwhile, two Progressive Reform Party MPs yesterday strongly criticized the deportation.

The MP for Parktown, Mr Rene de Villiers, who yesterday took the unusual step of tabling a question without notice about the deportation in the Assembly, said the whole affair was "utterly deplorable".

Deportation: Thomas tells of Turnhalle link

DR WOLFGANG THOMAS claims his involvement in South West Africa's independence talks led to his sudden deportation by the South African Government this week.

Professor Thomas, a German national, was a member of a committee advising the Turnhalle council on financial affairs. He was due to leave for the Windhoek talks the day he was arrested.

He said in a telephone interview from Germany today: 'For some reason the South African Government did not want me there. Possibly they thought I had too much influence over some of the Black delegates.'

He was working as Director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape and for the Anglo-American-financed Foundation for Social Development when he was arrested and put on an aircraft to Germany on Tuesday.

GERMAN ENVOY

The German Ambassador in South Africa, Mr H. J. Eick, said today he was still pressing South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs for the reasons for Professor Thomas's deportation.

He has still not been told, although he has been in touch with Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Eick said today: 'I intend to wait until this afternoon and then telephone him again.'

'We have said we want to know why he was deported and why he was deported in such a hurry.'

MRS THOMAS

Mrs Birga Thomas said her husband had issued a statement to a German Press Agency soon after he arrived, but it has not yet reached South Africa. She hopes their three

children will be able to leave South Africa with friends on Sunday.

In the meantime she will stay in Cape Town to sell their house before she flies to Germany to meet her family.

Professor Thomas is staying with his wife's parents in Dusseldorf.

75 UCT academics sign petition

SEVENTY-FIVE University of Cape Town academics have signed a petition protesting against the deportation this week of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who was director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

Leading academics, professors and heads of departments are among those who signed the petition yesterday.

Professor David Welsh, one of the organisers, said today several academics at the University of South Africa had said they wished to associate themselves with the protest.

CITIZENSHIP

The petition says Professor Thomas applied for South African citizenship in 1969 but was refused.

The Government's action was 'yet another effort to deter scholars from focusing their research issues that are sensitive in the South African context,' it went on.

'Those who value intellectual freedom should recognise that Professor Thomas's deportation is not a random event, but part of a deliberate pattern to restrict freedom of inquiry by eliminating those individual scholars who use that freedom to investigate the human effects of inequality and injustice,' it says.

ACADEMICS IN PROTEST ^{10/2/72} AT ²⁵² DEPORTATION

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — By late yesterday still no reasons had been given for the sudden deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas on Tuesday and attempts by the professor's "grieved" colleagues to clarify the matter had failed.

A German Embassy spokesman in Cape Town confirmed that the Ambassador, Mr. H. J. Eick, was still awaiting a reply from Mr. Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Several senior academics at the University of Cape Town have expressed a strong protest over the deportation. In a statement signed by more than 45 senior lecturers, professors and staff, the move was described as another action by the Government to deter scholars from focusing research on issues sensitive to the national context.

The statement said that although a German citizen, Professor Thomas, director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, devoted considerable skills and energy to examination of the country's problems and, to his credit, had "always displayed courage and academic integrity in fulfilling his role."

325 Gen

2 The Cape Times, Thursday, March 10, 1977

Deportation: No reasons given

Staff Reporter

BY LATE yesterday, still no reasons had been given for the sudden deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas on Tuesday, and attempts by the professor's "grieved" colleagues to clarify the matter had failed.

A spokesman for the German Embassy in Cape Town confirmed yesterday afternoon that the ambassador, Mr H J Eick, was still awaiting a reply from Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whom he had asked for an explanation.

Meanwhile senior academics at the University of Cape Town protested against the deportation in a statement signed by 72 professors, senior lecturers and personnel.

"Professor Thomas has, no doubt, made himself unpopular with authority because he has not flinched from examining the plight of squatters, the poor and the unemployed.

"This action is calculated to intimidate the many scholars, especially social scientists, who work in South African universities but who are not South African citizens."

Professor S P Cilliers, head of the Department of Sociology at Stellenbosch University, said he and his colleagues had made up a deputation to try to stop the deportation order on Tuesday.

"We tried constantly to speak to the relevant authorities to plead for reconsideration of the matter, but we were unsuccessful. The authorities would give no reasons and the Minister would not comment on the matter."

Professor Cilliers added he had known Professor Thomas for about 15 years and had worked with him on many projects. Never at any stage, he said, had Professor Thomas created grounds for the deportation order.

Professor Cilliers attended a meeting with Professor Thomas on Tuesday evening and it was obvious Professor Thomas had not had "the slightest inkling" that a deportation order would be served upon him within hours.

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Police quiz priest

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell, Anglican priest, said three members of the Security Police with a search warrant questioned him and searched his home shortly after 6.30 am today.

Mr Russell, assistant priest at Holy Cross, Nyanga, was last month sentenced to three months' imprisonment for refusing to divulge the names of three witnesses to police acts during the Nyanga unrest at Christmas. An appeal to the Supreme Court is pending.

T

Deported man had 'chat' with BOSS

Professor Wolfgang Thomas, the German academic deported from South Africa on Tuesday, said today he had been called in by the head of the Bureau for State Security in Cape Town a fortnight ago.

Thomas said he and the BOSS man had had "a long, friendly chat."

Most of the conversation concerned his work for the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, and for the Foundation for Social Development, financed by Anglo-American Corporation.

Speaking by telephone from the home of friends in Germany, Professor

He said he thought his deportation was connected with his membership of the finance sub-committee of the Turnhalle talks.

"On Tuesday I was due to leave for Windhoek to attend a subcommittee meeting on Wednesday. For some reason the South African Government did not want me to

be there. Possibly, they thought I had too much influence over some of the black delegates."

The other reason for the speed of his deportation, he thought, was that the Government had wanted to forestall any public outcry.

Professor Thomas was known at the Turnhalle as

a proponent of the view that SWA/Namibia should loosen its economic ties with South Africa.

Meanwhile, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, senior lecturer in political science at Stellenbosch University, has refused to comment on reports that he has been to see the Prime Minister, Mr. Vor-

ster, about Professor Thomas's deportation.

Asked if he had had discussions with Mr. Vorster, Professor Totemeyer said: "There is no truth in that report at all."

Asked if he had been to see Mr. Vorster for any reason at all, Professor Totemeyer replied with a firm: "No comment."

Handwritten: 7 @ cols 616-617 11/3/77

325 general

Robben Island: Magistrate's court hearing

14. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

- (1) Whether a newspaper reporter was recently refused permission to attend a magistrate's court hearing on Robben Island; if so, for what reason;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (1) Yes. Because the department receives numerous requests from private persons to visit Robben Island and these visits have to be limited to a minimum for reasons of security, the relative application was not acceded to in terms of Prison Regulation 104(3). The relative hearing arose from an offence committed in the prison against the department's administration.

In addition, disciplinary hearings take place regularly in prisons throughout the Republic. Should a reporter from one newspaper be allowed to attend such a hearing, it will set a precedent with the result that applications from other newspapers will have to be acceded to. As the department's facilities for this purpose are limited, such a situation will be impossible to handle.

- (2) No.

Thomas expulsion: Talks link doubted

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR MARIUS WIECHERS, professor of law at the University of South Africa, said yesterday that he doubted whether Professor Wolfgang Thomas's involvement with the Turnhalle could have led to his deportation.

Speaking from Windhoek, Professor Wiechers, a legal adviser to the Turnhalle constitutional talks, said that if Professor Thomas had been deported because of Turnhalle then that would be "very funny in the sense that he is working in a committee".

Professor Thomas could not have "shipwrecked" the talks in any way.

"The committee he was involved with dealt with financial matters. Professor Thomas could not have shipwrecked the constitution. It is very doubtful that he was deported because of his involvement with the Turnhalle."

Mr A J F Kloppers, leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle, said Professor Thomas had been a "tower of strength" at the talks.

"We regret the fact that he has been deported. His great desire was to do things that were in the interests of South West Africa and this was why we asked him to join the finance committee. He was an influential person at the Turnhalle."



Mrs Binga Thomas, whose husband, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, was deported this week, relaxes with her children at their Claremont home yesterday. From left Patrick, 2, Elma, 11, and Andre, 4.

Deportation was 'well-timed'

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG THOMAS declared from Germany yesterday that his deportation was a well-timed action by the South African Government to prevent him participating in the final phase of the Turnhalle talks.

In a telephone interview from the home of his parents-in-law in Lunen, near Dortmund, Professor Thomas said that as a member of Turnhalle Finance Committee he had "made no bones about airing my critical views" during two earlier meetings for talks in January and February and that some people associated with Turnhalle feared he would put the "death sentence" on South West Africa.

"I knew it was a very delicate matter. During the previous meetings I came into contact with most of the Black members and therefore I feel there was general fear that I was conspiring to work against the talks."

'Totally ridiculous'

These fears, said Professor Thomas, were "totally ridiculous" as his South African-based career took a definite middle-of-the-road course, but even that seemed to make the Government unhappy.

Professor Thomas was to have left for Windhoek to take part in the talks as a member of the Finance Committee on the day he was arrested.

"However, there is one good point to my credit. My views and feelings towards South Africa have not changed one bit. I am not bitter and twisted over the action and will not blacken the country's image abroad," Professor Thomas said.

Cape Times 11/3/77

72 PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION

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Govt action to intimidate scholars

SIR. — We wish to express our strong protest against the deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, Director of the Institute for Economic Research at the University of Western Cape.

Although he is a German citizen, Professor Thomas was educated in South Africa and has spent much of his academic career in South African universities. He applied for South African citizenship in 1969 but was refused. He has devoted his considerable skills and energy to the examination of South Africa's problems and to his credit he has always displayed courage and academic integrity in fulfilling his role.



No reasons have been given for Professor Thomas's deportation. We believe that this action is yet another effort by the Government to deter scholars from focusing their research upon issues that are sensitive in the South African context. Professor Thomas has, no doubt, made himself unpopular with authority because he has not flinched from examining the plight of squatters, the poor and the unemployed.

This action is calculated to

intimidate the many scholars, especially social scientists, who work in South African universities, but are not South African citizens. We would point out that South Africa faces a crisis in its shortage of highly trained people in these fields. Actions of this kind can only exacerbate this crisis.

Those who value intellectual freedom should recognize that Professor Thomas's deportation is not a random event, but part of a deliberate pattern to restrict freedom of inquiry by eliminating those individual scholars who use that freedom to investigate the human effects of inequality and injustice.

Prof F D Brooks
Prof W H B Dean
Assoc Prof Marcelle Kooy
Mrs Edna Bradlow
Prof C de B Webb
Assoc Prof B le Cordeur
Dr L Sandler
Mrs S Barkusky
Prof J B Martin
Prof G F R Ellis
Prof Ivor Prinsloo
Assoc Prof A J Erlank
Prof Peter du Preez
Assoc Prof P A T Wild
Dr Francis Wilson
Prof David Gillham
Mr Michael Savage
Mr J G B Maree
Dr M H von Broembsen
Mr Jonathan Wacks
Mr K Jubber
Mr J W Marchant
Mr J Robey
Assoc Prof J W F Juritz
Mr D B Horner
Mrs D Hendrie
Miss L E Ross
Mr N Dewar
Dr L H Impey
Prof R J Davies
Dr C S Keen
Miss Z E Storrar
Miss Peggy Delport
Prof Neville Dubow
Mrs E Cohen
Mr Gavin Younge

Miss K Harries
Mr C Bestall
Mr J M Moyle
Mr H C Floyd
Mr R E Wall
Mr K Sturgeon
Mr H J Villet
Mr C J Cooke
Mr D Dewar
Mr R S Kass
Mr R Denton
Prof Richard Fuggle
Mr S Archer
Mr M Dinnel
Miss A Kooy
Dr P L Wickins
Mr B S Kantor
Mr H Phillips
Mr J Gerson
Mr D Rees
Assoc Prof David Welsh
Professor T G Whittock
Mr G N Colepepper
Dr M Beatty
Mr R E Edgecombe
Mrs J A de Reuck
Dr E Bertelsen
Mr I Glenn
Miss K McCormick
Dr Martin West
Mrs Sally Frankental
Miss S Newton-King
Dr A Prior
Dr J de Gruchy
Dr James Leatt

Prof F van Zyl Slabbert, MP (who associates himself with this protest as a former colleague of Professor Thomas).

Assaults: prisoners appeal

CAPE TOWN — Nine Robben Island prisoners applied urgently to the Supreme Court here yesterday for an order directing the Commissioner of Prisons to allow them to consult lawyers about alleged assaults in which dogs were let loose on them in January.

The application, which was opposed by the Minister of Prisons, was postponed by agreement to next Thursday.

The prisoners are Mr Sathasivan Cooper, Mr Maitshwe Makoape, Mr Strinivasa Moodley, Mr Bertram Gonsalves, Mr Rudolf Knight, Mr Gilbert Sedibe, Mr Joseph Stuurman, Mr Owen Stuurman and Mr Justice Myeza.

In papers before the court Mr R. Vassen, an attorney, said he and other lawyers had had consultations with the prisoners on February 10 in connection with charges of failing to obey lawful commands by refusing to work.

Mr Moodley had informed the lawyers that some prisoners had been assaulted and that warders had put dogs on to them.

Col Richards, officer commanding Robben Island Prison, had refused permission for the lawyers to consult their clients about the alleged assaults.

Mr Vassen said this refusal had been "wrongful, unlawful and invalid." — SAPA.

Bank clerk jailed

PRETORIA — A bank clerk here who stole 100 000 American dollars in travellers cheques but never saw a cent of the money himself — was imprisoned for four years yesterday.

Mr William Marshall, 27, was found guilty of stealing the cheques valued at R87 176. — DDC.

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325 - Gend

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RECTOR

HITS AT

W/ARGUS 12/3/77

RECENT

POLICE

ACTION

Weekend Argus
Reporter

DETENTION by the police of staff and students of the University of the Western Cape, and the deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, were criticised by the rector of the university, Professor Richard E. van der Ross, at the university graduation ceremony in the City Hall, Cape Town this afternoon.

Professor van der Ross said he understood that the police had fulfilled a function which must touch on the personal lives of people at times, and that he himself had, on occasion, called on the police to protect property and people.

NOT CLEAR

But there were also instances where the motives for police actions were not clear to the university.

'These actions do not promote trust, good feelings, co-operation or peace,' he said. 'There must be another, and a better way.'

He appealed to the authorities to find such a way.

Professor van der Ross outlined advances made at the university in the past year, but exhorted the whole community — the State, education authorities, parents, teacher associations, churches, commerce, industry, teachers and pupils — to increase 'tenfold' the number of graduates in the Coloured population.

MORE NEEDED

He pointed out that while the university's enrolment had reached 2 740, if the proportion of the Coloured population at university was to be the same as that for the White population, there should be 36 480 Coloured university students.

As Professor Erica Theron, chairman of the university council sat behind him, Professor van der Ross praised as 'strong and favourable' the recommendations of the commission led by her into matters relating to the Coloured people.

SPECIAL PRAISE

He singled out for special praise the recommendation that the Council of UWC be given greater autonomy.

The guest speaker, Advocate D. P. de Villiers, vice president of the Press Union of South Africa, said there was no better way of breaking down prejudices between race groups than for White people to meet Coloured people with equal or better educations than that which they had.

My SWA rows, by banned prof.

By IVOR WILKINS

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Thomas, the Cape academic deported from South Africa this week, has told of clashes with other delegates at the South West Africa constitutional talks.

He said on the phone from West Germany this week that he had warned the chairman of the Turnhalle financial sub-committee that he would not sign any unfair report.

He also had clashes with other committee members.

Prof Thomas, who was speaking from the home of his parents-in-law in Lunen, near Dortmund, said the timing of his deportation convinced him that it was to keep him away from the Turnhalle.

He angrily denied reports that linked him with the KGB, the Soviet secret service. He said he was taking legal advice on the allegations.

No official reason for the deportation has been given.

Prof Thomas, 33, was the director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

He said he was the only one of the six members of the Turnhalle financial sub-committee who was not a Government or semi-Government official.

His position on the committee was a result of a proposal from black delegations, initiated by the coloured leader, Mr Andrew Kloppers.

"On the committee it was made quite clear that I was there to put the view of the blacks," Prof Thomas said.

During the first two meetings of the sub-committee he had clashes with other members. In one instance there was an attempt to minimise the importance of South West Africa's uranium deposits. He had "gently pushed



Professor Wolfgang Thomas

the point" that the Rossing mine would be producing R300-million a year within two years.

Prof Thomas made it clear that he was not happy about the "fairness" of some of the sub-committee's activities.

"There is no doubt that most of the members were thinking about the

Natal academics ask why

Sunday Times Reporter

MORE than 100 university academics in Natal have protested against the deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who was director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

In a petition to the Minister of the Interior, they say they are "shocked and amazed" at the sudden deportation of their colleague and have requested the

Minister to supply reasons for his unexpected action.

University of Natal professors who signed the petition are: C. J. Ballantine, F. Hayward, P. J. C. Senekue, H. L. Watts, L. Schlemmer, G. G. Maarsdorp, T. Mathews, B. de Wet and G. Trotter.

University of Durban-Westville professors are: B. G. Ranchod, A. Brimer, A. Ramsden, H. S. Govender, D. Bhugwan W. A. Krige and J. Venter.

whites," he said.

He had warned the sub-committee chairman, Dr J. C. du Plessis, vice-president of the Reserve Bank, that he would not sign any report unless he was convinced it was right and fair.

Professor Thomas said he supported the Turnhalle as a meaningful move in the right direction.

"But I am not in favour of any bamboozlement of blacks. I fought this at university, on the sub-committee and in other places. Possibly I was considered an irritating factor."

Mr Kloppers confirmed his role in Professor Thomas's appointment to the Turnhalle and said the deportation was "most unfortunate".

"His expertise in financial matters could have assisted us to a very large extent," he said.

He declined to comment when asked if black delegations at the Turnhalle would have confidence in the report of the financial sub-committee now that Prof Thomas no longer represented them.

It would be "inopportune" to discuss Professor Thomas's replacement at this stage, he said.

On Wednesday an Afrikaans newspaper named Professor Thomas in a front-page report about the presence of West German KGB agents in South Africa.

Insult

Prof Thomas said the implied allegation was ridiculous.

"The first 10 years of my life were spent in a communist country," he said. "My family fled East Germany, but we still have relatives living there under very difficult conditions. I absolutely oppose communism."

Prof Thomas, who lived for 22 years in South Africa and applied unsuccessfully for citizenship in the 1960s, said his main aim now was to be reunited with his wife, Birga, and three children. They are winding up the family's affairs in Cape Town.

He would have to consider his future, and mentioned the United States.

"Beyond that I have not had a chance to plan for the future, except that I am convinced I will not merrily join the club of embittered and frustrated exiles from South Africa."

In his years in South Africa, he considered himself a moderate (a view shared by his colleagues). He had been unhappy about people who left the country to play a martyr's role, misconstruing the facts with no concern for the damage they were doing.

325-Genel

Rapport 13/3/77

325 - Genl

Prof. Thomas was bate vir SA

PHILIP MOHR, FRANK BIGGS, BEN SMIT (dosente, Universiteit van Stellenbosch), EON SMITH (senior lektor, Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland), PHILIP BLACK (dosent, Rhodes-Universiteit), PIETER LE ROUX, DR. REINHOLD JOUBERT (senior dosente, Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit), skryf:

VIR ons, almal oud-studente van prof. Wolfgang Thomas op Stellenbosch, is die uitsetting van hom uit Suid-Afrika werklik 'n onaangename verrassing.

As nagraadse studente van hom het ons hom goed leer ken. Hy was 'n uitstekende dosent. Sy vermoë om die vak ekonomie stimulerend en op 'n hoë akademiese vlak aan te bied, was uitstaande. As navorser het hy werklik 'n voorbeeld aan ons gestel deur sonder huiwering en met groot entoe-

siasme feite en kennis wat relevant vir 'n wetenskaplike oordeel is na vore te bring.

Ten derde was hy altyd baie reguit (soms ondiplo-maties) en het geen steen onaangeroer gelaat om sy wetenskaplike intellek te laat geld nie. Om dus op te som: Vir ons sowel as Suid-Afrika was hy 'n bate.

In die lig van bogenoemde is dit vir ons baie onstellend dat die betrokke

minister, sonder opgaaf van redes, vir prof. Thomas uit die land gesit het — of ons het oor 'n langdurige periode prof. Thomas foutief

opgesom of die minister het 'n ongelukkige fout begaan. Ons vra dus dringend dat die redes vir die uitsetting verstrek word.

Thomas wou Buro help

Rapport
13/3/77

Deur FANTIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN en
MARTIN WELZ.

VYF dae voordat hy uit Suid-Afrika gedeporteer is, het prof. Wolfgang Heinz Thomas, 33, van die streekdirekteur vir Staatsveiligheid in Kaapstad 'n versekering gekry dat daar geen klagtes teen hom is nie. By geleentheid van dieselfde „informele gesprekke” het hy aan die amptenaar gesê dat hy die Buro sou help.

Hierdie bewering wat prof. Thomas uit Duitsland teenoor RAPPORT gemaak het, is gister by Veiligheidsbronne in Kaapstad bevestig.

Intussen het die SA owerheid die redes vir sy deportasie aan die Wes-Duitse ambassade in Kaapstad verstrek.

Volgens mnr. E. Boll, raad van die ambassade, het sy ambassadeur, mnr. H. Eick, die redes al Donderdagaand ontvang.

Tien redes

„Dit is op 'n vertroulike grondslag tussen die twee regerings,” het mnr. Boll gesê.

RAPPORT verneem tien redes is gegee en daar word beweer dat daar so vinnig opgetree is omdat meer mense by 'n bepaalde aangeleentheid betrokke sou gewees het.

Die deportasie van prof. Thomas bly desondanks die naweek gehul in groot onsekerheid en gissings. Dit draai veral om sy bedrywighede in verband met die Skiereilandse plakkers en die Turnhalle-beraad in Windhoek. Die klem begin al hoe meer verskuif van die Turnhalle na die plakkers en moontlike

buitelandse skakeling in dié verband.

By die plakkers was prof. Thomas betrokke in sy hoedanigheid as direkteur van UWK se Instituut vir Sosiale Navorsing — hy het o.m. 'n navorsingstuk onderneem oor die Modderdam-plakkers; met die Turnhalle-beraad het hy verband gehad as betaalde lid van die onderkomitee op finansies wat juis die afgelope week sy finale verslag vir voorlegging aan die beraad moes voorberei.

Ontsteltenis

By geleerdes dwarsoor Suid-Afrika en ook in die buiteland, waar prof. Thomas goed bekend is, is daar groot ontsteltenis oor die jong geleerde se deportasie en van allerweë word die Regering gevra om die redes daarvoor bekend te maak.

By die vertoë o.m. van die rektor van UWK, prof. Dick van der Ross, en voormalige kollegas van prof. Thomas aan die universiteite van Kaapstad en Stellenbosch het daar nou ook 'n versoekskrif gekom onderteken deur meer

* VERVOLG OP BL. 10 *

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325 - Geerd

Thomas wou Buro help

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

as honderd personeellede van die universiteite van Natal (Durban) en Durban-Westville. Hulle vra ook dat die Minister redes verskaf vir „die onverwagte stap”.

Teen die agtergrond van die gesprek wat prof. Thomas Woensdagoggend, 2 Maart met die streekdirekteur vir Staatsveiligheid in Kaapstad gehad het, is daar dringende bespiegelings oor wat dan gebeur of aan die lig gekom het tussen daardie gesprek en die besoek van polisie aan sy huis in Claremont — eers Maandagaand 7 Maart en toe weer die volgende oggend om

5-uur.

Terwyl die streekdirekteur en prof. Thomas die Woensdag in die Buro se kantore op die 17de en 18de verdieping van die Metlife-gebou gepraat het, het mev. Birga Thomas, 32, prof. Thomas se mooi vrou, onder in haar motor gesit — doodbang dat hy uit die gebou sou spring, sê sy.

Onderhoud

„Ek was baie verlig toe ek hom buite sien,” vertel sy.

Mev. Thomas vertel gister aan RAPPORT dat die streekdirekteur haar man by UWK gebel en om 'n onder-

houd gevra het. Dit was twee weke voor 2 Maart, toe die onderhoud plaasgevind het.

„Omdat my man nie in sy eie kantoor ongesteurd kan praat nie, het hy gesê hy sal na die kantoor van die Buro gaan. Dis op die 17de en 18de verdieping van die Metlife-gebou in Roelandstraat,” sê mev. Thomas.

Sy sê die gesprek was gereël vir 9 vm. en sonder haar man se medewete het sy hom gevolg en onder in die motor op hom sit en wag.

„Hulle het 2½ uur lank gepraat. Daardie aand het ons die saak bespreek. Hy het my gesê hulle het geen druk op hom uitgeoefen nie en hom verskeie vroeë gepraat oor sy werk by die Instituut vir Sosiale Navorsing. My man het gesê dat hy hulle alle inligting gegee het en beloof het om saam te werk.”

Sy vertel ook hoe twee mans om halftien die aand van 7 Maart die deurklokkie gelui en terselfdertyd geklop het by hul huis. Haar man was nie tuis nie, en die mans wou nie sê waarom hulle hom wou sien nie. Die volgende oggend om vyfuur toe daar weer geklop word, het sy en haar man dadelik vermoed dis die polisie.

Hy het gaan oopmaak, sy het in die kombuis gaan koffie maak.

Hoflik

„Eers ná ek hulle koffie gegee het, het hulle aan my gesê my man moet saam met hulle na Caledonplein gaan.” Sy sê hulle was uiters hoflik.

Daardie selfde aand nog was prof. Thomas op 'n vliegtuig Duitsland toe. Ten tyde van sy vertrek het hy, volgens sy vrou, nog self nie geweet presies waarheen hy geneem word nie.

Van die huis van sy skoonouers, mnr. en mev. Fritz Peschke in Lunen, Wes-Duitsland, het prof. Thomas dié week aan RAPPORT gesê dat die deportasie vir hom 'n swaar slag is.

„Jemand sops ek wat soms krities teenoor die Regering staan, word soms verkeerd geïnterpreteer. Ek was vir geruime tyd bevrees dat hulle my optrede verkeerd sal verstaan,” sê hy. „Hulle beskou my miskien as 'n radikaal wat gevaarlik is, maar ek het nie saamgesweer of enigiets onwettigs gedoen nie.”

Prof. Thomas sê ná sy studietyd in Europa in 1965-1966 het hy met 'n veiligheidsman gepraat. „As gevolg van my 'middle of the road'-houding het die veiligheidsman my bedoelings miskien verkeerd verstaan. Dalk is dit die rede waarom hulle nou weer die ou legger oopgemaak het.”

Sy aansoek om SA burgerskap is twee keer geweier.

Soos baie mense in Suid-Afrika, gis hy, sê hy, dat sy deportasie dalk met die Turnhalle-beraad verband kan hou. Sy tas was klaar gepak vir vertrek Windhoek toe later die dag van sy deportasie.

Hy sê hy vra hom af of dit kan wees oor sy houding oor Swapo en die beraad; of dit kan wees oor sy standpunt in die onderkomitee vir finansies waarin hy in Januarie vanjaar op voorstel van die Kleurling-afvaardiging aangestel is; en hy dink na oor sy optrede in verband met die plakkers by Modderdam.

* In verband met Swapo en die Turnhalle sê hy: „Ek het nog nooit 'n negatiewe houding teenoor die Turnhalle gehad nie. Ek is wel nie tevrede met sommige aspekte daarvan nie, soos die wittermatige geheimhouding en die feit dat net lede van die Nasionale Party die blankes verteenwoordig.

„Om praktiese, nie ideologiese redes nie, glo ek dat Swapo die een of ander tyd stip by die regering van Suidwes/Namibië betrek moet word. Maar dit, meen ek, glo die meeste van die afgevaardigdes by die Turnhalle self.”

* In verband met sy siening oor SWA/Namibië se finansiële aangeleenthede: Hy glo van die blanke afgevaardigdes was bang hy sou weier om die finale verslag van die finansiële komitee te teken as daar nie 'n gelyke verdeling van owerheidsinkomste sou wees nie. Soos prof. Sampie Terreblanche van US in die Erika Theron-verslag gepleit het vir 'n herverdeling van owerheidsfondse ten opsigte van blankes en Kleurlinge, het hy ook 'n herverdeling van owerheidsfondse tussen die rasse-groepe van Suidwes bepleit, sê hy.

* Wat plakkersaangeleenthede in die Kaapse Skiereiland betref: „Ek het niemand opgerui nie, ek het net kortliks 'n ondersoek gedoen na die Modderdam-plakkers.”

Intussen het 'n Pretoriase prokureursfirma bevestig dat hulle van prof. Thomas opdrag gekry het om weens beweerde laster R50 000 elk van die eienaars en ook redakteurs van Transvaal se twee Afrikaanse middagblaaie, Hoofstad en Die Vaderland, te eis.

Die koerante het vroeër die week berigte geplaas waarin prof. Thomas se deportasie in verband gebring is met die beweerde teenwoordigheid in die RSA van Wes-Duitse KGB-agente.

Teenoor Suid-Afrika bly sy lojaliteit dieselfde, sê hy aan RAPPORT. „Ek gaan nie nou skielik in Duitsland op Suid-Afrika begin skel nie.” By sy aankoms in Duitsland het drie verskillende radiostasies hom om kommentaar gevra. „Ek het net 'n kort persverklaring gegee, dis al,” sê hy.

„Ek was van my kinderdae vir 22 jaar in die land en ek het — al moet ek dit self sê — op my gebied verdomp hard gewerk. Al wat my kwaad maak, is dat ek nie met my werk by die Instituut kan voortgaan nie.”

Prof. Thomas sê hy het „amper 'n nuwe werk”. Hy is al gevra om 'n boek oor Suid-Afrika te skryf, sê hy ook. Oor 'n paar maande sal hy en sy gesin seker in Amerika of Kanada gaan woon, hy weet self nog nie waar nie.

Die kinders kom vandag in Duitsland aan. Mev. Birga Thomas bly nog 'n rukkie aan om huis te verkoop en ander reëlings te tref. „Ek is nie haastig nie,” sê sy aan RAPPORT.

Prof. Thomas sê die Regering was baie goed vir hom sover dit sy finansiële sake aangaan. „Hulle het my vrou en kinders se passaat betaal, maar nie die vervoer van my meubels nie. Ek hoop die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland betaal my salaris drie maande vooruit soos in die kontrak staan.”

Intussen sit lees prof. Thomas met waardering die „grafskrifte” wat in die SA pers oor hom verskyn.



PROF. THOMAS



MEV. THOMAS

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Deported professor's children join ^{13/3/77} him today ^{S.T.}

Tribune Reporter

THE three young children of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, the University of the Western Cape academic deported this week, are to fly to West Germany to join their father today, his wife, Mrs Birga Thomas, said yesterday.

The children are Patrick, 2, Andre, 4 and Elmar, 11.

Professor Thomas, a respected figure in academic circles who was director of the Institute for Social Development at the university and was formerly at the University of Cape Town, was forced to leave the country by the Government.

His wife said neither he nor she were given reasons for the deportation.

The German embassy in Cape Town says it has been given reasons confidentially by the Government and has conveyed them to the West German Government.

Mrs Thomas said she would remain in South Africa to sell their Claremont house and wind up their affairs.

Professor Thomas has been given a job in the southern German university town of Freiburg, but the family plans eventually to move to America.

2 ARGUS 18/3/77

Thomas showed no disloyalty, says commerce

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG THOMAS, who was deported to Germany earlier this month by the South African Government, showed no disloyalty to South Africa during the many years he assisted the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce in various fields, the chamber said in a statement today.

The chamber said it was in the national interest that the Government should give acceptable reasons for expelling a man who actively worked in the interests of all sections of the community.

The chamber, having carefully considered the wisdom of issuing this

statement, has come to the conclusion that the implications of the Government's action in deporting Professor Thomas are such that the concern we feel about them should be publicly expressed, the statement said.

Professor Thomas had been closely associated

with the Chamber of Commerce for many years on projects involving Coloured and Black communities in the Western Cape.

RESEARCH

He undertook important research for the chamber and contributed substantially and valuably towards the preparation of the evidence the chamber submitted to the Theron Commission on matters affecting the Coloured people, the statement added.

Professor Thomas has also helped the chamber on matters relating to Black housing, education, business rights, business training and career guidance, as well as the migrant labour system.

All this work with the chamber included discussions on these subjects. 'At all times his approach was objective,' said the statement.

TALENTS

'While critical of certain aspects of Government policy, he showed no disloyalty to South Africa. On the contrary, his singular talents were directed with considerable energy and drive towards constructively bringing about improvements in these important areas referred to.

'Knowing Professor Thomas as they do, many members of the chamber are convinced that such words of warning as the Government may have felt it necessary to issue to him would not have gone unneeded.

Deportation was a 'small price'

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG THOMAS, former director of the institute for social development at the University of the Western Cape, said his deportation was considered by the Government to be a 'relatively small price' that had to be paid for success at the Turnhalle.

In a letter published today in the Cape Nationalist newspaper, Die Burger, Professor Thomas wrote that he has 'not the slightest doubt' this was the reason for his deportation.

'The timing of my deportation (it was said this needed to be done as speedily as possible) is but one reason for my saying this. On others I would rather not elaborate,' he said.

Professor Thomas asked whether his deportation was necessary. My critical

groomed lecturer should be deported with the illegal German immigrant who barricaded himself in a Tamboerskloof flat. 'Shall we say two similar thugs?' he said.

As an economist, he said, he found it a waste of White manpower that 'two dozen' people were involved in the 28 hours it took to usher him from the country.

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Argus

18/3/77

What concerns the chamber in all this is the damaging effect on South Africa's image of this hasty and seemingly unwise handling of the matter by the Government — unwise because of the repercussions it will have in other countries and the damage it will do to South Africa's image abroad.

Sensitive to the treatment of their nationals, it is understandable that governments look upon deportations in a serious light and will call for the reasons to justify such action, particularly where it involves a person of the standing of Professor Thomas, regarded by many as an asset to any country.

GOOD REASONS

The chamber assumes therefore that the Government will be able to advance good and acceptable reasons for deporting Professor Thomas, and that in the interests of the country these will be disclosed.

If this is not done it must leave many in doubt, including the chamber, as to where they stand with the Government, and discourage them from actively working as Professor Thomas did in the interests of all sections of the community.

Surely nothing could be more detrimental to South Africa than that the Chamber of Commerce statement said.

attitude at the first two sittings of the financial committee and my frank discussions with Black delegates were apparently seen as attempts to have the conference fail.

OTHER REASONS

That any such attempt was totally foreign to my attitude need hardly be emphasised. I have never spoken against the conference," he said.

The Government would probably point to other possible reasons, Professor Thomas said. These would be his involvement with the squatter problem, his irritatingly critical views, and discussions overheard in his home.

But does this all justify the deportation of a person who has worked with heart and soul for evolutionary and peaceful change in South Africa?" he wrote.

Professor Thomas said the State security officials who saw to his deportation were gentlemanlike and seemed half regretful that he had to go.

PEER OUT

He was overwhelmed by the spontaneity of help and sympathy after he was deported.

One feels, here from afar, as if one is dead but at least able to peer out of the grave. Macabre, but to have your entire career cut off is near death," his letter stated.

It ends with what he called 'ironic asides.' He found it strange the young, usually well-

Raids on homes of churchmen

Staff Reporter

THE homes of two Anglican churchmen of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga were raided yesterday.

Security Police with search warrants searched the Nyanga home, church and office of the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe, and the Woodstock home of his assistant, the Rev David Russell.

Yesterday Mr Russell said Security Police arrived at his home just before 7am and searched the premises — car included — for 45 minutes.

"They confiscated 22 copies of a report entitled 'The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings in Nyanga, Christmas 1976', which has since been banned, and told me that certain members of the Ministers' Fraternal of the African townships could be prosecuted for producing and possessing such reports," he said.

Banned

Mr Russell said the report and another banned report entitled "Message for 1977 to those in authority and to White South Africa" had been produced by the Ministers' Fraternal.

The police searchers, who looked through his files, private letters, desk drawers and even under a chapel carpet, took copies of a report on the Crossroads squatter camp and left, he said.

Yesterday afternoon, they searched the home, office and church of the Holy Cross congregation — home and headquarters of Bishop Matolengwe — for nearly an hour but took nothing.

The Anglican Archbishop for Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, was in Grahamstown yesterday when told of the raids.

He said he had no immediate comment to make and would investigate the incidents once back in Cape

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Cape Times 19/3/77

C of C protest on Thomas

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Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN Chamber of Commerce, issued a statement adding its voice to protests against the deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape. It called on the Government to disclose "good and acceptable reasons" for the move.

If this was not done it would discourage many, including the Chamber of Commerce, "from actively working, as did Professor Thomas, in the interests of all

sections of our community."

Professor Thomas had been associated with the chamber for many years and his approach had always been objective, the statement said. He had never shown any disloyalty to South Africa and was regarded by many as an asset to any country.

The chamber was concerned by "the damaging effect on South Africa's image of this hasty and seemingly unwise handling of the matter by the Government."

If the Government did not

give good reasons for actions against Professor Thomas it "must leave many in doubt as to where they stand with the Government," the statement said.

Professor Thomas had undertaken important research for the chamber and had contributed substantially and valuably towards the chamber's evidence to the Erica Theron Commission. He also assisted the chamber on Black housing, education and business rights as well as business training, career guidance and migrant labour.

Meanwhile 80 staff members of UWC signed a statement expressing "shock and disbelief" at Professor Thomas's deportation.

"His deportation without reasons will be a blow to those who are involved with scientific analysis of today's realities and wish to remove the wrongs of our society along legitimate channels," the statement said.

His actions and thinking were hallmarked by a "strong scientific perspective, an indomitable sincerity and deep humanity."

His research into social problems had been of fundamental value to the upliftment of the underprivileged groups and of the greatest public interest.

Professor blames Turnhalle talks

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG THOMAS says he has no doubt that the successful conclusion of the Turnhalle negotiations was the Government's primary motive in his deportation from South Africa.

"It was a relatively small price to be paid," he said in a letter to the Burger published yesterday. The timing of the deportation — said to be

requiring quick action — was one reason for this conclusion, Professor Thomas said.

"My critical attitude at the first two sessions of the financial committee and my open discussions with Black delegates were apparently seen as attempts to sabotage the conference," he said.

Such attempts were totally foreign to his aims and he had never opposed the conference, he said.

"From the Government we can probably expect references to other possible reasons (for his deportation):

"My 'involvement' with the squatter problem, my irritating critical attitudes, conversations from bugging in my home, etc."

But, he asked, did this justify the deportation of a man who was totally committed to evolutionary and peaceful change in South Africa?

Burnett hits at security police raids

W/E ARGUS 19/3/77

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, today issued a statement condemning yesterday's security police raids on two Anglican churchmen of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

Security police with search warrants raided the Nyanga home, church and office of the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Motolengwe, and the Woodstock home of his assistant, the Rev David Russell.

Archbishop Burnett, who was in Grahamstown, said in his statement today: 'Bishop Motolengwe and Father Russell are suffering the consequences of seeking to represent the feelings of very many voiceless people.

'A simple sense of justice and compassion had led them and the Ministers' Fraternal in the townships to seek to bring to light what it seems many of the inhabitants of Nyanga believe to

have been a serious misuse of power by riot police.

'While we may imagine some of the difficulties experienced by the police in the confused situation in Nyanga in December, it is essential that the truth be sought and found if race relations are not to deteriorate further in the Western Cape.

Archbishop Burnett said that in South African society it was not easy to disclose what was distasteful without incurring censure from those in authority.

'I honour and support members of the staff of my diocese who, in very trying circumstances, have tried to make White South Africans aware of the sense of outrage in the minds of many Black people,' he said.

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Cape Times 21/3/77

Burnett condemns raids on churchmen

Staff Reporter

SECURITY POLICE raids on two leading Anglican churchmen last week were vigorously condemned in a statement issued at the weekend by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett.

The Archbishop also called for an inquiry into the unrest in Nyanga at the end of last year.

The full statement reads:

"Bishop Patrick Motolengwe and Father David Russell are suffering the consequences of seeking to represent the feeling of very many voiceless people.

"A simple sense of justice and compassion had led them and the Ministers Fraternal in the townships to seek to bring to light what it seems many of the inhabitants of Nyanga believe to have been serious misuse of power by riot police.

"While we may imagine some of the difficulties experienced by the police in the confused situation in Nyanga in December, it is essential that the truth be sought and found if race relations are not to deteriorate further in the Western Cape.

"In our society it is not easy to reveal what was distasteful without incurring censure from those in authority.

"I honour and support members of the staff of the diocese who in very trying circumstances have tried to make White South Africans aware of the sense of outrage in the minds of many Black people among whom they live. To refuse to hear because it is distasteful to us is not only foolish but dangerous.

"What has occurred illustrates again the urgent need for a thorough-going and frank investigation of what occurred at Nyanga at the end of last year.

"A commission of inquiry which is prepared to meet and hear evidence in Cape Town is essential. Anything less than that will be interpreted as a lack of seriousness in ascertaining the truth about what happened in the township in December," the Archbishop said.

Jailed Cronin may never see dying wife

Cape Times 23/3/77

By TED OLSEN

MR. JEREMY CRONIN, University of Cape Town lecturer sentenced to seven years in prison for Terrorism Act contraventions in

Princess Hospital, Johannesburg, with a malignant brain tumour and her condition was "terminal — she may live a matter of days or only hours".

On Sunday morning Mrs Cronin told her son of his wife's illness — "until then he never even knew she was sick", she said.

She broke the news during a visit to his prison cell in Pretoria. "He was shocked, but took the news well."

Mr Cronin's mother, Mrs F Cronin of Rosebank, said Anne Marie was in the

Negotiations between "an interested party" and the Prisons Department to arrange an opportunity for Mr Cronin to see Anne Marie "for the last time" had been in progress, but by last night no application for such a privilege had been made in writing.

Last night Colonel H. J Botha, Chief Liaison officer on behalf of the Commissioner of Prisons, said that as no official application had been made, "it is not

possible to predict the outcome. "But I must add that it is Prisons Department policy not to release prisoners temporarily for such purposes however much the department may be in sympathy with the parties involved," he said.

The fact that South Africa had a daily prison population of more than 90 000 proved that it was technically and administratively impossible to grant such requests — "even if we would like to".

Mrs Cronin said the matter was now "one of urgency". and Anne Marie's mother and others were involved in an attempt to gain permission for Jeremy to see his wife.

"The fact is that she is dying and if he does not see her now, he will never see her again," she said.

Surgeons performed radical surgery to remove most of the tumour yesterday and last night Mrs Cronin was unconscious and in a "very critical" condition.

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Alleged 'alien' reports

— no

names

The Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — South African information counsellor Mr. Carl Noffke has refused to name the publications and journalists he accused in a Washington address of undermining security and spreading alien ideologies.

Mr. Noffke said: "It would be too risky to select newspapers or journalists who in the future will have to face court cases. At the same time, however, it is obvious to everyone who studies reporting in South Africa that there are some reports that incite civil disorder and promote alien ideologies not in line with established parliamentary order."

But he said he did not have in mind established publications and he did not have in mind any of South Africa's daily or Sunday newspapers.

NEWS AGENCIES

In an address to the National Newspapers Association of the United States, Mr. Noffke is reported by news agencies to have made serious accusations against a 'group' of newspapers in South Africa.

The information counsellor made it clear during a question-and-answer session that alien ideologies were being spread which were 'in harmony' with communist parties and also said that South Africa was virtually in a state of war with the communist world.

Mr. Noffke said he had not referred to a 'group of newspapers' but had spoken of 'some publications and some journalists'. This was a minority of publications and a minority of journalists.

IDEOLOGIES

Mr. Noffke said that when he referred to the 'spreading of alien ideologies' he was not talking of ideologies which conflicted with Government policy nor the policy of 'sharing power' as promoted by some political parties.

He was talking of ideologies that went outside the realms of parliamentary democracy and that sought to bring about change outside this system.

Mr. Noffke was an employee of the SABC from

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time he was a political correspondent in Paris for nine years and in London for four years before being appointed editor-in-chief of the Transvaler in 1969.

In 1973, he became editor-in-chief of Perskor News Services and worked in that capacity until his appointment as information counsellor in Washington in 1976.

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CI offices searched

ARGUS 23/3/77

The Argus Religious Affairs
Correspondent

SECURITY police spent about two hours this morning searching the offices of various Christian and associated bodies at the Ecumenical Centre in Long Street, Mowbray.

I had the impression they were searching for something in particular, but I don't know what — the whole thing is a mystery to me, the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape Director of the Christian Institute, said after the raid.

Security police arrived at the Ecumenical Centre about 8.45 am with a warrant to search the whole building.

The offices they searched were those of the Christian Institute, Athlone Advice Office (run jointly by SA Institute of Race Relations and Black Sash), Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, SA Committee for Higher Education and South African Outlook.

ALSO RAIDED

They did not search the office of the Rev David Russell, whose Woodstock home was raided by security police last week. 'We don't have the key to his office and it was locked,' explained Mr Kotze.

Mr Russell is assistant secretary of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and

assistant priest to the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, whose home, office and church were also raided last week.

Mr Kotze said, after the search of the Ecumenical Centre, the security police had removed a statement on detainees he had prepared some time ago but never issued, a translation of a French magazine article on detainees, and a copy of an address by Dr Beyers Naude (Director of the Christian Institute) at the Federal Theological College graduation ceremony on March 16 — a public document already quoted in the Press, commented Mr Kotze.

From Mr Kotze's office they also took a copy of a Dutch publication, Facts and Reports, and took some other documents from the SA Committee for Higher Education.

● Four security policemen today searched the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference House in Pretoria and questioned a former detainee, Father S. P. Mkhathshwa. The Argus correspondent reports.

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general

Huge raids on Black groups

RDM 24/3/77

Staff Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday carried out nationwide raids on Black Consciousness and church organisations.

In Johannesburg, Dunwell House, which contains the offices of the South African Students' Association and the Black Peoples' Convention, was raided. The offices of an attorney, Mr Shun Chetty, were also raided. He was the instructing attorney in the long SASO trial.

In Durban, Mr Kambadasen Govender, 24, was detained. He was one of the 19 people accused under the Riotous Assemblies Act for allegedly attending an illegal gathering at Curries Fountain on September 25, 1974.

In Pretoria, police raided the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference house, and questioned a former detainee, Father S. P. Makhatshwa. The conference secretary, Father A. D.

Scholten, said the police were apparently looking for documents about a publication called "The Heroes of Yesterday — Martyrs of the Struggle".

In Cape Town, the offices of the Christian Institute were searched.

In Soweto several BPC people were questioned including the Rev Drake Tshekeng, Mr V. Mdleleni, Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko, who was released last week after being held under the Terrorism Act, the Rev M. Mayathula, and Mr S. Makhapela.

In King William's Town, Mr Thami Zani, another BPC office-bearer was questioned. The offices of the Black Community Programmes were raided as was the home of the detainee Mr Malusi Mpumlwana.

Breakfast Quip

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ARGUS

24/3/77

Deporting of professor criticised

The Argus Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH

Professor Dian Joubert of Stellenbosch University has criticised the Government for its 'summary deportation' of Professor Wolfgang Thomas without any attempt to explain its actions.

Professor Joubert, who heads the faculty of sociology at Stellenbosch with Professor S. P. Cilliers, said in a letter to *Die Burger*, the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, that it was not reasonable to expect people simply to accept the fact that such arbitrary action by the State was justified.

In an interview Professor Joubert said he wanted to emphasise the need for the Government to explain its actions.

NOT ORDINARY

1 'Until a convincing explanation is given reasonable people can not be expected to take the comfortable attitude that the Government has its reasons and knows what it is doing,' he said.

Professor Joubert described Professor Thomas as 'no ordinary foreigner whom we can simply rid ourselves of in a single day without explanation.'

Professor Thomas had lived for 22 years in South Africa, had asked twice for citizenship and was a leading academic at three South African universities.

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Cronin not allowed at wife's cremation

Cape Times 34/3/77

JOHANNESBURG. — The Mrs. Annemarie Cronin died at 5.30am yesterday in a Prisons Department yesterday of a brain tumour. She was suffering from a brain tumour. This week, Cronin's relatives asked for permission to attend the cremation this morning of his 26-year-old wife.

Colonel H. J. Botha, chief liaison officer of the Prisons Department, said yesterday: "Although the department has much sympathy with the prisoner and the family in the present circumstances, it is not policy to allow a prisoner out of prison to visit a relative or to attend a funeral." Bearing in mind the number of prisoners in jail and all the other problems arising from distance and numbers of personnel, he said. "When a prisoner is taken out of prison temporarily, special security arrangements have to be made and this involves additional personnel."

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Cape Times 24/3/77 CI raid: Police were after BPC pamphlets

By SEAN O'CONNOR

SECURITY POLICE were searching for pamphlets from the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) when they raided the Christian Institute in Cape Town yesterday. Major L P Lourens of the Security Branch told the Cape Times yesterday.

It was also learned yesterday that Security Police swooped on an Athlone printing firm on Monday and confiscated material used to print a BPC publication.

A spokesman for the firm, S & S Printers, told me late yesterday he had just received a telegram from the Director of Publications informing him that a BPC publication the firm had printed, "Heroes of Yesterday, Martyrs of the Struggle," would be banned from Friday.

The telegram said the publication had been declared undesirable and this would be made known in Friday's Government Gazette.

Bishops

In Pretoria, Security Police detectives raided the offices of the Catholic Bishops Conference yesterday.

The secretary-general of the Conference, Father A D Scholtern, said they were "allegedly" looking for the publication, "Heroes of Yesterday, Martyrs of the Struggle".

This publication is apparently associated with the Black "Week of Remembrance" for the Sharpeville dead and the victims of last year's township riots.

The detectives claimed they found a black armband outside the building where the Conference has its offices.

McCann

They apparently "put two and two together and made five", Father Scholtern said.

The search lasted more than an hour. Father Scholtern said the detectives took a number of documents with them when they left.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said yesterday: "I can only protest

in the highest degree at this search. It is an encroachment on the liberty of the Church. We have got nothing to hide."

In Johannesburg yesterday, Security Police, in a series of co-ordinated raids, searched the offices of two Black organizations and the office of an attorney, Mr Shun Chetty.

The Soweto homes of members of the Black organizations — the South African Students Organization and BPC — were also raided.

The head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Colonel Hennie Muller, confirmed the raids and said no arrests had been made.

The attorney, Mr Chetty, is the instructing attorney in the Pretoria Saso trial.

In Cape Town, Major Lourens refused to say what documents had been taken from the Christian Institute.

"We received instructions from headquarters to look for these BPC pamphlets or anything else connected with them."

The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute, said letters, an overseas magazine article and a statement he had drawn up some time ago but had not released were among documents seized in the raid.

He said the police also took possession of a speech which the national director of the Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, made last week at a graduation ceremony of

Continued on page 2

Cape Times 24/3/77

Police raids

Continued from page 1
the Federal Theology Seminary in Maritzburg.

The two-hour search — from 9am to 11am — covered offices throughout the Ecumenical Centre in Mowbray. The Centre houses, among other bodies, the Black Sash Athlone office, South African Outlook and Dependents' Conference.

The police had a warrant to search the entire building.

Mr Kotze said: "It is difficult to understand the reason behind the search. They did not make a completely thorough search."

Major Lourens said there were a "few addresses" which were searched in Cape Town, but he declined to say what they were.

In Durban, a Merebank man, Mr Kambadasen Govender, 24, was detained by Security Police at his home at 3am yesterday, his mother, Mrs Ambravathy Govender said.

Mr Govender was one of 19 people accused under the Riotous Assemblies Act in the Durban Regional Court for allegedly attending an illegal gathering on September 25, 1974, at Curries Fountain.

The head of the Durban Security Police, Colonel Frans Steenkamp, refused to confirm Mr Govender's detention.

Last month, the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, warned the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference that if they made allegations of police brutality, they would have to supply evidence.

The Conference called for an investigation into reports of police brutality.

General Prinsloo said: "You can't just accuse a person. And if you have information about a crime, you can't hide it behind your clerical coat."

"And if they (the Bishops) don't want to tell us, there is a remedy in law," he said.

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A wife dies, but...

JOHANNESBURG — The Prisons Department yesterday ruled out any chance of Mr Jeremy Cronin being allowed to attend the cremation of his 26-year-old wife this morning.

Mr Cronin was jailed for seven years last year under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Annemarie Cronin died at 5.30 a.m. yesterday in a Johannesburg nursing home. She was suffering from a brain tumour.

This week Mr Cronin's relatives asked for permission for him to visit his wife's bedside, but this was refused.

Col H. Botha, chief liaison officer of the Prisons Department, said yesterday: "Although the department has much sympathy with the prisoner and the family in the present circumstances, it is not policy to allow a prisoner out of prison to visit a relative or to attend a funeral."

Bearing in mind the number of prisoners in jail and all the other problems arising from distance and the number of relatives, "no exception can be made."

"When a prisoner is taken out of prison temporarily, special security arrangements have to be made and this involves additional personnel," Col Botha said.

Annemarie's mother, Mrs J. Meltzer, went to Pretoria Central Prison yesterday to tell Mr Cronin his wife was dead. — DDC.

Police brutality 'not all physical'

Staff Reporter

A FORMER policeman who has been appointed a professor of criminology, Prof Tjaart van Heerden, said last night that police brutality did not only mean excessive or unreasonable physical violence in arrest, detention and interrogation.

Delivering his inaugural lecture at the University of South Africa, Prof Van Heerden said this approach to the problem of police brutality was too limited.

It also included degrading and insulting forms of address, abusive names, humiliating language and the subtle, blatant and brutal misuse of authority and power.

● It ranged from an indifferent or contemptuous glance, to sadistic indulgence in uncalled-for violence.

● From chilly silence to abusive language,

● From unwillingness to take proper action, to taking pleasure in unnecessary interference;

● From neglecting to find alternatives for the repressive function and failing to exercise discretion, to the choice of the most extreme punitive sanctions.

● It reflected an insensitive and clumsy attitude or operational method which ignores human dignity.

● It violated relationships and interfered with the legitimacy of authority.

Prof Van Heerden matriculated in 1945 and joined the police. He left the force with the rank of captain to become lecturer in criminology at Unisa in 1965.

He was appointed senior lecturer in 1969 and Professor in October, 1976. He obtained his doctorate in 1967.

325 *ku*

Police search bishop's house

Pretoria Bureau

Four security policeman today searched the SA Catholic Bishops Conference house in Pretoria and questioned a former detainee, Father S P Mkhathshwa.

At 8.45 am four security police men entered the conference house in Visagie Street and demanded to search the premises.

"They had no search warrants," said the secretary-general of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference, Father Dominic Scholten.

He said they were looking for a pamphlet entitled "Heroes of Yesterday — martyrs of the struggle" and began questioning the secretary of ecumenism, development and communications, Father S P Mkhathshwa.

PROTEST

"I protest against this type of procedure and regard it as an infringement on the liberty of our church."

Father Mkhathshwa, according to Father Scholten, was held in detention from August 13 last year to December 27.

Father Scholten, interviewed in a downstairs room of the house while security police were searching the upper section, said he knew nothing about the pamphlet the police were searching for.

325 Gen

German deplore deportation

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The West German Government says it deplores the sudden deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, a respected German-born academic who had been a financial adviser to the Turnhalle talks.

In a statement which reached the West German Embassy in Cape Town today, the West German Foreign Office said: "The explanation given by the South African Government refers in a general way to political reasons. The Federal Government regards this explanation as unsatisfactory."

Professor Thomas was working as Director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape when he was arrested and deported last week.

325-General

Island jail 'won't works' acquitted

ARGUS 30/3/77

The Argus Bureau
PRETORIA. — Nine security law prisoners were last week acquitted on a charge of not obeying a lawful command. They had refused to work in the lime quarry on Robben Island, saying conditions were 'dangerous.'

The acquittal came at a special court hearing on Robben Island on Thursday before a Cape Town magistrate, Mr J. S. C. van Graan.

The trial, in terms of Prisons Act regulations, heard from the nine men,

who included five former Saso terror trialists, that they had been ordered by the commanding officer of Robben Island prison, Colonel J. Richards, to work at the quarry.

Conditions of work enforced by a particular warder were 'dangerous,' they said. They had thus refused.

TERRORISM ACT

Mr van Graan said in his judgment that, in the absence of contrary evidence from the Prisons Department, he accepted the men's evidence. Colonel Richards's order was consequently unreasonable.

The acquitted men were Saths Cooper, Nchaube Mokoape, Kaborane Sidebe, Strinin Moodley and Muntu Myeza, all convicted under the Terrorism Act in Pretoria last December, and Bernhard Goncalves, Owen Stuurman, Joseph Platjies and Rudolph Knight, convicted of sabotage in Cape Town in December.

They are serving five- and six-year sentences.

Originally, the case was to have been heard by a Prisons Department officer, but the defence objected, saying the fact that he was subordinate to Colonel Richards might prejudice the men's case.

ADM 31/3/77

325-Genef

325-Genef

Robben Island nine cleared after protest

Staff Reporter

NINE Robben Island prisoners were acquitted last week on charges of refusing to obey a command to work in the island's lime quarries. A Cape Town magistrate found that the command was unreasonable.

The magistrate, Mr J. S. C. van Graan, found the nine — who include five of the nine men convicted in the Saso Terrorism Act trial in December — not guilty at a special court hearing on Robben Island last week.

According to evidence, after working in the quarries for four days the nine

were unwilling to continue under new conditions imposed by a particular warder.

They were then ordered to do so by the prison's commanding officer, Colonel J. Richards.

They refused to on the grounds that the new working conditions were "dangerous."

In his judgment, Mr Van Graan accepted defence evidence on the working conditions of the nine. No evidence on their working conditions had been led by the Prisons Department.

He found as a result that the order for them to work in the quarries under the conditions imposed

was unreasonable.

Originally the nine were to be tried before a Prisons Department official, but after objections by defence lawyers that their case might be prejudiced because the official was subordinate to Colonel Richards, the case was heard before the magistrate.

The nine are: Saths Cooper, Nchaupé Mokoape, Muntu Mayeza, Kaborone Sedibe, Strini Moodley — all former Saso trialists — and Bernard Gonçalves, Owen Stuurman, Joseph Plaatjes and Rudolf Knight, who were convicted in Cape Town last year of sabotage.

325 - General

Cape Times 31/3/77
Prison command was unreasonable — finding

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Nine Robben Island prisoners were acquitted last week on charges of refusing to obey a command to work in the island's lime quarries after a Cape Town magistrate found that the command was unreasonable.

The magistrate, Mr J S C van Graan, found the nine — who include five of the nine men convicted in the Saso Terrorism Act trial in December — not guilty at a special court hearing on Robben Island on Thursday last week.

According to evidence, after working in the quarries for four days, the nine were unwilling to continue under new conditions imposed by a particular warder.

They were then ordered to do so by the prison's

commanding officer, Colonel J Richards.

They refused on the grounds that the new working conditions were dangerous.

In his judgment, Mr Van Graan accepted defence evidence on the working conditions of the nine, as no evidence had been led by the Prisons Department on the working conditions.

He found as a result that the order for them to work in the quarries under the conditions imposed was unreasonable.

The nine are Saths Cooper, Nchaupe Mokoape, Muntu Myeza, Kaborone Sedibe, Strini Moodley, all former Saso trialists, Bernard Goncalves, Owen Stuurman, Joseph Plaatjies and Rudolf Knight, who were convicted of sabotage in Cape Town last year.

'Assaulted' men found not guilty

TWO men who, according to the magistrate, had been assaulted by police men in the Langa police cells while under arrest, were acquitted of a charge of public violence by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate yesterday.

Vuyisani Quinta, 24, and Sensa Khathansane, 23, appeared in connection with unrest in Langa on August 12 last year. The court was told that a large crowd gathered near Langa police station and that several buildings were damaged. The crowd tried to charge the police station but were repelled when the police opened fire.

It was alleged by a State witness that the two men were leaders in the crowd and were arrested when they obstructed the police who were trying to remove a man who had been shot.

Both men told the court they were assaulted by the police when taken into custody. Photographs taken soon after Mr Quinta had been released showed several gashes on his head which had been stitched. The photographs were placed before the court exhibits.

The magistrate, Mr G. J. Vermeulen, said there were obvious contradictions in the evidence of the State witnesses regarding the arrest of the two men. The two men were identified by only one State witness, which, evaluated in the light of the riots in Langa that day, could not be accepted, he said.

The two men were obviously assaulted while under arrest. Mr Vermeulen said.

Mr P. H. S. van Zyl, prosecuted, and Mr. A. Dalling appeared for the defence.

325-Grand

Exclusive visit by Argus team to Robben Island

Report by JOHANN BEYERS, pictures by The Argus Chief Photographer JIM McLACAN

AS the 96-ton ferry Diaz ploughs noisily through the Atlantic Ocean waves to Robben Island, that place shrouded in mystery and rumour, one wonders what to expect — a second Alcatraz consisting solely of granite towers and grim-faced guards...?

Guide books do not help much. They merely tell you the island lies in Table Bay 9,5 km north of Green Point and 6 km west of Bloubergstrand and has housed either prisoners or lepers and lunatics since 1611.

Close to the island, which has been out of bounds to the general public and the Press since 1961, one notices trees and white-painted buildings and only much later, occupying an almost insignificant part of the island, the walls of the maximum security prison.

When the Diaz docked in Murray Bay at 9.15 am on Saturday March 26, Argus Chief Photographer Jim McLagan and I became the first South African newspapermen to pay an official visit to Robben Island in 16 years. The visit followed six years of negotiations with the Department of Prisons.

Rich history
During our exclusive two-day visit to the island we became aware of the strong presence of Robben Island's rich, though sometimes dismal, history. The road from the harbour to the guest house passes close to the kramat where, according to legend, the remains of the Prince of Motura, Sayed Abdurahman Motura, are buried. The prince was banished to the island by

the Dutch East India Company and died there in 1754.

The kramat is considered a holy place by Cape Town's Malay community and every second Sunday Sheikh Ahmed Kadrit of Kensington crosses over to the island to pray. His fortnightly visit coincided with our visit.

Lepers' church
The sandy road winds past a hall which used to be the lepers' church. The first lepers were sent to the island in December 1815. They were joined later by the then Cape Colony's lunatics, the chronically ill, paupers, exiles and prisoners. Their graves, some unmarked and others bearing beautifully inscribed names and dates, are visible in the bush just off the road.

(The women paupers were moved from the island in 1890, the men soon afterwards, the lunatics in 1913 and the lepers in 1931).

On to the historic Anglican church, built in 1841 by Captain Richard Wolfe, who was appointed commandant of the penal settlement in 1833.

Marks births
Our guide, Major Piet Zandberg, pointed out the flagpole on the church's steeple where, according

to tradition, a special flag is still hoisted whenever a child is born to an islander.

The church stands in what could easily pass for the main street of a small, tiny post office, a cafe, old-fashioned houses and a school. The three-teacher school has 40 pupils from sub-standard A to standard 5.

On the roads one sees a strange assortment of vehicles — some bearing GG number plates belonging to the Department of Prisons and others bearing RE (Robben Island) number plates and no licence discs.

55 vehicles
There are 55 private vehicles on the island, Colonel John Richards, Commanding Officer, Robben Island Prison, told us. The colonel, who is jokingly referred to as the island's mayor and chief traffic constable, said all vehicles had to have a third party disc, brakes, lights and a hooter — 'we do not really bother about other things.'

As the island is small — 3,4 km long and 1,8 km at its widest point — the islanders seldom use their cars to work. They use them mostly for pleasure trips.

There is no garage on the island and most routine maintenance and repair work is carried out by the owners. When they are really stuck, they approach the island's only qualified mechanic, Warde R. Massyn, for assistance. He is responsible for the prison's vehicles and is allowed to help the islanders after hours with their mechanical problems.

From the town centre the road dips sharply to the sea. Across the deep blue waters we could see clearly Bloubergstrand and the hills around Durbanville. One could not help wondering how many of the Xhosa chiefs who were banished to the island after the Eighth Frontier War (1850 to 1852) stood staring at the mainland from here.

Sportfield
At the island's sportsfield — which is used for rugby, athletics and cricket — the children were competing against young athletes from three schools on the mainland. The field looked dry and Major Zandberg explained that the island has a water problem. The islanders are dependent on boreholes and if too much water is pumped out, seawater seeps in and makes the water salty.

To bring water from the mainland would cost about R4-million according to a recent estimate. Although the island lies in Table Bay, the rainfall is much lower than that of the Peninsula, measuring on average about 381 mm (15 inches) a year.

Guest house
The next stop was at the guest house, a charming old building which was the residence of the superintendent of the leper colony in the olden days.

In the gardens round the house buck often graze and we saw rabbits hopping about. These rabbits are the descendants of those brought to the island by Jan van Riebeeck in April 1654. Through inbreeding, they have, however, become small, stupid and slow. To rectify this, Colonel Richards wants to bring in new blood.

The colonel said the island had 15 springbok, 43 deer, 30 ducks and steenbokke and 39 ostriches, as well as a big variety of wild birds.

Old jetty
The gardens lead to the old jetty where ships used to anchor or before the present harbour was built. Today the jetty is surrounded by rocks, but a

fourth-generation islander, Warrant Officer G. E. Carroll, 64, said there used to be a beautiful beach where he swam regularly as a child. But sea currents created by the harbour's breakwater washed away all the sand.

It was possibly here that Jan van Riebeeck landed soon after he arrived in the Cape in 1652. Worried by the marauding Hottentots, lions and other wild beasts, he had sheep and other domestic animals brought over to the island where they were kept in safety.

Stone quarry
From the guest house we drove further round the island, gazing at the familiar shape of Table Mountain looming across the bay and smog over the centre of Cape Town.

Just past the rusting hulk of the fishing vessel Goel, which stranded on the rocks more than a year ago, we turned off to see the old quarry where in the past prisoners had to hack out the stones which were used to build the Castle.

Now prisoners are again working in the quarry, breaking out stones to repair the Castle.

Back on the coastal road, we spotted among the rocks the remains of the tidal pool in which the lepers bathed. We saw numerous springbok, deer and ostriches.

Flying hazard
The major said the ostriches were a hazard on the islands airstrip. Before an aircraft could land, it had to 'buzz' the strip a few times to clear it.

It was obvious that the Department of Prisons kept the promise made by the then Commissioner of Prisons, Mr V. R. Verstey, that the Argus on March 2, 1961: 'Robben Island will never be an Alcatraz.'

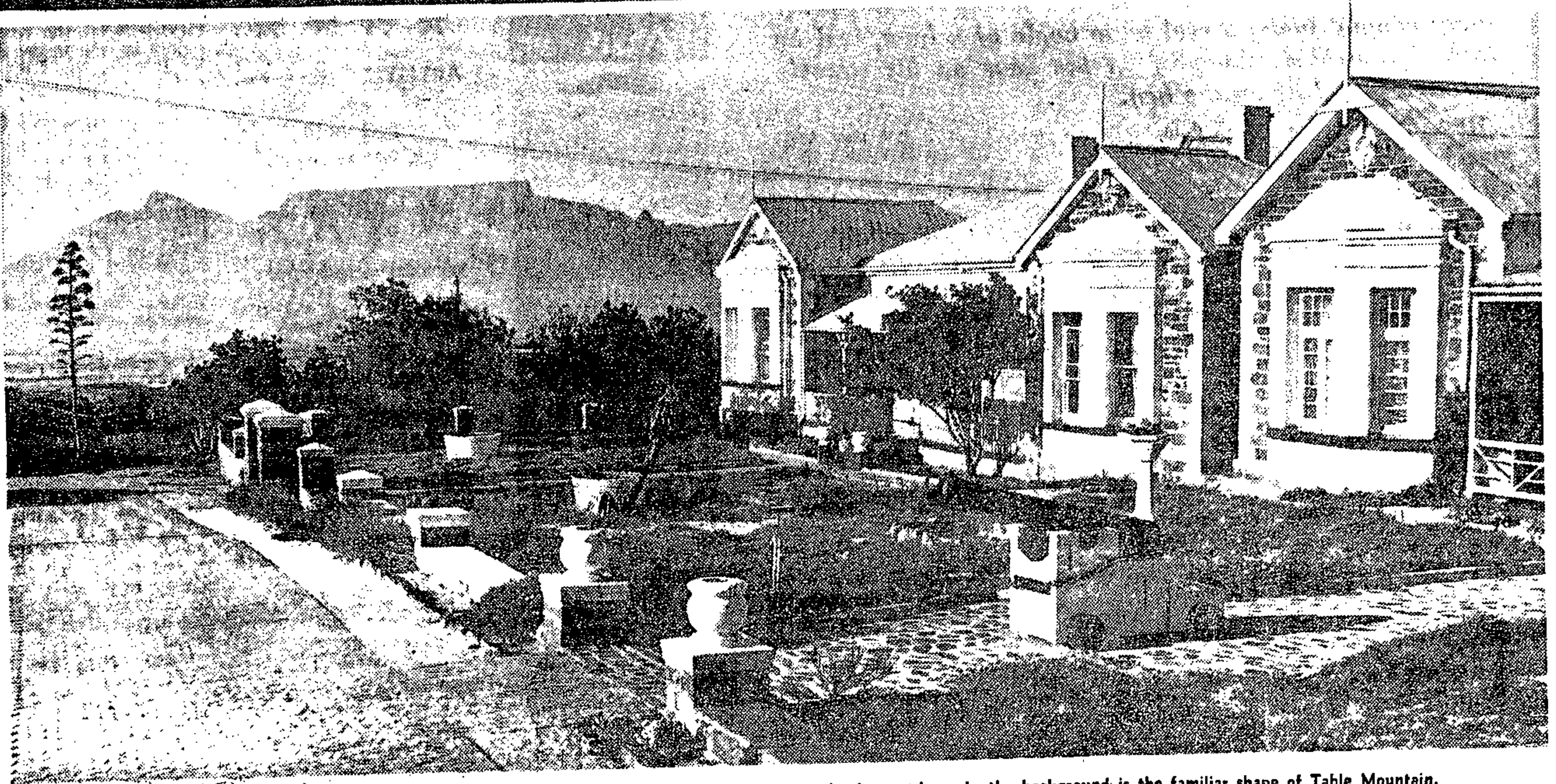


THE Anglican Church on Robben Island was built in 1841 and is now a historical monument. Whenever a child is born to an islander, a special flag — a green stork on a white background — is flown from the steeple.

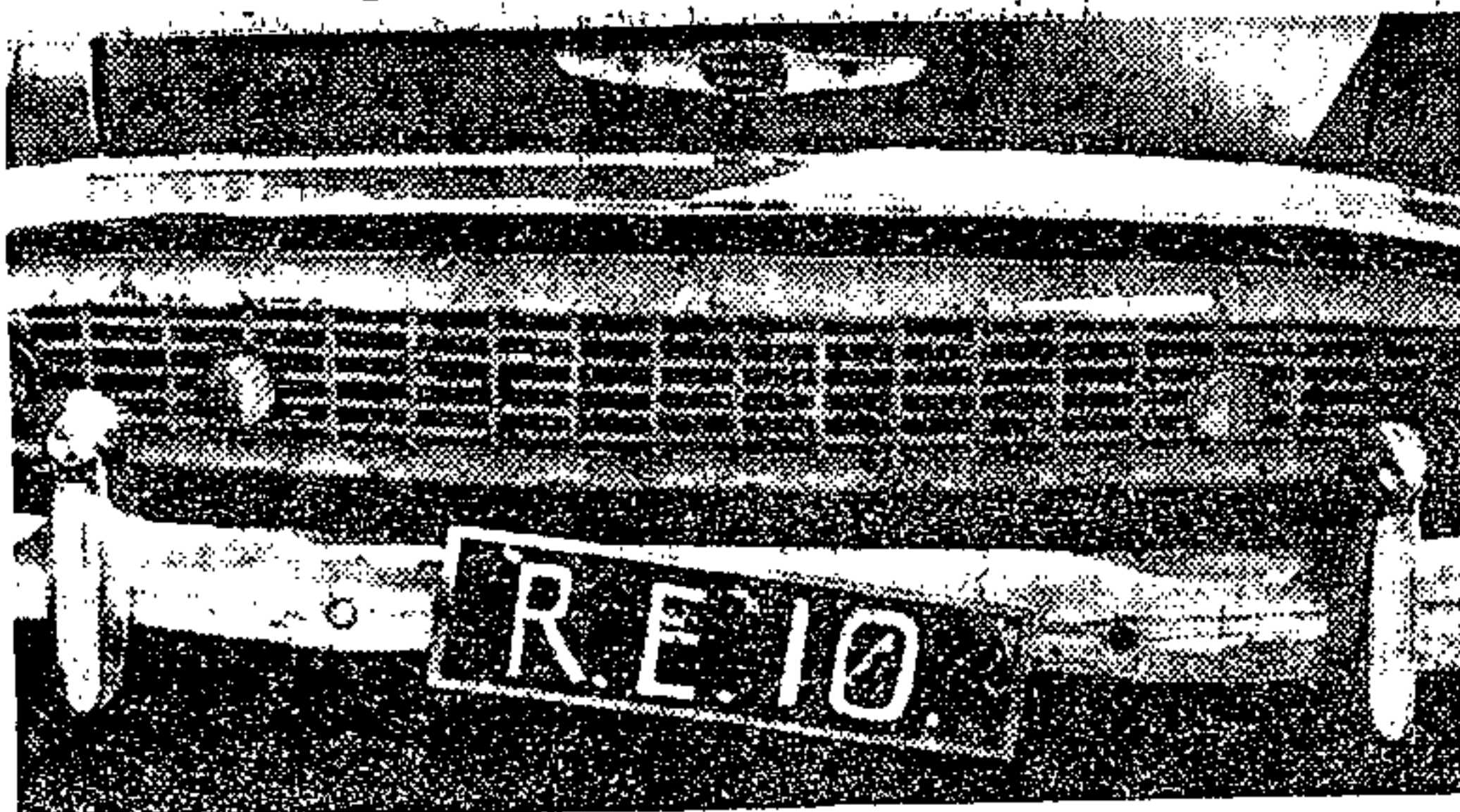


SHEIK AHMED KADRIF of Kensington photographed on his fortnightly prayer visit to the kramat where, according to legend, the remains of famous exile Sayed Abduraamen Motura are buried.

VEIL OF SECRECY LIFTED OFF MYSTERIOUS ISLAND PRISON



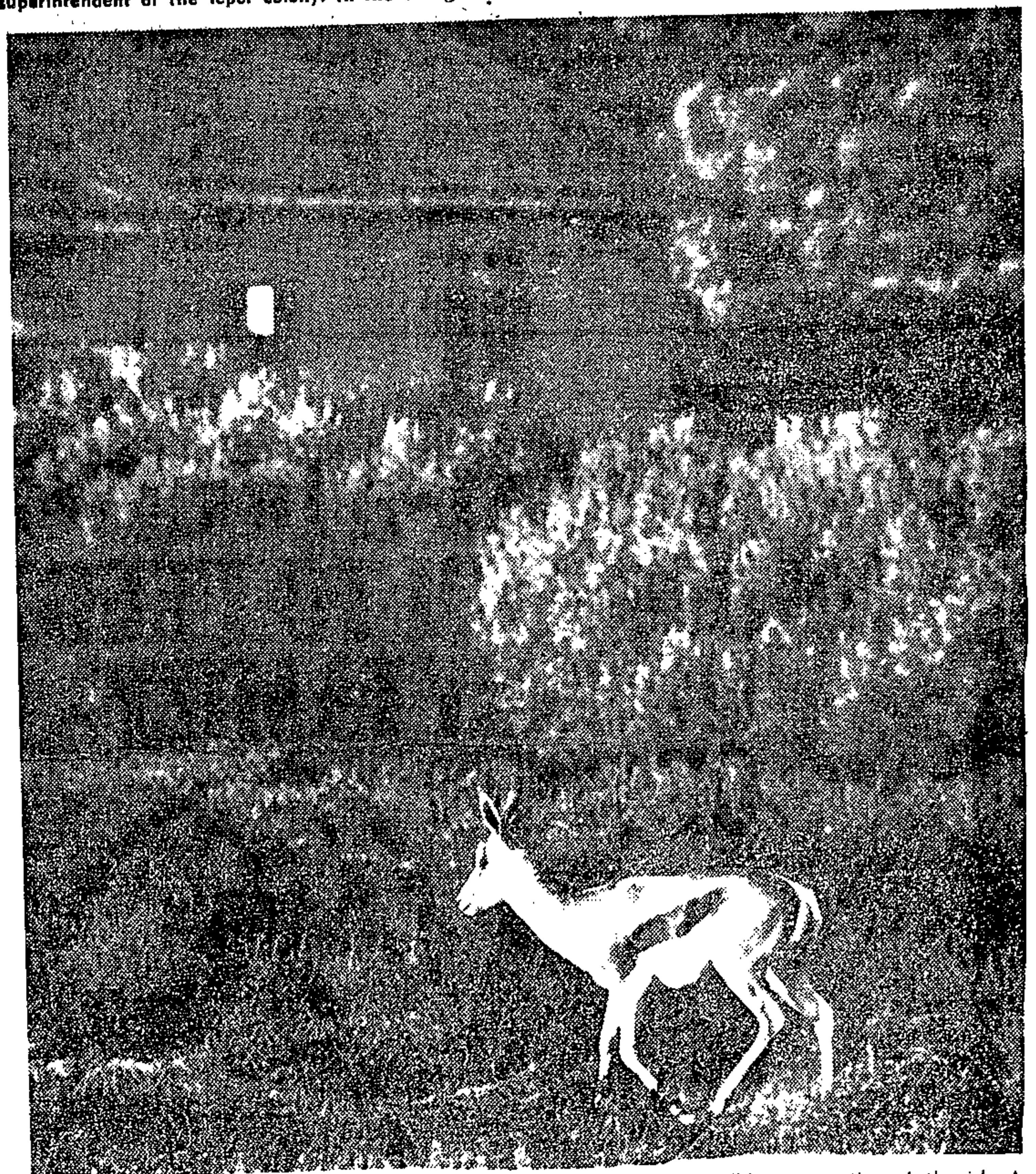
THE guest house on the island. This used to be the residence of the superintendent of the leper colony. In the background is the familiar shape of Table Mountain.



ON Robben Island they have their own traffic rules — and number plates.



OSTRICHES near the airstrip on the island. Aircraft have to 'buzz' the strip to chase away the ostriches before landing.



A SPRINGBOK strolls past an abandoned building which dates back to the military occupation of the island during World War 2.

6. The law of inf Afrikaner-weerstandsbeweging incompatible with

1. A p.p. fr
2. A p.p. fr
3. The law of
4. A p.p. fr
5. A p.p. fr

*6. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Police:

curve.
rns.

(1) What were the results of the Police investigation into the activities of the Afrikaner-weerstandsbeweging;

325

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7. Choose the st
Specialisatio

(2) whether any action was taken in this connection; if so, what action; if not, why not.

1. Lead to e
2. Are limit
3. Lead to m
4. Cannot ex
5. Would sti

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose information of this nature.

(2) No, because no action is justified at this stage.

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n where the price system

everyone were exactly alike.

8. Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up a production-possibility frontier ?

1. Total resources.
2. Quantity of money.
3. Money income.
4. Prices.
5. Allocation of resources among alternate uses.

9. The law of diminishing marginal returns demonstrates that, as more and more of a variable input is put to work with a fixed amount of another input :

1. Total product will diminish because the extra units of the variable input will be less suited to producing that commodity.
2. A diminishing amount of the variable input will be needed in order to produce equal increases in total product.
3. Increases in total product will not be so great, because the extra units of the variable input will cost more.
4. The relative shortage of the fixed input will cause increases the total product to become progressively smaller.
5. Increasing costs will cause the rate of increase to diminish.

10. In an economy in which there are full employment, constant amounts of resources, and unchanging technology

1. To increase the production of capital goods requires an increase in the production of consumer goods.
2. To decrease the production of capital goods necessitates a decrease in production of consumer goods.
3. To increase the production of capital goods is impossible.
4. To increase the production of capital goods a decrease in the production of consumer goods is needed.
5. None of the above.

11. Price elasticity of demand is

1. Measured by the slope of the demand curve.
2. A measure of the responsiveness of the quantity demand to changes in price.
3. The ratio of the change in price over the change in income.
4. None of the above.
5. Two of the above.

The message of black consciousness

Black consciousness, is in essence the realisation by the black man of the need to rally together with his brothers around the cause of their oppression — their blackness as a concept of value — and to operate as a group to rid themselves of the shackles that bind them.

It seeks to demonstrate the lie that black is an aberration from the "normal" which is white. It is a manifestation of a new realisation that by seeking to run away from themselves and to emulate the white man, blacks are insulting the intelligence of whoever created the black.

Black consciousness therefore takes cognisance of God's plan in creating black people black. It seeks to infuse the black community with a newfound pride in themselves, their efforts, their value systems, their religion and their outlook on life.

The inter-relationship between the consciousness of self and the emancipatory programme is of paramount importance. Blacks no longer seek to reform the system because doing so implies acceptance of the major points around which the system revolves. Blacks are out to transform the system completely and to make of it what they wish. Such a major undertaking can only be realised in an atmosphere where people are convinced of the truth inherent in their stand. Liberation therefore, is of

paramount importance in the concept of black consciousness for we cannot be conscious of ourselves and yet remain in bondage. We want to attain the envisioned goal of a free self.

The surge towards black consciousness is a phenomenon that has manifested itself throughout the so-called Third World. There is no doubt that discrimination against the black man, the world over has its origin in the exploitative attitude of the white man. Colonisation of white countries by whites throughout history has been nothing more sinister than a merger of cultural or geographic fusion at worst or language bastardisation at best.

It is true that the history of weaker nations is shaped by bigger nations, but nowhere in the world today do we see whites exploiting whites on a scale even remotely similar to what is happening in South Africa. Hence, one is forced to conclude that it is not coincidence that black people are exploited. It is deliberate and has culminated in even so-called black independent countries not attaining any real independence. With this background we are compelled

therefore, to believe that it is a case of having against have-nots where whites have been deliberately made have and blacks have-nots. There is, for instance, no worker in the classical sense among whites in South Africa, for even the most down-trodden white worker still has a lot to lose if the system is changed. He is protected by several laws against competition at work from the majority, he has a vote and he uses it to retain and maintain the Nationalist Government, because he sees them as the only people who, through job reservation laws, are bent on looking after his interests against competition with blacks, on looking after his interests against competition with blacks.

It should therefore be accepted that an analysis of our situation in terms of one's colour at once takes care of the greatest single determinant — for political action i.e. colour, while also validly describing the blacks as the only real workers in South Africa. It immediately removes all possibility of all rapport between real workers, i.e. blacks and privileged white workers, since the latter are the greatest supporters of the system. In fact, the system has allowed so dangerous

an anti-black attitude to build up among whites that it is taken as almost a sin to be black and hence the poor whites who are economically nearest to the blacks, demonstrate the distance between themselves and the blacks by an exaggerated reactionary attitude towards blacks. It is well known that the greatest anti-black is generally to be found among the very poor whites whom the class theory would normally require to be with black workers in the struggle for emancipation. This is the kind of twisted logic that the black consciousness approach wishes to eradicate.

In terms of the black, consciousness approach we recognise the existence of one major force in South Africa — white racism. It is the one force against which all of us are pitted. It works with unnerving totality, having offensive and defensive features which are both its greatest ally has been the refusal by blacks to club together because they are told that to do so would be racialistic.

Blacks are told it is immoral to withdraw into a cocoon, that "dialogue" is the answer to their problem, and that it is unfortunate that there is



THAMI ZANI, publicity secretary of BPC, explains why blacks must rally together to free themselves.

white racism in some quarters but they must understand that "things are changing". This is a particularly pernicious form of racism because those concerned refuse to credit us with the intelligence to know what we want. They see themselves as the barometers by which the rest of white society can measure feelings in the

black world. This, then, is what makes us believe that white power presents itself as a totality, not only provoking us, but also controlling our response to the provocation.

This is an important point to make because it is often missed by those who believe that "there are a few good whites". Sure there are a few good whites, just as there are a few bad blacks!

I shall not delve into the inter-group suspicions that are sowed by the régime in an effort to keep the so-called "Coloured", "Bantu" and "Indians" apart through deliberate stratification of these groups.

Further implications of black consciousness have to do with correcting false images of ourselves in terms of culture, education, religion and economics. The importance of this also must not be understated. There is always an inter-play between the history of a people, (their past) and their faith in themselves and their hopes for their future. We are aware of the terrible role played by our education and religion, and must therefore work out schemes not only to correct the effects of these, but further to be our own authorities, rather than

wait to be interpreted by others.

But I must dispel one false accusation that has been levelled at black consciousness — that it is against education. We are certainly against education for subjugation but we recognise that there is a difference between working for the system, and living within the system.

The salient points about education and culture can be found in the BPC policy document on black consciousness, but what we are concerned with here are group attitudes and group politics.

The overall analysis based on the Hegelian theory of dialectical materialism is therefore as follows — that since the thesis is white racism there can only be one valid antithesis, a solid black unity to counterbalance the scale. If South Africa is to be a land where black and white live together in harmony without fear of group exploitation, it is only when these two opposites have interplayed and produced a viable synthesis of ideas and modus vivendi. We can never wage any meaningful struggle without offering a strong counterpoint to white racism which permeates our society so

effectively. Black consciousness is not, however, merely a methodology or a means towards an end. What it seeks to do is to produce at the output end of the process real black people who do not regard themselves as appendages to white society. This truth cannot be reversed. We do not need to apologise for this, for it is true that white systems have produced throughout the world a number of people who are not aware that they, too, are people.

Our adherence to values that we set for ourselves can also not be reversed because it will always be a lie to accept white values as necessarily the best. The fact that a synthesis may be attained only relates to adherence to power politics. Someone somewhere along the line will have to accept the truth and we believe that ours is the truth.

The future of South Africa if blacks accept black consciousness is the subject for concern, especially among initiates. What do we do when we have attained our consciousness? Do we propose to kick whites out? No, we have defined what we mean by true integration and a just society.

But we are much more concerned about what is happening now than what will happen in the future. The future will always be shaped by the sequence of present-day events.

RDM 12/4/77

325 Gen
Ben

Cope book supports revolution, say censors

By GEOFF BINTCLIFFE

SOUTH AFRICAN author Jack Cope's novel "The Dawn Comes Twice" supports revolutionary attempts to overthrow the Government violently, the Publications Appeal Board has found.

Last December 1 the Directorate of Publications appealed against a ruling by a Committee of Publications that the book was not undesirable. The Appeal Board has found in favour of the directorate.

"The Dawn Comes Twice" was first declared undesirable in 1969 by the former Publications Control Board. Last year Mr Cope asked for the decision to be reviewed.

The Appeal Board said in its report that the trend of the book was to arouse sympathy and understanding for a revolutionary movement by subtly introducing the discriminatory laws and practices against Blacks.

The Appeal Board said the book "denigrates the laws of the country, its social order, the Government, and the police force".

"The book's inevitable purpose must be seen to arouse sympathy in the reader for the revolutionary cause of the non-Whites and to promote opposition to the Government

and to the South African social order as implemented by the Government."

The board — headed by Mr Justice Snyman — found that this could have two effects: It would be an encouragement to people already opposed to the Government and inclined to support revolutionary methods.

"It will stimulate him to go on with his support for revolutionary activities."

On others, its effect "is calculated to weaken their support for law and order and to awaken in them a feeling of shame and contempt for it".

Though such people might not be stirred to revolution themselves, their resistance to it "will be lessened, and with it their loyalty to the State".

"It is necessary for the proper functioning of the State that the people must be loyal to it and willingly accept its laws and cooperate with their enforcement — more especially when the safety of the State is involved," the board said.

"In the view of the Appeal Board, the purpose of this book (albeit not that of its author) is to damage the relationship between the State and the people. This is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare, and the peace and good order."

EMPLOYMENT AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973					
7	8	9	10	11	12
4451	5183	6891	2948	7039	2580
19	20	21	22	23	24
3104	4256	22691	2174	3278	7206
			4	35	36
			123	3309	1376
			6	47	48
			83	31548	9806
			8	59	60
			78	8696	1386

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
(a)	1	7	0
(b)	4	0	0
(c)	0	0	0
(d) 50 persons. The number in each race group is not readily available.			
(e)	0	0	0
(f)	0	0	0
(g) The statistics are not readily available.			

31ST AUGUST 1973		
11	12	
1758	928	
23	24	
2092	7210	
35	36	
1790	196	
47	48	
54153	8087	
59	60	
10177	579	

(325) general

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Persons convicted under various Acts

639. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any persons were convicted during 1976 of offences under (a) section 21 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962, (b) the Internal Security Act, (c) the Unlawful Organizations Act, (d) the Terrorism Act, (e) section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1972, (f) the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act and (g) the Riotous Assemblies Act; if so, how many persons in each race group under each Act;
- (2) how many persons in each race group were awaiting trial under each of these Acts as at 31 December 1976;
- (3) how many persons in each race group were serving sentences of imprisonment imposed under each Act as at 1 January 1977.

[illegible]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
(a)	1	7	0	31
(b)	4	0	0	4
(c)	0	0	0	0
(d) 50 persons. The number in each race group is not readily available.				
(e)	0	0	0	0
(f)	0	0	0	0
(g) The statistics are not readily available.				

- (2) The statistics are not readily available.

(3)

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	* Bantu
(a)	3	10	7	163
(b)	1	0	0	19
(c)	0	0	0	1
(d)	6	3	6	91
(e)	0	0	0	0
(f)	0	0	0	0
(g)	0	0	0	0

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

EC REGION	1	2	3
EMPLOYMENT	136	416	314
			22
EC REGION	13	14	15
EMPLOYMENT	5590	287	518
			162
EC REGION	25	26	27
EMPLOYMENT	7968	7221	13719
			1050
EC REGION	37	38	39
EMPLOYMENT	1313	567	1239
			1921
EC REGION	49	50	51
EMPLOYMENT	27072	10098	2262
			1043

Injury during unrest may be compensated

THE APPOINTMENT of a three-man committee to investigate deserving cases of compensation for damage or injury incurred in the unrest since June last year was announced by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, here yesterday.

Mr Justice W G Boshoff of the Transvaal Supreme Court, will be chairman, and the other two members are Mr A H de Wet, chief magistrate of Johannesburg, and Mr S W van der Merwe, a Johannesburg attorney.

Mr Kruger said in a statement that the indemnity act indemnifying the State against liability during the

unrest had recently been promulgated.

"As there may be deserving cases where compensation should be considered, I indicated in Parliament during the second reading of the Bill that I intended appointing a committee to advise me on such cases, and also to make a recommendation regarding the amount which should be paid: ex-gratia as compensation."

Those intending to apply for compensation should address their applications to the Secretary of the Compensation Committee, c/o the Chief State Attorney, Private Bag X91, Pretoria 0001. — Sapa

3254

Cape Times
15/4/77

SA's 'stability brought by gun and detention'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The only "stability" enjoyed in South Africa today was that brought about by the gun, banning orders and detention without trial, Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading Budget Debate, Mrs Suzman said the appalling way in which the Government handled last year's unrest, combined with the deaths of more than 500 young people, the wounding of thousands, and the detention of about 135 people under the Internal Security Act and the detention of more than 461 people under the Terrorism Act, served to engender deep hostility in the black population and instantly radicalize hundreds of thousands of young blacks.

"Of course those members

don't have the slightest idea of all this for they talk glibly about the 'stability we enjoy' in South Africa.

"They ignore the parlous economic state to which they have reduced this once prosperous country, ignore the unprecedented slump in the property and stock markets, ignore the soaring figures of unemployment. And they talk about stability.

"It is the stability of the gun, of the banning order and of detention without trial."

The shortage of investment capital from overseas countries was a direct result of last year's unrest, which introduced a risk factor and was of prime importance to long-term investors.

Another reason for the lack of capital was that investors faced increasing pressures from their shareholders at home over their involvement with South Africa.

Mrs Suzman asked what the Government did to counter such pressures on investors.

"Exactly nothing, in spite of what the ex-Minister of Foreign



Mrs Suzman

Affairs told this House on Wednesday."

The "achievements" of separate development had had no effect whatsoever in tempering the anger of the world — the East, West and Third World were united against South Africa.

Dr Muller had said the placing of coloured people and Indians in certain councils, and the granting of independence to Transkei, were two achievements of the policy of separate development.

However, Mrs Suzman said, the first example was superficial because the coloured people and Indians had no real powers, while Transkei had not been recognized at all by the world.

"We have got to make changes, or those countries (the West) are going to jettison us."

"Why are we losing so many valuable citizens? They are leaving because the Government does not offer a glimmer of hope for their security in this country."

— Sapa

Cape Times 22/4/77 325 General

Deportation is still unexplained

From Mr R M TOBIAS, chairman, Cape Western Region, Institute of Race Relations:

IT IS more than a month since Professor Wolfgang Thomas, director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, was unceremoniously deported on March 8. We wish to add our voice to the many who have expressed their grave concern and who have protested at an action that has deprived South Africa of the contributions of a scholar of unquestioned ability and integrity and has removed a person who devoted his considerable talents and energy to the improvement of the conditions of the poorer sections of the community, to bringing about peaceful change and to the betterment of race relations.

Concern and protest

These are some of the expressions of concern and protest at this deportation:

(1) Protest by former colleagues at UCT who saw the action as "calculated to intimidate the many scholars, especially social scientists, who work in South African universities, but are not South African citizens." (Cape Times, March 11.)

(2) Report that a group of academics from Pretoria were approaching the Government "nadat geleerdes oor die hele land gister met skok en verontrusting van sy skielike uitsetting verneem het". (The Burger, March 9.)

(3) The Rector of the University of the Western Cape in an interview in which he referred to Professor Thomas as a brilliant economist and an outstanding organizer and in which he had nothing but the highest praise for his work as director of the Institute for Social Development, stated that the deportation of Professor Thomas was a very great shock. "Ek was onbewus van enige bedrywighede van hom wat aanleiding kon gee tot hierdie optrede". (The Burger, March 9.)

(4) Board of Social Responsibility of Anglican Diocese in a statement deploring the deportation testified that "From our relationship with him in our common concern we believe that throughout his involvement with the poor and oppressed, and in particular with the squatters, he has acted as a peace-maker." (Cape Times March 11.)

(5) Mrs M. Burton, chairman, Cape Western Region of the Black Sash, points out that South Africa can ill afford to lose people of the calibre of Wolfgang Thomas especially (at this time when there is a

letters



Professor Thomas

"frightening backlog of, among other things, housing, social services, education and industrial training for the vast majority of South Africans." (Cape Times, March 15.)

(6) The Staff Association at the University of the Western Cape expressed its shock and disbelief at his deportation; it testified to his capable leadership of the Institute of Social Development, his stimulating contribution to the academic life of the university as a whole etc. (The Burger, March 18.)

(7) The Coloured People's Representative Council Executive Committee asked the Government for a full explanation and Mr Norman Middleton, executive member for social welfare and pensions, said: "We cannot understand why professional academics serving us should be victimized." (Argus, March 15.)

(8) The Civil Rights League strongly condemned the arbitrariness of the action, the shock inflicted on his family, the harm done to institutions where he worked so competently and beneficially, "and, finally, the wider threat to academic and intellectual freedom which this action poses". (Cape Times, March 18.)

Commerce

(9) The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, having carefully considered the wisdom of issuing a statement, concluded that "the implications of the Government's action in deporting Professor Thomas are such that the concern we feel about them should be publicly expressed." The statement said that Professor Thomas had been closely associated with the Chamber for many years on projects involving coloured and black communities in the Western Cape. "At all times he was objective (and) while critical of certain aspects of Government policy, he showed no disloyalty to South Africa. On the contrary, his

singular talents were directed with considerable energy and drive towards constructively bringing about improvements" in such matters as black housing, education, business rights, business training and career guidance and the migrant labour system. (Argus, March 18.)

(10) A statement by former colleagues at Stellenbosch who expressed shock and disbelief. (Rapport, March 27.)

In spite of all these expressions of concern on the part of political, business and academic leaders many of whom have worked closely with Professor Thomas and known him personally, and in spite of the repeated call for reasons, no reasons have been given publicly by the Government, and such reasons as have been advanced privately to the West German Government have been rejected as unsatisfactory by that government. In a statement the German Foreign Office said: "The explanation refers in a general way to political reasons. The Federal Government regards this explanation as unsatisfactory." (Argus, March 15.)

Turnhalle

With no information at its disposal the public is left to speculate on the reasons why the Government should so unceremoniously deport a person of this character. Those who do not know him and who are inclined to trust the Government may be tempted to believe that Professor Thomas was engaged in some way in subverting the state. (Professor Thomas himself clearly believes that his critical attitude and open discussions with black delegates at the Turnhalle negotiations were totally misinterpreted as an attempt to sabotage the conference and were the primary reasons for his deportation. Professor M. Wiechers has reflected that this would be "very funny in the sense that he is working in a committee. He could not have shipwrecked the constitution. It is very doubtful that he was deported because of his involvement with the Turnhalle.")

Those who know Professor Thomas regard any subversion charge as unlikely in the extreme. Many will be driven to the conclusion that this represents yet another high-handed action by an authoritarian government that does not hold itself responsible to the people it governs. A further question arises: If an action like this can be taken against someone of Professor Thomas's standing in the community, how much more vulnerable to arbitrary and inhumane actions are the voteless and the poor?

~~325-70 Political~~
~~Jurals.~~

325- General

Russell warned, priests held

Own Correspondent
Cape Times 22/4/77
THE Rev. David Russell, assistant secretary of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, was yesterday warned to appear in court on Monday, and two Transvaal priests were arrested by security police.

Security police yesterday raided the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria and arrested the general secretary, Father Dominic Scholten. Early yesterday morning they detained a Lutheran minister in Mamelodi.

A security policeman visited Mr Russell at his Cape Town office yesterday and warned him to appear in a magistrate's court on Monday on three charges.

Document

A document, the "Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth", prepared by Mr Russell was circulated in Parliament this week. Mr Russell claimed his report confirmed

the contents of the now banned report on the riot police produced by the Ministers' Fraternal.

Mr Russell will be charged with producing undesirable literature and being in possession of a banned publication.

The wife of another member of the Ministers' Fraternal told Mr Russell yesterday that security police had been looking for her husband the Rev Moses Moletane.

Detained

Mr Russell was also told that security police had yesterday been at the office of Father Richard O'Riorden, who is also a member of the Ministers' Fraternal, but he was out.

Security police arrived at the premises of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Secretariat in Pretoria demanding certain documents and a banned publication believed to be in the possession of Father Scholten.

After a search, the second in less than a month, the four plain-clothes men confiscated documents and a typewriter. Father Scholten was detained and later appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on a charge of distributing an illegal publication.

His passport was confiscated before he was released on R50 bail. The case was postponed.

Father Scholten was also refused permission to attend a meeting of Roman Catholic bishops from Southern Africa in Manzini next week. He was to have acted as secretary. The file containing the agenda of the meeting was among the documents confiscated by security police.

Security police picked up Mamelodi Lutheran minister the Reverend E K Legotlo, 46, yesterday morning. His wife said two security men arrived at 5.40am. They did not say why he was being detained. He was later released, after questioning.

325- General

~~295~~
~~Political Trial~~

Police search home of priest and SRC offices

Cape Times 23/4/77

Staff Reporters

SECURITY POLICE yesterday searched the offices of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town and simultaneously the home and office of the Reverend David Russell for copies of "Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth", a recently banned publication.

Mr Nic "Fink" Haysom, SRC spokesman, said a team of five security policemen arrived just before 3pm and said they had evidence that the banned publication had been printed on the university press used to publish the campus newspaper, Varsity.



Rev David Russell

Mr Haysom said the publication had been printed by the Catholic Students' Society.

Meanwhile, the home in Woodstock, and office in the Mowbray Ecumenical Centre, of Mr Russell, assistant to the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, were searched by another squad of security policemen.

At 3pm yesterday Mr Russell told the Cape Times: "The security branch are here now. They are conducting a detailed search of the premises. They have confiscated several copies of the document which was banned in the Government Gazette today."

On Thursday Mr Russell received a telegram from the Director of Publications informing him that the document which Mr Russell had sent to each Member of Parliament, was to be banned by publication in the gazette.

On Thursday Mr Russell was warned by police to appear in the magistrate's court on Monday in connection with possession of another banned publication, and being in possession of undesirable literature.

today. The good ones were which I feel labour.

Fulfillment in

The old notion tenable today. needs, maintain shelter) he the achievement, e. till now has be continue to be to be seen toda of better housi a good house he not happy and h to his work. feeling of statu in the question

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The Thomas affair: A SW African connection?



By HAZLITT

THE UNEXPLAINED Wolfgang Thomas affair will not go away. And since it could have a bearing on the South West African issue, it could be extremely tricky.

Yesterday Mr R M Tobias, chairman of the Cape Western region of the Institute of Race Relations, in a letter on this page, reminded the public of the wide criticism of the Government's deportation of Professor Thomas last month. He had been attached to the University of the Western Cape, but was involved in a number of public-spirited matters, for instance race relations and squatters. Mr Tobias mentions that the public is left to speculate on the reasons, because no official information has been given.

Well, political and diplomatic circles have been discussing "reasons" which suggest the matter was connected with his advisory role in South West Africa. And if Professor Thomas was deported for these reasons, it would not surprise me if the Turnhalle interim government, when formed, were to invite him back as a national hero and economic adviser.

For the suggestion is that Professor Thomas's crime was to tell South West Africans how rich they really are! This runs counter to the old argument that SWA needs to be tied indefinitely to South Africa's apron strings, economically speaking.

As one Turnhalle Nationalist delegate, Mr Eben van Zijl, has put it: "It would be dangerous and cruel to

create the expectation among poor black and brown people that the money taps will open with independence."

A remarkably full account of the possible SWA connection in the Thomas affair appeared in the newspaper Rapport on March 27, based on an interview with him in Germany. It has passed with little public comment, but deserves attention.

Rapport disclosed that Dr Thomas, as a member of the Turnhalle's financial committee, was about to hand in two chapters on the day he was deported. One of his findings was that within 10 years South West can be earning R1 000m from its minerals, compared with its expenditure in 1976 of about R390m. For a country of 1m people, that is bounty.

Rapport said:

"He did the calculations on the basis of statistics which he had to gather largely on his own because they were being kept secret by the authorities."

His findings clashed with a 1976 report under chairmanship of Mr Van Zijl, which Dr Thomas described as "apologetic and totally over-pessimistic". He told Rapport that the Van Zijl report was apparently designed to create the impression that SWA could not be economically independent of South Africa.

He urged full disclosure of precise figures such as gross domestic income, export potential and population, but to no avail. He suggested that non-disclosure made people abroad think SWA had a greater potential than it did have; and created internal suspicion.

He calculated that SWA needed a subsidy of R100m a year from the Republic for three years, then could stand alone. He felt it was his duty to inform the Turnhalle delegates of this situation, but was criticized by some white delegates for doing so. He also opposed an ethnic-based tax system which laid down that the tax paid by a certain population group would be used only for that group — which would mean whites growing richer and blacks remaining poor. He argued for a more equitable basis.

In the absence of any public explanation for the extraordinary action taken against him, his own version must be seen as at least one of the possibilities. If he is correct, no wonder the German Government described the explanation it was confidentially given as "unsatisfactory"; and a good few local eyebrows will be raised both at the non-disclosure of vital information and the drastic action taken against someone who tells an embryonic state how wealthy it is.

Is that a deportable offence?

And what is the correct version concerning SWA's potential wealth?

325-General

W/E ARGUS 23/4/77

3

325-Geeral

SRC office at UCT searched by police

SECURITY police searched the premises of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

SRC president, Mr Nick Haysom, said four or five policemen took over the offices in the Union block for about an hour, refusing to allow anyone to leave, and only members of the SRC to enter.

The police said they were searching for the report prepared by the Rev David Russell, Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth, which was circulated in Parliament this week, and banned recently.

PROSECUTION

The report was printed on the premises of the SRC by the Catholic Students' Society. Mr Haysom said the police had intimated that prosecution may follow.

The police took copies of the Wages Commission publication, Umanyano.

The search at the SRC offices started about 2 pm. Earlier, members of the Security Police searched the house of Mr Russell in St James Street, Woodstock, and took possession of certain documents.

PoW^{23/4/73} status for guerillas

TOWN

325 general.

1977

The Committee of Heads of I recommended list of Faculty 1977, first met on Wednesday Building. After discussion by the small sub-committee Committee referred it back second meeting, held in the staffing priorities, amended comments by Heads and 1977 s who now present it to the B ** attached.

GENEVA — Guerillas throughout the world are granted all the rights of prisoners of war under a new article added to the 1949 Red Cross conventions here yesterday by an international conference.

The article was voted through by 66 of the 86 nations attending yesterday's session of the so-called Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law, meeting to update the conventions to cover modern warfare techniques.

The article does not use the word "guerilla", but refers only to "combatants."

However, it was drafted because of increasing incidence of guerilla warfare and assures all combatants of the right to Red Cross protection, whether they are regular army soldiers or not.

The Israeli delegate, Mr M. Rosenné, said the decision was "the end of humanitarian law."

"This will encourage acts of terrorism. Anyone attacking a plane in a foreign country will get prisoner of war status," he said.

The PLO representative, Mr C. Armali, attending the conference as an observer, said his only criticism was of a paragraph which said combatants must carry their arms openly during military action.

"But we take this as meaning we must produce our weapons immediately before an action," he said.

The article on "combatants" was one of several major additions to the Red Cross conventions which the conference, convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been drafting for three years.

It still has to vote on clauses dealing with mercenaries and actions of reprisal. — SAPA-RNS.

le for presenting to Faculty a at the March Faculty Board meeting, in the Staff Common Room, Beattie list of priorities as recommended gate the staffing position, the mittee for re-consideration. At a ay, 15th March, the list of ommittee in the light of interviews, approved by the Committee of Heads,

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Instructor

Senior Lectureship

Junior Lectureship in Xhosa

Junior Lectureship (trade-in of graduate assistantship and 5 demonstrator sessions)

Junior Lectureship in French

Lectureship

I. For Immediate Implementation

School of Economics (Division R510 for 1977 only, owing to attached annexure).

II. Recommended List of Staffing

1. Romance Studies
2. Archaeology
3. Cultural History
4. School of Economics (Division of Economic H
5. School of Librarianship
- 6(a) School of Economics (Division of Economics)
- (b) Religious Studies
7. Anthropology
8. Political Science
9. History
10. School of Economics (Division of Economics)
11. Speech and Drama
12. Religious Studies
13. African Languages
14. German
15. Romance Studies
16. Speech and Drama

Student offices raided

CAPE TOWN — Security police yesterday searched the offices of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town, and simultaneously the home and office of the Rev David Russell for copies of Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth, a publication banned in terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Mr Nic Haysom, an SRC spokesman, said a team of five security policemen arrived just before 8 pm and said they had evidence that the banned publication had been printed on the university press used to publish the campus newspaper, Varsity.

"They searched our offices for about an hour and confiscated one copy of the 'Riot Police' publication and several banned copies of other journals we had stuck away in a cupboard in our Wages Commission office," Mr Haysom said.

Student leaders were told prosecution might follow for publishing "an undesirable document" even though students had no way of knowing the publication would be banned, he said.

Meanwhile, the home in Woodstock and office in the Mowbray ecumenical centre of Mr Russell, assistant to the Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, were searched by another squad of security policemen.

On Thursday, Mr Russell received a telegram from the Director of Publications, informing him that the document, which Mr Russell sent to each Member of Parliament, was to be banned today.

325

general.

3 city priests in court

APR 25/4/77

THREE priests of the Ministers' Fraternal of Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga, and a secretary appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today in connection with the production, distribution or possession of 'undesirable literature'.

The Reverend David P. H. Russell, 38, assistant priest at Holy Cross, Nyanga, was charged with production (two counts), distribution and possession of undesirable literature.

NO EVIDENCE

His personal secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, 55, of Newlands, was charged with distributing undesirable literature.

The Right Reverend Monwabisi Patrick Matolengwe, 39, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town and priest in charge of Holy Cross, Nyanga; and Father Dick O'Riorden, priest of St Gabriel's Catholic Church, Guguletu, were both charged with two counts of production of undesirable literature.

The charges will lead to three separate hearings. None of the priests, nor Mrs Cleminshaw, was asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr J. G. Vermeulen, who was on the Bench, released all four on their own recognisances until May 9.

Mr P. D. Theron appeared for the State.

Miss P. Kruger, of Malinick, Ress, Richman and Company, appeared for Father O'Riorden and Mrs Cleminshaw. Mr D. C. Dallas, of Fuller, Moore and Company, appeared for Bishop Matolengwe and Mr Russell.

325 general

Priests in court over literature

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Three priests and a secretary appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today charged with producing, distributing or possessing "undesirable literature."

The Rev David Russell (38) assistant priest to Holy Cross, Nyanga, was charged with producing (two counts), distributing and possessing undesirable literature.

His personal secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw (55), of Newlands, was charged with distributing undesirable literature.

The Right Rev Monwabisi Patrick Motolengwe (39), Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town and priest-in-charge of Holy Cross, Nyanaga, and Father Dick O'Riorden, of St Gabriel's Catholic Church, Guguletu, were both charged with two

counts of producing undesirable literature.

The charges will lead to three separate hearings. None of the priests, nor Mrs Cleminshaw, was asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr J G Vermeulen, on the bench, released all four on their own recognisances until May 9.

Garad

325

Secretive Special Branch

25/4/77
20

Justice must not only be done — it must be seen to be done. The old adage is not one that the Special Branch appears to hold with any conviction. Quite the reverse in fact, which does not reflect with any credit on this government department or on the Minister of Justice who is the Special Branch's ultimate head.

It could be expected, though, that members of the Special Branch would be a little sensitive on the issue and that in the course of their duties they would do their best to see that public anxiety about their operations would be allayed as far as possible. After all, South Africa's name must not be damaged abroad and here at home good race relations fostered.

But it is a fond hope that crumbles against reality. Two examples last week show that secretiveness breeds only more secretiveness; power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely. In the one incident Dr Mamphela Ramphele was arrested — probably illegally — before banning orders were served on her. She was not seen by her friends in King William's Town again: they presume she was immediately despatched to Tzaneen.

When the chairman of the board of directors of the Black Community

Programme inquired about her whereabouts, the Special Branch gave him the runaround. King William's Town security police referred him to a Col Van der Merwe of East London who in turn, in an extremely hostile manner, referred him to Pretoria. Here was an employer concerned about the welfare of an employee given not even minimal co-operation by the Special Branch.

The second example was the reported re-detention of four people in Grahamstown immediately they had been found not guilty under the Terrorism Act. Special Branch officers refused to confirm their re-detention. Re-arrest after being found innocent is a case for grave public concern, yet the Special Branch met inquiries with hostile silence.

The Government protests constantly that South Africa cannot be called a police state. Yet here are two cases where the Special Branch has arrogated to itself the right to decide the liberty of individuals and then refuses to allay public concern over their whereabouts. Why not? And do they not realise that arrogant silence like this merely feeds the impression that the Special Branch is a law unto itself?

325
general

325- Geral

Cape Times 25/4/77
Matolengwe to appear

THE Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, has been warned to appear with two other priests, the Rev David Russell and Father Richard O'Riorden, in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town, today on charges of producing undesirable literature.

This was confirmed last night by Mr Russell.

The charges relate to two documents produced by the Ministers Fraternal of the townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. Both documents have been banned.

The first was called "The role of the riot police in the killings and burnings in Nyanga, Christmas 1976," and the second was "Message for 1977, to those in authority and to white South Africa".

325- Geral
Patrick Matolengwe

- c) work up labour supply projections;
- d) select a trial overall growth rate and translate this into growth rates for the major sectors of the economy;
- e) project increases in labour productivity in these sectors;
- f) from the anticipated growth in output in major sectors, take the growth in labour productivity to yield the growth in labour demand;
- g) if demand outstrips supply, try again with a lower growth rate, if supply outstrips demand until balance is achieved

In the peculiar circumstances considered growth rates for the white, or more recently the absorption of the labour

The growth rate required for the white labour force, since the black labour force is growing faster than the white population, has been recognised from the beginning, however, undergone certain

Publications Act

822. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of the Interior:

- (1) What was the total expenditure incurred on the implementation of the Publications Act, 1974, for the financial years (i) 1975-'76 and (ii) 1976-'77;
- (2) what was the aggregate amount spent during each such year in respect of (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) administrative expenses relating to (i) the Appeal Board, (ii) the Directorate and (iii) the committees.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

- (1) (i) 253 447.
(ii) 243 187.

(2)	1975-'76			1976-'77		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	28 187	17 230	5 275	36 469	23 860	5 332
(ii)	71 675	Nil	3 369	71 142	Nil	3 634
(iii)	Nil	127 711	Nil	Nil	102 750	Nil

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Hansard 13
col 936 25/4/77
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refers to this emigration as a factor to be considered in projecting labour supply. The 1965/70 programme noted relatively high white unemployment. White employment growth could temporarily be slightly higher than the underlying trend; it recognised, however, that the white labour force would be under considerable pressure by 1970. The 1966/71 programme noted that "no relaxation is permissible in the attempts to encourage white immigration and to maintain it at a high level, to provide better training for more persons of all races and to raise productivity

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<u>Footnote</u> No. Suitable accommodation is not available yet.	36

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Help received from the staff of the Department of Economics at the University of Natal; Durban, particularly to Jull Nattrass, Mike McGrath and Alec Erwin is gratefully acknowledged. Comments on an earlier draft were also received from Francis Wilson, Norman Bromberger and Dudley Horner at the University of Cape Town and Martin Legassick at the University of Warwick. Any errors which remain are solely my responsibility.

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Footnotes	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Help received from the staff of the Department of Economics at the University of Natal; Durban, particularly to Jull Nattrass, Mike McGrath and Alec Erwin is gratefully acknowledged. Comments on an earlier draft were also received from Francis Wilson, Norman Bromberger and Dudley Horner at the University of Cape Town and Martin Legassick at the University of Warwick. Any errors which remain are solely my responsibility.

Report on prisoners

LONDON — Twenty-six trade unionists are imprisoned in South Africa, according to a report published yesterday by Amnesty International.

The report lists a total of 283 trade unionists it says are in prison or have disappeared in 21 countries.

Some of the South Africans are stated to be under house arrest through banning orders "intended to prevent trade unionists from continuing to participate in black trade union activities."

The number of Rhodesians listed is 17.

The report says many of the people on the list are held without charge or trial and some have been subjected to "torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Most of those listed are said to be held or missing in South American countries. — SAPA-RNS.

Below the line is a list of the names of the prisoners.

The names of the prisoners are listed in alphabetical order below.

Senior Lectureship in Drama
Lectureship in Teacher Training

Recruiting by South Africa has never been allowed in Angola although a few thousand men cross the border each year bound for the mines.

The vast majority of men from the north have been recruited in Malawi. But

in 1974, for reasons which will be analysed later, the number of Malawians suddenly fell by 50 000. Although it is too early to tell for certain,

examination of the figures and appraisal of the events of 1974/75 would suggest that 1973 marked the end of an era in the mining industry. Overall

black employment was higher than ever before; there were more miners from Lesotho than there had been; the tropical areas were (over the years 1971-73)

for the first time supplying more miners than any other area including Mozambique; and, parallel to all this, the number of black South Africans working on these mines was lower than it had been for fifty years or more.

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III. The remaining requests for permanent and will be reviewed later in the year. The number of prisoners rose by 20 000 (See table 3).

African Languages between 1946 and 1970 the number of prisoners remained more or less constant.

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Speech and Drama The vast majority of men from the north have been recruited in Malawi. But in 1974, for reasons which will be analysed later, the number of Malawians suddenly fell by 50 000. Although it is too early to tell for certain, examination of the figures and appraisal of the events of 1974/75 would suggest that 1973 marked the end of an era in the mining industry. Overall black employment was higher than ever before; there were more miners from Lesotho than there had been; the tropical areas were (over the years 1971-73) for the first time supplying more miners than any other area including Mozambique; and, parallel to all this, the number of black South Africans working on these mines was lower than it had been for fifty years or more.

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(325) general

Cape Times 26/4/77

Bishop, two priests on literature charge

Staff Reporter

The case was adjourned till
May 9.

THE Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, appeared briefly with two other priests, the Rev David Russell and Father Richard O'Riorden, in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town, yesterday on charges of producing undesirable literature.

Mr Russell faced a second charge of possessing undesirable literature and also appeared with Mrs Dorothy Clemenshaw on a third charge of spreading such literature.

Their appearance was a sequel to the production of two banned documents by the Ministers' Fraternal of the townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

The first was called "The role of the riot police in the killings and burnings in Nyanga, Christmas 1976" and the second was "Message for 1977, to those in authority and to white South Africa".

Mr J G Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr P D Theron prosecuted. Mr D C Davannah appeared for Bishop Matolengwe. Mr Russell and Mr O'Riorden.



Bishop Matolengwe

Political prisoners will not have radios

Cape Times

Own Correspondent

26/4/77

JOHANNESBURG. — The International Red Cross wants political prisoners to have newspapers and radios but Mr Jimmy Kruger says no.

Mr Alexander Hay, the Red Cross president, said he hoped for various improvements in the conditions of political prisoners but there was still a gulf between him and the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger.

Mr Hay met the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha and Mr Kruger in Cape Town last week.

He said this personal contact was good but he was not fully satisfied with the outcome of the talks.

"We have to reconcile the security aspect — which is Mr Kruger's main concern — with out humanitarian concepts," he said yesterday.

"Material conditions of convicted prisoners on Robben Island, for example, in general are satisfactory but we hope for various other improvements.

"We think the absolute lack of communication between prisoners and the outside world — no newspapers, no radios, visits once a month — are very severe," he said.

The IRC was unsuccessful in its request for free access to detainees who have not been charged in court. The minister agreed to visits on condition a magistrate was present when the IRC representative and the prisoner met.

"That we cannot accept it is one of our principles that we see prisoners without witnesses because that is the only way a frank discussion can take place," said Mr Hay.

The original reason for Mr Hay's visit was to investigate an accusation that political prisoners were held in psychiatric institutions.

The investigation was not undertaken because the accusation was without grounds, Mr Hay said.

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(325) general

Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1977

No release for Nelson Mandela

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
THE GOVERNMENT last night stood firm on its policy that Robben Island prisoners serving life sentences, including leaders of the banned African National Congress Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, would never be released.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, told pressmen on their return from an

historic tour of the island that he was considering the release of the International Red Cross report on the prison that the Government would in no circumstance grant remissions on sentences of people convicted for crimes involving State security.

But at the same time he disclosed that he was considering International Red Cross representations that island prisoners should be allowed to listen to radios and read newspapers.

Mr Kruger also announced

that he was considering the release of the International Red Cross report on the prison and the granting of press interviews with prisoners.

He said he had recently made two concessions to prisoners. They were now no longer required to work on the day before an examination, so that they could complete their studies.

They were now also

permitted to keep an album of personal pictures.

Mr Kruger was speaking at a press conference after the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Major General Janie Roux, had opened the island prison to South African and foreign journalists for the first time.

The 25 pressmen and two official Government photographers were allowed to inspect the cells, kitchen,

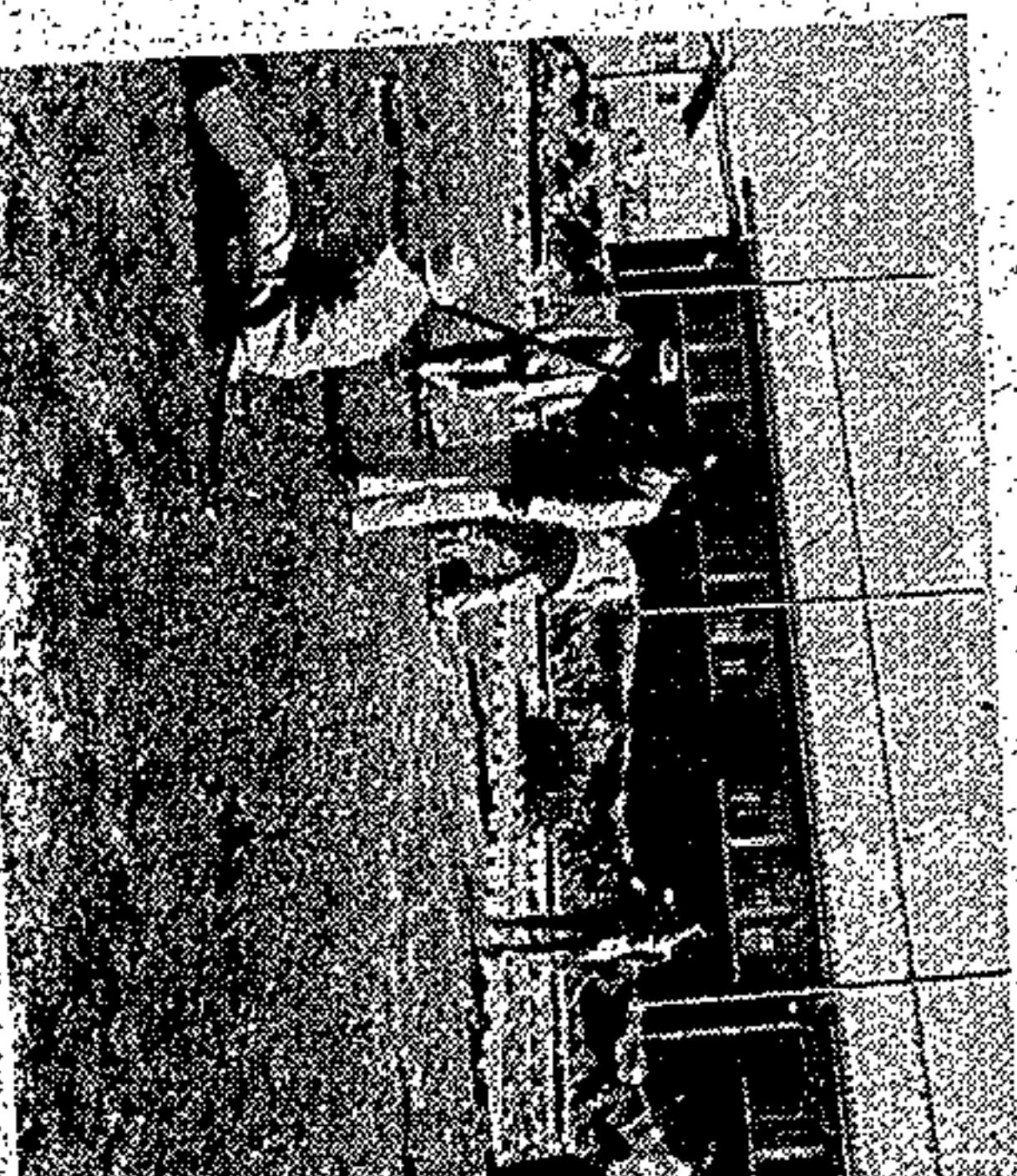
recreational facilities and workshops of the prison occupied by 370 of the country's 383 prisoners serving sentences for political and security crimes.

No interviews with prisoners were allowed.

But Mr Kruger explained that he had asked General Roux to exercise his own discretion over whether or not

Continued on page 2

Robben Island prisoners tending to the lawn. More pictures on page 1



Nurse hopes to marry prisoner

27/4/77

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban nurse, Miss Thandie Ngubane, has applied for permission to the Department of Prisons to marry her fiance in Leeuwkop Prison, near Pretoria, today — hours before he is due to be taken to Robben Island to serve a 10-year prison sentence.

Her fiance, Mr Stanley Nkosi (28), was recently convicted in the Randburg Supreme Court under the Terrorism Act and is expected to be transferred from Leeuwkop to Robben Island early tomorrow.

If permission is granted, the couple will marry in a short, simple ceremony in one of the visiting rooms at Leeuwkop, with the priest, Miss Ngubane's at-

torney and prison officers the only witnesses.

"Stanley will then be taken to Robben Island and the long wait will begin till we meet again in 10 years' time," said Miss Ngubane at Louis Botha airport here earlier today as she prepared for her trip to Pretoria.

The couple met three years ago when Mr Nkosi was an arts student at the University of Zululand and his fiance a full-time nurse in Inanada.

"We were very much in love and had great plans of settling down, when Stanley was suddenly arrested. It ruined everything," said Miss Ngubane.

"But I'll stick by him. Ten years may be a long time to wait but I will always remain faithful."

Inside Mail

Verdict: it's no Devil's Island and

MARTIN SCHNEIDER, planning that the journalists' delegations made against the HE first Pressmen allowed would be given the opportunity to test for prison authorities. He quoted United Nations and other reports that: "Political prisoners and warders, special cruelty against political prisoners appears to be a new development since 1960."

Back on the island, the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Major General Jan-land, the Minister issued a statement in Cape Town ex-

• "While African prisoners have always been subjected to assault and ill-treatment by the police and prison warders, special cruelty against political prisoners appears to be a new development since 1960."

• "Even after conviction, the victims were subjected

to deliberate cruelty in prisons." • "Almost all political prisoners have suffered ill-treatment such as deprivation of privileges, provided in prison regulations, inadequate food, medical attention and so forth."

Doctors, said other reports, were mere quacks.

Robben Island was simply a piece of barren rock described as "The South African Alcatraz" and Devil's Island.

After reading the UN statements, General Roux said the journalists should not regard themselves as members of a commission of inquiry, nor would it be pos-

sible "to go into all the minute details."

They would be expected to gain a general impression of conditions and treatment.

But in fact: • The journalists had no advance warning that they were going to Robben Island prison, home for the past 11 years of such controversy.

the view's great...

leadership figures as tions involving the African National Congress prisoners. • The journalists were not given the opportunity to question prisoners.

They had merely been told to prepare for a "unique event." None of them had had the opportunity to examine files and to extract details of specific allega-

So the journalists were left with impressions.

And the main impression was that this is no Devil's Island — and that few other prisons in the world could possibly offer its inmates views as tantalising as Table Mountain and the Hottentots Holland range across Table Bay.

RDM 27/4/77
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No release

CAPE TIMES

27/4/77

Continued from page 1

prisoners should be interviewed. would not grant remissions.

General Roux, he explained, had felt that there would be insufficient time for interviews, but Mr Kruger added that the question of future interviews was being considered.

Asked whether he would consider the release at any stage of ANC president Nelson Mandela and the two principal members of his former organization's hierarchy, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, Mr Kruger said he doubted whether governments in any other part of the world granted remissions on sentences imposed for security crimes.

That was the South African Government's attitude — it

Mr Kruger said he considered all matters raised by the International Red Cross, which had recently completed a tour of inspection on the island.

The Judge President of the Cape had also inspected Robben Island.

Asked why he had decided to open the Robben Island prison to journalists, Mr Kruger said there had been constant requests over the years. "I thought it would be a good idea," he said.

Naked Ape needs a new wrap-around

CAPE TOWN. — The Publications Appeal Board has set aside a decision by a committee and ruled that the March 25 issue of Scope is undesirable, according to a notice to be published in the Government Gazette today and released in Cape Town yesterday by the Directorate of Publications.

The April 8 issue of "Scope" has been found undesirable by a committee and will be among those listed today, Desmond Morris' book, The Naked Ape, has been banned on the grounds its cover is undesirable. From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications:

Cutter and Bone — Newton Thornburg. Dragonfly — K. R. Dwyer. The Fortunes of Fingel — Simon Raven.

Tuesday Blade — Bob Ottum. The Wife — Judith Burnley. Victims — Arthur Maimane.

Fathers Come First — Rosita Sweetma. The Naked Ape — Desmond Morris, undesirable cover.

Phoenix Island — Charlotte Paul. Final Score — Emmett Grogan. Yesterday is Dead — Dallas Barnes. Torch Song — Anne Rophe.

Labour: Forced or Free? (CFMAG Topics No 2) — Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London.

Health Under Attack (CFMAG Topics No 2) — Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London.

Women of the Revolution (CFMAG Topics No 3) — Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, London.

After: Sharpeville and Liberation in Southern Africa — American Committee on Africa, New York.

More Jokes for the John — Kanrom Inc, New York.

Anthology of Slow Death — Baba Ron Turner. Partners in Apartheid — Don Morton.

Statement on the Expulsion from the ANC (SA) of T. Bonga and others — African National Congress of South Africa, London.

We are at War, Pamphlet — African National Congress.

Powers Behind Apartheid — G. Fasulo. My New Sister — Bo Jarner.

Nudes of the 20s and 30s — Thomas Walters.

Scope — April 8, 1977, Vol 12, No 14 — Republic Press Ltd, Durban.

Van Mens tot Mens postcard Pamphlet. — Komitee van Mens tot Mens, Holfrid. — Sapa.

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CT Times 27/04/77

Bell starts day for 370 on Robben Island

By ORMONDE POLLOK

A BELL starts the day on the Robben Island. It is 7.15am and the 370 inmates start their daily chores, 13 having slept on beds and the rest on two sisal and two felt mats laid out like a mattress on the floor.

That in itself is not unusual in South African prisons. With a daily prison population of 100 000, says the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Major General Jannie Roux, the provisions of beds for inmates has become a major space problem.

Some of the men — 32 of whom are lifers — go to the carpentry shop, some to the sewing room where they make prison clothes, others to the surrounding fields where they build roads.

The rock quarries for which the island is famous and from which the Castle in Cape Town was built are no longer in use. Both are flooded.

The inmates have all been convicted of offences against the State security. Of them 345 are black, 13 coloured and 12 Asian and in for two years or more. Total capacity of the

prison is 650. There are no more "detainees" like Mr Robert Sobukwe there.

The work day lasts until 4pm, when the prisoners are free to follow a variety of recreational activities or to pursue studies for a variety of degrees or lesser educational qualifications. So far 69 Bachelor degrees have been gained by inmates.

Last year 87 prisoners entered for courses for degrees, 62 passed their examinations; 42 entered for the Senior Certificate, 18 passed; 79 entered for the Junior Certificate and 27 passed.

A guided tour of the prison — a unique event for 25 local and foreign journalists this week — showed nothing remarkable. The prison staff tells you it is a normal prison. It looks like one.

We pass through various gates into a section of the prison where 30 inmates occupy the only single cells in the prison. Here it is where the only prisoners with beds live — 13 out of the 30. They have them on doctors' orders.

The cells are neat and tidy. Farther along the corridor is the recreation room solely for the use of these 30 prisoners. There is a table tennis table and a kereen table, which is like a

miniature snooker game played with cues and plastic discs on a smooth top.

Nearby is their dining room which is also the scene for "league" games in scrabble, chess or cards.

They are a tight-knit community who never mix with the other prisoners, who generally share dormitory cells which accommodate 35 men each.

It has a military orderliness about it — bedrolls at attention down two sides of the long room, a row of lockers on one wall and all dominated by a "gallery" of family pictures on top.

There is also a library on the island, from which the prisoners can draw on 6 584 books of general appeal. There is more fiction than non-fiction on the shelves of books which have been vetted by prison authority for anything political, sexual or anything else which they think might constitute a security threat.

No newspapers are allowed, but non-political and sporting magazines are.

The prisoners on the island are "grouped", as they are in any other South African prison. Group A into which

Nelson Mandela falls, getting more privileges than — in descending order — the B, C or D groups get.

There are important distinctions which govern the prisoners' incoming and outgoing mail and visits from family.

An A group member gets two visits by two people for half-an-hour a month and three letters — in and out. A D group man gets one visit and one letter.

Classification is controlled among other things by general behaviour as well as past record in civilian life and past criminal record. Some of the people on Robben Island are not first offenders.

As in ordinary prisons, privileges can be withdrawn for disciplinary offences, which can carry up to 30 days' solitary confinement.

There is plenty of opportunity for complaining about the prison itself — complaints may be made to the section officer, through the Officer Commanding, to magistrates and judges and, during its annual visit, the International Red Cross, whose officials are allowed to interview inmates unaccompanied.

Nelson Mandela, prisoner 466/64

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

MAJOR GENERAL JANNIE ROUX sees them simply as ordinary prisoners. "There are no political prisoners on Robben Island," the 34-year-old Deputy Commissioner of Prisons says emphatically. "They have all been convicted of criminal offences."

But for the supporters of such organizations as the African National Congress, the men on Robben Island must look like some kind of government-in-exile.

The prisoners move about lethargically in the broiling Cape sun over South Africa's controversial maximum security prison, behind them in the distance Table Mountain, the blue outline of the Hottentots Holland mountains to their right.

Prisoner 466/64 is Nelson Mandela, president of the banned ANC. He is 59, a tall, barrel-chested, bearded man wearing dark glasses, a thick blue jersey, baggy khakis and a small white hat.

His prison identity card says simply: Nelson Mandela. Crime — sabotasie. Sentence — lewenslank (life) plus 5 jaar. Date of sentence — 7/11/62.

"Old man"

"Mandela is an old man no longer fit to do hard labour," says General Roux.

Cape Town's Chief District Surgeon, Dr Cyril Edelstein adds: "We wanted him to take it easy, but he himself said he wanted to continue work."

Next to Mandela stands Herman Ja Toivo, a founder of the Swapo movement. They are in the background and it is difficult to make out his features.

In the foreground is Prisoner 471/64. He is Walter Sisulu, aged 64.

There are seven or eight other men with them, milling about in the garden, sweeping dusty paths and tilling and raking the arid island soil.

All reports' on the visit by the press to Robben Island had to be cleared by the Prisons Department before publication.

Sisulu appears unperturbed by the sudden invasion of what he seems to regard as his territory. The first pressmen to visit the prison — 25 of them — move in for a closer view, urging the two official Government photographers to get Mandela.

But Mandela won't have any of it. He and Toivo retreat behind a bush.

"He doesn't want to see you," General Roux says "We will try to get a photo later."

We stroll expectantly into the prison building. You walk into the



Major-General J P Roux.

single cell block. There is a long passage flanked by 30 cells each 56 sq ft. The entrances are barred, but there aren't any doors to block yourself off from the other men.

It is about 11am and the prisoners are out at work.

This cell block you are in now is rather special because of the type of people who live there, but General Roux says they receive no special treatment.

He explains, however, that in general terms the men here are kept apart because they may try to influence other prisoners. The 30 men here live apart and they work apart from the other 340 men convicted of crimes involving the security of the State.

Sparse cell

You stand in a sparse cell, looking at the books on the shelf of Prisoner 21/67. You look around again, and as you gaze out of the window you see a man looking at you from the outside.

He's standing on a box in the yard and he's cleaning the window. The man is Govan Mbeki, 64, a former ANC vice-president — and you are in his cell.

In that cell, he has accumulated three degrees — BA, B Econ and BA Hons.

Mandela has as many books — perhaps 40 or so — on the shelf in his cell as any other prisoner in the single-cell block and they cover a similar field of mainly academic knowledge.

He has a small desk and chair, a small wall cupboard and a bed. He was given the bed permanently at Dr Edelstein's request on May 24 last year, according to his medical file.

If the book on his desk is anything to go by, then at present he is reading "The Naked Society" by Vance Packard.

And on top of his bookshelf is a picture of a wistful Winnie Mandela in tribal dress.

His books are mainly on economics and history — "An Economic History of Europe," an English Dictionary, a Bible.

Mandela's most recent medical examination was on March 31. His blood pressure is regarded as normal — 150/100 — and according to Dr Edelstein, whom he prefers to address in Afrikaans, Mandela is in "excellent health". In 1967 he weighed 78½ kilos. Today, he weighs 78,5.

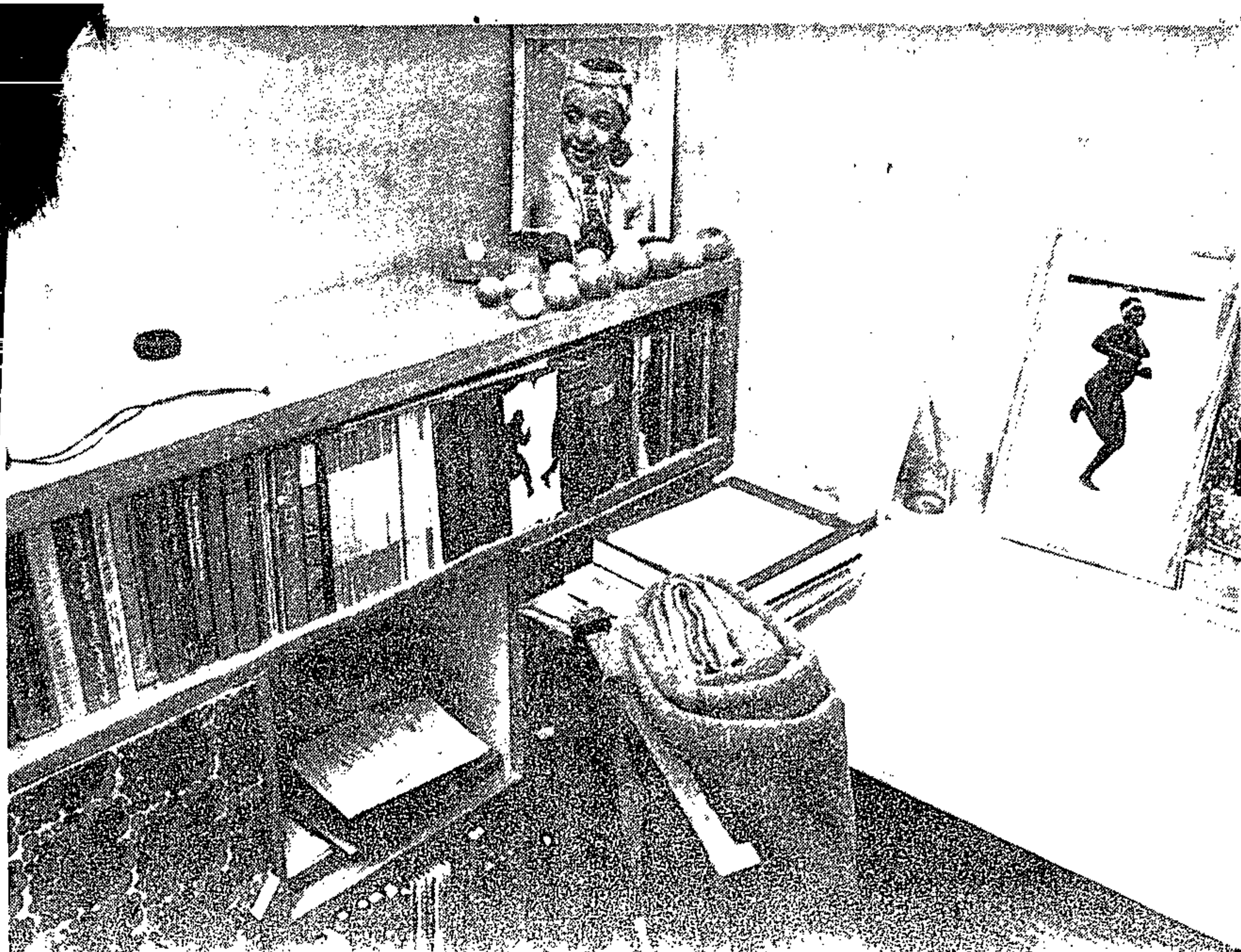
Neatest

Farther down the line in the single cell block is Prisoner 468/64. He is Ahmed Kathrada and there is a Ring boxing magazine on the desk of his cell, which must surely be the neatest.

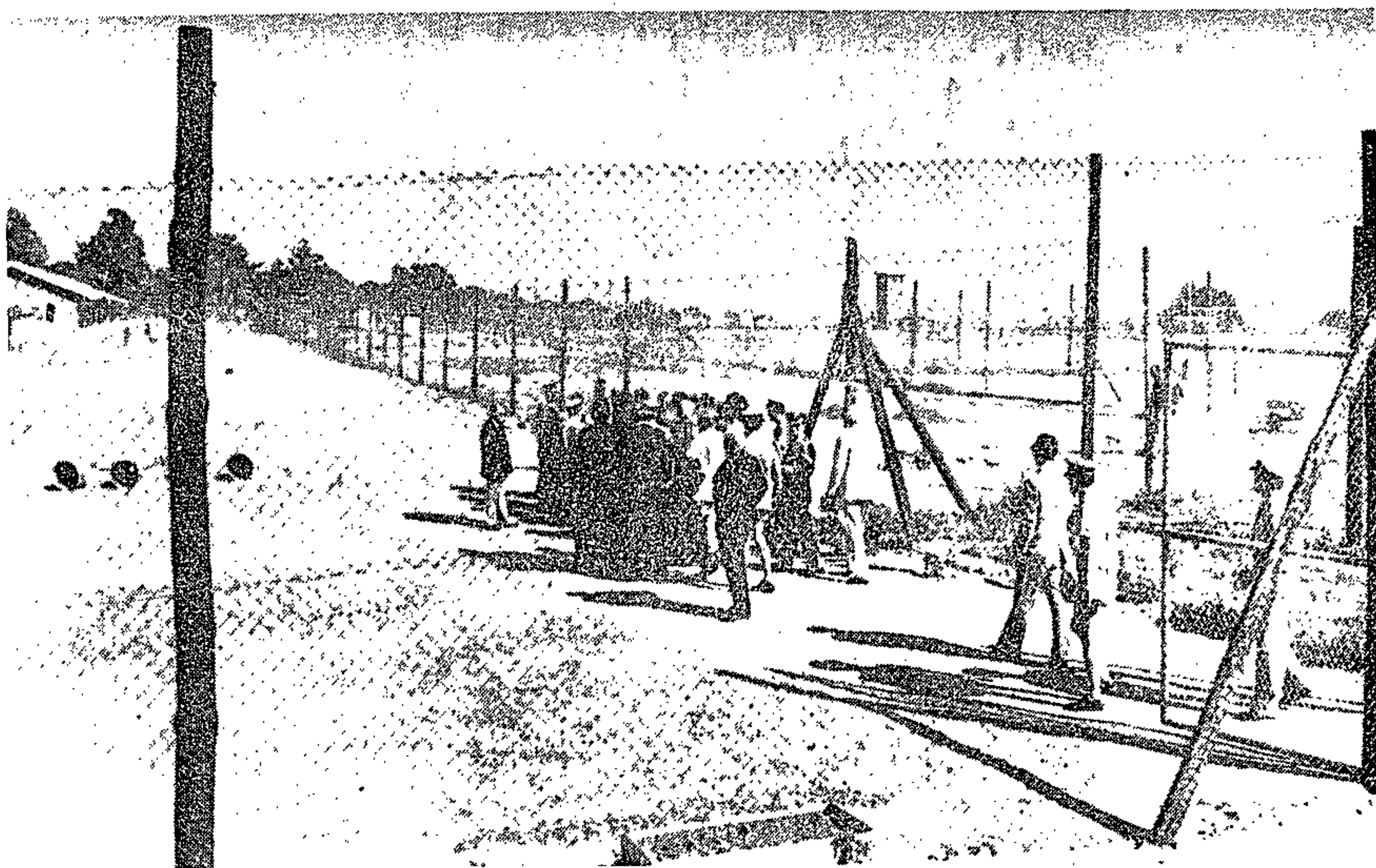
His interests are mixed. There is a German-English dictionary in his shelf, the "Elements of Price Theory" and a "History of Rome" by M. Cay.

And like most of the other single-block prisoners, green tomatoes are ripening on the top of his wall cupboard.

Ja Toivo's cell is exceptionally ordinary, except for the glossy book on his desk. It is entitled "Cordially Yours . . . a guide to Gracious Living".



Nelson Mandela's cell on Robben Island



The entrance to one of the sections with the prisoners' sporting facilities in the background.

Doctor tells of medical care

By ORMONDE POLLOK

OFFICIALS at Robben Island prison have rejected international allegations of poor treatment for inmates by "quacks".

The first stop on the way through the prison is the medical wing, where Dr Cyril Edelstein, Chief District Surgeon of Cape Town and a regular visitor to the island, is ready to answer questions.

In any emergency a doctor can be landed in the island within an hour. There is a qualified nursing sister and four or five medical attendants on duty, he says.

All prisoners are fully examined on admission and are recommended to deal if possible with the same doctor, so that he can develop a proper and lasting relationship with his patient.

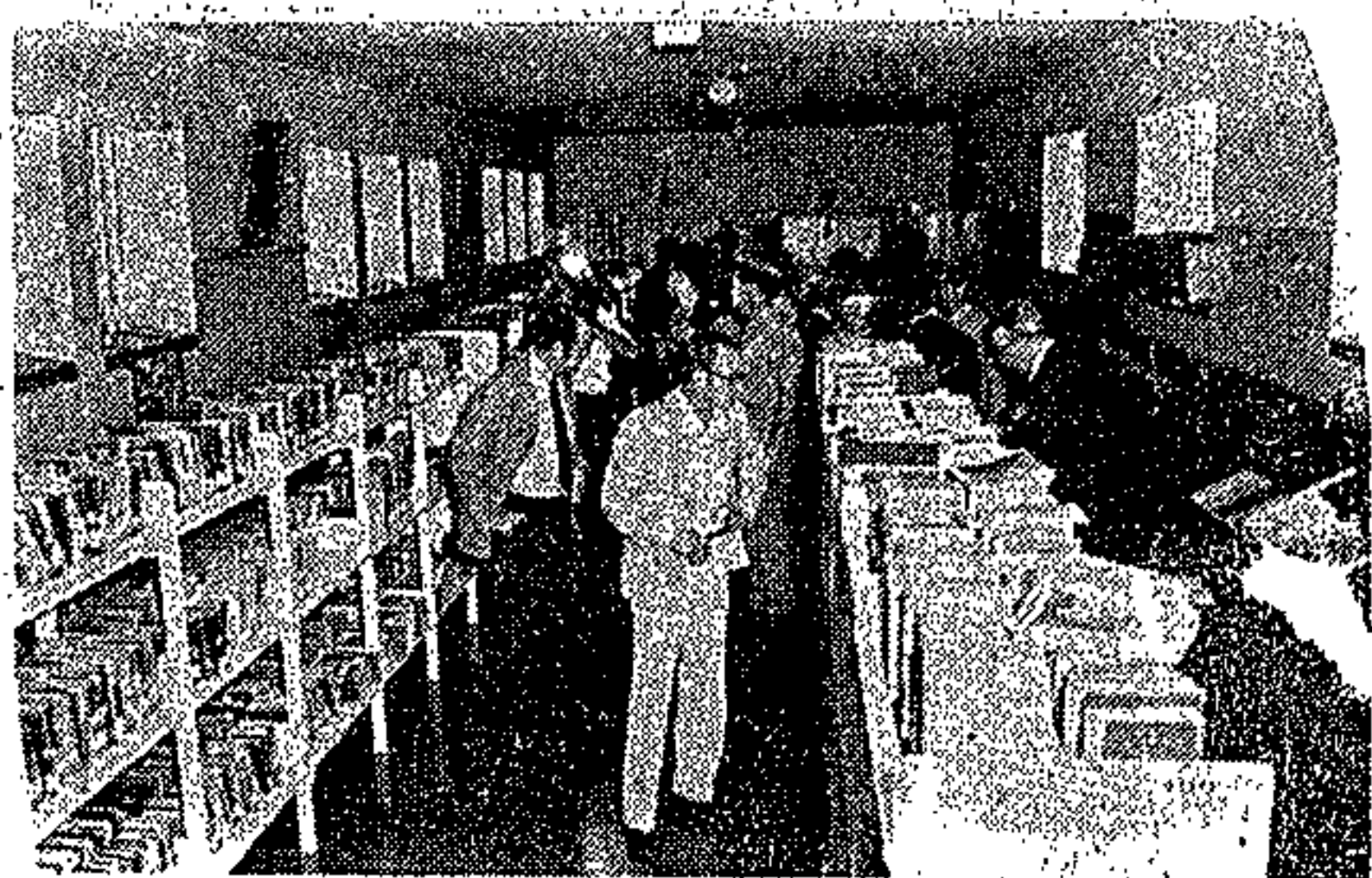
Four doctors visit the wing, which apart from bars and high outside windows looks just like any other hospital ward, on a rotation basis but there have to be at least 10 visits a month.

There are 40 beds in the medical wing in a series of large wards.

If a situation arises that cannot be handled on the

island the patient is transferred to Cape Town for specialist treatment — Dr Chris Barnard being one of the men who has attended prisoners.

Dr Edelstein says that since 1965 only 17 prisoners have died on the island — all of natural causes and of non-preventable diseases. Most appear to have had heart trouble.



The prison library. Prisoners are afforded the opportunity to change books every second week.

Surprise visit that may never happen again

By ORMONDE POLLOK

MONDAY dawned clear and sunny. It was to be just another day in the normal routine of one of the most controversial prisons in the world — Robben Island. But it was different.

For the first time in the history of the prison, the tight security wraps were to be lifted for a surprise visit by 25 local and foreign journalists and film men.

It may never happen again, not only because public exposure is rare, but also because the Government has decided in principle that the prison should be closed. Nobody knows when.

Today the island is populated by 370 prisoners. Its population has swelled since last year's riots from what had become a fairly stable number in the region of 240 for a few years to the present 370.

None of them can expect a remission of sentence. Life means life.

It is a maximum security prison and, as Major General Jannie Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, said, it was never meant to be a five-star luxury hotel.

Advance secrecy

He was emphatic when the pressmen arrived on the island's short airstrip that nobody — neither staff nor inmates — knew we were coming. Such was the advance secrecy that neither did we.

We were to be shown everything, but were not able to talk to anyone outside of the officials with us. It is strict policy that no prisoner be interviewed.

In all prisons there is a magical "grapevine" along which information passes swiftly, but we never got the obvious feeling that our visit had been telegraphed ahead. But, nobody showed a great deal of expression when the band of journalists descended on them at work in sewing rooms, woodwork rooms or anywhere else.

It was a blend of blandness, neutrality, melancholy and some bright smiles. It was what might have been expected from a prison population being ogled at like goldfish in a bowl.

One goes to Robben Island with a preconceived notion — devoted and determined politicians guarded by just as determined and single-minded prison staff armed with machine-guns, pacing the parapets and barbed fences. It is nothing like that at all.

In the few hours of going through the prison we never saw anyone who appeared to have been ill-treated — definitely nobody who matched the following statement in a United Nations publication: "Political prisoners and opponents of apartheid are accorded especially cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and are tortured by the South African prison authorities."

The prison authorities comply with the internationally agreed "minimum standards". They point out that Robben Island is visited once a year by the International Red Cross, whose officials visit the prison unescorted and who may speak without hindrance to the inmates. By mutual agreement no reports are published on their findings.

It is also pointed out that the ICRC is unable to visit prisons in many other African countries.

One is forcibly struck by the absence of weapons and obvious security precautions in the various compounds. Even outside working parties are guarded by unarmed officials accompanied by a dog or two.

Answer to UN charges of cruel treatment

THE first pressmen allowed into Robben Island's maximum security prison were set an unenviable task by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, this week.

As the journalists touched down on the Table Bay island, the Minister issued a statement in Cape Town explaining that the journalists would be given the opportunity "to test for themselves the true treatment and circumstances of the prisoners".

On the island, the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Major General Jannie Roux was telling the journalists of the serious allegations made against the prison authorities.

He quoted United Nations and other reports that:

- "Political prisoners and opponents of apartheid are accorded especially cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and are tortured by the South African prison authorities."

- "While African prisoners have always been subjected to assaults and ill-treatment by the police and prison warders, special cruelty against political prisoners appears to be a new development since 1960."

- "Even after conviction, the victims were subjected to deliberate cruelty in prisons."

- "Almost all political prisoners have suffered ill-treatment such as deprivation of privileges provided in prison regulations, inadequate food, medical attention and so forth."

After reading the UN statements, General Roux said the journalists should not regard themselves as members of a commission of inquiry, nor would it be possible "to go into all the minute details".

They would be expected to gain a general impression of conditions and treatment.

In fact:

- The journalists had no advance warning that they were going to Robben Island prison. They had merely been told to prepare for a "unique event". None of them had had the opportunity to examine files and to extract details of specific allegations involving the prisoners.

So the journalists were left with impressions. And the main impression was that this is no "Devil's Island".

Robben Island claims

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two blacks who claimed they were imprisoned on Robben Island for political crimes, have been produced at a Press conference organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement here.

They are Mr Albert Dlo-mo, who says he served four years between 1966 and 1970, and Mr Seretse Chaobi, who claims to have been imprisoned on

the island from 1964 to 1967.

Both men, who now live in Britain, say they were banned by the South African Government, but the banning orders against them have since expired. Their names do not appear on the list of banned persons.

Both say they were jailed because of their membership of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

They told the Press conference of the hardships they had suffered while on the island, and said the recent release of information about conditions on the island was an attempt by the South African Government to "mislead the world into thinking conditions had changed."

A group of local and foreign journalists were recently taken on a rare visit to Robben Island by the Department of Prisons.

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Parliament

Kruger rejects pleas to alter courts Bill

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday rejected appeals by the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party that the new Bill empowering regional courts to hear sabotage and terrorism trials be changed.

Both the UP's Mr Radclyffe Cadman (Umhlatuzana) and the PRP's Mr David Dalling (Sandton) pleaded in the Assembly debate on the second reading of the Lower Courts Amendment Bill that security trials be held in the supreme court.

Mr Dalling said there should be no suspicion that such trials were being subjected to sausage factory-type justice in congested inferior courts.

But the Independent United Party's Mr Theo Aronson (Walmer) backed

the Government move, saying that people appearing in sabotage and terrorism cases would have an automatic right of appeal from regional courts and that the new move would reduce costs.

Mr Cadman said sabotage and terrorism trials not only dealt with criminal matters affecting the lives of individuals, but also with the security of the State.

"It seems to me that when you are dealing with these cases, they should be in the higher court," Mr Cadman said.

Often security trials involved trials within trials and were lengthy. This indicated their importance.

Mr Dalling said that without wanting to cast aspersions on the administrators of the courts, security trials should in fact only be heard in the supreme court because offences were nearly always related to political activities.

In the supreme courts, judges were drawn from private practice and they had "never been bound to the State in any way", while magistrates had worked all their lives for the state and were public servants in the employ of the State.

"In the long term I am sorry to say South Africa and its judicial procedure will be brought into question," Mr Dalling said.

The pattern which was emerging during this session of Parliament was not a happy one for the Minister of Justice.

"It evidences a closing of doors, the greater exclusion of the public and the further whittling away of the rights of the individual in our judicial process."

'Regional courts competent enough'

THE ASSEMBLY. — People charged with rape in a regional court would no longer be entitled to demand trial by a superior court, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate of the Lower Courts Amendment Bill, Mr Kruger said that experience had shown that the regional courts could deal with this kind of trial quite satisfactorily.

"It is accepted today that regional courts are competent to handle cases of this nature, and there is no justification for the retention of this provision."

The time was ripe to give greater jurisdiction to regional courts, because they had proved they were ready to accept this responsibility. It had, therefore, been decided to grant legal competence to regional courts in cases under the Terrorism and Sabotage Acts.

"In terms of this Bill, many cases that had currently to be tried in the supreme court, especially cases relating to sabotage and terrorism acts, where it was clear at the outset that the death penalty would not be imposed, could be dealt with by the regional courts."

It was for this reason that the sentencing capability of regional courts had been increased to a maximum fine of R10 000 or maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years. By making use of the regional courts, the court proceedings would be considerably speeded up and costs would be cut.

All dockets would, nonetheless, still be referred to the Attorney-General and he, on the strength of his previous experience, would have the final say as to where a particular case would be tried, Mr Kruger said. — Sapa.



MR KRUGER
... I'll keep watch



MR DALLING
... doors are closing

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general

Terror trial plea rejected

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—

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Mr Dalling said in the Supreme Courts, judges had been drawn from private practice and they had never been bound to the State in any way, while magistrates had all their lives worked for the State and were public servants in the employ of the State.

Replying to the debate, Mr Kruger said that in one division of the Supreme Court the roll was so congested that if a person was arrested today on a serious criminal charge, the case could only be heard in January or February.

Mr Kruger added that charges under the old Suppression of Communism Act, now the Internal Security Act, had been heard in regional courts before. — PC

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Donald Woods

Legion of the banned

ONE of the saddest by-products of Nationalist legislation is an abnormal loss of communication. For example, although the past few months have witnessed some highly significant developments in the Eastern Cape, and although these have been reported in detail locally, I discover on visiting Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg that people there know little about these happenings, nor about the personalities concerned.

This is not due to conscious suppression of news. The perfectly innocent explanation is that the various media in South Africa — mostly radio and television, and to a lesser extent the Press — are generally locked into a White urban value system. And this obviously affects judgment in assessment of news items, so that what happens to occur outside of the value

system is accorded less weight.

Actually, one doesn't even have to go as far afield as Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town to encounter this information gap. Recently in King William's Town, one of the most interesting inquests in the history of South Africa was conducted — into the death of detainee Mapetla Mohapi — making front-page news day after day in detailed reports in the immediate area.

Such was the interest among Black South Africans that the courtroom was packed with a crowd including some of the most important personalities in Black politics in South Africa.

Yet even in the neighbouring area of Port Elizabeth not one of the three daily papers there majored reports of the inquest. In fact, two of them ignored it

totally from beginning to end. This inquest has now been adjourned to later in the year — but as far as most Whites in the country are concerned, either it never happened or it was of minor significance.

Minor significance? One day our children will read about it in school histories

Another important case now adjourned is the prosecution of Steve Biko in East London — a case followed with interest by several important embassies, yet worth only a paragraph or two in some of the metropolitan papers.

This at a time when even the most obscure White politician can be accorded major coverage for something he says in Parliament, simply because he says it in Parliament, and while minor White civil servants are televised on the

most trivial issues in the most excruciating detail.

If we had real television in South Africa, and a really democratic sense of values, one of the best-known characters nationally would be a dynamic 29-year-old woman with the personality of a cyclone. Slight of build but sturdy of character, she is a medical doctor who happens to be one of the heroines of the Black consciousness movement.

She is Mampela Ramphele, up to last Thursday head of the Zanempilo clinic at Zinyoka, near King William's Town — a clinic founded as part of the Black community programme by a group of young idealists who carry community self-help into rural Black areas.

Mampela is one of two extremely brave girls prominent in the movement. Another is Tenji Muntso, recently banned after a long

spell in solitary confinement. Mampela was also detained last year for a long time before being released without explanation or accusation of any kind.

Then suddenly, last Thursday, she was also banned and banished to a remote place in the Northern Transvaal.

And beyond the Eastern Cape, not a ripple was heard. Not a white ripple, that is.

There are in fact many Black leaders the White public seldom hears about — because they are banned and therefore may not be quoted.

The result is that most Whites are kept in ignorance of the scale, scope and nature of Black political feeling in South Africa. Dr Ramphele, Tenji Muntso and Fatima Meer are certainly as significant to Black politics as Helen Suzman is to parliamentary politics, as

are men like Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, Steve Biko, Barney Pityana, Saths Cooper, Strini Moodley, Mxolisi Myovo, Kenny Rachidi, Thami Zani, Malusi Mpumwana, Diliza Mji and Dr Verville Alexander.

Although most of these belong to the legion of the banned they continue to have impact in Black politics — and Whites should know about it. News of such leaders should be accorded as much prominence as news of White leaders.

This is therefore an appeal to my fellow-commentators in our media to strive for a truer perspective in per-forming our duty of keeping our fellow citizens accurately informed of reality in South Africa. The white politicians may prefer to wear blinkers, but we dare not if we are to be true to our calling.

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TABLE 13 The percentage of farmers who give land to their workers and allow the workers' families to live on the land

Product:-	% giving land to		% allowing families on land	
	Sugar	Wattle/Sheep/Beef	Dairy	Pigs/Poultry
	18.8	57.7	80.2	82.9
	55.6	71.4	70.7	90.2
	81.5	71.4	83.9	

Their appearance will be a sequel to the production of two banned documents by the Ministers' Fraternal.

On May 9 he will appear with the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, the Rev David Russell and Father Richard O'Riorden.

The Rev Moses Tamsanqa Moletsane, 35, a priest at the Anglican Church in Langa, and member of the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga Action Committee (Langunya), was warned to appear with three other priests of the Ministers' Fraternal, on similar charges, on May 9.

The first was called "The role of the riot police in the killings and burnings in Nyanga, Christmas 1976," and the second was "Message for 1977, to those in authority and white South Africa".

Mr J G Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr P D Theron, prosecuted. Miss P Kruger of Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Company will appear for Father O'Riorden and Mr D C Dallas of Fuller, Moore and Company will appear for Bishop Matolengwe and Mr Russell.

Documents: Another priest for court

CAPE TIMES 30/4/77

A more direct effect than has, is in decreasing the number of observations in this representative. In actual fact the allowed some demerit 29.6 per cent turnover of workers to schools for it there are of the farm. It is his workers usually be paid in cash, the workers' form of cash basis. and those not is somewhat significant. It is also small.

allowing a worker his "own plot" of land also has a positive effect on the adequacy of the labour supply. The actual magnitude of this relationship is small. Of those farmers finding the skilled labour supply inadequate, 52 per cent did not supply land (unskilled) and 48 per cent did. Forty-four per cent of farmers finding skilled labour adequate did not supply land (unskilled) while 56 per cent did (unskilled 55 per cent). Although the variation between those who did and those who did not is small the relationship is evident and it is therefore a factor to be considered in allowing a worker "his" own section of land. This also has the advantage of curtailing the movement of labour into urban areas by making conditions in the rural areas more attractive. Of those farmers considering urban attraction a problem, 55 per cent did not give land and 45 per cent did. Those not finding this attraction a problem made up the 46 per cent who did not give land while 54 per cent did. Allowing a worker his own plot of land is not a decisive factor in employment conditions, but as has been shown it does have some effect.

for him to do so, to allow used grazing. This land can be. This practice increases when might pay less in the ten compensated for on a farms paying high wages direct of this factor on wages of families living on the land, but the over-

excess of the mean wages paid to less families to live on the distribution about the mean in es, although not insignificant, On May 9 he will appear with the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, the Rev David Russell and Father Richard O'Riorden.

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However,

Officer: Breytenbach not in solitary

CAPE TOWN — Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, serving nine years imprisonment for participating in terrorist activities, was not held in solitary confinement, but was kept apart from other prisoners at his own request, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday.

The chief press liaison officer, Col H. Botha, was replying to a resolution

passed by the Afrikaans Writers' Guild meeting at Gordons Bay which read: "The Afrikaans Writers' Guild has heard with disquiet rumours that writer Breyten Breytenbach has been kept for more than a year in solitary confinement. If this is true, we request the relevant authorities to investigate the situation and to take all necessary steps to bring it to an end." — SAPA

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general

Sabotage differs: Kruger

Political Staff

There were different degrees of sabotage and one could not equate a leader of the African National Congress with a young black school pupil, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Kruger was replying to a question by Mr. D. J. Dalling (PRP, Sandton) in the committee stage debate of the Lower Courts Amendment Bill.

Mr. Dalling asked the Minister what his true intention was in including sabotage and terrorism within the jurisdiction of the lower courts to lessen the burden on the higher courts.

"Is he expecting a radical escalation in the sabotage trial statistics in the near future? Is this what is awaiting the scores of persons presently being held in detention as a result of the recent unrest?" Mr. Dalling asked.

DEGREES

Mr. Kruger said sabotage and terrorism trials had been included because there were varying degrees of contravention of these offences and most of the less serious cases could be sent to regional courts.

A United Party amendment seeking to keep the hearing of sabotage and terrorism trials under the jurisdiction of the higher courts was defeated by 92 votes to 27.

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general

IT IS the view that most disturbs. Spectacular, inescapable — and totally devoid of promise. Table Mountain is an ever-present taunt, the separating strip of sea a metaphor of isolation.

On Robben Island that isolation is complete. And it has little to do with barred windows, locks or the double steel doors that clang behind you as you move into the prison where 370 Black men are kept for "crimes against the State".

Major-General Jannie Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, recognises the fact "Do not expect a five-star hotel," he says at first. "This is a maximum security prison." But a little later: "Even if we were to put a five-star hotel here, it would still be a prison."

For the locks, bars and steel doors, substantial though they are, are in the end only symbols of an isolation so complete that it has put the men behind them out of reach of time and reality. No news is allowed to cross that 5 km stretch of sea. Boats come, bringing more prisoners, mail and perhaps a visitor.

No change

But for the inmates, their view of the world is as unchanging as the sea and the mountain.

For Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, men who once sought to change their world, the world has not changed in 12 years.

The fact of their isolation, its totality, teases the mind. What do they know of the world, of Vietnam, the collapse of the Portuguese empire, of Mozambique, Angola or Soweto? For in this Chinese puzzle box, almost a prison within a prison, where because of age, interests, medical needs and their "possible influence on the

GENERAL JANNIE ROUX TALKING...

If we put a 5-star hotel here

SUN Times 1/5/77

it would still be a prison...

others", the old men of Rivonia are separated from the young boys of Soweto, they can know little of the events which brought their successors to the island. Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, ageing and grey, tend the

prison garden or wash the windows of their cells and regard the Press with annoyance, contempt—or a sneaking amusement. They are here until they die.

But they do not attempt to escape — except from the attentions of the in-

truders. Perhaps, says General Roux, they believe their goal by staying here. Slaying, they study — for what? To kill time, to keep alert and retain some contact, however academic, with the world beyond the

scrub and the sea? Or in the hope of a future beyond the bald statement on their cell doors: Sentence: Life.

At what point does hope die? The answer is pasted to a wall in one of the single cells — a carefully

hand-drawn 1977 calendar. To the supporters of the banned African National Congress these men represent a kind of government in exile. What, one wonders, would happen if exile were ended and the symbol of Mandela, the pris-

oner-president, became the substance of Mandela, released leader? Would his leadership survive exposure to a changed world he does not know, would the magic of the name dim when martyrdom was forgotten? It is perhaps a futile speculation. The Government, said Mr Jimmy Kruger this week, had no intention of releasing Nelson Mandela. And there was no remission on life sentences for security of

General Roux, "Some of them are men who follow an ideology. It's like the early Christians. The Romans kept on feeding them to the lions. But that didn't stop them."

No one is fed to the lions on Robben Island. Try to forget the isolation, the deadening insulation, and, by comparison with the lurid mythology, the reality seems almost as humane as a maximum security prison can be.

There are only 13 beds for 370 men and the lights

in the cells stay on all night. But the bed short- age is imposed by a "nationwide" accommodation problem in a country which plays host to 100 000 prisoners every day. The lights remain on "for security reasons."

But the warders inside are unarmed. Food is adequate and nutritious. Medical attention thorough and rigorous. Showers are spotless.

If privacy is at a premium, small touches of individuality

The myth is gone. Robben Island is not Alcatraz, a place of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. But the metaphors remain.

are not discouraged. The Batsumi and Kiywanane soccer clubs fight it out for the island championship; the "Wolves" play dominoes and piped music includes a song, "Too Late To Worry". Tennis rackets and table tennis bats lie next to photographs of wives and children.

And, if a censored copy of Die Huisgenoot is the most challenging magazine around, there are books on political history and economic theory in the cells of the students.

"Then Politieke Leiers" and "Ons Eerste Sae Pre-miers" catch the eye. One Robben Island prisoner is reading "Glo in U Volk" — by Dr D. F. Malan.

The myth is gone. Robben Island is not Alcatraz, a place of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. But the metaphors remain.

ical psychology — he is also the author of a book, "Die Psigopaat", based on his doctoral thesis and published last year.

Achievement

A former director of psychological services in the Prisons Department, he is proud of a new system whereby prisoners are classified according to their personality. "The ideal is to see each criminal as an individual and to treat him as such," he says.

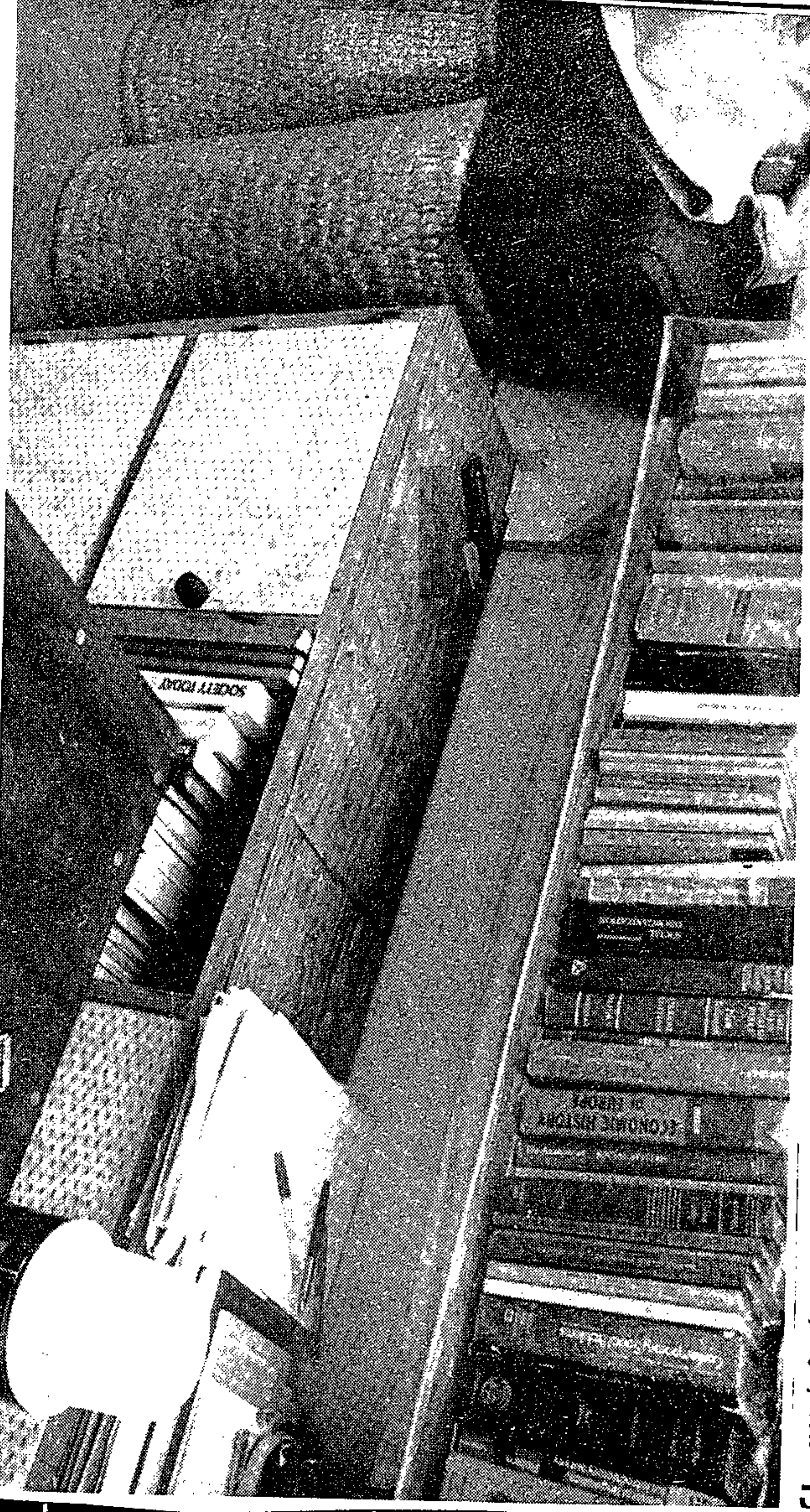
Another achievement is the establishment of the first hospital for psychopaths in South Africa. He reacts strongly to the commonly-held belief that many warders are not much better than the men they guard.

Stringent

"In 1971 we introduced a stringent selection system based on aptitude, personality and intelligence tests. The goal was to eliminate the man who, because of his own personality problems, would exploit his position of power. Of course, the undesirable elements still come up, but we succeed in getting rid of them."

The situation is made

Books, vacuum flask, writing materials . . . bring a homely touch to this prisoner's cell on Robben Island.



The general who treats prisoners as real people

MAJOR-GENERAL Jannie Roux is a man in a hurry.

Partly responsible with the Commissioner of Prisons, General V. J. du Preez—for lifting the veil on Robben Island, this bald man behind the gold-rimmed spectacles is, at 34, the youngest general in South Africa.

And he rose from war-der to Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in 16 years — with the help of some extraordinary qualifications.

The holder of two masters degrees — in criminology and clinical psychology —

more difficult, he says, by the fact that there are only 14 000 warders to look after South Africa's daily prison population of 100 000.

Many of these offenders are in prison for statutory "crimes."

"I am worried about the number of prisoners," he says. "And I am a strong

A jail is an artificial environment and you cannot expect people to change, to become normal, in an abnormal situation. The ideal is to prevent them from going there in the first place. I am strongly in favour of any measure that will mean fewer people in our jails."

He is not ashamed of his "Robben Island" but he reveals his listeners that no

tions are like — "and today we send men to prison as punishment, not for punishment" — the worst deprivation a man can suffer is the loss of his liberty.

He admits that it is not easy to keep warders on the island. "After three years we transfer them. They see the lights twinkling across the bay."

So, of course, does Nelson Mandela.



General Jannie Roux — a man in a hurry.

Crippled

Other men, however, will return from the island. Those who have been sentenced to two, 12 and 15 years, will return, crippled by the loss of years, enhanced — for a time at least — in the eyes of their supporters by their membership of the island "club."

The Department of Prisons does not actively attempt to "rehabilitate" them.

All the facilities are there if they wish to use them. Regarding rehabilitation, they are no like other criminals: no

Five forgotten old men

TO HALF a generation of South Africans, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and Herman Toivo ja Toivo are half-forgotten figures, if indeed they are remembered at all.

Old men all, they are maximum security prisoners serving life sentences for sabotage.

Mandela, 59, a co-founder of the African National Congress Youth League, was sentenced in 1962 to five years' imprisonment for incitement and for encouraging people to leave South Africa illegally. In 1964 he and eight others were

charged in the sensational Rivonia trial with 192 acts of sabotage.

Sisulu, 68, secretary-general of the ANC, was convicted with Mandela in the Rivonia trial

Mbeki, 64, national chairman of the ANC in 1956, and a member of the South African Communist Party was banned in 1963.

Kathrada, 50, a former Communist Party and Transvaal Indian Congress member, was the only Indian in the Rivonia trial.

Toivo ja Toivo was a founder of the People's Organisation, a

Rapport 1/5/77.

Breyten se groep steel SA inligting uit Wilson se huis

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE geheime Atlas/Okhela-organisasie waarvan Breyten Breytenbach en 'n aantal tot nou toe onbekende Afrikaners lid was, was volgens ingeligte **RAPPORT**-bronne verantwoordelik vir die diefstal van 'n manuskrip in verband met Suid-Afrika uit sir Harold Wilson se plaashuis.

Die gesteelde manuskrip is dié van 'n boek deur regter Gerald Sparrow oor die binnegeheime van die pro-Suid-Afrikaanse Club of Ten.

Volgens **RAPPORT** se bronne het Okhela 'n „sleutelfiguur” gebruik om die manuskrip in die hande te kry. Openbaringe in die boek sal deur die organisasie gebruik word in sy ondergrondse veldtog teen Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië. Okhela het sedert Breyten se arrestasie uit die as opgestaan en 'n spioenasienet, vermoedelik ook met ver-
takkinge in Suid-Afrika,

opgebou.

Dieselfde bronne was 'n tyd gelede in die kol toe hulle lede van Okhela, onder andere Breytenbach se gewese makker, Barend Schuitema, verbind het met die diefstal van vertroulike dokumente uit die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Bonn, Wes-Duitsland.

Dié dokumente het gehandel oor kernkrag-samewerking tussen Wes-Duitsland en Suid-Afrika, en het die afdanking van 'n Duitse generaal tot gevolg gehad. Breyten het later in die hof erken hy het geweet van die diefstal van die

dokumente, maar niks daarmee te doen gehad nie.

Die bronne sê dat Okhela mettertyd inligting uit die gesteelde manuskrip sal probeer aanwend sonder om regstreeks van die diefstal verdink te word.

Onverklaarbaar

„Hulle is tans tevrede om die indruk te wek dat die manuskrip deur lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Staatsveiligheid gesteel is om die publikasie daarvan te voorkom,” sê die bronne.

Okhela beskik oor hoogs

geheime dokumente wat op onverklaarbare wyse van Suid-Afrikaanse en Rhodesiese maatskappye gesteel is. Verdere diefstalle word beplan om Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië se handelskontakte in die verleentheid te stel en VVO-optrede af te dwing.

Regter Gerald Sparrow was voorheen die veldtogbestuurder van die Club of Ten, wat gereeld gunstige advertensies oor die Republiek in Britse en ander Wes-Europese koerante plaas. Die name van die klub se borge is nog nooit bekend gemaak nie.

Regter Sparrow het hom verlede jaar aan die klub onttrek omdat hy apartheid „nie meer kan verdra nie”. Die manuskrip, *The Astra Connection*, is vermoedelik vir kommentaar aan sir Harold gestuur na sy beweringe verlede jaar dat Suid-Afrikaanse instansies hulle in die Britse politiek inmeng.

Dronkgeslaan

Die polisie is deur die diefstal dronkgeslaan. Daar is geen getuies van 'n inbraak, geen vinger-afdrukke, geen getuies en die diefalarm het nie aangestakel nie — kenmerke van vorige Okhela-diefstalle.

Okhela se grootste „sukses” tot dusver was verlede jaar se diefstal van Suid-Afrikaanse of Rhodesiese dokumente waarin metodes uiteengesit word waardeur multi-nasionale oliemaatskappye na bewering oliesanksies teen Rhodesië ontduik deur middel van hul filiale in Suid-Afrika.

verslag”, wat uit hoogs vertroulike dokumente bestaan, is onlangs deur pres. Kaunda van Zambië aangehaal terwyl hy pres. Podgorni van Rusland in Lusa-ka onthaal het.

Okhela staan glo op die punt om meer inligtinge oor die bedrywighede van internasionale oliemaatskappye bekend te maak.

Free them all - Delius

By DAVID NIDDRIE

MR ANTHONY Delius, one of this year's two CNA literary-winners, has called for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, Black and White.

Mr Delius, a South African journalist, expert on African affairs and poet, now working in London, made the call at the end of a month-long visit to South Africa during which he received the CNA award for his novel "Border".

He was reacting at the weekend to a speech his fellow award-winner, the Afrikaans writer, Etienne le Roux, made calling for the release of Breyten Breytenbach.

Mr Delius said he associated himself with Mr Le Roux's call. "But to call



MR DELIUS

... "release them all"

only for the release of Breytenbach looks extremely discriminatory.

"If it is a matter of asking for special treatment of intellectuals then the call should include people like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbe-

ki. "They are considerable intellectuals, as well as brave and determined men. Why should such valuable South Africans be left on Robben Island to waste their lives and gifts of leadership?"

Their release, and that of other political prisoners, would lessen growing tension between Black and White, he said.

Referring to a statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that Mandela would never be released because he had committed a crime against the State, he said: "Such severity is only justified in the minds of the present Government."

"Future governments might see the whole thing differently."

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RDM 2/5/77

BPC to hold seminar

JOHANNESBURG — The Black People's Convention held a meeting at Orlando near here to discuss the organisation's activities since last year's unrest in the townships.

Most of the executive members of the BPC, who were held under various detention laws at the time, were released last December.

Members reported that a caretaker committee

had been established by the BPC and Saso after the detentions to enable both organisations to continue functioning.

Following discussions on the relationship between the BPC and Saso, the meeting decided there was no collision course between the two organisations, although one was a political and the other a student organisation.

Future activities announced included a leadership seminar at the Wilgespruit Centre near Roodepoort and a congress at Hammanskraal.

325 Gen

Daily Star

3/5/77

Black power salutes at Parkside meeting

EAST LONDON — Black power salutes, the freedom cry, Amandla, and the singing of a liberation struggle song characterised the opening of a meeting addressed by two Black People's Convention officials in the Parkside Hall last night.

The meeting was addressed by BPC publicity secretary, Mr Thami Zani, and the secretary for economics, Mr Peter Jones. They were invited by the chairman of the East London People's Organisation, Mr Peter Mopp.

About 50 people listened to the three papers delivered on black con-

sciousness and the struggle for social change in South Africa.

In a lengthy address, Mr Zani dealt specifically with the definition of black consciousness; instruments of domination; blacks as an instrument of liberation and administrative control based on fear.

He said the invitation revealed a "new determination" to break the shackles of servitude and move towards facing the realities of attaining liberation.

Mr Zani said it was not by chance that when "white" South Africa could not solve the "burning question" of Soweto and Langa, police were not only used to suppress the uprisings, but also conducted house-to-house raids, arresting parents and children as suspected agitators. Mr Zani said black consciousness took cognisance of all factors which were geared towards the total "subjugation and oppression" of blacks. "Black consciousness seeks to infuse blacks with a new-found pride in themselves, their efforts, their religion and their outlook in life," Mr Zani said. Black consciousness was not merely a methodology, but a real means to producing blacks who determined their own

values and divorced themselves as "appendages of a white society." Mr Jones severely criticised what he termed "political fools" for bowing to the whims of the self-entrenched "white-systems of institutionalised government and administration."

Mr Jones said bodies such as the Coloured Representative Council, Bantustans and other "Government creations" were purposely "dreamt up by whites" to confuse blacks and to blanket the truth of black oppression.

"It is high time the theories of separate identities, separate cultures and separate human beings came crashing down in South Africa," he said.

Mr Jones said it was through black consciousness that blacks would see their liberation.

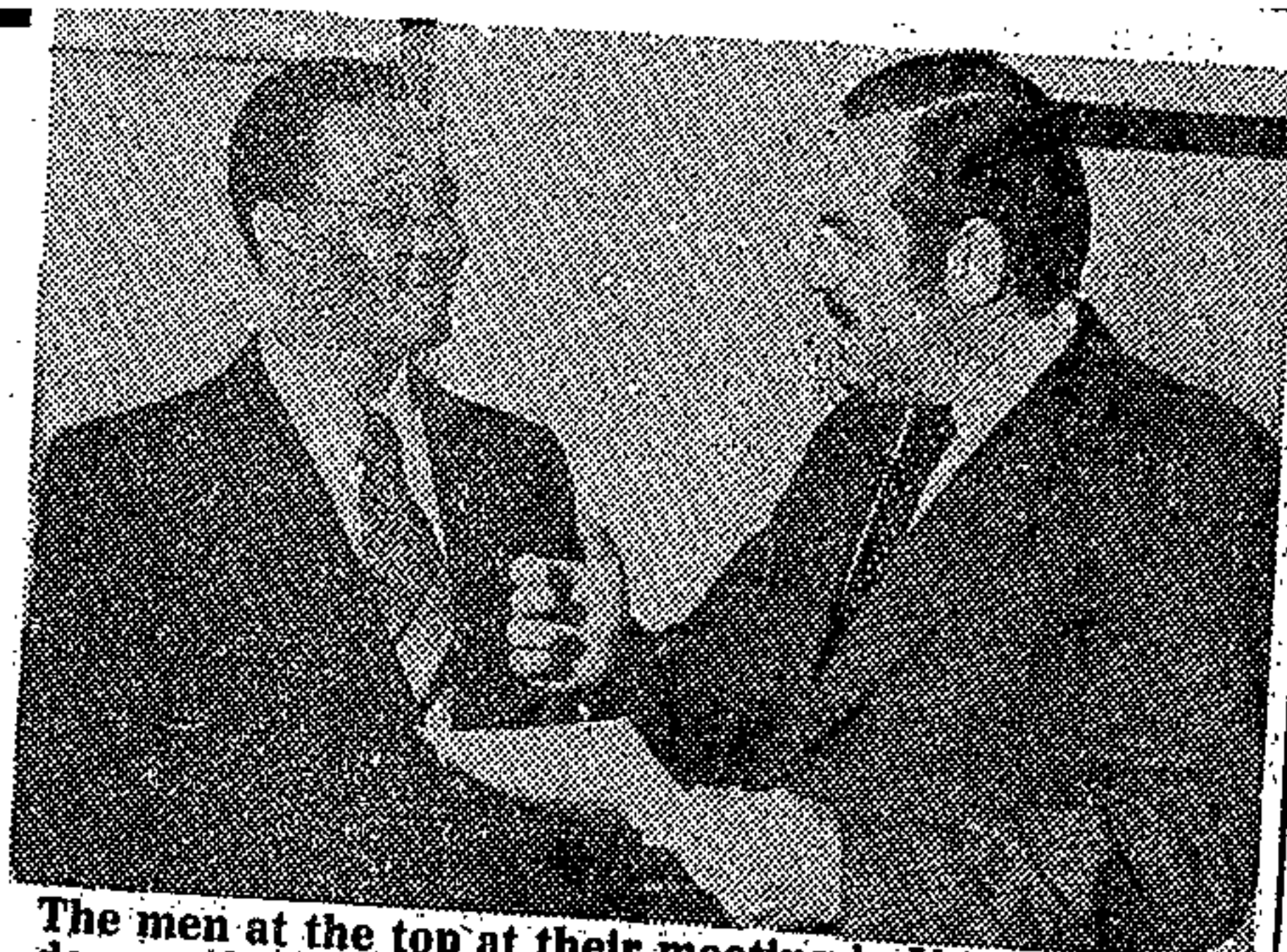
"Not only liberation, but the creation of a better future for the country and children will be realised," Mr Jones said.

Closing the meeting, Mr Mopp said it was necessary that people dedicated in their struggle for freedom should exchange views with other South Africans so that a social and governmental change could be brought about. —DDR

325 Gen

DAIC 4/5/77

4/5/77



The men at the top at their meeting in Umtata yesterday — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, and Mr Pk Botha, South Africa's new Foreign Minister, who was making his first official visit to Africa's newest country. Mr Botha is holding one of the several photographs presented to him by Chief Kaiser. The photographs were taken of the two men when they met in New York in 1974 when Mr Botha was South Africa's United Nations Ambassador and the Transkei leader was on a visit to the United Nations. Story page 11.

Another plea for prisoners

UMTATA — Transkeian MPs yesterday resumed their attack on the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and again demanded that all Transkeians being held on Robben Island be released.

While they were debating the motion calling for the release of Transkeian prisoners, South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, was holding talks with top Transkeian cabinet ministers in a room next door.

A Government MP, Mr E. V. Ndamase, made a scathing attack on Mr Kruger, calling him "a man without a conscience — a man who has no sense of human values."

He said Transkeians

could not rest while their brothers rotted in jail in South Africa.

He also criticised the South African Government for not allowing journalists who visited Robben Island last week to talk to prisoners.

Mrs M. Moshesh, wife of Transkei's roving ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, said prisoners on Robben Island were considered dangerous, but they were not dangerous to Transkei.

"We want them back in our country — our Transkei. It is only countries like Russia who do not respect human rights who will keep a prisoner of another country," Mrs Moshesh said in her maiden speech.

— DDR.

325 Genaf

DAIKY 6/17

5/5/77

ARGUS 5/5/77

325- General

Appeal by SABC dismissed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeal by the South African Broadcasting Corporation against the judgment of Mr Justice Irving Steyn in Johannesburg on March 31 1976, in which the editor of the Daily News, Durban, Mr John Michael O'Malley, was awarded R2 000 and costs for defamation, was dismissed with costs by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here today.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, handed down a 34-page judgment in which Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice de Villiers, Mr Justice Miller and Mr Justice Joubert (acting judge of appeal) concurred.

Mr O'Malley had alleged that on September 26, 1974, the SABC, through its various news services over the air, published a number of defamatory reports concerning Mr O'Malley and that as a result he suffered damages in the sum of R10 000.

Mr O'Malley claimed the SABC published the reports at 6.30 am on Radio Port Natal (a broadcast beamed to and heard predominately in Natal) and at 7.30 am on Springbok Radio and at 7 am and 8 am on the English services (both the latter services beamed to and heard throughout the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa and neighbouring territories).

ARRESTED

In the 6.30 am and 7.30 pm news report it was stated that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has announced in Cape Town that the editor of the Durban afternoon newspaper, the Daily News, Mr John O'Malley, has been arrested in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Our Durban news office reports that 13 other people were arrested earlier yesterday evening after several hundred non-Whites and a number of White students attended an illegal meeting organised by the South African Students' Organisation and the Black People's Convention.

The chief of the security police, Brigadier Geldenhuys, revealed last night that six alleged leaders of the two movements were arrested in an office in Durban. One of the six he said was a banned person.

REPEATED

The chief of the security police in the Port Natal Division, Colonel Steenkamp, said investigations were still being made and further arrests were possible.

Mr O'Malley claimed that in the 8 am news report these words were repeated and at the end the following was added:

A message just received says that Mr

O'Malley, who was released on R50 bail, will appear in court this morning.

The text of the broadcasts as alleged was not in dispute between the parties.

Mr O'Malley claimed that the reports were defamatory and were published by the SABC with intent to injure him, and by reason thereof he sustained damages.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn granted judgment in favour of Mr O'Malley for R2 000 with costs. — Sapa.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, in his judgment said a news report that Mr O'Malley had been arrested under the particular Act because he had allegedly made known in his newspaper that a forbidden meeting was to be defied would perhaps have placed Mr O'Malley in a more unfavourable light than when it was alleged that he was arrested because he attended the meeting.

Although the trial court had not considered this fact on considering the compensation, it was not necessary to go into the matter because in any event the SABC had not seriously argued that the amount of compensation was too high.

NO DEFENCE

The Chief Justice said that the SABC could be placed on the same footing as the owner or publisher of a newspaper for the purposes of the law with regard to defamation.

He said that in the first half of the previous century the standpoint was held in South African law that when a newspaper editor was accused of defamation, the absence of (intent to injure) could not be a defence.

The chief justice said there was a difference between a reader of a document and the listener to a message over the radio.

A reader could re-read something which appeared to be uncertain or he thought he had read, but with the hearing of a news report he could not ask the announcer to read the news report again.

If it was found that the reports could indeed be considered defamatory, there should be evidence to refute the presence of intent to injure.

Hansard 15 col 1066 10/8/77

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general

Prisoners of Transkeian origin X

*3. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Prisons:

(1) Whether any agreement has been entered into with the Government of Transkei relating to transfer of prisoners of Transkeian origin from the Republic to Transkei; if so, what are the terms of the agreement;

(2) whether any such prisoners have been so transferred; if so, how many.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Chassidic R
their knowledgebility.

סיפור חסידי

325 general

נים, ואנחנו גרים בחדר אחד.
(th) בשביל כל הילדים!

ז העז ושים אותה בחדר, ביחד

(strange) אבל הוא הלך הביתה,

ואין מקום בשבילי ובשביל אשתי

ח את העז ושים אותה בחצר."

וא.

יש מקום. יש מקום בשבילי, ויש מקום

Regulations on Security detention issued

Political Correspondent

THE SENATE. — Special regulations governing the detention of people held under the Internal Security Act have been issued by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Detainees will be treated as awaiting trial prisoners except that no one will have access to them, nor will they be able to write to people outside the place of detention unless they have the permission of the officer in command, the Minister said.

He was replying to a question in the Senate by Senator Brian Bamford of the Progressive Reform Party.

Afterwards, Senator Bamford said he had been informed that detainees were kept under "atrocious conditions".

The Minister said the official instructions of the Commissioner of Prisons regarding awaiting trial prisoners would apply to people detained under the Internal Security Act.

However, he said: "No person shall have access to any detainee, except with the approval of the officer in command of the place of detention. A detainee shall not communicate in writing with any person outside the place of detention, except with the consent of the officer in command of the place of detention."

Mr Kruger also said the



MR KRUGER
... 'rules'

officer in command shall deposit any money received on behalf of a detainee into an account.

The Minister said a reasonable supply of clothing, approved of by the officer in command may be sent to a detainee.

Asked whether provision had been made for each detainee to be told of these instructions, Mr Kruger replied: "Yes. The Commissioner of Prisons brought the instructions to the attention of the officers in command of places of detention".

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325 general

Church paper banned

11/5/77
Jla

Religion Reporter

The first regular issue of a new ecumenical church newspaper for blacks "The Voice" has been banned.

The publishers plan to appeal against the banning.

The newspaper was declared to be "harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic" and "prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order."

A previous issue of the newspaper, published before it was fully established, was also banned under the Publications Act recently. "The Voice" was initially established by the SA Council of Churches.

The editor, Mr Revelation Ntola, said he was told by his Port Elizabeth distribution agent on May 4 that a consignment at the city's railway station had been seized by Railways police.

This happened before the banning was gazetted on May 6 he said. A publications committee decided on May 4 that the newspaper was undesirable.

But a Railways spokesman said the confiscation could not have taken place before the gazette appeared. "There would have been no reason for it," he said.

The spokesman also said Railways police had not referred copies of "The Voice" to the Directorate of Publications.

Regulations on detainees spelt out

325 general

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, has issued special regulations to govern the detention of people under the Internal Security Act.

Detainees will be treated as awaiting-trial prisoners except that no one will have access to them, nor will they be able to write to people outside the place of detention unless they have permission from the officer in command, the minister said.

He was replying to a question tabled in the Senate by Senator Brian Bamford of the Progressive Reform Party.

Afterwards Senator Bamford said that, whatever the minister had instructed, his information was that "detainees were kept under atrocious conditions — for example, in terms of bedding, space, toilet facilities and so on."

Instructions

The minister said the official instructions of the Commissioner of Prisons regarding unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial would apply to people detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

However, he said, "no person shall have access to any detainee, except with the approval of the officer in command of the place of detention"

and "a detainee shall not communicate in writing with any person outside the place of detention except with the consent of the officer in command of the place of detention."

Mr. Kruger also said the officer in command of the place of detention "shall receive and pay into an account any money paid in or on behalf of a detainee to such an amount as may be considered reasonable by such officer."

'Reasonable'

The minister added that "a reasonable supply of private clothing, approved of by the officer in command of the place of detention, may be received at the place of detention on behalf of a detainee."

Asked whether any provision had been made for these instructions to be brought to the notice of each detainee, Mr. Kruger replied: "Yes. The Commissioner of Prisons has brought the instructions to the attention of the officers in command of places of detention."

(Report by B. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly).

WAXTM TORTURE STORY 'VAGUE'

JOHANNESBURG — Three policemen were yesterday acquitted in the Regional Court here on 17 charges of assaulting, pointing firearms and damaging the property of Alexandra residents during last year's unrest in the townships.

They were Captain Johannes Lottering (38), Detective Constable Johan Enslin (38) both of John Vorster Square and Detective Constable Lourens van der Merwe (28) stationed at Randburg.

The three were charged on eight counts of common assault, four of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, three of unlawfully pointing a firearm and two of malicious damage to property.

They had pleaded not guilty on all counts before Mr. P. A. J. Kotze.

State witnesses alleged that they were tortured with melted candlewax, hit with an iron bar, beaten, kicked and trampled by the three policemen. The policemen were also alleged to have smashed two doors of a house in Alexandra.

Mr. Kotze described the evidence as "vague," "contradictory" and "not explicit." — (Sapa.)

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Potter
General

MP: Truth can be banned

CAPE TOWN — The banning of Jack Cope's novel, *The Dawn Comes Twice*, could well usher in a form of literary McCarthyism in which criticism of South Africa and of Government policies may be equated with disloyalty, if not treason, Mr. Rene de Villiers (PRP Parktown) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Interior vote, he said that in the light of the Appeal Board's judgment, it could now be seen that the State possessed almost unlimited power of censorship.

Unless this was reversed he could foresee a period of great difficulty for writers whose freedom would be severely curtailed.

Afrikaans authors faced an even gloomier future, he said.

"Jack Cope and Nadine Gordimer can always get publishers in America or England. But what about Etienne le Roux and the Jan Rabies and the Bartho Smits and the Andre Brinks?

"What will happen to

these people if the tendency in the Snyman judgment continues and you cannot write honestly about conditions in your own country? Where does the Afrikaans author stand then?"

Protection

Even the truth was no longer a protection for a writer, because it could be used "malevolently, and then become undesirable," he said.

"Literature is a criticism of life, but if criticisms can be held to be undesirable, the truth itself can be banned."

Under the present Act it would not be possible for a South African to write the equivalent of

David Copperfield or Uncle Tom's Cabin without falling foul of the law.

"Mr. Justice Snyman had found that the book denigrated the law and that persons would be weakened in their support for law and order. Could it be an offence to criticise the Group Areas Act or the Immorality Act?"

"I can hardly believe that the Publications Act intended this, especially in a country which prides itself on its image of freedom. But there is uncertainty. Is it possible that the learned Judge might have misdirected himself on the law?" — (Sapa.)

(Report by M. P. Acott, Press Gallery, House of Assembly).

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general

Freed policemen congratulated

By CAROL STEYN

THREE policemen who were acquitted on 17 charges in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday after a long trial were warmly congratulated by senior officers and colleagues who attended the judgment.

Finding Captain Johannes Lottering, 38, of John Vorster Square, Detective-Constable Lourens Johannes van der Merwe, 28, of Randburg, and Det-Const Johan Martin Enslin, 38, of John Vorster Square, not guilty on all the charges, the magistrate, Mr P. A. J. Kotze, said the State case had foundered "like an anchorless boat on a stormy sea".

The search for truth had been "a journey to nowhere," he said.

"I was never worried," Capt Lottering said after his acquittal. "I knew I was innocent."

The three men faced eight charges of assault, four of assault with intent to do grievous bodily

harm, three of unlawfully pointing a firearm and two of malicious damage to property.

The offences were allegedly committed on July 13 at Alexandra. They pleaded not guilty.

Analysing the evidence, Mr Kotze named the only White complainant, Mr P. J. Lamont, as the witness who had made the worst impression on the court. Mr Lamont, when questioned about discrepancies between his evidence and that of African witnesses, had made "self-satisfied remarks about their intelligence", Mr Kotze said.

"For these remarks there was no foundation".

Many of the discrepancies were due to witnesses telling wilful untruths and not to false observations, Mr Kotze said.

On the evidence of the State witnesses, weighed against that of Capt Lottering, he could not find that any of the charges had been proved.

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General

Seized, then banned

12/5/77
RDN

Staff Reporter

TWENTY-THOUSAND copies of the first issue of South Africa's only Black-run newspaper, The Voice, were confiscated en route to Port Elizabeth last week before the paper was declared undesirable in a Government Gazette.

The editor, Mr. Revelation Ntola, said yesterday that Railway Police had impounded the consignment which was sent by express mail on April 28 and expected in Port Elizabeth the following day.

"The distribution agent in Port Elizabeth learnt only on May 4 that the consignment had been impounded," Mr. Ntola said.

"The newspaper was banned on May 6. The loss of 20 000 copies cost us R4 000 but we are going ahead with the next issue," he said.

By the time the newspaper was banned 20 000 copies had already been distributed. An appeal against the banning has been lodged with the Publications Board.

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Muslim printers' offices searched

W/L ARGUS 14/5/77

THE Athlone offices of Sayed and Sons Printers, a Muslim publishing firm, were searched this week by security police for the third time in less than two months, according to Mr A. Q. Sayed, the managing director of the printing works.

Mr Sayed said six members of the security police led by a Captain van der Watt searched the offices on Wednesday morning. They had a warrant to search for undesirable material.

He said he was questioned about the directors of Muslim News, one of the firm's publications, by Captain van der Watt, who also wanted to see the directors' identity cards.

He said the search lasted about an hour and the security police left with a sales duty return form and a copy of the South African Students Association's magazine.

According to Mr Sayed, the offices were also searched on March 23 when copies of Heroes of Yesterday, Martyrs of the Struggle, negatives, plates and job cards were removed, and on April 12 when negatives and plates of Torture in South Africa were removed.

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9 **Judgment reserved**
h/gm

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Mr Justice de Kock today reserved his judgment on the application to the Supreme Court Cape Town, by nine Robben Island prisoners.

The prisoners applied for leave to consult lawyers about an incident on January 20. It was claimed dogs were set on them.

The Commissioner of Prisons has refused to allow the prisoners legal advisers.

The nine prisoners are: Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Striniyasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolph Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Edmund Lindane Myeza.

325 *general* Cape Town

Salduro Working Paper

Dudley Horner

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Southern Africa Labour & Development Research Unit

May 1976

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Cape Town

Maputo 'not jammed' — SABC

Portuguese listeners to Radio Maputo have claimed that monitoring the service is being made difficult by "interference" by South African radio stations.

But SABC technicians have denied the claim,

saying that the bad reception could be due to two factors — poor receivers and transmission difficulties.

"It is not the policy of the SABC to jam. All the frequencies we use are registered international-

ly," said a spokesman.

Portuguese listeners wanting to monitor Radio Maputo for news of the UN conference said "from time to time" local South African stations eased out the Maputo broadcasts.

"This interference be-

comes more noticeable when the news comes on," said one man.

The SABC spokesman said confusion on the air could be caused by two stations using frequencies which were very close to each other.

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Southern Africa Labour & Development Research Unit

Prisoners — judgment reserved

MR Justice de Kock today reserved his judgment on the application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, by nine Robben Island prisoners.

The prisoners applied for leave to consult their lawyers about an incident on January 20 when dogs were allegedly set on them at the lime quarry on Robben Island.

The Commissioner of Prisons has refused to allow the prisoners legal advisers to consult them about the alleged assaults.

The Minister of Prisons, opposing the application, placed papers before the court which showed that the prisoners had been examined by a district surgeon after the alleged incident and that none of them had injuries caused by dogs' teeth or claws.

The police had investigated the alleged incident and the Attorney General had declined to prosecute on the evidence placed before him, it was stated.

The nine prisoners are: Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Striniyasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolph Knight, Gilbert Sedise, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Edmund Lindane Myeza.

325 general

Handsand 16 @ vol 1122 17/5/77

(325) general

is determined on the ground that
Transkeians serving sentences on Robben
Island

unwilling (6) Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister
of Foreign Affairs:

Whether representations have been made
to him by the Government of Transkei in
regard to Transkeians serving sentences on
Robben Island for security offences; if so,
what was (a) the purport of the representa-
tions and (b) his reply thereto.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the
Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(a) and (b) Requests were made during
talks for the release of certain de-
tainees. These requests could not be
acceded to.

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the risk
the bank
of the banks.
regularly strong
visitors could
take on insurance on their
entire deposits or fractions
thereof.

Insurance company's, whether
privately or publically owned,
could periodically obtain information
on the risk position of the banks
and set premium on their
estimate of expected failure,
As to multiple Bank failures; this
involves the destruction of a
large part of the nations means
of payment in a short period
of time.

The premiums of insurances against
this would be high and private
insurers may lack the means
of paying ~~these~~ claims ~~then~~
promptly as they too would be
depositors.

It is the Central Bank's responsibility
to maintain the money supply
at a level that promotes the

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CI torture book banned

Staff Reporter

"TORTURE in South Africa" a Christian Institute of Southern Africa publication, has found to be undesirable in terms of Section Four of the Publications Act.

Prohibited possession of the publication has been confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board, according to a Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday.

Judgment reserved in Robben Island case

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Justice M R de Kock yesterday reserved judgment on an application by nine Robben Island prisoners for leave to consult their lawyers about an incident on January 20 when dogs were allegedly set on them at a lime quarry on the island.

The Minister of Prisons, who opposed the application, placed papers before the court which showed that the prisoners had been examined by a district surgeon after the alleged

incident and that "none of them had injuries caused by dogs' teeth or claws."

It was said police had investigated the alleged incident and the Attorney-General had declined to prosecute on evidence before him.

The nine prisoners are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolph Knight, Gilbert Sedise, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Edmund Linddane Myeza. — Sapa.

325 general

Convicts apply to see lawyers

Staff Reporter

Cape Times
18/5/77

JUDGMENT on an application by nine Robben Island convicts for an order that they be allowed to consult their lawyers, was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

The application was a sequel to claims that prisoners had been injured at a lime quarry when dogs were set on them.

The Commissioner of Prisons refused to allow lawyers to consult the prisoners about the incident.

The nine convicts are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Aubrey Makoape, Strinivasa Rajoo Moodley, Bertram Leon Gonsalves, Rudolf Leonard Knight, Gilbert Sedise, Joseph Paul Plaatjies, Owen Solomon Stuurman and Justice Edmund Lindane Myeza.

Mr Justice De Kock was on the Bench. Mr L R Dison, SC, and Mr J G Foxcroft, instructed by A M Omar and Co., appeared for the convicts. Mr T E Kleynhans and Mr P Avenant, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Prisons.

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general

Talk to Mandela not Mondale, Vorster is told

Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should be talking to Nelson Mandela instead of Walter Mondale, the Black People's convention said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Thami Zani, BPC's publicity secretary, warned the West, and particularly the United States, that there were dangers in discussing the future of South Africa with Mr Vorster only.

"Mr Vorster is committed to racist policies," he said.

"He holds power not because people like him, but because he has managed to force his authority on the majority through the police and army and a ruthless system of laws.

"Talking to him reduces

the confidence that anybody could ever have had in the West."

Mr Zani said the meeting between Mr Vorster and United States Vice-President Walter Mondale contained all the paradoxes of the political situation in this country.

"Mr Vorster's problem is that of heading a minority white Government which is holding on to power at the expense of an exploited and oppressed black majority.

"He is aware that the 'civilised' world is beginning to feel unable to interact with South Africa as long as this continues."

It was typical of the arrogance of the white minority Government that instead of addressing himself to the authentic black leadership of the "oppressed", Mr Vorster flew off to talk to the US Vice-President.

This was obviously a bid to buy time and more favours.

"Mr Vorster should know the only way out is to release the authentic black leadership, like Nelson Mandela, from jail and restriction orders and to begin open discussions with them, if he still hopes for a peaceful solution," Mr Zani said.

325 general

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Minister rejects student

Mercury Reporter

THE MINISTER of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, has refused permission for Mr. Rashid Meer, son of the banned Durban sociologist, Mrs. Fatima Meer, to study at the University of Cape Town, Fine Arts department.

He had sought the minister's permission after he had been refused re-admission to the University of Durban - Westville by the University Council.

Mr. Meer had been told that the University Council of Durban - Westville acted under Section 23 of the University Act, whereby a student may be refused admission without reasons being given.

He and two other students of the University of Durban - Westville, Mr. Yunus Carim and Mr. Lloyd Padayachee, were detained under the Internal Security Act last year. Mr. Carim was re-admitted after appearing before the university's disciplinary committee. Mr. Padayachee did not seek re-admission.

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Mandela trial on Robben Island

JOHANNESBURG

Nelson Mandela, gaoled president of South Africa's banned African National Congress, is standing trial on disciplinary charges inside the Robben Island maximum security prison.

A spokesman for South Africa's Prisons Department said yesterday Mandela had been charged under Prison Regulation 99 1 C.

'Insolence'

This covered "insolent or disrespectful behaviour towards a member or any other person employed in the prison or towards an official or any other visitor to the prison."

He would give no further information other than saying the case against Mandela (59) "has not yet been finalised."

He said: "It is not departmental policy to furnish details of a prison trial."

Lawyers

Another spokesman for the Prisons Department said Mandela was being represented at the hearing by his own lawyers. The trial had been recessed for a period for the lawyers to gather more information on the case, he said.

It could not be determined what kind of punishment Mandela would face if convicted.

Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and three other leaders of the ANC were convicted in 1964 on four counts of sabotage and conspiring to start a violent revolution.

(Sapa-Reuter.)

329 general

Mandela on trial

Pretoria Bureau

Nelson Mandela, jailed president of the banned African National Congress, has been charged under prison regulations and is standing trial on Robben Island.

Colonel Botha, of the Department of Prisons, confirmed in Pretoria today that Mandela had been charged under regulation 99.1.C, which covers "insolent or disrespectful behaviour towards a member or any other person employed in the prison or towards an official or any other visitor to the prison."

Mandela had legal representation, he said. This was normally accorded to prisoners in prison trials.

3291 general

Botswana plea for camp help

MAPUTO — Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Archie Mogwe, appealed yesterday for international aid to ease overcrowding in the refugee camps in his front-line State.

The conditions under which the refugees from South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa were living in these camps "appal the conscience of man, and the international community has an obligation to mobilise its resources to aid them," he told a special UN conference "in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia."

"Our support for these people will be incomplete if we fail to recognise that in the circumstances of southern Africa they also serve who flee," he said.

Mr. Mogwe said some refugee camps in Botswana, designed to take 200 to 300 refugees in transit, were overstretched to hold 1000 to 2000 people.

Failure

Commenting on the Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia, Mr. Mogwe said his country would welcome these efforts if they were not designed merely to raise vain hopes in the hearts of Rhodesians.

Many attempts had been made to engage in meaningful talks with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and all had failed.

He asked whether Britain was prepared, if spurned, to abandon "its sacred regard for its kith and kin" and bring down the Salisbury Government by force.

Mr. Mogwe read a Botswana Government account of the Rhodesia raid into Botswana on Monday.

The Rhodesian contention that it had been a "hot pursuit" raid was a bogus pretext, he said.

There had not been any guerrillas in the area of the defence camp which the Rhodesian forces had attacked, he said. The Rhodesian forces were guilty of an "unprovoked act of aggression."

Meanwhile, it was reported from Salisbury that a statement made in Maputo on Wednesday by the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andy Young, has provoked Mr. Smith into sending an official message to the U.S. Government.

A Government spokesman said last night it had been prompted by Mr. Young's statement that Rhodesia was attempting to escalate the situation on her borders to goad "liberation movements" into asking Cuba for help.

The spokesman would not comment on the contents of the message. — (Sapa.)



325 general

Nusas chief charged after security raid

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Nusas president Nicholas Haysom was one of 10 University of Cape Town students charged this week with possessing a banned publication.

The 10 — including the entire executive of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) — were arrested after a raid by the Security Police on the SRC offices on April 22.

Four copies of Umanyano No 3, a Wages Commission publication, were allegedly found.

The following are due to appear in court on June 13:

Nicholas Haysom, 25,
Humphrey Harrison, 19,
Elizabeth McGregor, 20,
Victoria Gonn, 20, Clinton
Smythe, 24, Lavra Levetan,
21, Stanley van Embden,
21, David Stern, 21, Leslie
Cooper, 20, Robert Fig, 23.

325 general

2. 325- General

cheap Black labour. This paper seeks to make a contribution towards such a re-interpretation.

The key question that emerges from the 1913 Land Act is in whose interests was it? Francis Wilson has suggested that the Act was to "fuse those idealists, who felt that the Act alone was a realistic means of protecting the economic domination by Whites, with those more self-interested people who wanted economic integration and portable social and political consequences" (7). Wilson argues, there was the need to destroy an independent peasantry and reduce them to a proletarian status and the needs of White agriculture (8). But it is this which interests within White agriculture which were not. From an analysis of those who were in favour of the 1913 legislation, it is clear that the interests who favoured territorial segregation on the land were not archaic and semi-feudal landowners who wished to preserve master servant relationships on the land in the original frontier tradition. Rather the impression is given that it was the modernising sections of settler agriculture who saw the elimination of African squatting and farming on the halves as essential if "closer settlement" and capital-intensive agriculture were to be achieved (9). These latter interests can be seen as a product of a pressure for a new and more entrepreneurially-orientated agriculture after the establishment of British imperial hegemony after the Boer War.

UCT leaders summoned

SUMMONSES to appear in court - or pay a R30 admission of guilt fine - have been served on 10 University of Cape Town student leaders following a security police search of Students' Representative Council offices on campus on April 22.

Yesterday a security police spokesman said the action followed the confiscation of "certain banned documents".

The publications were copies of Umanyano, issue 3, of 1976, a Wage Commission publication.

They are: Nicholas "Fink" Hayson, 25, Humphrey Harrison, 19, Elizabeth McGregor, 20, Victoria Gunn, 20, Clinton Smythe, 24, Laura Levetan, 21, Stanley van Embden, 21, David Stern, 21, Leslie Cooper, 20 and Robert Fig, 23.

/Implicit

SOARING

325-

General

By David Albino

SOUTH AFRICA'S new 'censorship' by the 'people' system — now two years old — has seen banning of publications soar by more than half. The country last year paid censorship committee members about R175 000 to examine publications.

Works banned by the Directorate of Publications include books by best-selling authors such as Kurt Vonnegut, Jack Cope and Anthony Burgess.

More than 10 000 books have been banned in South Africa.

South Africans cannot buy works by a host of leading authors — Harold Robbins, Truman Capote, Tennessee Williams, James Baldwin, Han Suyin, Iris Murdoch and J. P. Donleavy to name a few.

South African writers who have fallen prey to the censors' hatchet include Andre Brink, Stuart Cloete and Nadine Gordimer.

ABOLISHED

The directorate has also either banned outright or ordered scene and dialogue cuts in around 800 films. These have included award-winning movies such as Performance, Milestones (both banned) and Network, Rocky and One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (cut).

South Africa's new censorship system took over from the Publications Control Board in April 1975. The old board was established in 1963 and abolished in 1974.

During that time the board banned 8 578 publications — more than 60 a month.

Bannings under the directorate are running at the rate of about 100 a month, with about 2 200 publications declared undesirable since it came into operation.

INSIGHT

The annual report of the directorate classes everything it examines — except films — under the heading Publications and Objects.

The report gives an interesting insight into the workings of the directorate's committees and how material is submitted for examination.

More than two-thirds of the publications submitted

THE AXE AND THE SCISSORS HAVE NEVER BEEN SHARPER

- 800 films banned or cut
- Leading authors axed
- 100 bannings a month
- R175 000 paid to censors

to the directorate were in English. Next came publications in German followed by Portuguese and Afrikaans.

Customs officers submitted the most publications for scrutiny. Of the 1944 publications or objects examined by the directorate's committees last year 971 came from customs officers.

EIGHT KINDS

Other sources were the police (562 publications or objects), publishers (200), members of the public (177) and the directorate itself (34).

The nature of the publications or objects submitted, according to the report, fell into eight categories:

- Possibly endangering State security or of a communistic nature.
- Possible literary value.
- Special subjects (such as psychology or art).
- Light reading matter.
- Pornographic material.
- Periodicals and seas newspapers.

● Advertisements, posters, pictures, photographs and calendars.

● Objects such as small sculptures, records, tapes.

Because most publications arrive by sea at Cape Town more than 80 percent of them are examined by committees here.

The Publications Appeal Board sets down many of

the guidelines used by the committees when judging a publication, object or film.

Mr J. L. Pretorius, Director of Publications, says the task of the committees is 'appreciably facilitated' by the 'clear and leading decisions' given by the Board.

Mr Justice J. H. Snyman, chairman of the board, gives some indication in his report of what makes a publication or film undesirable in whole or in part.

TAINTED

● Sexual matters. 'Shameless exposure or morbid treatment of the sex act and the presenta-

CENSORSHIP

tion extra-marital relationships in such a way that they appear normal, natural, satisfying and right were regarded as indecent or obscene.'

Films were rejected only when relevant scenes 'tainted the entire film'. Books were banned if a part tainted the whole book 'taking into account that a part of a book cannot be viewed in isolation.'

● Unsavoury language. Films were cut and books rejected if they contained such language, which included the 'excessive non-functional taking of the Lord's name in vain.'

CONTINUITY

● Excessive violence. Some films were rejected outright, others were shortened or cut. As in the case of unsavoury language when cuts made an attempt was made to preserve continuity.

'Experience has shown that most of the scenes and the language excised do not affect the continuity.'

● Security of the State. This included publications and films considered prejudicial to general welfare, peace and good order and race relations.

● Items of literary merit or artistic value. 'While South African community has acknowledged literary or artistic value. While the value, it has not accepted has acknowledged literary value it has not accepted this value as superior to other values.' In other words, literary merit cannot save a book containing excessive violence or shameless sex.

Ripple effect on shops, film distributors, writers, theatre

CENSORSHIP has a far-reaching ripple effect — extending much further than bans on and cuts to individual publications and films.

This has been demonstrated following the ban on the cover of the paperback edition of *The Naked Ape*.

Spokesmen for two of the country's leading book shops said this week that since the banning they had cleared their shelves of all books with covers that might be considered undesirable.

'There were many books with sexy covers available in our shop,' said one spokesman.

'Now we have sent them all back to our head office. We just can't afford to take a chance.'

COST

The effect of censorship is also felt strongly in the film industry. Many film distributors just do not submit 'doubtful' films for approval — largely

because of the cost involved which is estimated to be around R2 000 a showing.

In addition many films are now being provided with 'soft' soundtracks by overseas distributors that are more likely to find favour with the censors than the original.

According to Mr Bill Sharpe, who deals with the censors about Kinekor and Ster films, his organisation is 'accustomed to the rulings of the censors and know that four-letter Anglo-Saxon swearwords and blasphemous expressions will come out anyway.'

THREAT

South African artists and writers feel the effects of writing under the threat of censorship.

According to Professor Andre Brink, whose story of sex across the colour line Kennis van die Aand became the first Afrikaans novel to be banned 'all significant art is offensive.'

He says that since art naturally disturbs rigid thought and feeling, it becomes a target for censors committed to maintaining that rigidity.



Mr Brian Astbury, director of The Space theatre, said he did not believe in censorship because 'who censors the censors? — it's a matter of opinion.'

It was 'no use sitting and complaining. People who feel strongly about decisions of the publications committees should make themselves available to the directorate as members. If we have to have censorship then at least we can ensure that the people who do it are open-minded.'

200 NAMES

The brunt of the work of the censorship machine is done by committees drawn from a panel of around 200 names announced each year by the Minister of the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder.

The Directorate of Publications, under Mr J. L. Pretorius, has the administrative function of deciding the composition of a

committee and assessing what material to refer to them.

The names are chosen to suit a particular subject with specialists and laymen included to maintain a balance. A committee can consist of three or more members and a chairman.

Panel members are appointed for one year and are paid R20 for each book reviewed.

APPEAL

Committee decisions can be challenged by either the people affected or the directorate. People affected by a decision (including the original objector, publisher or other interested party) must lodge an appeal within 30 days. The directorate has seven days to appeal.

Appeals go to the highest board in the system — the State-appointed Publications

SOME of the books available in city book stores — in spite of the recent banning of the cover of the paperback version of *The Naked Ape*. Booksellers have been clearing their shelves of possibly undesirable covers following the banning.

Appeal Board. Its chairman, Mr Justice J. H. Snyman can choose an appeal board from a list of names compiled by the Government.

Appeal Board decisions are not subject to appeal in a court of law but they can be referred to the Supreme Court for review. Books that have been banned can be re-submitted after two years.

Banned pamphlet was 'moderate'

Pretoria Bureau

It is "old news to tell a black man he is oppressed," Mr Johan Kriegler SC told Mr Justice Snyman, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, in Pretoria today.

Mr Kriegler was arguing against the banning last year of the first issue of Inkatha, the publication of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's cultural liberation movement, Inkatha Yenkululeko Ysizwe.

The articles in the publication, which frequently referred to the black man's "oppression, liberation and freedom" were "well within the limits of legitimate political parlance" and told the black man nothing new about his situation, Mr Kriegler added.

Afrikanerdom had frequently used similar language during its awakening this century.

Recent Government statements advocating "movement away from discrimination" were similar

to Inkatha's determination "to eliminate oppression."

The Publications Committee, which banned the pamphlet for allegedly "creating polarisation" between the races, among other reasons, had been mistaken.

"Polarisation is a fact of South African life," said Mr Kriegler.

Intelligently read the pamphlet contained "a pervading message of dialogue and a ringing message of moderation."

Mr Kriegler rejected Mr Justice Snyman's suggestion — in line with the Publications Committee's finding — that Inkatha was proposing co-operation with the banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress by being "their internal political wing."

(Proceeding)

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Stansard 17 @ col 1172 24/5/77

Investigation of Special Branch

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the investigation instituted into the activities of the Special Branch in view of the finding of the Appellate Division in regard to proceedings against four alleged members of Swapo on trial in Windhoek during 1976 has been completed; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action was taken on them.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

- (a) That, although injudicious, the officials concerned did not act *mala fide*.
- (b) Besides departmental steps against those involved, steps have also been taken to ensure that police officers respect the principle of attorney/client-privilege.

325 general

Hansard 17 Q 1176 24/5/77

Persons deported from Republic because
they did not have work permits

*8. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister
of the Interior:

Whether any persons were deported from
the Republic during 1976 on the ground that
they were not in possession of work
permits; if so, how many.

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

No.

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Parliament

'Slap clamps on funds from abroad'

24/5/77

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— A Government-appointed commission of inquiry into the collection of voluntary financial contributions from the public has urged new controls over money sent out of the country and money sent into the country; a tightening up of the measures governing affected organisations and control over money sent from overseas to cover defence costs in security trials.

The new measures are recommended in the commission's report which was tabled in Parliament yesterday. The three-man commission was chaired by Professor Izak van Rooyen. It also found that the way so-called "border funds" were being handled was unsatisfactory, and called for greater co-ordination and control over these funds.

"The commission can predict that the different funds will help the same

group of people and that it will not only lead to overlapping, but it could also lead to a chaotic situation through which dependence will be created — something which militates against the principle of community work and which must be resisted at all costs," the commission said.

It recommended that a centralised aid fund for soldiers and other servicemen, including their dependants, be established under the protection and direction of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

It further recommended that no border funds be collected from the public without the approval of the central fund, in whose name the fund-raising would have to take place.

The commission also recommended that any person who collects money on behalf of an organisation, for whatever purpose, should be in the possession

of a licence, and subject to certain provisions. These licences would be issued by senior welfare officials in the various regions.

It urged that the registrar of organisations have the power to strike organisations which do not comply with the new Act off the role, but also makes provision for an appeal board.

The commission's 334-page report, which has only been released in Afrikaans, also makes recommendations that affect health organisations, educational bodies, cultural organisations, religious groups, sports bodies, university rag funds, service clubs, commercial collections, professional fund-raisers, emergency funds, refugee funds, chain letters, house-to-house collections, street collectors, tax allowances, investments by voluntary organisations, the use of competitions, publicity and control of school and hospital funds.

"The only alternative is to compel the Natives to reside

permanently on the High Veldt", but this, however, "is, from the motives of humanity, not desirable" (46). In addition, it is clear that the Bill not only failed to appease the landowning

interests but also did not satisfy white farmers either. "I am

quite convinced", wrote one correspondent from Nylstroom to the

Minister of Native Affairs "... that the general dissatisfaction

at present existing amongst our people will in no way be abated

or diminished by it (the Bill) as there is no provision made

against natives squatting on Crown lands and the low annual rent

of £1 per annum

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Richard Solomon

news in brief

Mandela has own lawyer

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader, is being tried for alleged disciplinary infringements under the same principles as a magistrate's court hearing, a Prisons Department spokesman said yesterday.

He has a lawyer of his own choice and the presiding officer is a prison officer. If he is found guilty, punishment may take the form of a reprimand, deprivation of all privileges, gratuities or indulgences for a maximum of a month, solitary confinement with full diet or combined with dietary punishment for a month.

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l (48).

Will you tell General Botha, since I wrote to him about the two Native Bills (the native taxation and Occupation of Lands Bills), I have had sent to me the official memorandum

accompanying the Bills when sent to the Landowners Association. I fully see the reasons for their introduction but if I may be allowed to say so I would urge caution on Native legis-

lation pending unification ... can't you propitiate the

landowners by making the tax on each family resident on a

farm much smaller. What I am afraid of and I tell you in

all earnestness (is) that if the effect of the Act is that

the Natives cultivating land on private farms are ejected

and get no other land, you will be blamed with having done

this to force them to labour. I would sincerely like to

avoid this for you know it would make a very bad impression.

I do hope therefore you will all seriously consider the

views of the Landowners Association in connection with the

Bill (49)

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CI warns Govt on funds for accused

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Christian Institute yesterday warned the Government that any attempts to stop overseas funds coming to South Africa for the defence of accused in security trials would "lead towards further confrontation and conflict."
In a statement, the institute director, Dr C F Beyers Naude, commented on the report of the Van Rooyen Commission of Inquiry into the collection of voluntary contributions from the public, which was tabled in Parliament this week.
He said any attempt to curtail or prevent funds for legal aid entering the country would seriously increase the already strong feelings of

anger and bitterness within the black community.
The overall impression of the commission's recommendations was that of a totalitarian regime extending its control over yet another important aspect of human life.

Eroding

The Government was further eroding religious freedom and regrettably hastening the Church-State confrontation if the commission's recommendations meant South African churches which received funds from abroad could not assist the institute from their local funds.

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1. W.M. MacMillan, for example, saw the Act as "epoch making", W.M. MacMillan, Complex South Africa, London, 1930, p 122. See also Francis Wilson, "Farming, 1866-1966" in Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson (eds), The Oxford History of South Africa, Volume II, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1971, p 127 and Colin Bundy, "The Emergence and Decline of a South African Peasantry", African Affairs, Vol 71, no 258, p 384.
2. For example, Wilson op. cit. p 130;
3. In addition to being editor of Koranta ea Becoana and Tsala ea Batho, he also wrote such pamphlets as Some of the Legal Disabilities Suffered by the South African Native, London, 1919 and The Mote and the Beam, New York, 1921.
4. Sol Plaatje, Native Life in South Africa, third edition, London, n.d., p 17
5. ibid, p
6. The South African Native National Congress was formed in 1912. See Peter Walshe, The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa, London, C. Hurst and Co, 1971.
7. Wilson, op cit. pp 130-131
8. Ibid p 129
9. This point for example influence W.M. MacMillan Clarendon I-Commission's recommendations hastening the Church-State confrontation if the Survey of Faith Press, 1942
10. South Africa 1913
11. See, in par Longman are British Sup Press, 1965
12. Transvaal Review" as and exploit capital of group and h acquiring 2 March 28th Back, Londo

Transkei bannings

As long as the banned ANC, PAC, Umkhonto Wesizwe (The spear of Nation) and so on, are still not yet recognised in Transkei, especially the banned Afrian National Congress, which was non-racial, Transkei will not be free from criticism abroad and won't be recognised.

The ANC is an old African organisation dated back to 1912 or 1800 — which makes it a black ancestors' organisation. The Afrikaners have their own organisation, the Broederbond — the home of Afrikanerdom; the home of Apartheid.

If the black congresses were recognised in this country and the exiled politicians were allowed back, they could stand for their fatherland at the OAU, which could lead to recognition by Western big powers and the UN.

Another step necessary to save Transkei from criticism abroad could be to allow Transkeian whites to apply for Transkeian Citizenship and to enjoy the vote and

equal rights and have a direct say in our parliament.

Let there be enjoyable equal rights and justice for all in Transkei and a bill of rights to protect each and every one.

I am very glad that among the Cabinet Ministers there is Mr Letlaka, a former exiled PAC member, who has travelled around seeing democratic countries, and who can represent this country abroad and call back exiled political leaders.

D.E. Ntambule

Ncambedlane Farm.
Umtata

26/1/77
325 general
[Signature]

**SA fugitive
Mxgwana dies**

DAR ES SALAAM — A member of the Pan Africanist Congress and former Robben Island prisoner Mr. Mtunzi Origen Mxgwana (52) died in hospital on Monday.

He was buried last night at a ceremony attended by OAU officials. He fled South Africa to Tanzania via Botswana last December.

325 general

Army reacts to Njoma

Defence Correspondent

"A few isolated prosecutions" of individual soldiers in the operational area was proof of the high general standard of discipline there, Lieutenant General J. R. Dutton, Defence Force Chief of Staff (Operations), said today.

Such prosecutions also showed that "disciplinary action is in fact taken against any soldier who commits an offence against individuals or property."

General Dutton was reacting to a statement to The Star yesterday by the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjaba, who said members of the security forces had stepped out of line in the past and might do so again.

General Dutton said he

had recently warned that "terrorists in other parts of the world" had created atrocity stories to arouse adverse public reaction against security forces.

The fact that Swapo had not yet used this technique was probably due to "the sound relations existing between the security forces and the local population. The Chief Minister's comments reflect these sound relations."

★ No responsible newspaper would publish an unconfirmed rumour of atrocities. Even if one newspaper wished to do so it could not. Only officially approved reports from the Operational Area are allowed in terms of the Defence Act. — Editor

325 general

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Star rugby player loses appeal

Cape Times

31/5/77

Staff Reporter

THE SUPREME COURT, Cape Town, yesterday confirmed a six-month prison sentence imposed on the black rugby star, John Noble, last year for stone-throwing.

On December 3 last year, Noble, 22, was convicted in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court and sentenced to six months for public violence.

Yesterday he appealed against the sentence and conviction but both were confirmed.

Mr S Lewis, who appeared for Noble, argued that an application by the defence at the trial for the recall of a witness was wrongly refused.

Mr Justice Vos, with Mr Justice Broeksma concurring, found, however, that it was not a "universal rule" that witnesses could be recalled for cross-examination.

Although he personally would have allowed the application, he could not see any prejudice arising out of the refusal, Mr Justice Vos said.

He found that Noble's evidence had been unsatisfactory and could not reasonably be possibly true.

A 14-year-old boy testified that he saw Noble throw stones and shoot a catapult. This evidence was corroborated by that of a shopkeeper.

Noble told the court that he had been near the gathering at the time. He had watched but did not throw stones.

Noble was married, had fixed employment and earned R165 a month, the judge said. But he had taken part in a serious offence throwing stones at vehicles.

Mr T. Louw appeared for the State. Mr Lewis was instructed by O. A. Karjeker and Co.

TOTALITARIANISM -

GENERAL

1977

JUNE - DEC.

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Bill (49) views of the Landowners Association in connection with the I do hope therefore you will all seriously consider the avoid this for you know it would make a very bad impression. this to force them to labour. I would sincerely like to and get no other land, you will be blamed with having done the Natives cultivating land on private farms are ejected all earnestness (is) that it the effect of the Act is that farm much smaller. Wh. landowners by making the lation pending unificat be allowed to say so I I fully see the reasons accompanying the Bills still Bills), I have had sen two Native Bills (the Will you tell General

Richard Solomon, for example, in any significant way bla HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. In the sphere of internal security there was generally no large-scale political unrest in the year ending June 1976 - the month of the Soweto riots. This was said by the Commissioner of Police, General G L Prinsloo, in his annual report tabled yesterday. However, there was the fu government's decision not

Undoubtedly, both of £1 per annum" (47). against natives squatting or diminished by it (the at present existing amon Minister of Native Affairs quite convinced", wrote interests but also did not clear that the Bill not

The Soweto disturbances "immediately encouraged further disturbances, arson, stone-throwing, marches and demonstrations, which gradually spread country-wide". Firm police action had been essential in several instances and had resulted in loss of life.

The only alternative is to reside

In the case of both turnover and absenteeism, very few firms enjoy the benefits of decreasing absenteeism rates and increasing turnover rates.

except for the wages follows close exists until the situation begins to increase downward to the downward trend steadies out and remains constant at just over ten days a year, less than one day a month absenteeism (Fig. 6). It appears that workers with higher incomes do not take time off indiscriminately. They have more to lose than gain in doing so.

around that as wages decreased. However, began to increase, but relationship may sufficient saved to certain threshold point level income per family unit in the United States because they are not going to have more children than they can support.

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Outcry at 'harassment'

The South African Indian Teachers Association (SAITA) was perturbed that Security Police should harass Indian students making contact with African students, a SAITA spokesman said yesterday.

"Contact between Indian and African students has been specifically encouraged by Indian teachers to help foster good race relations," vice president of SATTA and chairman of the Lenasia branch, Mr. Ralph Thomas said.

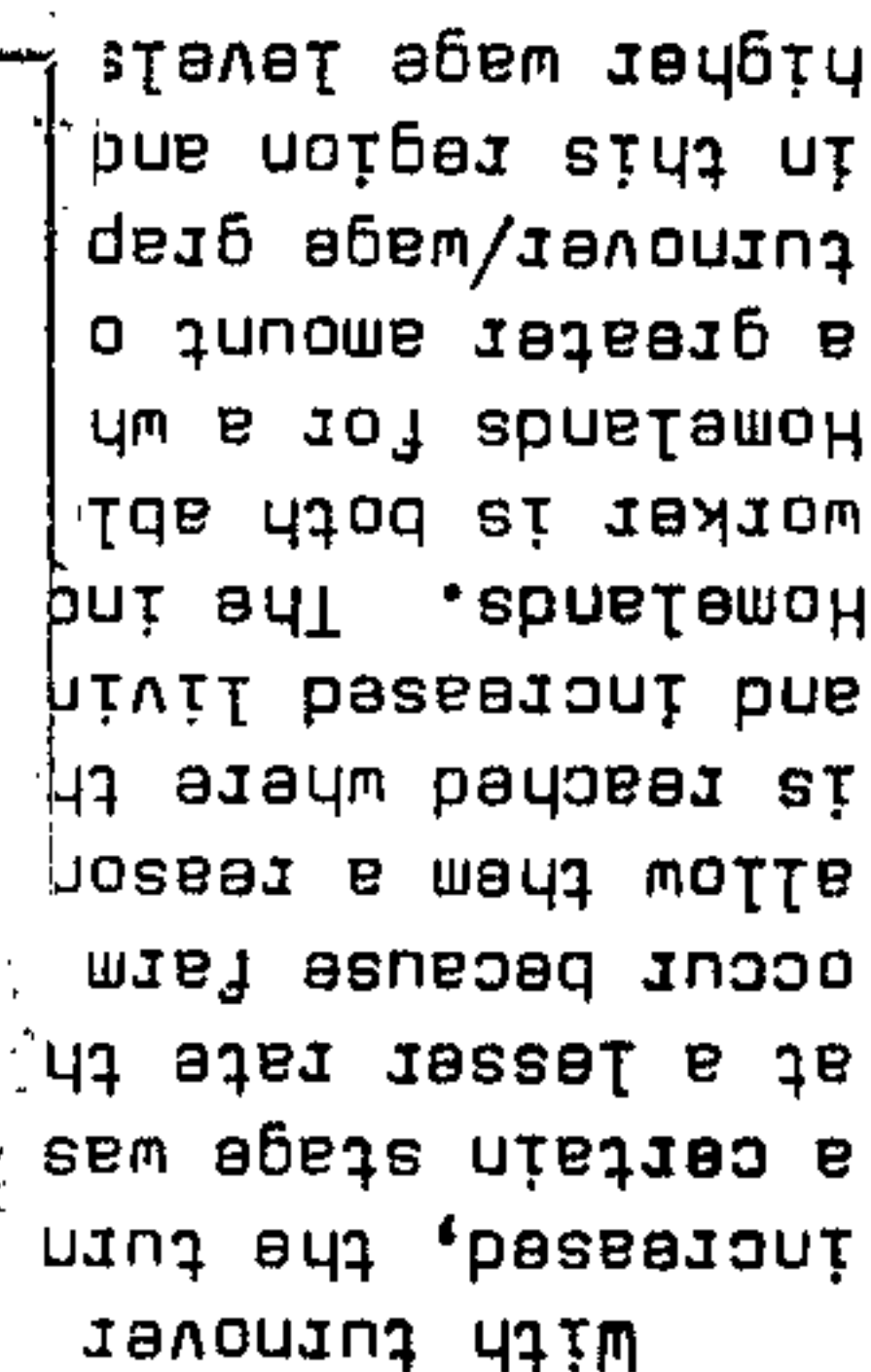
There was already close teacher unity between SAITA and ATASA (African Teachers Association of SA).

"What is disturbing," Mr Thomas said, "is that both the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, have called on all South Africans to help build good relations between the different races here through mutual contact, but our students are being intimidated."

He said the first meeting, in which Indian students invited African students to Lenasia took place in March.

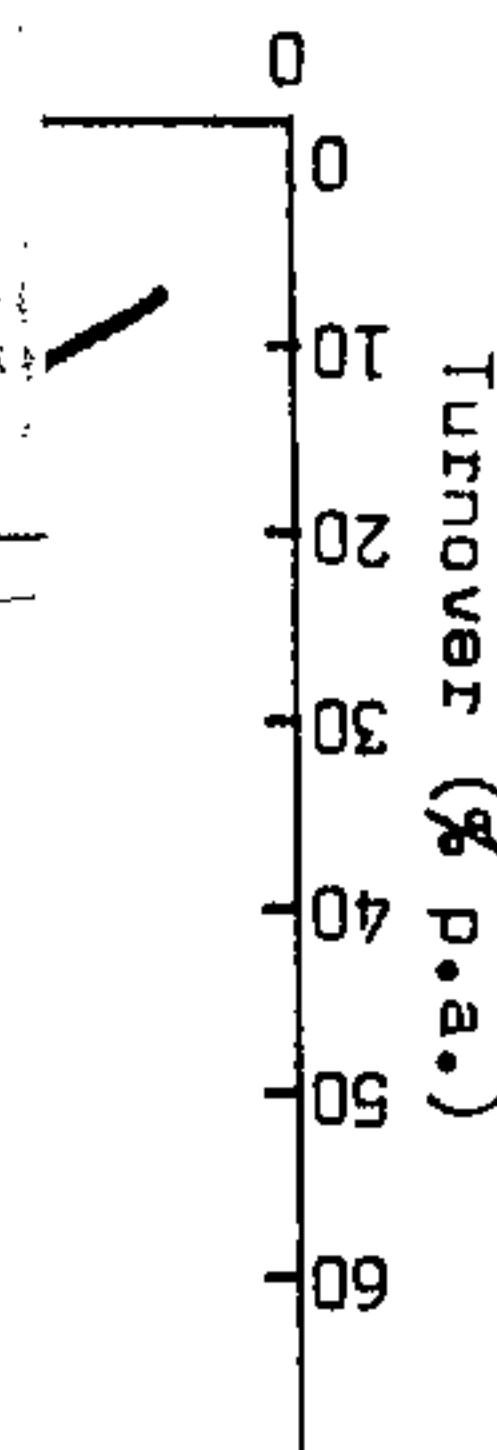
"Now the Security Police have stepped in and want to know what took place at this meeting. And more than 100 Indian students have been pulled in and questioned," he said.

The Chief of the Security Police, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, said he had no comment to make.



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FIGURE 4



It was found, as can be expected, that there is a positive relationship between the turnover rate and absenteeism (Fig. 4).

B. TURNOVER RATES AND ABSENTEEISM



325- General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

PRICE 20c PRYS
OVERSEAS 30c OORSEE
POST FREE — POSVRY

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 144]

PRETORIA, 3 JUNE 1977
JUNIE

[No. 5582

GOVERNMENT NOTICES**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1018 3 June 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/37

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/6/4.

Publication or object.—Jana Shakti, Number 1, May 1977, Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/5.

Publication or object.—Celebrate? To Hell with their Republic—Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P77/5/137.

Publication or object.—South Africa, What have they done with Temba Nolutshungu? Ronskrywe/pamflet.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1019 3 June 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/36

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/5/185.

Publication.—Scope, May 27, 1977, Volume 12, Number 21.

Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

60993—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1018 3 Junie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
LYS P77/37

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywingsnommer.—P77/6/4.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Jana Shakti, Number 1, May 1977, pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywingsnommer.—P77/6/5.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Celebrate? To Hell with their Republic—pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywingsnommer.—P77/5/137.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—South Africa, What have they done with Temba Nolutshungu? Ronskrywe/pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1019 3 Junie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
LYS P77/36

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywingsnommer.—P77/5/185.

Publikasie.—Scope, May 27, 1977, Vol 12, No. 21.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

5582—1

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Cape Times 31/6/77
**School heads deny 'not
honouring' Republic Day**

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — An allegation that two private schools did not give Republic Day the honour it deserved, by carrying on with normal classes, was challenged this week by the heads of both schools — Epworth High in Maritzburg and Kearsney College at Botha's Hill.

Speaking in the Provincial Council here last month, Mr Robbie Viljoen (Nat. Port Natal) accused the two schools of not respecting Republic Day as they intended carrying on with normal schoolwork.

But Mrs R E Lewis, headmistress of Epworth, said that although all pupils attended classes on Tuesday, the school day began with a special service and the 430 pupils from the junior and high schools were given a talk on the significance of the day.

The 35-minute service ended with a flag-raising ceremony and the singing of the national anthem. The girls then continued with normal classes.

She added: "I am not going to say how people should celebrate Republic Day, but

most of the girls are boarders and what does one do with them for a single day? They have to be looked after and cannot simply be turned loose."

Similar arrangements were made at Kearsney College, according to the headmaster Mr E C W Silcock. At Kearsney schoolboys were one up on Epworth. The entire school left the classrooms for about an hour to watch Comrades Marathon runners pass the school gates.

"From our point of view we did the correct thing, and practically speaking, parents of boarders would not have been able to reach the school for some time to take the boys out, because of the marathon," said Mr Silcock. "With our special service which included a talk by a senior history master and which ended with the singing of the anthem, we felt marked the day with dignity and respect."

But these arrangements have not satisfied Mr Viljoen.

He said: "I am pleased that both schools did at least something to mark the day, but I still feel they should have closed."

BPC book banned
CAPE TOWN 2/10/70 The
publication, *Heroes of
Yesterday, Martyrs of
Struggle*, published by the
Black People's Conven-
tion, King William's Town,
has been banned ac-
cording to a notice in
today's Government
Gazette. — SAPA.

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general

How to catch a Communist

THOSE WERE the days when sunny South African summers seemed longer and cooler and the winters shorter and milder — and the worst things that could happen were rinderpest and snotsiekte on the plateland.

Remember those halcyon days...

WHEN we still played lots of rugby tests and won most of them... and before the politicians poked their noses into cricket and spoiled that too?

WHEN schoolchildren (myself among them) sang "Afrikaners is plesierig", and had no reason to doubt it?

WHEN our politics were a sort of boersports, boisterous and bloody but simple to understand — with us on this side and them on that and everybody else in his place?

WHEN Rhodesia was still God's Own Country and there were no terrible terrorists and pesky frontline presidents to argue the case with Him or the Governor General (in order of protocol)?

If you remember all these things, then you won't have forgotten 1948 — the Year of the Nationalist.

That's when the problems began; when they started spelling patriotism N-A-T-I-O-N-A-L-I-S-M and they scoured the corners of the earth for "gevaars" that would frighten people into spelling it that way.

And when they ran out of those, they invested some of their own.

That was the birth of the "gevaar syndrome"; and these 30 years we've been belted and battered by it, shadow-boxing like a bunch of punch-drunk pugs. First it was Swart Gevaar, when

By Rodney Haxton



everybody who'd never given it a thought before suddenly started worrying about who was going to marry their sisters — including those who had only brothers.

Having successfully pulled that little political trick out of a hat that had little else in it, the Nationalists began to scatter the seeds of gevaar and they sprouted like wild flowers after a Namaqualand spring rain.

Anything and everything they could possibly roll round for long enough to make it go bump in the night, they rolled it. If it wasn't Swart Gevaar it could always be the English... or the Freemasons, or the Sons of England; if that stopped working, then the Roomse Gevaar may do the trick. Or politicians in preachers' clothing. The Yellow Peril. Permissiveness. Liberalism, journalism and all the other isms.

Where's the harm in that? Here it is. Now that the "ism" of Marx has finally materialised along some of our borders, how does the ordinary South African recognise his enemy? We can't go around shooting everyone in a Castro cap or a Cuban beard.

All we have to go on are the things the politicians told us, the things over the years they said were decadent and Communist-inspired; unpatriotic things that were apparently aimed at destroy-

ing the fibre of the nation. Here are a few examples...

- Long hair and denim jeans.
- Pop music and the Beatles.
- Drugs (but not drink).
- Drug-pushers (but not the drink merchants).
- Playboy and Penthouse, Private Eye and permissiveness.
- People who go to the cinema on Sundays (but not people who work on Sundays).
- Michelangelo's David — if there's no fig leaf to hide its manhood.
- People who shout democracy, equal job opportunities and black trade unions.
- Nudism at Sandy Bay (no less an authority than Joyce Waring recently said this was Communist-inspired).
- The peace sign — and people who say wicked things like "Make love, not war."

• People who disregarded the speed limits during the height of the petrol crisis (excepting the politicians who were caught, and particularly not the Minister who was in the car when his driver was trapped).

• People who call for toenadering with Communists (but not Minister Connie Mulder when he wants toenadering with Red China).

Using these as a basis, let's now

draw an Identikit word picture of the country's Public Enemy No 1 who wants to steal our land for our mineral wealth and our strategic coastline...

The person we should all be looking for probably has long hair, is dressed in denim (unless you find him at Sandy Bay where he'll be undressed out of denim).

He'll be stoned on pot, quite likely — even try to sell you some if he gets half a chance — and will have a record player close at hand blaring the Beatles.

He'll have a stack of Playboys — and other pornography, like a statue of David minus fig leaf.

Talk to him and he'll mouth witless things about democracy, black poverty, detention without trial, black trade unions.

Try to shoot him before he escapes and he'll say inane things like "Peace, brother", and he'll flash a two-finger sign at you. Now, when he flashes this sign with his palm facing you, he's suspect for sure; if you see the knuckle-end of his hand, he's merely a nice south African boy doing what his Government has done to the rest of the world for 30 years.

Whatever else he doesn't do, he will certainly have an illegal cache of petrol in the boot of his car which he will use to break the speed limit.

There you have him. He's not my idea of a threat... but that's what the politicians, preachers and other hot-air merchants have led us to believe over the years.

Happy hunting!

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general

325- General

Sunday Times

HALF OF RIOT 5/6/77 ACCUSED WERE YOUTHS

Sunday Times Reporter

HALF the 378 people tried under the security laws after last year's widespread riots were youths. The SA Institute of Race Relations this week released a research paper documenting 77 such trials in various centres in South Africa and South West Africa.

Of the people charged, 110 were convicted — 94 under the sabotage clause of the 1962 General Law Amendment Act.

Of the 110 acquitted, 101 were tried under the same law. There are 107 cases still in progress.

Altogether 39 youths under 18 have received mandatory five-year sentences. More than half the charged were under 25.

Other trials documented in the report are those of the two Soweto youths acquitted of the murder last June 16 of Dr Melville Edelstein in Soweto, and the R4-million Witbank sabotage trial.

(325-Generd)

Cape Times 7/6/77

Undesirable pamphlet — 5 appear in court

WHEN the Ministers Fraternal compiled pamphlets after the Nyanga unrest last Christmas, their immediate concern was to try to make peace and to "let the cry of agony from the black community reach the ears of the white community," an Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, told a Cape Town regional magistrate yesterday.

Mr Russell, 38, was giving evidence before Mr A J Burger in a packed courtroom.

Mr Russell appeared with four other persons — the Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Mowabisi Patrick Matolengwe, 39; a Roman Catholic priest, Rev Dick O'Riordan, 32; another Anglican priest, the Rev Moses Tamsanga Moletsane, 35; and Mr Russell's secretary, Mrs Dorothy Clemenishaw, 55.

All five

All five were charged under the Publications Act of 1974 with:

- Producing undesirable publications, namely the pamphlets "The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas, 1976" and "The message for 1977 to those in authority and white South Africa". The pamphlets were allegedly produced between January 1, and February 28 this year.
- Distributing these pamphlets from February 4 to February 10 this year when, in terms of a decision of a publications committee, these pamphlets were undesirable and when that decision had been made known by a notice in a Government Gazette dated February 4, 1977.
- Being in possession of 31 copies of the pamphlet on the role of the riot police, at or near Woodstock on March 18, this year.

All five pleaded not guilty to the production of the pamphlets and the State accepted the plea of Mrs Clemenishaw.

All five pleaded not guilty to distributing the pamphlets and the State accepted the plea of Bishop Matolengwe,

from a paper clip on a table in the sitting-room and six copies from under the cushion of a bench in the chapel attached to the house.

Altogether 31 copies of the pamphlet were seized.

On the same day, about 1.50pm, he said, he searched the house and church premises of Bishop Matolengwe at Nyanga. He was accompanied by Sergeant Kotze.

Notebook

He removed the minutes notebook of the Ministers' Fraternal. The minutes of January 4 referred, he said, to the decision to produce the pamphlets. This was again discussed in the minutes of January 11.

On March 30, about 10.30am, accompanied by another warrant officer, he searched the office of the Christian Institute occupied by Mr Russell and Mrs Clemenishaw. There he found an address list of persons to whom the two publications had been posted.

Cross-examined by Mr E L King, SC, who appeared for Mr Russell, Bishop Matolengwe and Father O'Riordan, Major Van Niekerk said he knew of two people who had received the pamphlets.

The State then closed its case and Mr Russell was called by Mr King to give evidence.

Migrant workers

He told the court that he was ordained as a minister of the Anglican Church in 1965, and was at present an assistant priest at the Holy Cross Church, Nyanga. He had also been appointed by the Archbishop of Cape Town to conduct a specialized ministry among migrant workers in the

ministers were hopeful that it had proved beneficial.

Mr Russell said there were three documents. The first was the letter in Xhosa to all black people involved in the situation.

The ministers then decided they should also produce a letter for white people, especially for those in authority, because they believed that what had happened on that "ghastly" weekend was symptomatic of much deeper problems in society and because they felt that as ministers, if they were to work for peace, they should communicate these things to those who knew what was going on.

They decided to produce this letter together with a document in which they spelled out exactly what had happened that weekend.

Horrible accounts

Mr Russell said most of the ministers had heard various horrible accounts of what had happened to people that weekend. They felt it was very important that they try to discover what was actually going on to see that these things did not happen again, to see that justice was done and to work for peace in the long term.

It was decided on January 4, he said, that each one pro-

"We believed very deeply that our concern was for the total welfare of all people in this country. We felt that to expose these truths was a way of ensuring such things didn't happen again and was a way to bring about peace in this country".

Asked whether he had intended to produce or distribute something that would be prejudicial to peace and good order, Mr Russell said: "On the contrary, our intention was to work for what we believed would be a situation of Christian justice. . . The ministers believed, he said, that they were working for the safety and the good of the country.

Kill, burn

Mr Russell was then cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr Van Zyl.

Mr Van Zyl referred to the accounts of unidentified eyewitnesses contained in the pamphlet on the riot police and to the allegations that the police had incited a group of people to kill and to burn.

"That is my belief", Mr Russell replied.

Mr Van Zyl then referred to the impression which the allegations created and asked Mr Russell if he thought the

harmful relations between groups, not because it brought about contempt.

Questioned further about the effect of the publication, Mr Russell said that if one was to unearth a corruption in the Department of Agriculture, for example, one was assisting good government when one exposed the abuses. It made for a healthier police force to expose thoroughly the abuses of some members. A hardworking policeman who honestly sought to fight crime and to see that people slept peacefully at night, would be glad to have such abuses exposed, he said.

Asked about the possibility of others reacting differently to the way in which he thought they would, Mr Russell said he doubted this.

If there was a particular group planning some form of violence they were probably so committed they would not be motivated by what he might say. If anything it (the publications) would give more people hope that something would happen to rectify their condition. This helped to de-escalate the situation.

Questioned on why he had not consulted the Publications Act, Mr Russell said the



The Rev David Russell, left, outside the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday. With him, from left, are: Mrs Dorothy Clemenishaw, the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, who is the Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Rev Moses Tamsanga Moletsane and the Rev Dick O'Riordan.

Mr Moletsane and Father O'Riordan on these two counts.

Mr Russell pleaded guilty to possession of the 31 pamphlets. The other four pleaded not guilty to possession and the State accepted their pleas.

At the start of the trial yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr P H S van Zyl, read certain written admissions. Mr Russell, Bishop Matolengwe, Mr Moletsane and Mr O'Riordan all admitted that they were members of the Ministers Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and that the publications referred to in the charge sheet were typed and duplicated prior to February 4 this year by Mrs Cleminshaw under the authorization and direction of the Ministers Fraternal.

Posted copies

Mrs Cleminshaw and Mr Russell admitted that during the period February 4 to February 7 this year, they posted copies of these publications to various church leaders, members of Parliament, leading members of the community and to the press.

Mr Van Zyl also handed to the court a copy of the Government Gazette of February 4 this year in which the pamphlet on the role of the riot police was declared undesirable, a copy of the Government Gazette dated February 5 this year in which possession of this pamphlet was prohibited, and an affidavit stating that no appeal against the decision of the publications committee had been lodged.

The only witness for the State, Major Arnold Johannes van Niekerk, told the court he was a major in the South African police, attached to the security branch, Cape Town.

Searched home

He said that on March 18 this year about 6.45am, accompanied by a Warrant Officer Du Toit and a Sergeant Kotze, he searched the home of Mr Russell, at 27 St James Street, Woodstock.

He said that under the cushion of a chair he found 21 copies of the publication, "The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Christmas, 1976".

He was also present, he said, when Warrant Officer Du Toit removed four copies

Cape Town area.

Mr Russell said that between December 26 and December 31 last year he was away from Cape Town. He returned to his parish when he heard through the press "what was happening".

On his return he found that a number of people had taken refuge in the church hall as a result of the killings at Christmas.

Mr Russell said the situation in Nyanga was "extremely unsettled". "I thought that anything could happen at any



The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, left, leaves the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday with his secretary, Father Noel Stanton. The archbishop gave evidence for the defence.

time to start another clash or outbreak of violence," he said.

Questioned about the Ministers Fraternal, he said that it was an ad hoc body of priests and ministers of all denominations working in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa. It was a completely open group, with no special constitution, that met once a month.

He said that in the light of what was happening at the time, the fraternal decided it should meet as soon as possible and it did so on January 4, 1977.

Appreciated

The ministers felt, he said, that it was absolutely essential to try to reduce the tensions which existed between various groups at the time as a result of various misunderstandings. They decided to prepare a letter in Xhosa to try to make peace between the various groups in the townships.

The letter, he said, was very much appreciated by migrants and residents alike and the

sent would try to collect eye witness accounts of what had happened to people, and drafts were prepared.

Deeper causes

Asked when he first became aware that the documents were banned, Mr Russell replied: "On Tuesday, February 8." He denied that he had produced or distributed any pamphlets after February 8.

Questioned about the ministers' reasons for compiling the pamphlets, Mr Russell

people to commit further acts of violence against white South Africans.

Mr Russell replied that he did not. The type of incident described in the publication was simply the "tip of the iceberg". It was common knowledge in the townships that that sort of incident occurred. He said he could produce another 25 to 30 witnesses to testify to this.

The truth

He said he believed that when the people saw that the things they knew to be the truth were being taken to people such as archbishops and cardinals, it would give them hope.

Asked whether he had gone to the police about the incidents, Mr Russell said that the colonel of the riot police had once said that the time would come when he would break into churches.

It was only natural, he said, that the people would be reluctant to go to those whom they were accusing to lay their complaints.

Asked again whether he had gone to the police, he said that he had not personally done so.

Later he said he had heard from Bishop Matolengwe that a number of responsible members of the community had done so.

Not witnesses

Mr Russell admitted that no members of the Ministers Fraternal had been eye witnesses to the incidents. He said they had received eye witness reports from members of their congregations.

Questioned about the fact that names were withheld, he said that the names of people who were willing to be identified were disclosed. There were two people whose names were not known because the priest who recorded their accounts did not take their names. Three others had been assured by Mr Russell that he would not disclose their names because they feared retaliation.

Asked whether the publication would not have brought a section of the population into contempt with certain groups, Mr Russell replied, amid laughter, that this did not form part of the charge against him. The publication had been found to be undesirable in that it

said that with "The message for 1977" they wanted to deal in a long-term manner with the deeper causes behind the tensions in the townships. They felt the whole system of discrimination caused deep frustration and anger.

Mr Russell referred to certain laws concerning migrant workers and said there would be no long-term peace till such laws were changed.

Their suffering

He said he was constantly coming across people who had no idea what was happening. He felt it was important for everyone in South Africa to be aware of the facts and the consequences.

Referring to the pamphlet on the riot police, he said that for those who were involved with suffering people it was important "to go further" and to "do something about it".

Asked whether he had intended to produce or distribute a document that would damage relations between sections of the population, Mr Russell said:

at the time was to "try and make peace" and "to let the cry of agony from the black community reach the ears of the white community."

Bishop Matolengwe gave evidence next.

Led by Mr King, he told the court that he was a Suffragan Bishop of the Anglican Church and also priest in charge of the Holy Cross Church at Nyanga.

Trip

He told the court that he was driving towards Nyanga on December 26 last year, returning from a trip into the country, when he came across people in trucks, cars, vans and on foot fleeing the township. There was great confusion in the township, he said. "Nyanga was in a chaotic state".

He discovered later that some people had run into the church to seek refuge. The following morning he went to see the Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Burnett. On February 16, the Archbishop issued a press statement. He also telephoned a member of Parliament and arranged to interview him.

Bishop Matolengwe said there were many stories in the townships at the time.

"One felt that somehow the truth ought to be known", he said. He felt that by sharing the problem a commission of inquiry could be called for to investigate or report back so that the truth could be known.

Delegation

The bishop confirmed that a delegation, including himself, had gone to see Brigadier Cerff.

"We were trying to let the brigadier know about the rumours that were going round the township and trying to appeal to him to see that peace is kept in the townships. The situation was very, very tense", he said.

Asked about his personal motivation to help with the documents, the bishop said that, as a priest and a bishop in the Church of God, he felt that what the Fraternal was doing was the correct thing.

They had sent a letter to the black people in the townships — more than 10 000 copies were printed and distributed. But God had not only called him to witness among black people, and he joined the ministers in saying: "Let us write a letter to those in

authority and the white community".

He denied that he intended to produce documents that were harmful to good relations or prejudicial to the safety of the State.

The bishop was then cross-examined by Mr Van Zyl, who asked him if the allegations that riot police had assisted in harming people and in burning down buildings, would not entice people to riot and cause friction.

The bishop replied that this was common knowledge in the townships. From the beginning of the riots the police were just doing what they wanted to.

Questioned about a door which he said was broken by police, he said that he was not there when it happened, but said his child was there. He said that he had not laid a charge against the police.

Asked if he had first-hand knowledge of the "atrocities", the bishop said he saw what was happening in Nyanga because he lived there.

Later he said he did not see anyone commit atrocities but "was told".

Laughter

When the prosecutor asked whether he knew of any good that the riot police had done, loud laughter burst from the public gallery and the magistrate said that if the public disturbed the proceedings they would have to leave.

The bishop asked, in reply to the question, why thousands of people should have fled the township when the police were there.

"What had gone wrong?" he asked. "I don't know. But during that weekend, I don't know of any good".

"You don't know of any people helped by the riot police?", asked the prosecutor. "No", replied the bishop.

Questioned about his contact with an MP, the bishop said the MP did make a call for a commission and many organizations supported the call. It was later turned down. (He was not sure by whom.)

Questioned on his visit to Brigadier Cerff, the bishop said there were rumours at the time that residents of Langa and Nyanga were going to be attacked.

"We went there to plead that he (the brigadier) must do anything in his power to see that this is stopped".

He said he did not lay a charge. He also said he felt Brigadier Cerff ought to have known what was happening in the township that weekend "because all his people were there".

Elaborating on this he said that if he remembered correctly, police carried "report books" which were given to the authorities.

The Rev Moletsane was the next to give evidence. He told the court that he was an ordained minister of the Anglican Church and was in charge of St Cyprians Church, Langa.

Participating

Asked for his reasons for participating in the production of the pamphlets, Mr Moletsane said: "I think there has been no relationship between blacks and whites in this country and I think to some extent this is what has contributed a lot to what has happened."

Mr Moletsane was questioned about his knowledge of the Publications Act. He said he was not aware of the Publications Act.

Mr O'Riordan said he had worked in Guguletu for six years as a Roman Catholic priest.

At the time of the trouble in Nyanga, he said, he found a state of "chaos and terror and of fear, people fearing for their lives, parents fearing for the safety of their children".

Mrs Clemenshaw refused to take the oath. She said she typed the documents and assisted in mailing them. She said she did not post any more pamphlets when she heard of the ban.

Asked if she was shocked when she read the documents she said she was.

Owen Cardinal McCann said he agreed that it was the Christian duty of these ministers to produce the documents. He said he did not think they were harmful to relations.

The case continues today. Mr A J Burger was on the bench. Mr P H S van Zyl prosecuted. Mr E L King, SC, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Russell, Bishop Matolengwe and Mr Moletsane. Mr David Ipp, instructed by Mallinck, Ress Richman and Co., appeared for Mr O'Riordan and Mrs Clemenshaw.

Pamphlet on riot police contained no call to action, testifies witness

Staff Reporter

CAPE TIMES
8/6/77

325

THE PAMPHLET on the riot police produced by the Ministers Fraternal after the Nyanga unrest last Christmas contained very serious allegations against the police but no "call to action" and could only be held to "further the authority of the State", the Cape Town Regional Court was told yesterday.

This was the evidence of a David Ipp, who appeared for senior lecturer in political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, Dr Andre du Toit, who testified for the defence yesterday at the trial of five people charged under the Publications Act.

The accused people were: the Rev David Russell, 38, an Anglican priest; the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, 39, the Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town; the Rev Moses Moletsane, 35, an Anglican priest; the Rev Dick O'Riordan, 32, a Roman Catholic priest; and Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, 55, Mr Russell's secretary.

All five were charged under the Publications Act of 1974 with:

- Producing undesirable publications, namely the pamphlets "The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas, 1976" and "The message for 1977 to those in authority and White South Africa".
- Distributing these pamphlets from February 4 to February 10 this year when, in terms of a decision of a publications committee, these pamphlets were undesirable and when that decision had been made known by a notice in a Government Gazette dated February 4, 1977.
- Being in possession of 31 copies of the pamphlet on the role of the riot police, at or near Woodstock on March 18 this year.

All five pleaded not guilty to the production of the pamphlets and the State accepted the plea of Mrs Cleminshaw.

All five pleaded not guilty to distributing the pamphlets and the State accepted the pleas of Bishop Matolengwe, Mr Moletsane and Mr O'Riordan on these two counts.

Accepted

Mr Russell pleaded guilty to possession of the 31 pamphlets. The other four pleaded not guilty to possession and the State accepted their pleas.

The evidence of Dr Du Toit yesterday was led by Mr

Mr O'Riordan and Mrs Cleminshaw.

Dr Du Toit told the court that he held the degrees of BA, BA Honours, MA, a doctoral degree from the University of Leiden, Holland, and a Ph D in political philosophy from the University of Stellenbosch.

Asked what his speciality was, he said he regularly taught courses in democratic theory and had been concerned with the problems of political pluralism, particularly the problem of order and with the problems of political obedience and disobedience.

He said he had read the documents involved in the case and knew that under the Publications Act a document was deemed to be harmful if it was deemed to be harmful to relations between any sections of the Republic or prejudicial to the safety of the State, to peace or good order.

He said he did not think that "The message for 1977" could "conceivably be considered as harmful to relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic".

It was addressed to those in authority and outlined in "very moderate language" very basic grievances in the black community.

The document was clearly aimed at reconciliation, he said.

Asked if it contained any denigration of whites, he said that it was "quite remarkable" that the document almost exclusively consisted of a statement of grievances held amongst the black community.

On the whole, he said, it was confined to basic demands and did not move into the wider political arena or raise the question of the vote or parliamentary representation. It addressed itself to the authorities and did not make it appear as though the white population or individuals were responsible.

There was one mention of "sinful white racialism" but even this referred to racialism as administered in policies and was not attributed to sections of the population such as the whites.

Asked whether he had formed the opinion after reading the document that the authorities were being called on to reform by violent or constitutional means, he said: "The general impression one gets is that it operates within a basic constitutional framework ..."

Prejudicial

There was not a single indication, he said, of "extra-constitutional or violent methods of seeking change".

He said he did not see how this document could conceivably be held to be prejudicial to the safety of the State. It seemed to him, he said, to be the very model of how, in moderate language and in reasonable terms, certain issues, which needed reform action by the authorities, could be raised.

Though a number of important issues to the black community were being emphasized in the document, nowhere was the legitimacy of the State or general authority of the State being questioned in any way. By being addressed to those in authority, the entire presupposition behind it was one of acceptance of the legitimacy of the State.

It could only be held, he said, to further the authority of the State and could not be held to be prejudicial in any way.

Referring to "The Role of the riot police", Dr Du Toit said the pamphlet dealt with the disturbances of December 1976 when there were serious clashes, particularly, between groups of permanent residents and migrants. The document was aimed at achieving reconciliation between these groups.

The document said that it was not one group that was to blame for what had happened, but that the blame should be sought elsewhere. Its purpose was not to cause harm but to reconcile the tensions which were there previously.

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more Labour than other slightly higher wage rat Animals must be at

per week

Allegations

The document said that the basic cause of the trouble was not to be found with one or other of the sections of the township, and it made serious allegations against the riot police.

It referred to a number of individual incidents and quoted from individual cases where the riot police were involved in serious allegations. It contained charges that the riot police had made possible or allowed certain circumstances to take place.

Dr Du Toit said the riot police could not be regarded as a "section of the inhabitants of the Republic". They were an agency of the State and operated on behalf of all sections of the Republic.

The allegations were that the riot police, as an agency of the State, had malfunctioned in various ways, Dr Du Toit said. But he found no emphasis in the publication that the riot police had acted

Product: ...

TABLE 10
Division of



Three of the priests charged under the Publications Act in the Cape Town Regional Court seen during an adjournment in their trial yesterday. They are, standing, from left: The Rev David Russell, the Rev Moses Moletsane and the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe. Seated on the bench is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, who gave evidence for the defence on Monday and attended the trial again yesterday.

Picture: JOHN VAN DEN LINDEN

as whites or on behalf of whites.

In terms of those criteria, he could not see how it could be found to be undesirable, and he could find no evidence of racial agitation in the document.

Undesirable

Asked whether he thought it was prejudicial to the safety of the State, he said he did not consider that it was undesirable in that sense.

In a democratic state, in a constitutional state, the police were accountable to their properly-appointed superiors and, in the final analysis, to society at large. They often were asked to fulfill very difficult tasks. In a democratic society there was all the more reason why, after events, they should be held accountable for the way in which they distinguished their duties, the court was told.

Dr Du Toit said he thought it very important in a democratic society that riot policeman should always act under specialized instructions from their superiors, that the policy-making officials in the country should be kept fully informed, and that individual cases of malpractice should be redressed.

All police forces could fulfill their functions properly only if in some sense they had the trust and confidence of the societies in which they operated, he said.

If that society believed that the force was a law unto itself it could no longer perform the functions for which it was instituted. If the society believed that the police were not keeping peace, were acting arbitrarily or were aligning themselves with one section of the inhabitants, the "preconditions for such an agency" no longer existed.

Complaints

This trust could be restored in various ways — by superior officials calling on the public for complaints, through members of parliament, through newspapers or by concerned and knowledgeable

citizens bringing to the attention of the public whatever allegations were "doing the rounds".

There seemed to be no doubt to himself, Dr Du Toit said, that what the ministers were trying to do was to bring to the notice of the authorities and to the notice of wider society those allegations which were being made against the riot police, with a view to preventing such incidents from happening again.

It was an important feature of the document, he said, that even though serious allegations were made against the riot police, these allegations were not generalized in any way and there was no attempt to "make dubious" the general authority of the police force as a whole.

Grave charges

Asked whether the document called for militant action, Dr Du Toit said he saw in it a number of grave charges which, to a certain extent, had been attempted to be substantiated.

"I find in it no call to action," he said. There was no indication in any way, he said, that someone who read it would "go over to militant action."

"All we find is a setting out of the allegations and some of the testimony on which it is based and it is left at that", he said.

Questioned further Dr Du Toit told the court that he was at present engaged in a study of Afrikaner political thought.

Mr Ipp put it to him that the State had questioned the fact that none of the accused had actually witnessed the incidents the pamphlets described. Were their actions a wrong method of politicizing, or were they a legitimate method?

Dr Du Toit replied that in his study of the history of the Afrikaners he had found this method to be common practice, and he referred to the issues of the Boer War concentration camps and various actions of the British or other occupying powers. The

method was accepted political practice in the history of South Africa, he concluded.

Dr Du Toit was then cross-examined at length by the prosecutor, Mr P H S van Zyl.

Asked if the wrongs outlined in the pamphlet "The message for 1977" would not be attributed to white South Africans, Dr Du Toit said the wrongs were being brought to the notice of white South Africans. It seemed to have been assumed that white South Africans were largely ignorant of these wrongs and needed to have them brought to their notice.

Official policy

If one looked at the details of the seven issues that were brought to their attention in this pamphlet, he said, one found that they were by and large questions of official policy.

They did not concern face-to-face relations between whites and blacks, or incidents of individual discrimination, but concerned issues such as African education policy, pass laws, home ownership and trade unions. These were all official policy matters.

Mr Van Zyl then referred him to the reference to "sinful white racialism". Could such a passage not bring the white section into contempt or be harmful to relations?

Dr Du Toit replied that the language used was religious language. The phrase was an appeal for repentance and reconciliation and he could not see how one could regard that as being contemptible or harmful to public relations.

Even the average white man would regard the reference to sinful white racialism as a call to repentance, he said.

Mr Van Zyl referred Dr Du Toit to the "Role of the riot police" and asked him if he had said it could promote confidence.

Dr Du Toit replied that he had tried to say that in a democratic society the functions of the police depended on the confidence of the community at large. There should be an underlying credibility in

what they were doing in that community.

If this was lost it became difficult for such an agent to function. It might become necessary for the authorities to withdraw them and send in another kind of peace-keeping force.

In a situation where the riot police were held in great esteem in the community, allegations such as those in the pamphlet which, till that time, had been unknown to the community at large, would seriously undermine their authority.

If the riot police were already held to be guilty of the kind of action outlined in the pamphlet, if a situation were beginning to take shape where credence was being given to the rumours, it would become necessary for responsible citizens to counteract these rumours.

Grievances

Asked whether he was surprised that the Publications Committee had disagreed with him, Dr Du Toit said he was not as "absolutely astounded" as in the case of the previous pamphlet.

That pamphlet contained a list of basic and moderate grievances that had found their way into almost every newspaper every day of the week. In this pamphlet — "The role of the riot police" — there were serious allegations that did not find their way into newspapers or ordinary publications every day of the week.

He emphasized that he disagreed with their finding, however, even insofar as this pamphlet was concerned.

The defence closed its case after Dr Du Toit's evidence.

Mr E L King SC, who appeared for Mr Russell, Mr Moletsane and Bishop Matolengwe, confined his arguments to the question of retrospectivity in the case.

It was common cause, he said, that the finding of the committee occurred subsequent to the production of the documents, and one could not in court challenge

the correctness of decisions of such a committee.

Before the court decided, however, that such a decision was retrospective, the court would want to be satisfied that there was either express wording that the decision must have this effect or words which indicated by implication that this was so.

Submission

It was his submission that there were neither such words nor such implication and he asked the court to find the accused not guilty on the first count — that of producing pamphlets which, in terms of a decision of a Publications Committee, were undesirable. (The State accepted the plea of Mrs Clemminshaw on this count.)

He did not argue on the charge of possession. Mr Russell had pleaded guilty, he said, and there was no reason to comment. (The State accepted the pleas of not guilty of the other four accused on this count.)

Referring to the distribution charges, Mr Ipp said the accused had no reason to believe the documents had been banned for the Government Gazette had not yet arrived in Cape Town.

Admissions

There was nothing incumbent on the accused, he said, to "phone Pretoria every Friday" to find out whether a particular document had been declared undesirable.

(In admissions handed to the court Mr Russell and Mrs Clemminshaw admitted that during the period February 4 to 7 this year they posted copies of the publications to church leaders, members of Parliament, leading members of the community and the press. According to the charge sheet the Gazette was published on February 4.)

The case was postponed till July 29 for judgment.

Mr A J Burger was on the Bench. Mr P H S van Zyl prosecuted. Mr E L King SC, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Russell, Bishop Matolengwe and Mr Moletsane. Mr David Ipp, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Co, appeared for Mr O'Riordan and Mrs Clemminshaw.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Employers' Organisations.

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Mrs Suzman will read jails report

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) said here that she would take advantage of the invitation of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to read the International Red Cross' report on South African jails.

Mrs Suzman, who was reacting to the Minister's Justice and Prisons vote speech, said she would also be visiting Mrs Winnie Mandela, recently banished to Brandfort — possibly before the end of the session.

Mr Kruger, who had invited Mrs Suzman and any other MP to study the report of the International Red Cross on South African jails, said there was nothing about the prisons over which he needed to be ashamed.

From January 1976 to January this year, said the Minister, 1 095 outsiders had visited the jails. There had been visits by 52 judges, 269 magistrates, 112 foreigners, 641 local visitors and 21 MPs and Senators.

In 1976 an Israeli judge, Mr Justice Teladi, visited several Western Cape jails and wrote: "During the course of my career and as a student of criminology, I had the occasion of visiting many prisons in the United States and Europe, and I must say the prisons in your country compare most favourably with any other prisons I have seen."

"I found the staff devoted to their task and the treatment of their charges understanding and humane . . ."

He added he had been given the opportunity of conversing with the prisoners. "They all stated they were being fairly treated, despite the restrictions of prison discipline. The Victor Verster farm is the best run, modern agricultural institution I have ever seen, and I was also impressed with the women's prison at Worcester, where I immensely enjoyed the choral singing to which I was treated."

The Minister told the House about some American visitors who visited Leeukop Jail in November last year. They were a Mr Feinberg, Dr. Fredenburg, Mr Moron, Dr Rabow, Mr Barry Schockowitz, Mr R. Skelton and Dr Teeg.

Dr Fredenburg wrote after the visit: "You have a very impressive prison and prison system. I was quite touched by the choir. Keep up the good work, and your commitment to excellence."

At this stage Mrs Suzman interjected: "Did they see the detainees?"

The Minister: "The detainees are seen every year by the International Red Cross, and if the Member wants to see the report of the International Red Cross, she can see in private in my office."

Mrs Suzman: "I would like to see it."

The Minister: "I would like the honourable member and any other honourable member of her political party to see the report." — DDC.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 144

PRETORIA, 10 JUNE 1977
10 JUNIE 1977

[No. 5597]

GOVERNMENT NOTICES**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1076 10 June 1977
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 8 June 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 June 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No.—P77/4/113.

Publication.—Super-Celeste.

Author or producer.—Peter Way.

No. 1077 10 June 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — LIST P77/39

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/5/7.

Publication or objects.—Pro Veritate—April 1977, Vol. 15, No. 11.

Author or producer.—Pro Veritate, Braamfontein.
Section 47 (2) (b), (d) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1076 10 Junie 1977
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Junie 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, 'n appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Junie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywingsno.—P77/4/113.

Publikasie.—Super-Celeste.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Peter Way.

No. 1077 10 Junie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P77/39

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoelings van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywingsno.—P77/5/7.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Pro Veritate—April 1977, Vol. 15, No. 11.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Pro Veritate, Braamfontein.
Artikel 47 (2) (b), d) en (e).

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Hansard 19 col 1273 10/6/77

Interrogation of pupils from Lenasia high schools

~~1977~~

325

general

*7. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether pupils from Lenasia high schools were interrogated by members of the Security Branch during May 1977; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any complaints have been made of their treatment by the Police during these interrogations; if so, what was the nature of the treatment complained of;
- (3) whether these complaints have been investigated; if so, with what result.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes, 40.
- (2) No.
- (3) Falls away.

S/Tribune
12/4/77
(325)

POLITICAL feud- ing is breaking out among over- seas Marxists over South Afri- ca.

The man in the middle of it all is Tsietshi Mashinini — the student exile who led last year's Soweto riots.

The feuding is about to boil into the open over a snub delivered to Mashinini by Britain's powerful student organisation, the National Union of Students (NUS).

Mashinini was to have been the star speaker at a NUS London rally next Saturday to commemorate the first anniversary of the Soweto troubles.

Bickering

But under pressure from the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the African National Congress, they have unilaterally withdrawn the invitation.

Behind the snub is an intriguing story of a power battle between Trotskyists and Moscow-aligned communists over South Africa, with Mashinini as pawn.

Trotskyists are the followers of the Russian revolutionary leader Leon Trotsky, who lost the Soviet leadership battle to Stalin in 1922 and was subsequently assassinated

in Mexico by a Soviet agent.

Today there are 20 or more Trotskyist organisations in Western Europe and America which are continually bickering among themselves over obscure issues of ideological interpretation.

But they are becoming an increasingly popular home for young Western radicals who cannot come to terms with totalitarian forms of communism practised in Eastern Europe and Red China.

Controversies over Marx-

ist "infiltration" which regularly break out in British politics nowadays almost always involve Trotskyists rather than old-style communists.

In the aftermath of Soweto the Trotskyists began to concentrate on South Africa as a major foreign policy issue.

But when they tried to get involved in the anti-apartheid and liberation movements they found themselves up against a virtual Communist Party monopoly.

Both the African

National Congress and the various anti-apartheid organisations in Western Europe are effectively controlled by the South African or local communist parties.

When Mashinini fled South Africa after Soweto and began accusing the ANC of inactivity and corruption, he was eagerly adopted by the Trotskyists.

One of the major Trotskyist organisations, the International Marxist Group, together with an associated organisation in America, the Socialist

Workers Party, sponsored him on lecture tours of the United States and a trip to Botswana.

There he tried to recruit Black students fleeing from South Africa.

The ANC, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and the SACP have been trying to discredit Mashinini.

But the former Soweto student is still closely identified overseas with the Soweto troubles and the NUS, unaware of the political background, invited him to address their rally.

A NUS spokesman confirmed this week that the invitation had been withdrawn after representations "from various sources."

— TROUBLE

The snub to Mashinini is almost certain to cause trouble at the rally itself and, by bringing the Trotskyist Communist Party rivalry over South Africa into the open for the first time, is likely to cause further repercussions.

The Trotskyists are determined to challenge orthodox communist hegemony in anti-apartheid circles.

They won a foothold in the British Anti-Apartheid Movement by getting a Trotskyist on to the organisation's national executive at the annual meeting earlier this year.

For ideological reasons they are not likely to try the same tactics with the ANC — South Africa's main liberation organisation — but they are expected to try to set up a rival organisation.

But indications are that the overseas anti-apartheid establishment is too well-entrenched historically to be brought down.

DAVID BERESFORD reports from LONDON



325 - General

ARGUS 13/6/77

Charges withdrawn

CHARGES of possessing banned publications were today withdrawn against nine students in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

The case arises from a police raid on the offices of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town on April 22 this year.

The students are: Nicolas Haysom, 25, Humphrey Harrison, 20, Elizabeth McGregor, 20, Gail Victoria Gunn, 20, Clinton Smyth, 24, Laura Levetan, 21, Stanley van Embden, 21, Lesley Cooper, 20, and Robert Cecil Fig, 23.



325- General

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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Vol. 144]

PRETORIA, 14 JUNE 1977
14 JUNIE

[No. 5603

GOVERNMENT NOTICE**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1115 14 June 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/42

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

Entry No.—P77/6/65.

Publication or object.—*New Road of Revolution, The.*

Author or producer.—The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. (South Africa).

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/66.

Publication or object.—Z—Vol 2, No 4.

Author or producer.—SSD, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/67.

Publication or object.—*National Student—No 2, 1977.*

Author or producer.—NUSAS, Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/69.

Publication or object.—*Solidarity / Ukuzibandakanya Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—SRC Press, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/70.

Publication or object.—*Power to the People Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/71.

Publication or object.—*Amandla Ase Bantwini Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1115 14 Junie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
LYS P77/42

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/65.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*New Road of Revolution, The.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. (South Africa).

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/66.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Z—Vol 2, No 4.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SSD, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/67.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*National Student—No 2, 1977.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—NUSAS, Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/69.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Solidarity/Ukuzibandakanya Pamphlet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC Press, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/70.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Power to the People Pamphlet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/71.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Amandla Ase Bantwini Pamphlet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

5603—1

Capt Times 14/6/77 325-Grand

He beat killer with a pole and his fists

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An elderly tyre salesman, Mr Bobby Bagg, stood face to face with the warehouse terrorist when the killer's machine pistol jammed.

Then Mr Bagg, 65, wielding a wooden pole, launched himself at the gunman and beat him to the floor.

Last night Mr Bagg, who came out of retirement only a few weeks ago spoke at his home in Linden of how a quiet cup of tea with old friends at John Orr's warehouse turned

into a bloodbath.

He was sitting at a small table with three of the staff in the warehouse staff room about 10am.

Mr Kenny Wolfendale had his back to the door. Facing him with his back to the small scullery was Mr Peter Hartogh. Mr Bagg was sitting on Mr Hartogh's left opposite Mr Robert Kassner.

"Suddenly a black wearing a blue shirt and dark trousers appeared in the doorway. He was so quiet he just stood there silently, showing his

teeth in a grin. There was no warning. He lifted the machine pistol and sprayed the table.

"All of us fell from our chairs. Kenny hadn't even seen the man. He got a bullet in the head. He and Bob Kassner, a lifetime pal of mine, lay still.

"I reckon what saved me was that I was slumped down in my chair. Peter Hartogh was hit but managed to jump up with me. We ran into the scullery and slammed the door."

Mr Bagg grabbed a wooden

pole. Mr Hartogh, bleeding from the chest and leg, ripped a curtain rod from the wall.

"The firing stopped. We waited for a second or two then opened the door. The killer was standing in the doorway opposite us struggling with the jammed machine pistol. He looked up, then tried to fire at us.

"Just then Peter collapsed. Instinctively I lifted the pole and went for the gunman.

"I hit him and hit him till he fell. The magazine fell loose as the gun crashed on the floor.

Then I saw the second gun over his shoulder. I struggled with him on the floor to get the gun till my hands bled.

"The youngster didn't have a chance. I'm 65, but I was stronger than him.

"Once the gunman lay still I went to help Peter. I was putting a cushion under his head when there was an explosion from the shop. The workshop was full of smoke and dust.

"I was giving Peter water when suddenly the gunman got to his knees. I laid him out

again, this time with my fists. "Then I got desperate. I felt I couldn't handle much more."

Mr Bagg made his way through the tea-table debris and reached a telephone to call the head office. Police from John Vorster Square were there in five minutes. Mr Bagg then helped police to search the workshop.

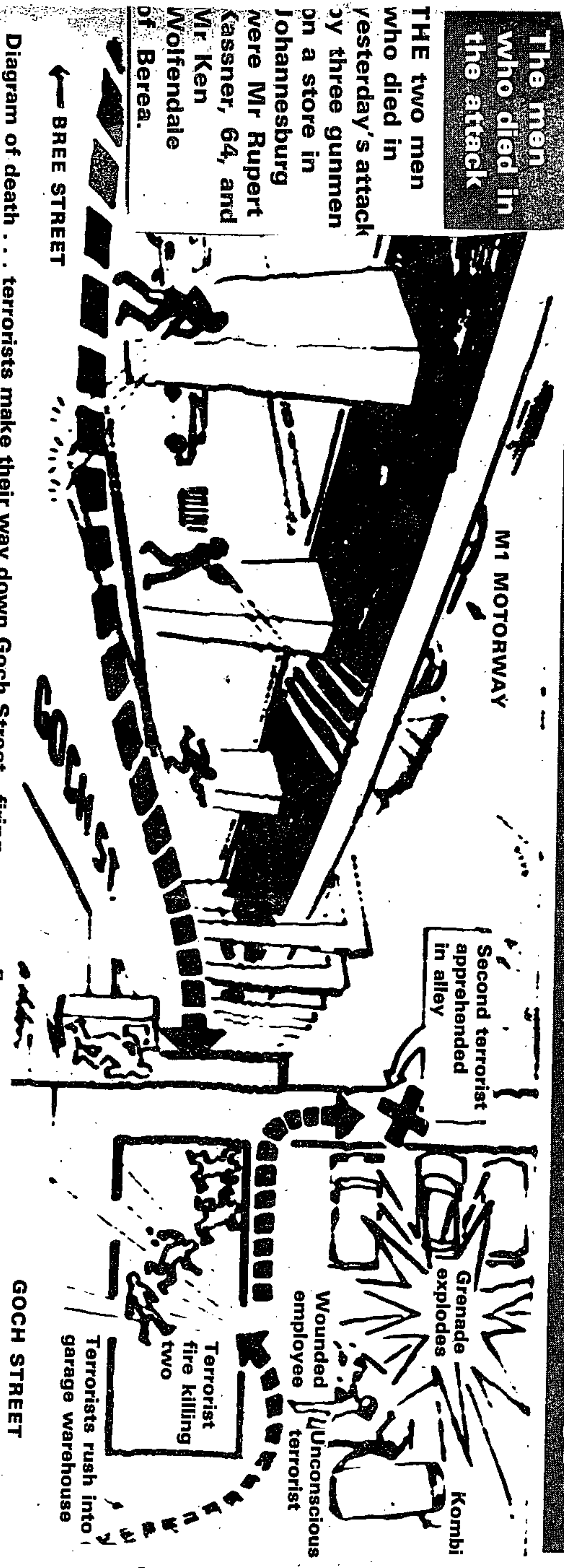
They found another young man in an alley at the back of the workshop. He was trying to climb a wall. They took a machine-pistol from him and two hand-grenades.

How the terrorists attacked

The men who died in the attack

THE two men who died in yesterday's attack by three gunmen on a store in Johannesburg were Mr Rupert Kassner, 64, and Mr Ken Wolfendale of Berea.

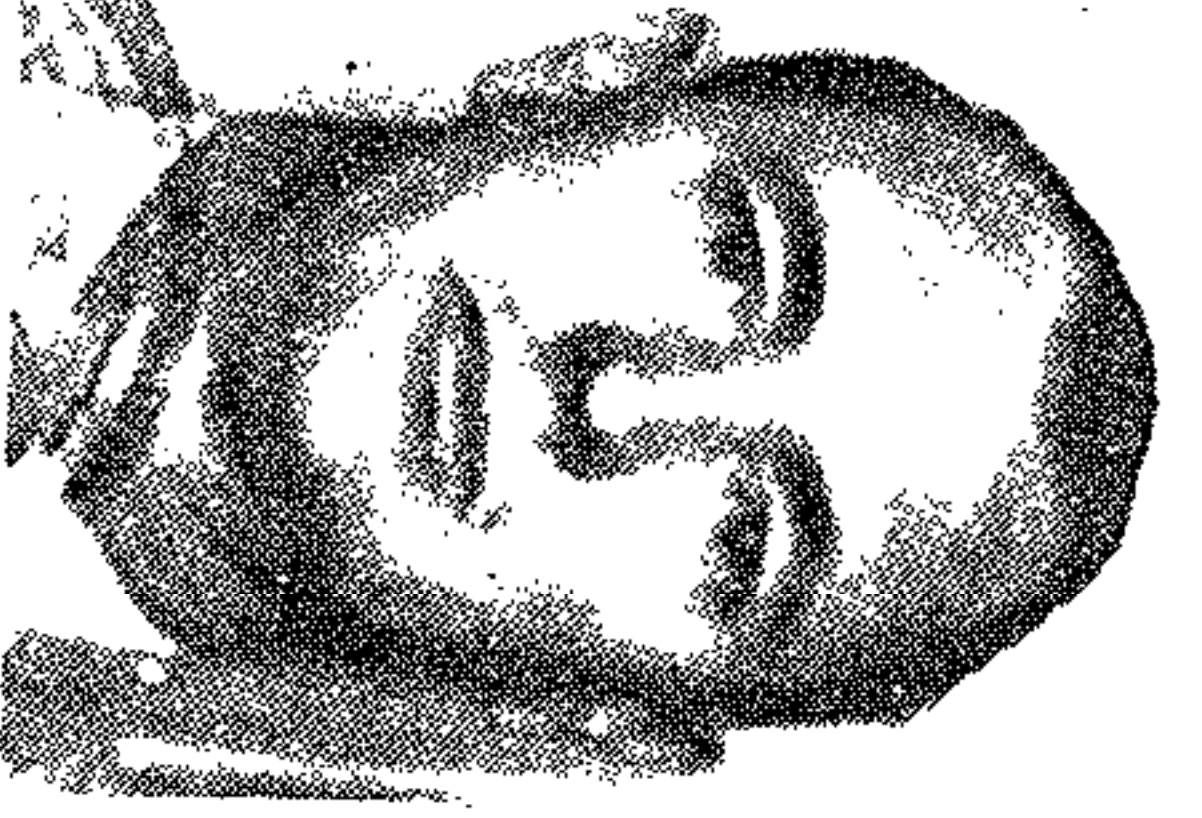
Diagram of death . . . terrorists make their way down Goch Street, firing . . . one flees, two rush into garage warehouse. Arrows in right-hand diagram show how one terrorist made for the staff room, raking the room with gunfire and killing two of four men at the tea table. The other ran through the warehouse and was later arrested in a back alley where he was trying to scale a wall. He was carrying a machine-pistol and hand-grenades.



Mr Bob Bagg



Mr Ken Wolfendale



Mr Rupert Kassner

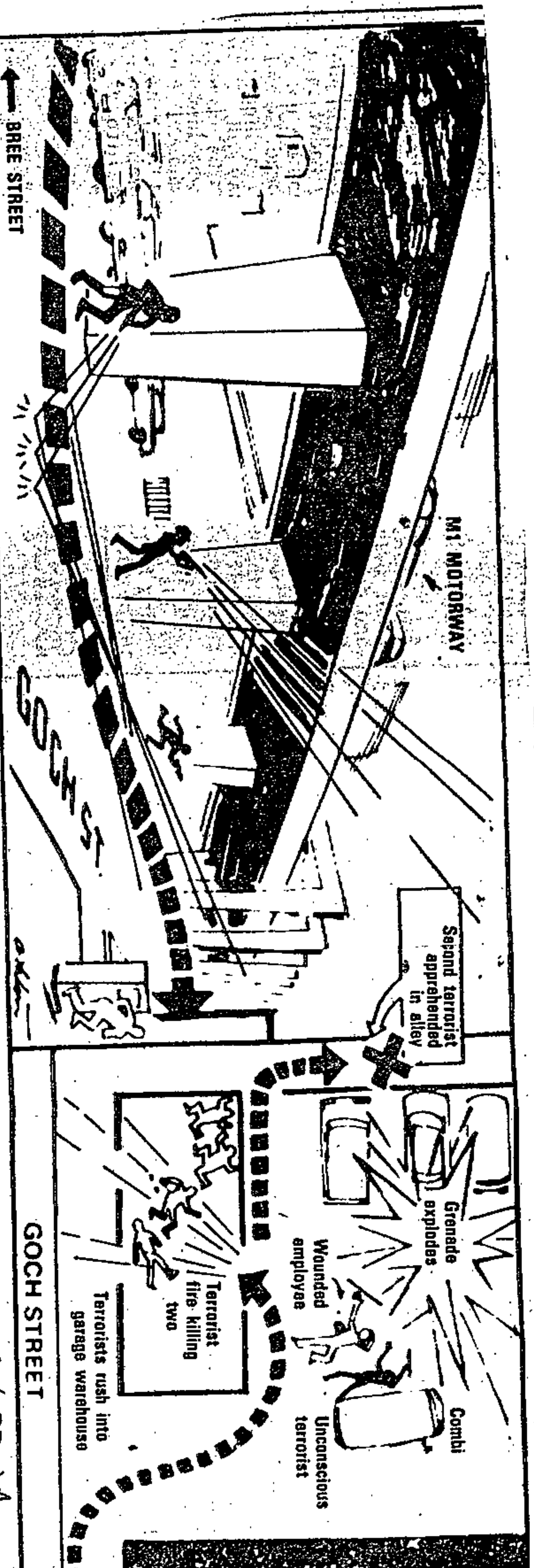


Diagram of death . . . terrorists make their way down Goch Street, firing . . . one flees, two rush into garage warehouse. Arrows in righthand diagram shows how one terrorist made for the staff room, raking the room with gunfire and killing two of four men at the tea table. The other ran through the warehouse and was later arrested in a back alley where he was trying to scale a wall.

During the shooting one of the attackers threw a hand grenade into the workshop, shattering window panes and damaging several parked vehicles.

Mr. Baggs, who was not in the first burst of firing, went for the man who was, turning a machine pistol on him, knocked him down and managed to arrest him.

The other two fled, but a policeman who had arrived at the scene shot one of them and arrested him. The third is still at large. The police seized three machine pistols and two hand grenades.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen. Gert Prinsloo, confirmed that the machine pistols were Russian-manufactured.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, said last night the attack was carried out by urban terrorists.

He said it appeared that the attack had not been planned and that the terrorists had been caught off guard.

Mr. Kruger said he had no reason to believe there was any "direct organisational connection" between the shooting and township unrest on the Reef.

He also did not think the attack heralded the beginning of large-scale urban terrorism. Mr. Kruger emphasised, however, that South Africans would have to face the realities of urban terrorism and appealed to people to stay calm and not to pay heed to rumours and scare stories. — DDC-SAPA.

Terrorists in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG — Urban terrorists struck in the heart of Johannesburg yesterday — and last night police made a dramatic breakthrough in their investigations.

Two men were killed and one wounded when they were gunned down in cold blood by three terrorists brandishing machine pistols and hand grenades.

The Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, announced the breakthrough, but declined to give further details.

"All I can say at this stage is that we have made a breakthrough which you can describe as dramatic. I can't say any more at this stage because we are

following more leads."

It is believed that the John Orr's maintenance depot in Newtown was not the terrorists' original target, but that they attacked the depot shortly before police action against them.

Their attack is believed to have been an act of desperation before police closed in on them and the fact is borne out by the fact that two police squad cars were on the scene shortly after the shooting began.

It is understood the terrorists were making

their way through central Johannesburg when the police picked up their trail. They then abandoned their plans and went for the maintenance depot.

They opened fire on a group of men drinking tea in the building.

One man, Mr. Robert Kassner of Bedfordview, was killed instantly, and another, Mr. Ken Wolfendale of Berea, died later in hospital.

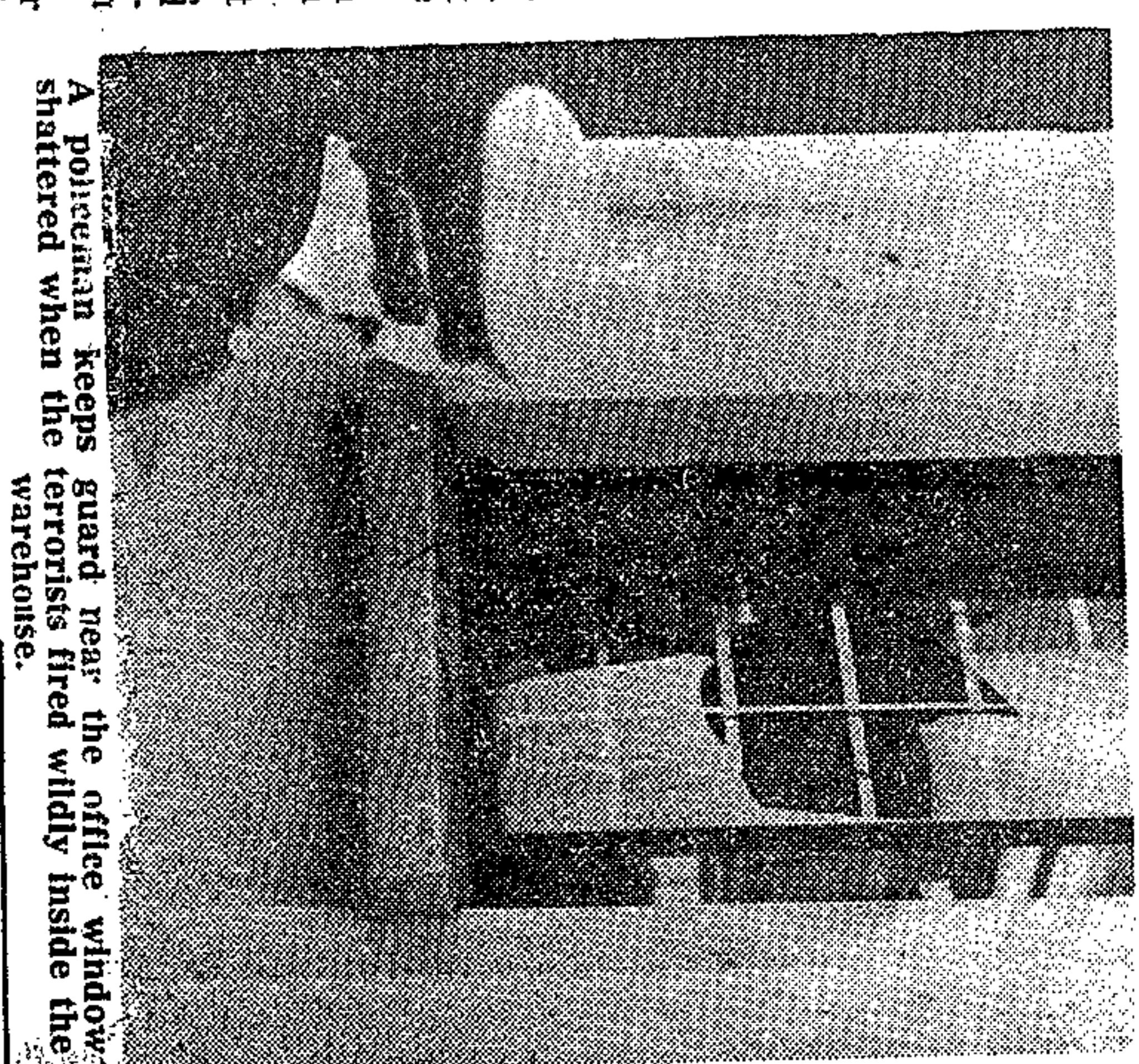
Another man, Mr. Peter Harzog of Kempton Park, was wounded in the attack, but is in a satisfactory condition. A fourth man, Mr. Bob Baggs, escaped unhurt.



MR WOLFENDALE (left) and MR KASSNER.



KILLED . . .



A policeman keeps guard near the office window shattered when the terrorists fired wildly inside the warehouse.


(Inside Mail)

RDM

14/6/77

325

Dossier of urbar.



A relative leads a sobbing Mrs. Margaret Wolfendale from the Johannesburg General Hospital soon after the young woman was told of her husband's death yesterday. Mr. Wolfendale, who had head wounds, died soon after being admitted to hospital.

Pictures:
VIKKI PEREIRA

(325-Geard)

Rdm 14/6/77

terrorism

BOB HITCHCOCK

YESTERDAY's armed attack on a Johannesburg warehouse seemed to bear the stamp of urban terrorism.

The guns used by the killers were machine-pistols, manufactured in a communist country.

The killers were also armed with hand grenades.

Characteristic of the arrogant behaviour of terrorists in actions overseas, the Johannesburg killers appeared to make no attempt to hide their weapons as they approached their target.

An eye-witness said that, when they passed a service station in the direction of John Vorster Square one man had a weapon slung over his shoulder while another carried a gun in his hand.

Machine-pistols, which have been used in terror attacks in Ulster and by the Japanese Red Army and other terror organisations in Europe, can instantly be transformed from pistol to rifle.

In the past year hand grenades, machine-pistols, dynamite and accessories for making bombs, as well as blasting cartridges and igniters, have been seized by the police in black townships in this country.

Smoke and bucket bombs of differing effectiveness have been used to distribute pamphlets.

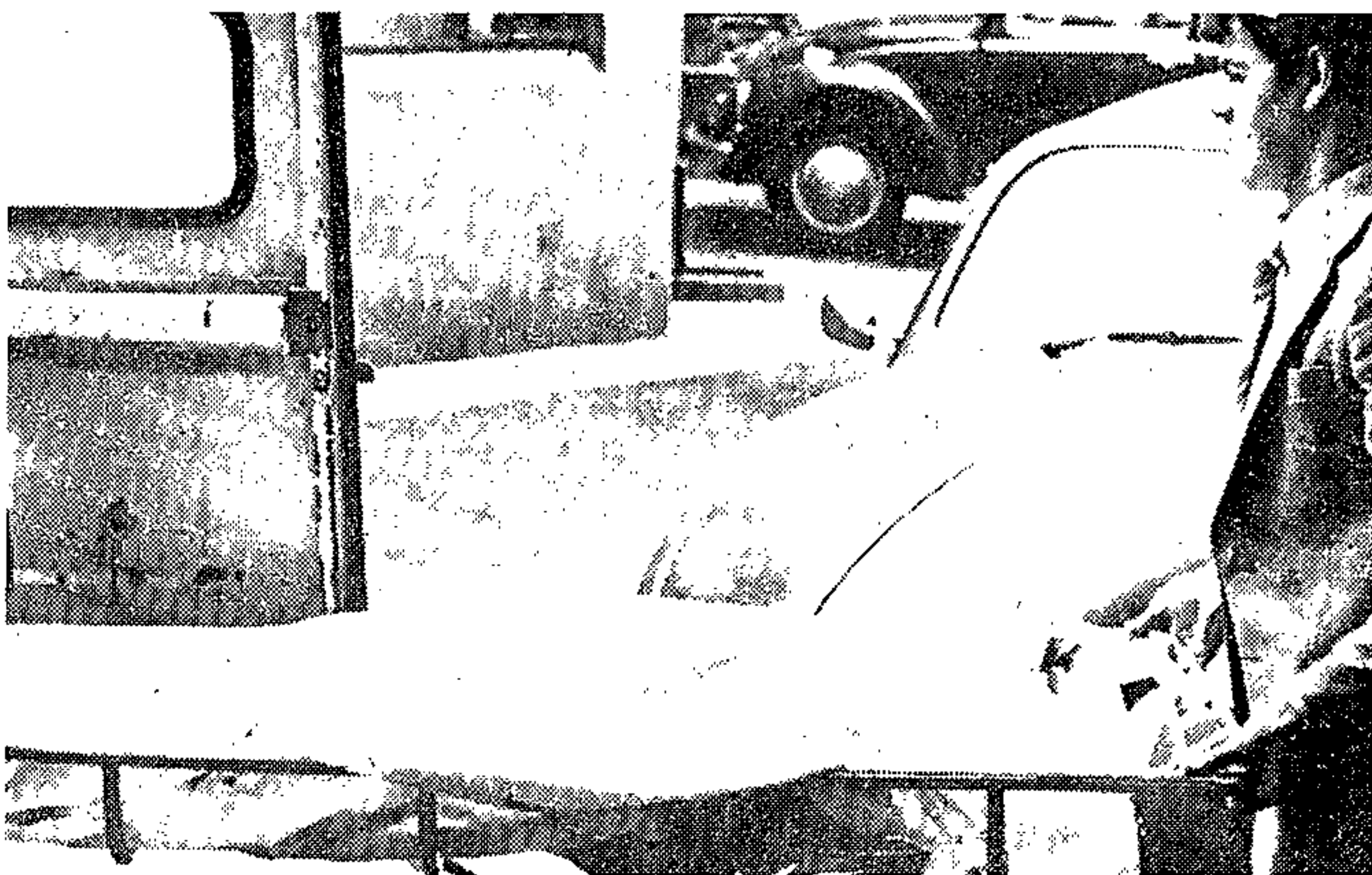
Actual incidences of urban terrorism in South Africa have, up to now, been sporadic and infrequent and have involved supporters of both right and left-wing causes, though those involving the political left have predominated.

January 15, 1961, marked one of the first reported acts of terrorism in Johannesburg since the Second World War.

It was a Sunday and at 2.45 am the Great Synagogue in Wolmarans Street was rocked by a mysterious explosion. No trace of explosives were found but police reports indicated that possibly dynamite or gelignite were packed into a ventilator.

The case file was later closed by the police and labelled "unsolved".

December 16, 1961: Ten bomb explosions rocked the Rand and Port Elizabeth.



Police load the body of Mr Wolfendale into a bloodstained van outside the Johannesburg General Hospital.

making history, perhaps, as the first urban terrorism attack against apartheid.

On the Rand there were five explosions — four plastic bombs and one of dynamite. One target was Dube Municipal Offices. Petrus Molefe was found dead at the scene. A member of the Dube Advisory Board, Benjamin Ramotsi, was found wounded and taken to hospital.

Other targets were the Fordsburg Post Office, an office adjoining the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Fordsburg, the Pass Office in Ferreirstown, and the offices of the Resettlement Board at Meadowlands.

July 24, 1964: Frederick John Harris planted a time-bomb in a suitcase on a platform at Johannesburg Railway Station.

It was a protest, he said in court, against the Government and apartheid.

At 4.33 pm — during the rush-hour — the bomb exploded killing 77-year-old Mrs Ethel Rhys and permanently maiming her grand-daughter, Glynnis Burleigh, who was 12 years old.

Before the bomb exploded, Harris telephoned two newspapers and the police to warn of the explosion.

He was hanged at Pretoria Central Prison.

April 28, 1975: a freak "terrorism" attack on the Israeli Consulate offices in Fox Street, Johannesburg, mounted by one of the con-

sulate's own security guards, David Protter.

At an early stage of the siege, police had reason to believe a group of highly-trained terrorists had invaded the consulate. But this was not the case.

The Rand Daily Mail subsequently called for the training of a special squad to combat urban terrorism. One was formed a few months later.

November 30, 1976: Two SAP constables were injured when a grenade was thrown into the driver's cab of their vehicle between Tokosani in the Eastern Transvaal and a Swaziland border post.

The constables were patrolling the area when they saw four Africans carrying a tin trunk. They questioned the men and put them in the back of their vehicle. Shortly afterwards there was an explosion.

Police found hand-grenades, ammunition, and other Russian-made terrorism material in the trunk.

December 7, 1976: Isaac Seko walked into a boulevard restaurant in the Carlton Centre with two smoking sticks of dynamite in his hands.

Several people were injured in the blast, and the terrorist lost his right arm. Seko was found guilty on two counts of terrorism and one of sabotage, and sentenced to 12 years' jail.

A bomb similar to that

used at the Carlton Centre restaurant was thrown some hours before into a Soweto doctor's surgery.

January 8, 1977: A house in Pimville, Soweto, was wrecked by a series of explosions. One man was killed and five wounded. Police believed the house was a bomb factory.

On the same day, the mutilated body of a man was taken by police from a Klipspruit house which had been almost demolished by blast. Five people were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital with burns.

Also on January 8, an African Railways patrolman was injured in the legs by a bomb he was trying to remove from a track between Grasmere and Residensia stations at 6 am.

Liberal groups and individuals have been the target of terror — relatively low-key though it has been — by anti-liberal organisations. But their identity has remained obscure, despite police investigations.

The targets, chiefly, have been members of the Progressive Party and the Christian Institute.

Recently a bomb was found in Cape Town cathedral.

Hammer and sickle signs, swastikas, and insulting remarks have been painted on various churches.

Petrol bombs, parcel bombs, threatening letters, slashing of car tyres and thefts from files have been among terror tactics.

Swart (28) suggests that what is necessary is a committee with executive powers of prescription, "to function on a continual basis with respect to certain matters that make the industry drift around like a small boat in a sea of waves." (28) An attitude such as this is diametrically opposed to the ad hoc handling of the motor industry that has apparently been done by the Department of Industries and the Board of Trade," (29) This committee, Swart envisages, should conduct the necessary research, especially component manufacturing, to enable production in conjunction with the roads vehicle industry.

Charges against 9 dropped

Ten students who were present in the SRC offices when a police raid took place were charged. One of the students, Mr David Max Stern, 21, has left the country. The others are: Mr Nicolas Haysom, 25, Mr Humphrey Harrison, 20, Miss Elizabeth McGregor, 20, Miss Gail Victoria Gunn, 20, Mr Clinton Smyth, 24, Miss Laura Levetan, 21, Mr Stanley van Embden, 21, Mr Lesley Cooper, 20 and Mr Robert Cecil Fig, 23.

Take up the white man's burden—

Have done with childish days

The first condition of the main report's para. 284 was reflected in the government's recent abortive rail bill, on the other hand, it is not clear to this writer to what extent the report was influential in the implementation of this policy, but the allied suggestion of increasing model durability is as pertinent now as then with respect to the rationalisation problem and so, too, are the second and third conditions of para. 284, as argued above.

It recommends that the ceiling on the number of models per manufacturer be lifted - this should enable the national process of elimination so long hankered after in the market to at last be allowed to function, in the sense that large manufacturers may squeeze out smaller manufacturers by increasing market share through model proliferation, to offset the competitive advantage which a new model gives the smaller manufacturer in the face of a much higher % increase of sales so that manufacturers are no longer equally competitive as regards the market, although this problem remains on the production side.

The statistical basis in favour of this trimming of the number of manufacturers and not the number of models at this stage is clearly shown by the report in terms of a comparison of cost savings under the two alternatives : cutting the number of models by half over

No cause for panic, says Kruger

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr J T Kruger, yesterday appealed to the public not to panic as a result of the incident in Johannesburg in which two youths killed two men and injured one other.

"There is no reason for panic," he said.

Mr Kruger told the SABC later that the attack was carried out by urban terrorists armed with new weapons of communist origin.

He said the police were still investigating the matter and he did not want to say how many terrorists were still at large. He did not think yesterday's attack heralded the beginning of large-scale urban terrorism.

Earlier, Mr Kruger said he had no reason to believe there was any "direct organizational connection" between the incident and township unrest on the Reef.

Mr Kruger said businessmen should remember that they had a primary duty to protect their property from within.

"Any person they suspect must be reported to the police immediately. They must know the telephone number of the nearest police station.

I appeal to the public not to employ strangers without first making certain that they are properly registered. If such persons apply for work they must be reported immediately," he said.

MP tables urgent question

THE United Party's Mr de la Rive Courtman MP has tabled an urgent question in the House of Assembly to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, about yesterday's shooting in Johannesburg. The question, which will be asked at the start of the sitting, will ask Mr Kruger to make a statement on the matter.



Police keep guard near an office window which was shattered when the gunmen fired wildly inside the warehouse and threw a hand grenade yesterday morning in Goch Street, Johannesburg.

Cape Times Newscolour: By ALAN VAN ROOYEN

Shocked witnesses tell of terror attack on warehouse

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Shocked witnesses yesterday reconstructed blow by blow the terrorist attack on a warehouse only a stone's throw away from John Vorster Square yesterday morning.

One witness to the urban attack was Springbok cyclist George Myburgh who arrived on the scene minutes after the shooting.

"The sight that greeted me was a bleeding mechanic, Mr Peter Hartogh, lying on his back next to the unconscious terrorist who was lying face down," Mr Myburgh said at his butchery yesterday. Both lay next to a car inside the warehouse.

"I bent over Mr Hartogh and asked him how he felt. He only asked 'How is Bob?' Mr Bob Bagg was the tyre com-



This photograph of Mr Kruger was taken earlier this year when he displayed communist weapons found by police. Terrorists used the same type of weapons in yesterday's attack.

pany owner who had together with the mechanic tackled the terrorist.

"I told him that I did not know what had happened to Bob. At that moment the police arrived. They ran up to

the unconscious gunman who came round as they lifted him up.

"They took him to a squad car parked outside the entrance and handcuffed him to the car door. They then went

back into the warehouse and arrested the other gunman who was hiding in a lane leading to African quarters on the side of the warehouse.

Mr Myburgh and his father, Mr Jack Myburgh, said they first heard of the shooting when their driver, Mr Ivan Mkwane, 67, ran in shouting.

Mr Mkwane later described how he saw three men, all heavily equipped with guns and instruments he had never seen before, walking down the street.

One then ran ahead of the other two. At the back one of the two who had two machine guns slung across his shoulders suddenly took one and shot aimlessly up at the highway.

He then lifted his fist in a Black Power salute, looked at the people and...

Manhunt after

CAPE TIMES 14/6/77

terror

325 - General

killings

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have launched an intensive manhunt for one of the three gunmen involved in the Goch Street shooting.

The three men, armed with Scorpion .32 machine pistols and hand grenades burst into a warehouse on the western outskirts of the city centre and opened fire on the four people in the building.

One man, Mr Robert Kassner of Bedfordview, was killed, and another Mr Ken Wolfendale of Berea in Johannesburg, died later in hospital.

Mr Peter Hartog of Birchacres in Kempton Park was wounded in the attack, but is in a satisfactory condition in hospital. A fourth man, Mr Bob Bagg, escaped unhurt.

Last night police made a breakthrough in their investigations. This was confirmed by the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant General Mike Geldenhuys, but he declined to give any further details.

"All I can say at this stage is that we have made a breakthrough which you can describe as dramatic. I can't say anymore at this stage because we are still following more leads," he said.

During the shooting one of the attackers threw a hand grenade which shattered window panes and damaged several parked vehicles.

Mr Bagg, who was not hit in the first burst of firing, went

for the man who was turning a machine pistol on him, knocked him down and arrested him.

The other two fled, but a policeman who had arrived at the scene shot one in the foot as he climbed over a wall and arrested him.

The third is still at large. The police have seized three machine pistols and two hand grenades.

Russian-made

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, confirmed in Cape Town that the machine pistols used in the attack were Russian-manufactured.

General Prinsloo said the weapons used were of the same type as those displayed by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, in the House of Assembly earlier this year. Mr Kruger said then the weapon he had shown the House had been found in Soweto.

General Prinsloo said he was not prepared to make a statement at this stage and he was not prepared to say what he believed may have been the motive for the attack.

Witnesses to the shooting told how two casually dressed youths signalled to bystanders

to move away before they started firing.

"The youths were between 16 and 18 years old," Mr David Lekoane, who witnessed the shooting said. They carried "machine guns", he said.

Mr Lekoane, who is a messenger, said he was walking south along Goch Street when he saw two youths running towards him.

"As the youths ran they signalled to people in the street to move away. One youth fired two shots at the pavement and people scattered in all directions. I could hear the youths shouting but I did not hear what they were saying," Mr Lekoane said.

When the youths were opposite the John Ross vehicle depot they started firing into the building, he said.

Most of the bystanders said they saw the youths emerge from the parking lot next to the motorway bridge at the corner of Jeppe and Goch streets.

Mr Ananias Makhobane, who works in a factory nearby said: "I saw the youths being taken away by police, they were calm, almost indifferent." — OC and Sapa

Saboteurs blow Natal railway line

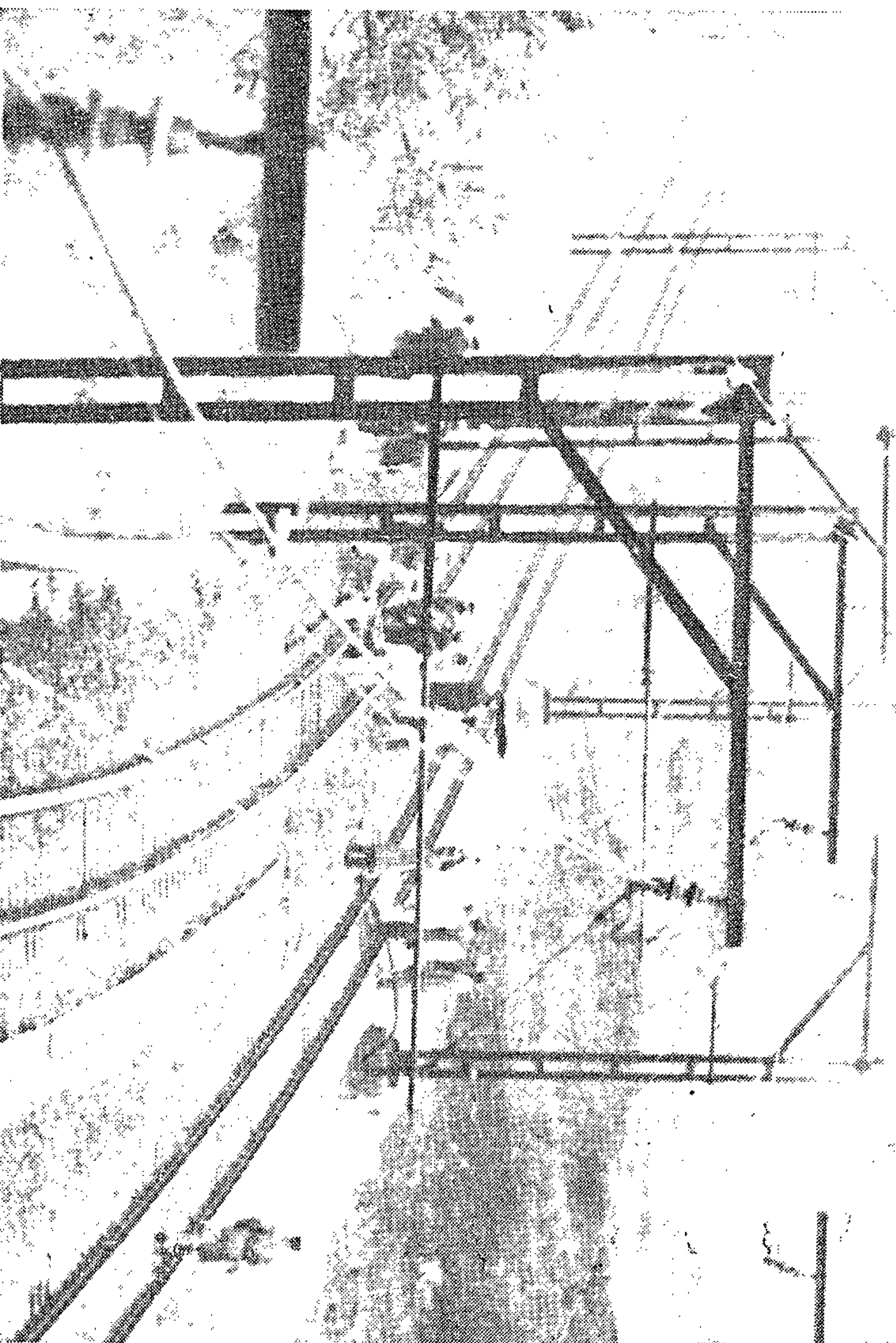
Prompt SAR action averts death

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Saboteurs early today blew up a metre-long strip of a busy commuter line between the African township of Umlazi south of Durban and the city.

The explosion, on one of two lines that carry thousands of workers to and from the city each day, took place at about 3.30 am.

A sophisticated electronic monitoring system saved hundreds of commuters from possible death.

Electronic apparatus along the track alerted the Montclair traffic control centre of possible interference.



WORKMEN repair the section of rail line damaged in this morning's blast.
APR 15 15/6/77 3:25 - Green

Argus
15/6/77
325

Blast frightens families

system, minutes after a train from Kwanashu had pulled into Umlazi station.

TRAFFIC HALTED

Officials at the traffic control centre immediately switched all signal points to danger, halting all traffic between Lindokhule and Umlazi.

A train was stationary at Lindokhule and the driver was told to investigate.

He walked up the track and found the break.

The systems manager of Railways for Natal, Mr J. C. B. Irving, confirmed that the explosion was an act of sabotage.

The Railways Police and Security Police are investigating but no arrests have yet been made.

REPAIR CREWS

Police cordoned off the area and the Press were not allowed at the site of the explosion.

Repair crews relaid the damaged line and a reduced service was operated along the adjacent line.

A bus shuttle service around the damaged area was brought in to help ferry passengers.

Colonel R. B. J. van Heerden, acting officer commanding the Railways Police in Natal, said today his men, with SAP detectives, were following up some early leads. He declined to elaborate. He also confirmed the explosion as sabotage.

The Argus Correspondent DURBAN — The early morning blast on the Umlazi rail link sent rocks hurtling into the air and shattered windows in homes more than 100 metres away.

The explosion broke windows in at least six homes — all of them on high ground above the line. While an SAR work gang repaired the damage, Railway police and security men scoured the rain-soaked ground on either side of the tracks and questioned people living nearby.

Mrs Esther Mathe, 37, children when the blast was asleep with her was heard. My husband was away working and the bang terrified me, I pulled the blankets over my head and froze where I was. I was too scared to move for several minutes. It was like the loudest thunder I have heard.

Mrs Mathe pointed out a broken window and a potted plant knocked to the ground. The explosion was so loud that most people in the area were too scared to investigate until the police arrived at about 4 am. A family living 15 metres above the line and well over 100 metres away thought their home had been hit by a car. Mr Goodlet Kuhnelt, 27, said he was asleep when he heard a tremendous bang followed by the sound of falling glass. A window in his house was shattered by a flying stone. No one went out because we were frightened, he said. None of the residents reported seeing anything suspicious. They said they had no idea who had set the bomb off.

The Diagnosis of Cyclical Fluctuations and Inflation.		THESE CAREFULLY		READ : INSTRUCTIONS	
Influence of Interest Rates.		Monetary Policy		Fiscal Policy.	

21.

2 The Cape Times, Wednesday, June 15, 1977

Gunmen trained in Angola, says Kruger

325 - General

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The men involved in Monday's shooting and hand grenade incident in Johannesburg appeared to have been trained in Luanda and to have returned to South Africa via Maputo, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Replying to a question in the Assembly from Mr Radclyffe Cadman (UP Umhlathuzana), Mr Kruger said that more weapons and a number of communist pamphlets relating to the Soweto riots last year had been confiscated by police.

Three Scorpion machine pistols and two hand grenades had been confiscated at the scene.

"It appears that the people were trained in Luanda, and that they were blacks from Mamelodi and Soweto who came back to Maputo and came in to Johannesburg from there," he said.

The incident began at a taxi rank in Diagonal Street, Johannesburg, about 11am on Monday when three black men suspected of being in possession of firearms were confronted by members of the public.

When so confronted, the three men fled down Goch Street, with members of the public chasing after them.

Somebody notified the South African police who immediately proceeded to the area.

"Two of the black men, armed with Scorpion machine pistols took up position behind the pillars in front of John Orr's private garage and warehouse, from where they fired several shots.

"Thereafter they moved into the garage where one of them opened fire on four white men sitting in their tea room. One white man was killed instantly, while another was seriously wounded and subsequently died in hospital.

Workers

"A third white man was not seriously wounded. This person and the fourth white man overpowered their attacker," Mr Kruger said.

Workers yesterday removed debris at the scene of the attack.

A reminder of the attack is a dent in the concrete of the garage floor where a Russian-made grenade exploded under a van.

Asked about precautions for the future, Mr D Creighton Jones, central services manager for the firm, said: "At this stage I haven't even thought about that."

Sapa

177 THE BROTHERS

871] on: 'And with her -
DEMEA: All mood. I h
MICIO: No
DEMEA: No
MICIO: Co
comes now, search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold-edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!

324

Rudyard Kipling

Ancient Regime in Europe

176 THE BROTHERS
1977
MICIO: Wait, I know, I was coming to that. There are a lot of traits in people which are open to discussion. Two men often do the same thing and you might say that one can safely be allowed to do it while the other might not. The difference is not in the thing done but in the doer. I can see signs in these boys which make me confident they will turn out as I want them. I see good sense, intelligence, proper modesty, and mutual affection, and we can be sure they are open and generous in heart and mind. You can call them back to the right path any day you like. You may say you are anxious for them not to be so careless about money, but, my dear Dema, you must realize that in every other respect we grow wiser with increasing years, but the besetting fault of old age is simply this: we all have too much of money. Time will develop them in that respect enough.

DEMEA: Be careful, Micio: these fine-sounding arguments and easy ways of yours may destroy us all.

MICIO: No, no, impossible. Come along, I'll show you me and stop worrying.

DEMEA: As things are I suppose I'll be here to the faint morning as crack of dawn I'll be here to the faint.

MICIO [humming him]: Before dawn, yourself agreeable for today.

DEMEA: And that girl will have to be Micio's. That'll do the trick! The best way only mine you keep her these days.

DEMEA: I'll see to that. Once she's then and then I'll send her out cleaning in the middle of the day and then I'll send her out cleaning in the middle of the day to make her Black and burnt as a cipher.

MICIO [ironically]: Good! Now I find you talking sense. Go

177 THE BROTHERS

871]

1977

176

THE BROTHERS



325- General

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 144]

PRETORIA, 16 JUNE 1977
16 JUNIE 1977

[No. 5604

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1136

16 June 1977

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/43**

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/6/74.

Publication or object.—*Institutional Violence Pamphlets.*

1. *Justice.* 2. *Education.* 3. *Health.*

Author or producer.—Projects Committee of the I.M.C. University of the Witwatersrand.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/85.

Publication or object.—*Dome 7—18 May 1977.*

Author or producer.—S.R.C. University of Natal Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/91.

Publication or object.—*Crisis—No. 3.*

Author or producer.—Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/92.

Publication or object.—*Institutional Violence Pamphlets.*

4. *Resource Extraction.* 6. *Torture, Women.*

Author or producer.—Projects Committee of the I.M.C. University of the Witwatersrand.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).^{*}

61364—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1136

16 Junie 1977

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
LYS P77/43**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op publikasies 1974 het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde Publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/74.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Institutional Violence Pamflette 1. Justice, 2. Education, 3. Health.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Projects Committee of the I.M.C., University of the Witwatersrand.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/85.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Dome 7—18 May 1977.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—S.R.C., University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/87.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Stay Home and Strike Now Pamflet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/91.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Crisis—No. 3.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/92.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Institutional Violence Pamflette 4. Resource Extraction, 6. Torture, Women.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Projects Committee of the I.M.C., University of the Witwatersrand.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

5604—1

Standard 20 @ cols 1338

17/4/77

Book "History of South Africa"

(325) general

*21 Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether the Department of Customs and Excise has placed copies of the book *History of South Africa* by Prof. T. R. H. Davenport under embargo; if so, for what reason.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No, but 5 copies of a book *South Africa: A Modern History* by T. R. H. Davenport were, in accordance with normal procedures, detained by the Department of Customs and Excise. The book was submitted to the Director of Publications on 9 May 1977 in order to determine whether it is of an undesirable nature.

325-General

888

No. 5599

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 17 JUNE 1977

No. 1094

17 June 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 1094

17 Junie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P77/40

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/5/56.....	<i>High-Rise</i>	J. G. Ballard.....	(g)
P77/5/71.....	<i>Some Kind of Hero</i>	James Kirkwood.....	(a)
P77/5/36.....	"Now there are only two options left:....." Sticker/ Kleefscel	South-West Africa People's Organisation.....	(f) + (c)
P77/5/100.....	<i>História 3º Ano</i>	Fins Do Lago and/en Maria José Diaz.....	(e)
P77/5/112.....	<i>Kim Il Sung: Selected Works VI</i>	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang	(e)
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P77/5/184.....	<i>Marx and the Bible</i>	José P. Miranda.....	(b), (d) + (e)
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P77/6/18.....	<i>First of all pleasures, The</i> (i.e. on the ground that the cover Nr 0 7221 5701 0 is undesirable d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag Nr 0 7221 5701 0 ongewens is)	Deanna MacLaren.....	(a)
P77/6/31.....	<i>Color Library Colour slides, Kleurskylfies</i>	Color Library, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P77/6/33.....	X 1076; X 533; X 1065 (b); X 617; X 924 (a) X 949, X 1015 and/en X 97		
P77/6/33.....	<i>Frank and Authoritative Sex Guidance</i> --List No 2 Catalogue/Katalogus	International Trade Promotion Corporation, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/6/33.....	<i>International Trade Promotion Corporation Pamphlet</i> / Pamflet	International Trade Promotion Corporation, Johannesburg	(a)
P77/6/33.....	<i>International Order-by-Mail Sex Shop Catalogue</i> / Katalogus	International Trade Promotion Corporation, Johannesburg	(a)
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1091

17 June 1977

No. 1091

17 Junie 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P77/41

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/3/207.....	<i>From Naked to Nude</i>	Georg Eisler.....	(a)

No. 1092

17 June 1977

No. 1092

17 Junie 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

REJECTION OF FILMS

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENTE

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (b) of the said Act;

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;

(b) rejected the film; and

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Vertoëmaker
R77/4/39.....	<i>Demon Seed</i>	C. I. C.-Warner (Pty) Ltd.

No. 1093

17 June 1977

No. 1093

17 Junie 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS
OR OBJECTSONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES
OF VOORWERPE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P77/6/7.....	<i>Impacor</i> —No 6 New Series, 12 May 1977.....	International Press Correspondence, France....	(c)



325-Genap

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
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Vol. 144]

PRETORIA 24 JUNE 1977
 24 JUNIE

[No. 5629

GOVERNMENT NOTICE**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1203 24 June 1977
 UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
 LIST P77/46

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/6/83.

Publication or object.—*Workers' Unity*—Issue 3, May 1977.

Author or producer.—South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/89.

Publication or object.—*Mandela Banished/Uchito Luka Mandela Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—SRC, Press, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/90.

Publication or object.—*Action*—No. 4, 1977.

Author or producer.—Communities Commission, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/121.

Publication or object.—*Marteling in Namibia Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—Biskop L. Auala, Biskop R. Koppmann, Dr J. L. de Vries and Eerw. E. S. Morrow.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/149.

Publication or object.—*Terror Pamphlet.*

Author or producer.—S.D.A., University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

61794—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE**

No. 1203 24 Junie 1977
 ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
 LYS P77/46

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/83.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Workers' Unity*—Issue 3, May 1977.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/89.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Mandela Banished/Uchito Luka Mandela Pamflet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, Press, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/90.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Action*—No. 4, 1977.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Communities Commission, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/121.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Marteling in Namibia Pamflet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Biskop L. Auala, Biskop R. Koppmann, dr. J. L. de Vries en Eerw. E. S. Morrow.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/149.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Terror Pamflet.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—S.D.A., University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

5629—1

Entry No.—P77/6/150.
Publication or object.—Soweto Pamphlet.
Author or producer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Section.—47 (2) (e).
Entry No.—P77/6/151.
Publication or object.—So-where-to? Pamphlet.
Author or producer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Section.—47 (2) (e).
Entry No.—P77/6/152.
Publication or object.—618 Dead—June 16—Remember Soweto Posters in Commemoration of the Soweto Riots of 16 June 1976
Author or producer.—Unknown.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/150.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—Soweto Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).
Inskrywings No.—P77/6/151.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—So-where-to? Pamflet.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).
Inskrywings No.—P77/6/152.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—618 Dead—June 16—Remember Soweto Plakkate om die Soweto Onluste van 16 Junie 1976 te herdenk.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

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Binnelandse Sake, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing			
1203.	Wet op Publikasies, 1974: Ongewenste publikasies: Lys P77/46	1	5629

12.4 One proposal, given here only for purposes of stimulating future discussion, as to how to organise the proposed new Faculty of Human Sciences on a School basis is as follows

12.4.1 School of Economic, Political and Administrative Studies

Political Science
Economics
Public Administration

12.4.2 School of Social Work

Department of A
Work

12.4.3 School of History
Studies

Archaeology
Cultural History
Division of Eco
History

12.4.4 School of Anthro
Sociology

Anthropology
Psychology
Sociology

12.4.5 School of Philo
Studies

Philosophy
Religious Studi

As pointed out in 12.3 them (such as the Divis may wish to join more

12.5 One proposal, also given of stimulating future d of organise the proposed ne literature on a School

12.5.1 School of Classi

Classics
Hebrew

12.5.2 School of African Languages

Explosives

found on terror 3

—Prinsloo

POLICE arrested three armed terrorists last week, Commissioner of Police General Gert Prinsloo said in Pretoria yesterday. He was reacting to newspaper reports that police had detained three fully-armed men, trained in Angola, together with the three who shot dead two whites and wounded another in a warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg, two weeks ago. Reports said the arrested men were in a car that overturned during a high-speed chase. Asked whether the arrested men were African National Council terrorists, or had any connection with the Goch Street killings, General Prinsloo said: "All I can tell you at this stage is that we arrested three terrorists last week and that we found a certain amount of explosives and ammunition in their possession. I cannot tell you who they are or where we arrested them as I do not wish to hamper the investigations being carried out." — Sapa.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 144]

PRETORIA, 17 JUNE 1977
17 JUNIE 1977

[No. 5605

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1148 17 June 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/45

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

Entry No.—P77/6/88.

Publication or object.—June 16 Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/116.

Publication or object.—Dome 9—16 June 1977.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P77/6/117.

Publication or object.—Varsity No. 6 1977.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1148 17 Junie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
LYS P77/45

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/88.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—June 16 Pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/116.

Publikasie of Voorwerp.—Dome 9—16 June 1977.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywings No.—P77/6/117.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Varsity No. 6 1977.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

No. 1149 17 June 1977
PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)

The Minister of the Interior has under section 14 (1) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974 directed the Publications Appeal Board to reconsider the decision of the Publications Control Board that the undermentioned publications is not undesirable within the meaning of section 5 (2) of the Publications and Entertainments Act, 1963. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of

61365—A

No. 1149 17 Junie 1977
WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
VERTOE Kragtens ARTIKEL 14 (3)

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 14 (1) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 die Appèlraad oor Publikasies gelas om die beslissing van die Raad van Beheer oor Publikasies dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 5 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies en Vermaaklikhede, 1963 te heroorweeg. Die tydperk waarin persone behel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, moet tot die

5605—1

325-General

Art. 6

**Natal
students
quizzed**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Police are investigating the distribution of pamphlets by about 40 University of Natal students and charges may be brought against the pamphlet's authors.

The students handed out pamphlets which dealt with the unrest, at shopping centres around the city until police arrived late yesterday.

A spokesman for the security police denied a report that four students had been detained. He said two students had been taken to Umbilo police station but were later released.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Executive Committee is empowered to and contributions laid down in the laws and to introduce additional fees wherever it considers this necessary in the interest of the Order in this Province.

to be paid in advance before investiture

Art. 7

The furniture and all other property of Provincial Grand Chapter shall be vested in the Grand Superintendent, The Provincial Grand Treasurer and the Provincial Grand Scribe E and shall be in the care of the latter.

The furniture, Jewels and Regalia shall be insured against loss by fire and theft.

Art. 8 - DISPOSAL OF FUNDS.

All monies received by the Provincial Grand Treasurer or Scribe E shall be lodged in such Bank or Building Society as the Provincial Grand Chapter Executive Committee shall direct. The Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts shall be audited by one or two persons to act as auditors or examiners.

Cheques are to be signed by two of the following :-

The Provincial Grand Treasurer, or
The Provincial Grand Scribe E and countersigned by one of two nominated Provincial Grand Chapter Officers.

Art. 9 - AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Provincial Grand Chapter shall be audited and certified prior to the Annual Convocation, and an abstract thereof shall be sent to every subordinate Chapter in the Province or read out and reported on by the Provincial Grand Treasurer at the Annual Convocation.

Dateline Johannesburg

IF THE United Nations had a Historical Monuments Commission it would be doing humanity a service by preserving for posterity the ring of steel that circles the shopping centre of Belfast.

If there was ever a lesson for mankind it lies in everyday security measures that mark life in this bombed-out, rubble strewn, hate-filled city.

General Spínola spelt the lesson out as well as anyone when he abandoned Portugal's African colonies, explaining:

"To want to win a war of subversion by means of a military solution is to accept defeat in advance, unless one can prolong the war indefinitely, turning it into an institution."

War is an institution in Belfast. Whether the United Kingdom has the capacity to prolong it indefinitely is questionable, but for reasons inextricably bound up in the power politics of Westminster, Britain is relying on a military solution to a political problem in Northern Ireland.

And for that it is having to pay the price Spínola found too high.

The divide in Northern Ireland is nominally sectarian, but theology has little to do with the conflict. I've heard it said in Ireland that you can tell a man's religion by the way he sugars his tea.

Conflict

It is simply a conflict between a majority and a minority. As always in such situations the question of civil liberties started the conflict, but it has escalated until the rights and wrongs of that original issue are forgotten.

The issues now are just about domination and power. The extent of the divide between the two communities is there to be seen by anyone.

At the station or airport even the taxis are divided on sectarian lines. Passengers have to choose their vehicle according to their destination — drivers wandering into the "wrong" areas are shot on sight.

The provisional IRA strategy is to force Britain to the negotiating table by wrecking the Northern

WHEN TERROR COMES

SUN. TIMES 19/6/77

By Ray Joseph

THE PUBLIC has a key role to play in the war against urban terrorism.

That's the message from Col H. O. Eksteen, a senior staff officer at riot police headquarters in Pretoria.

"The police cannot be everywhere at all times. The public must act as our eyes and ears," he said in an interview this week.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, told Parliament this week that South Africans would have to face the realities of urban terrorism.

Col Eksteen outlined steps the public could take to deal with urban terrorism — and to help prevent it.

In the event of an attack, people in the area should:

- Try to reach cover — a car body would not stop bullets, but its engine block could.
- If there is no cover, fall flat on the ground and DON'T move. There is a chance that someone shooting will think a person on the ground has already been hit.
- If the attack is in a street and there is no cover, try to lie in a gutter or culvert.
- If there is nothing you can do at the scene of an attack, leave... EVEN IF YOU ARE A WITNESS.

Diversion

Once home, contact your local police and tell them what you saw and heard, and leave your name and address and phone number.

- In the event of an explosion, fall flat on the ground and cover your face and eyes with your hands.
- If you see an attack, or hear of one, leave the area. It may just be a ruse to attract a crowd before the main attack.

Col Eksteen noted that at the time of the Carlton Centre bombing, and again after Monday's attack,



Terror victim Mr Ken Wolfendale is carried to an ambulance after the shootings in Johannesburg.

large crowds converged to see what was happening.

"It is a favourite terrorist tactic to create a diversion to draw a crowd of curious people. Once the crowd is big enough, the main attack begins."

Another terror tactic was to use a sympathetic crowd to stage a fight or riot. Then at a given signal — like the blast of a whistle — the crowd parted, allowing snipers to pick off targets. Then the crowd closed again, allowing the snipers to escape.

Crowds, Col Eksteen said, hampered police and stopped them from using all their tactics.

"The terrorist aim is to

start a general air of terror and panic. To stay away from work would be playing into their hands."

Col Eksteen also outlined steps the public could take to help the police combat urban terror:

- All households and businesses should have the telephone numbers of their local police, the Flying Squad and the Security Police readily available.
- Report anybody loitering in an area where he should not be — especially if he is taking photographs.
- Report cars which seem to be continually prowling.
- Report to the police if

you hear shots in an area where there is no registered shooting range.

- Beware of suspicious parcels left lying unattended at bus stops, on buses, or anywhere else.
- Factories should keep a strict check on people entering and leaving the premises.

No attempt should be made to touch suspicious-looking parcels. Simply call the police and stay clear.

Col Eksteen warned that explosive devices were often rigged to explode on touch.

Others had light-sensitive switches which could detonate them if a torch was shone on to them.

NEVER immerse a suspected bomb in water. The moisture could detonate it.

Col Eksteen said the public should not be afraid to contact the police.

"Even if a tip-off proves to be false, it is better to waste an hour of police time investigating it than to have people maimed or killed... or to waste even more police time in follow-up operations."

Urban terrorists, he said, followed a fixed pattern. First they decided on a target, then they posted a watch on movements

around the target, trying to establish a pattern.

An escape route was decided on, and only then was the operation planned.

"So if the public is alert we can pick up the terrorists before they can carry out their plan," Col Eksteen said.

In follow-up operations since Monday's attack in Johannesburg, Security Police have seized a large cache of arms and explosives. They have not revealed the makes or country of origin.

Col Eksteen said urban terrorists in South Africa had not yet adopted any fixed pattern.

Publicity

"They would most likely try to strike where they can cause the most injury and death, and where they can get the most effective publicity."

He revealed that in raids in Soweto and Alexandra last year police had seized "several" Skorpion 7,65 mm machine pistols, made in Czechoslovakia; AK 47s — 7,62 mm; Tokarev 7,62 mm pistols; RGD 5 hand-grenades (used in Monday's attack); and F1 hand-grenades, all made in Russia.

POLICE

FOILED

Recession:
a ray of hope
from Horw
SEE BUSINESS TIM

OR PLOT

19/6/77 S/T. TERROR

SUN TIMES 19/6/77

By NEIL HOOPER

SOUTH African Police undercover work this week foiled a terrorist plot to provoke another bloodbath in Soweto on Thursday, the anniversary of last year's riots.

Panic

After the Soweto group crossed the border into South Africa on Monday, they made their way to Johannesburg and went to a taxi rank in the city from where they planned to travel to the black township.

At this point they panicked when they recognised a police informer, who was keeping them under surveillance, and when a passerby asked them why their luggage was so heavy.

Three of them ran and sought refuge in the John Orr depot and in desperation started a shoot-out in which two whites were killed.

Within minutes of the shooting, the police, who had been waiting nearby, arrived on the scene.

A third terrorist involved in the Goch Street shooting escaped, while the other seven vanished among the crowds, and are believed to have made their way to Soweto by Wednesday night.

Cache

I understand that the police did not act when the terrorists arrived in South Africa because they wanted the group to lead them to a large cache of arms believed to be hidden in Johannesburg.

And after the shooting on Monday, the police did in fact find a large quantity of weapons in the city.

The specific plan of the terrorists destined for Soweto was to:

- Collect arms from the

● To Page 2

The murderous mission was aborted, but eight armed fugitives are at large in South Africa.

They are members of a group of 10 who scattered in panic through the streets of Johannesburg on Monday when they realised they were being followed.

Two were caught by civilians after they had killed two white men who were having tea at John Orr's warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg.

The other eight escaped, even though the police were hard on their heels. They are believed to be armed with machine-pistols and hand-grenades of the kind taken from the two terrorists who were caught.

For the police, it was heartbreaking bad luck which ruined a month-long undercover operation that stretched as far as the outskirts of Luanda.

This is the full story of the undercover operation pieced together from information supplied by authoritative sources:

Surveillance

The 10 trained terrorists who had been chosen to trigger violence in Soweto were under police surveillance from the time they crossed the border into South Africa last Monday.

This group was one of several sent into South Africa to commit acts of sabotage and to encourage confrontation with the police on Thursday.

However, the Security

Police pull out patrols as Soweto cools

BLACK townships were calm yesterday with only isolated incidents of stone-throwing, according to General David Kriel, deputy commissioner of police in charge of riot control.

Soweto was calm and police, who maintained a show of strength during the week, cut back patrols.

Gen Kriel said there had been incidents of stone throwing in black areas outside Maritzburg yesterday morning.

After two days of bloody rioting Uitenhage townships were calming yesterday.

The rioting left seven people dead and 33 wounded, and damage officially estimated at R1-million.

Brigadier P. Hugo, the Eastern Cape's divisional police commissioner, said the situation was under control.

Sunday Times Reporters

But, he added, there was still sporadic burning and stone throwing in some areas.

Wrecked

Brigadier Hugo said that early yesterday an old church used as a school in Kabah township was destroyed by fire... which meant that all six schools had been wrecked in Kabah, the scene of most destruction.

Looters, he went on, had set fire to a chief's house.

Police arrived in time to stop serious damage, but in a skirmish a man was wounded.

Around the same time the home of a black policeman in Kabah was attacked.

He opened fire and beat off the attackers, wounding one in the chest.

325-
-Genef

325 *general*
22

Rapport 19.6.77

Terreurbasis vir Soweto

DRIE WAS 'N VOORHOEDE

Hy het gesê dat die terroriste, afkomstig van die swart dorp Mamelodi by Pretoria, die land in Oktober verlede jaar verlaat het en eers in Mosambiek en toe in Angola opgelei is. (Lees berig op bl. 9.)

Die 19-jarige jongste terroris van die groep is intussen nog ernstig siek en kan glad nie praat nadat hy eers met 'n houtpaal en daarna met sy eie masjienpistool oor die kop geslaan was nie. (Berig hierby.)

RAPPORT se Londense bronne, wat in noue voeling met die SA Kommunistiese Party en sy ANC-lakeie is, sê dat 190 van die jeugdige wat ná verlede jaar se onluste uit die land gevlug het, opdag gekry het om Suid-Afrika voor Donderdag — 16 Junie — in te sypel. Hulle is twee of drie maande tyd gegun om dit te doen en moes oral in die land ontvangsbasisse vir ander, beter opgeleide terroriste stig.

Hulle moes die onrus oor die gedenktydperk uitbuit en die polisie ook op allerlei maniere in verleentheid bring.

Ingelig

„Die jong terroriste is nie goed in sabotasie en guerrilla-oorlogvoering opgelei nie, en hul opdrag is slegs om stedelike terrorisme op 'n klein en ongedissiplineerde skaal te ontken. Hulle moet die weg baan vir die ware, opgeleide kern,” het die bronne gesê.

Van die jeugdige is deur uitgeweke SA Kommuniste in opleidingskampe in Mosambiek en Angola gespreek.

Die Kommuniste is verbasend ingelig en het hul ou operasionele plan — „Operation Mayibuye” — heeltemal by stedelike terrorisme aangepas. Die bloudruk, wat voorsiening maak vir die beplanning en uitvoering van al die revolusionêre fases in Suid-Afrika, is in 1963 deur die Veiligheidspolisie in Rivonia gebuit. Joe Slovo, die eertydse Johannesburgse advokaat, en die oud-soldaat P. J. Hodgson was twee van die hoofargitekte.

Die bronne beweer dat „Operation Mayibuye” nou so uitgebrei is dat beplanners oor beskrywings van baie krag-

Die Minister van Justisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, het gister die drie terroriste se spoor aan RAPPORT geskets en gesê dat hulle onderweg na Soweto was om daar 'n basis te stig. Hulle het egter eers geprobeer om 'n taxi na die Baragwanath-Hospitaal te huur.

„Hul opdrag was om in die geval van onluste die sabotasie by te staan,” het die Minister gesê.

Min. Kruger het vir die eerste keer die sluier gelig oor Maandag se tragiese gebeurtenis in 'n stil stedelike agterstraat.

Hy het gesê dat die drie terroriste regstreeks van die grens af na Johannesburg gekom en van die Johannesburgse stasie af met hul versteekte Tsjeggiese masjienpistole na die swart taxi-standplaas in Diagonalstraat gestap het.

Daar het twee swart lede van die publiek hulle voorgekeer en gevra wat hulle in die drasakke by hulle het.

Die terroriste het paniekbevange gevlug, die gewere uit die sakke gepluk en aan die swartes geskreu: „Ons skiet julle dood!”

Volgens die Minister het die „polisie al begin ry toe die terroriste begin hardloop”.

Al op pad

Hy het gesê: „Toe hulle in die hardloop 'n paar skote skiet, was die polisie al op pad. Toe die terroriste agter by die motorwerkplaas in Gochstraat ingaan, het die polisie die voordeur toege-
maak.”

Die Minister wou nie sê
hoes is sy stasie en toe is hy

Deur Chris Vermaak

NAGENOEG 190 jong terroriste is deur die ANC en die SA Kommunistiese Party opdrag gegee om Suid-Afrika voor Donderdag se herdenking van verlede jaar se onluste binne te sypel. Die drie wat Saterdag uit Mosambiek oor die Swazilandse grens geglip en Maandag twee blankes in Johannesburg doodgeskiet het, was op pad na die kolossale Baragwanath-Hospitaal toe hulle gewaar is.

veral Transvaal en Natal — beskik.

Op die patroon van 1961-'64 word strategiese kragmaste weer as belangrike teikens beskou. Verskeie kragmaste is destyds opgeblaas. Aanvalle op burgerlike lughawens en hawens word ook beoog.

Voorsorg

Die polisie sê dat hulle van die terreurplan teen Suid-Afrika bewus is en dat die nodige voorsorgsmaatreëls getref word.

Spoorwegpolisie met submasjiengewere het Vrydag-
aand vir die eerste keer in baie jare alle motors na die lughawe Jan Smuts voorgekeer en deurgesoeek, terwyl ander met tweerigtig radio's die eindpuntgebou gepatrolleer het.

Min. Kruger het vroeër

vandeeweke gesê dat die drie terroriste deel was van 'n groep van tien wat die land verlede jaar verlaat het.

Die derde terroris — hy is 21 en die oudste van die groep — het stil-stil verdwyn toe sy makkers begin amok maak. Die polisie soek hom nog.

Min. Kruger het aan RAPPORT gesê dat 'n redelike hoeveelheid wapens en plofstof in 'n wapenopslagplek „buite Johannesburg” gevind is ná Maandag se voorval. Hy het gesê dat die wapens wat gevind is, van dieselfde soort is as wat hy verlede jaar in die Volksraad gewys het, d.w.s. Tsjeggiese masjienpistole. „Ons het ook 'n klompie handgranate gevind — offensief en defensief, 'n klomp lontaanstekers, plofstof en allerhande ander toebehore.”

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(325) *General*

Woeëde help terroris

SAAM met die terreur-aanslag vandeeweek in Johannesburg het die reaksie gekom wat so wêreldwyd op hierdie daade van oënskynlik sinlose geweld volg: woede en verontwaardiging en 'n drang om die terreur teen onskuldige mense te vergeld met ewe drastiese teenmaatreëls.

ker van die Amerikaanse Instituut vir Strategiese Studies, is ook die skrywer van die boek *Philosophy of the Urban Guerilla*.

Die hoofdoel van die stedelike terroris is om 'n politieke stryd om te skep in 'n militêre stryd. In die toepassing van die maatreëls teen die terreur word die owerheid uiteindelik die sondaar en jy die held, sê Marighella in sy boek.

"Sodra 'n redelike deel van die bevolking die optrede van die stedelike terroris ernstig begin opneem, is sukses gewaarborg. Die regering het geen alternatief as om die verdrukende maatreëls te verskerp nie.

"Die polisie-netwerk, die deursoekery van huise, die arrestasie van skuldige en onskuldige mense, die sluit van strate, maak die lewe in die stede onmoontlik.

"Die politieke situasie word omgeskep in 'n militêre situasie waarin die regeringsmagte al hoe meer voorkom as die mense wat verantwoordelik is vir die foute en die geweld, terwyl die lewensprobleme van die mense werklik katastrofies begin word," skryf hy. Dr. Clutterbuck en Robert Moss skets albei met hul verwysing na terreur in

deeweek nut en doel probeer soek in sinlose geweld, het hy nog moontlike antwoorde.

Een van die hoofdoelstellinge van die stedelike terroris is om die apatiese, sukkelende bevolkingsdeel waarvan hy lid is, wakker te skud met die besef dat daar dinge is

dat hy die bevolking in die arms van die stedelike terroris jaag nie.

In Ierland het die stedelike terreur feitlik presies volgens die voorskrifte van Marighella verloop, selfs al het die slagting van vroue en kinders so 'n omvang bereik dat selfs die Katolieke naderhand

restasies van broodwinners, skuddig en onskuldig, gaan die stedelike terroris van krag tot krag.

Die liberale hervormer is sy vyand. Hy bid vir 'n man van graniet, 'n man van orde wat in die chaos aan die bewind sal kom en aan hom die verdrukking sal verskat wat hy

HOE veg 'n mens terug teen die stedelike terroris? Wat probeer hy bereik met sy slagting van onskuldige mense? Kan hy hoegenaamd in sy doel slaag? Drie kenners, onder meer die vader van stedelike terrorisme, antwoord in hierdie artikel.

wat van hulle weerhou word en dat die establishment dit nie sal toestaan as sy terreur nie gesteen word nie.

As hy nie op hierdie manier daarin slaag om die bevolking wakker te skud nie, bied sy terreur 'n ingeboude alternatief: vrees. Vrees vir jou eie lewe, jou bestaan, so erg dat jy naderhand so moedeloos word vir die ontwrigting dat jy bereid is om 'n groot prys te betaal vir die blote rus en vrede. Dit is wat Carlos Marighella bedoel wanneer hy praat van die lewensprobleme van mense wat werklik katastrofies be in raak.

hul rug op die terroriste begin draai het.

Hierdie terreur onder vriend en vyand het 'n tweeledige doel gehad.

Weens die groot gevaar dat die mense onder wie jy werk en woon jou sal verrai, moet die vrees as afskrifmiddel dien — in so 'n mate dat weinig Iere bereid was om in hotsake teen die terroriste te getuig.

Ook het die terroriste bereken dat die verdrukende teenmaatreëls veral sou toeneem in die Katolieke ghettos waarin hulle bedrywig was. Daarmee sou die vrees vir die terroris gemeng word met respek

wegkalwer.

Vir die regering wat met te sterk teenmaatreëls te rugkap, wag daar probleme. En vir die regering wat nie sterk genoeg te probleme, sê dr. Clutterbuck.

As die teenmaatreëls nie voldoende is nie, neem die plaaslike bevolking die wet in eie hande met tuiswagte en teenbendes en kry jy straatvegters onder die burgerlikes. Dit was die geval in Duitsland, waar die sogenaamde Freikorps in die tydperk vóór Hitler so onder die Kommuniste gemaai het.

Vir die stedelike terroris maak dit nie saak teen wie hy baklei nie, solank daar net onrus en wanorde is. Sy strewe is om 'n klimaat van ineenstorting onder politici, die publiek, die leër en die polisie te skep soos wat in 1917 in Petrograd tydens die laaste weke van die Kerenski-bewind die geval was.

Toe het die generaals en die ministers moedverloren en sonder raad of lus tot optrede op kantoor gesit terwyl hul wêreld in die strate om hulle vergaan het.

Robert Moss praat oor moontlike oplossings. Daar is, sê hy, geen suiwer militêre oplossing vir stedelike terrorisme nie. Maar regerings wat soek na 'n kompromis, word dikwels vasgevang in 'n bose kringloop.

Dikwels is die heersers nie bewus van die noodsaaklikheid van dringende hervorming voordat stedelike terroriste hul optwagting maak nie. En teen daardie tyd is, daar 'n diepe teensin om politieke toegewing te maak omdat dit moontlik vertolk kan word as swig voor die druk.

Op die lang termyn hang die oorlewing van 'n politieke stelsel nie af van die maggewig nie, maar van die vraag of die stelsel in staat is om die wettige eise vir hervorming te bevredig.

Dit is baie maklik vir soldate om op die tone van onskuldige mense te trap

terwyl hulle besig is met skoonmaak-operasies in oorbevolkte slums. Dit is uiters noodsaaklik dat openbare vyandigheid nie in hierdie operasies gewek word nie, sê Moss.

Dit verg 'n hoë graad van professionalisme in regeringsmagte, insluitend spesiale opleiding in onluste-beheer en die instelling van spesiale kommando-groepe wat in staat is om 'n terroriste-vesting met minimumbloedvergieting aan te val.

"Dit móet gesien word as 'n stryd om die lojaliteit van mense. Dit is noodsaaklik dat die mense wat as die 'vyand' beskou word, tot 'n minimum beperk word sodat die openbare mening nie teen jou draai of die reg tot wettige verskil ingeperk word nie," sê hy.

"Wankelende of ondoeltreffende regering het min hoop om iets te vermog deur blote oproepe om begrip. In die aangesig van 'n georganiseerde terrorisme-veldtog is die eerste vereiste egter dat

die regering sowel die voorneme as die vermoë moet toon om met die nodige geweld te antwoord, sê Moss.

Van die stedelike terroriste se vermoë om uiteindeelik aan bewind te kom, dink Moss nie veel nie. Hul is gewoonlik nie in staat om te beheer wat hulle ontketen nie.

Maar, sê hy, baie van hulle het daarin geslaag om die meningsklimaat van hulle lande te verander tot voordeel van ekstremiste en mense wat glo in geweld as oplossing. Om hierdie rede kan gesê word dat die stedelike terroris nie soseer gevaarlik is weens sy daade nie, maar weens die dinge wat hy aanspoor en inspireer.

"Die afbreek van die morele konsensus van 'n gemeenskap, die verharding van politieke standpunte en 'n regse reaksie wat soms te hard terugslaan — dit is hierdie meer vae politieke gevolg wat beheer en begryp moet word," sê Moss.

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volgens optree, sê die kenners.

Oor die doel van stedelike terrorisme en teenmaat-reëls praat drie man. Die een is Carlos Marighella, die vader van stedelike terrorisme wat uiteinde-lik self deur Brasiliaanse soldate doodgeskiet is. Sy handboek oor stedelike terrorisme, Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla, en ander geskrifte is anderhalf jaar deur die Ierse terroriste bestudeer voordat die bloed in Noord-Ierland begin vloei het.

Die ander is dr. Richard Clutterbuck, 'n Brit wat stedelike terrorisme in Latyns-Amerika en veral Noord-Ierland bestudeer het en skrywer is van die boek Protest and the Urban Guerrilla, en Robert Moss, geskiedkundige, wat op sy beurt stedelike terrorisme bestudeer het van Venezuela tot Guatemala, Chili en Brasilië, waar, soos hy sê, die hardhandige militêre optrede geslaag het, maar terselfdertyd die gemeenskap ernstig geskeur en nuwe spanninge geskep het.

Moss, 'n gereelde medewer-

wereldstede 'n aaklige realiteit. Daar is vir hierdie terroriste goeie sin in die sinlose slagting van mense, selfs hul eie. En hoe wreed en gevoelloos hul daad ook al is, is hulle alte dikwels die mense wat bo uitkom, wat ook al die situasie.

Dr. Clutterbuck haal 'n voorbeeld aan wat ná vandeeweek se terreur in Johannesburg elke Suid-Afrikaner tot nadenke moet stem:

Koelbloedige slagtings, sê hy, kan gebruik word om rassebetrekkinge te versuur. In Algerië het die OAS en ander terroriste-organisasies slagtings van hierdie aard gebruik om 'n onoorbrugbare kloof tussen die Europese en Arabiese bevolkings te skep.

Vir die man wat ná van-

In hierdie klimaat van vrees en ontwrigting wat gesamentlik geskep word deur die slagtings en teenoptrede van die polisie, word voortdurend gestreef om in 'n geleidelike erosieproses toegewinge af te dwing.

Dit skep geweldige probleme vir die regering en die gemeenskap, sê dr. Clutterbuck.

Vir die stedelike terroris is die probleem dat die toegewinge nooit voldoende mag wees nie. Daardeur word die konfrontasie en polarisasie van bevolkingsgroepe waarna hy streef, beëindig. Hy moet volhou met 'n voortdurende stroom nuwe eise.

Vir die regering is die probleem dat hy nie te veel mag toegee nie en dat hy terselfdertyd nie so hardkoppig mag wees

beskerm teen die verdrukkende soldate en polisie. Dit het gebeur, in so 'n mate dat Katoliek en Protestant op die ou end die Britse soldate aangeval het.

Met Marighella se boek in die hand het die Ierse terroriste ook bereken dat die Britte op die ou end so siek vir die koelbloedige bloedvergieting sou word dat hulle home rule sou toestaan.

Dit het eers in 1972 ná 1 572 bomontploffings gebeur. Die dodestatistiek is insiggewend. In die stedelike terreur, wat teen daardie tyd al meer as twee jaar geduur het, is net 87 soldate en polisiemanne dood.

Daarteenoor is 200 burgerlikes dood en drieduisend vermink en beseer. Dit, sal die Ierse terroris vir jou sê, is in terme van 'n revolusie 'n geringe prys om te betaal.

Namate die politieke situasie omgeskep word in 'n militêre lewe van volgehoue bloedvergieting en verdrukkende maatreëls soos aanklokreëls, aanhouding sonder verhoor en middernagtelike ar-

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van
Rykie van Reenen en
Andries van Wyk

'n BEELD van die aanslag teen Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië uit die voormalige Portugese provinsies Mosambiek en Angola (kaart regs). Afgesien van die drie ANC-kampe op Trigo de Morais, Funhalouro en Marrupa, bestaan daar verbysterende geriewe vir terroriste-opleiding in Mosambiek. 'n Rits voormalige Portugese basisse is tot opleidingskampe vir Frelimo-soldate en terroriste omgeskep. Andersdenkendes word in spesiale kampe „gerehabiliteer“. Twee — Bilbilza en Chitengo — word aangestip. 'n Derde is op Mapuza, ilging onbekend. SAM 7-missielbasisse is oral langs die Rhodesie grens opgerig — van Espungabera tot by Mucumbura.

Rhodesiese magte het onlangs die basis op Guro uitgewis en brêë noord van Changata en Moatize opgeblaas. 'n Onbekende aantal Frelimo-soldate is onlangs ná 'n opstand in die militêre kamp Boane doodgeskiet en gewondes sterk nog aan in hospitale in Maputo en Vila Luisa. Russiese elektroniese oë hou die oseane en die res van Afrika uit Mosambiek dop en daar is ook 'n sterk Russiese teenwoordigheid in die Angolese hawens Porto Alexandre, Lobito, Luanda en Porto Amboim. Die ANC-Kampe is in Luanda en Mosamedes.



Hier word ons vyande opgelei

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UMKHONTO WE SIZWE, die militêre vleuel van die verbode African National Congress, wat aanspreeklikheid aanvaar het vir die dood van twee blankes in Maandag se terreur-aanval in Johannesburg, het hom nou diep in Mosambiek en Angola ingegrawe onder die aanvoering van wit Kommuniste.

Deur
**CHRIS
VERMAAK**

Intussen het die mededingende Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) op 'n vergadering in Londen besluit om ook oor te skakel na stedelike terrorisme en om selle in Soweto en elders te stig.

Volgens Westerse inligtingsbronne het die ANC en sy susterorganisasie, die SA Kommunisteparty, nou drie gevestigde terroriste-opleidingskampe in Mosambiek.

Ondermyners, onder wie talle swart leerlinge wat ná verlede jaar se onluste na Swaziland, Botswana en Lesotho gevlug het, word ook in twee kampe in Angola opgelei.

ANC-terroriste word ook in ou Frelimo-kampe in Tanzanië opgelei.

Dit is egter Mosambiek wat die afgelope jaar 'n gedugte terroriste-arsenaal teen Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië opgebou het. Die kaart langsaan wys die byna ongelooflike omvang daarvan, volgens inligting wat deur agente in Zambië, Rhodesië en Mosambiek ingewin is.

Joe Slovo

Die ANC-kampe is gevestig ná samesprekinge met uitgeweke blanke Kommuniste in Maputo, Luanda,

riste word hoofsaaklik opgelei in die hantering van wapens en plastiek-plofstowwe. Daar is ook afdelings vir stedelike en sielkundige oorlogvoering.

Baie aandag word bestee aan politieke indoktrinasië en onderrig in die vervaardiging van fopmyne en tydbomme. Van dié fopmyne word reeds geruime tyd in Rhodesië gebruik.

'n Grilligerige fopmyn wat hier ontwikkel en reeds in Rhodesië lewens geëis het, bestaan uit plastiek-plofstof wat in 'n tennishal versteek word.

Die bal word oopgesny en daarna só behendig vasgelym dat die snymerke nie met die blote oog waarneem kan word nie.

Dwelmmiddels

In een stadium was daar ook ANC-terroriste in die noordelike basis Mapai. Die doel was om Suid-Afrika naby Pafuri in te sypel.

Dwelmmiddels speel 'n belangrike rol in guerrilla-oorlogvoering en die dwelmmiddel-eenheid op Trigo de Morais word in 'n ernstige lig beskou. Die doel is nie alleen om die vyand — soos die Amerikaanse soldate in Viëtnam — daaraan te verslaaf nie, maar ook om die gewone

Mandela en wyle oud-hoofman Albert Luthuli, genoem is.

Die ANC het ook 'n kantoor in Dar-es-Salaam wat met tussenposes deur Oliver Tambo beman word.

Afgesien van ANC-kampe, wat nog in die beginstadium is, bestaan daar verbysterende geriewe vir terroriste-opleiding in Mosambiek. 'n Rits voormalige Portugese basisse is tot opleidingskampe vir Frelimo-soldate en terroriste omgeskep. Op Nampula, voormalige Portugese hoofkwartier, word seuns tussen die ouderdom van veertien en agttien jaar opgelei. Vroue-valskeerm-soldate word op Nacala opgelei, waar Rusland hoop om 'n vlootbasis te vestig. Twee Russiese duikbote word in September in dié hawe verwag.

Met Russiese hulp gaan 'n nuwe Frelimo-lugmagbasis ook op Novo Freixo (nou Cuamba) gebou word. Die Russe het 25 MIG-vegters belowe, met Russiese bemannings.

Mosambiekse vlieëniers word reeds opgelei.

Die meer gevorderde SAM 7-missiele het ook onlangs die SAM 5's langs die grootste gedeelte van die grens met Rhodesië vervang. Nuwe basisse vir

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in Praag en Moskou. Die blanke aanvoerder van die buitelandse vleuel van Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spies van die Nasie), is die eertydse advokaat Joe Slovo, wat in 1963 uit Suid-Afrika padgegee het om Oos-Europese hulp vir 'n binne-landse opstand te reël.

Hy is ook die beweging se vernaamste propagandis.

Die drie terroriste wat Maandag twee blankes met hul Tsjeggiese masjienpistole doodgeskiet het, is saam met ander leerlinge en rekrute-eers in Mosambiek opgelei en daarna in kampe naby Luanda, waar 'n ANC-kantoor onlangs gestig is. Uitgeweke Londen se Kommuniste het reeds verlede jaar samesprekings met dr. Agostinho Neto en Oos-Duitse instruktors gevoer.

Die ANC se vernaamste opleidingskamp in Mosambiek is in die begin van die jaar gestig op Marrupa, in die Niassa-provinsie, in 'n direkte lyn met die kUSDorp Porto Amelia.

Daar is saam met wit SA Kommuniste op dié onherbergsame deel besluit omdat dit ver buite bereik van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië is en dus nie deur moontlike hakkejag-operasies geraak kan word nie. Daarby is dit 'n bergvesting wat van die grond af feitlik onneembaar is. Dit word deur 'n netwerk Russiese lugafweerkanonne beskerm en beskik oor 'n moderne landingstrook. Dit was vroeër 'n Portugese meeluisteringspos.

Kubane is al by dié kamp opgemerk. Volgens die jongste inligting is daar sowat 210 van hulle in Mosambiek. Terroriste word ook deur Oos-Duitsers opgelei.

Die ander twee kampe is op Funhalouro en Trigo de Morais, in die Gaza-provinsie.

Opleidingsgeriewe op Trigo de Morais word met Rhodesiese terroriste gedeel. Dit is die Frelimo-bevelspos vir die Gaza-provinsie en word deur veertien lugafweerkanonne beskerm. Dit is ook 'n basis vir SAM 5-missiele. Terroriste

hanklik te maak.

Dit word ook in die opleiding van sogenaamde selfmoordtroepe gebruik.

Onder die invloed van dwelmmiddels het terroriste in die laaste tyd byvoorbeeld baie meer sukses met hinderlae in Rhodesië behaal deur baie nader as voorheen aan hul teikens te beweeg. 'n Groep wat helder oordag 'n plaashuis aangeval het, was ook onder die invloed.

Die tweede ANC-opleidingskamp in Angola is op Mossamedes, naby die grens van Suidwes-Afrika. Politiek speel 'n belangrike rol in die Luanda-opleiding.

Die vernaamste basisse in Tanzanië is op Nachingwea, naby die Mosambiekse grens en Morogoro. Wapens word by Mtwara ontskeep. In die Tanzaniese binne-land is daar egter nog etlike kampe wat na Swart nasionaliste, o.a. Nelson

nou verder binnenslangs die Saverivier opgerig om te vergoed vir Mapai en die verlies van drie ander basisse wat onlangs deur die Rhodesiërs verwoes is. Dit beteken dat die terroriste hulle nou heeltemal uit die Pafuri-omgewing, naby die SA-grens, onttrek.

Skepe monitor

Meer as 4 000 Rhodesiese terroriste word tans in 'n kamp op Chibabaga opgelei.

Inligtingsbronne sê ook dat sensitiewe Russiese elektroniese toerusting op die eiland Macau, suid van Beira en in die omgewing van Ponta do Ouro geïnstalleer is om skeeps- en troepbewegings te monitor. Dié toerusting was 'n uitvloei-sel van pres. Samora Machel se militêre ooreenkoms met Rusland toe hy Moskou verlede jaar besoek het.

HANS 21.
20/6/77
Cals. 1365-6.

325- General

- (2) No, except to say that the matter is being investigated in collaboration with the Railway Police.

Damaging of railway line between Lindokuhle/Umlazi

X *8. Brig. C. C. VON KEYSERLINGK asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether the railway line between Lindokuhle and Umlazi was damaged by explosives on Wednesday, 15 June 1977; if so, what was the extent of the damage;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) and (2) Yes; the up main line between Lindokuhle and Umlazi was damaged at approximately 04h00 when a piece of rail about 0,75 metre in length was broken off in the explosion and two sleepers, one on either side of the point of explosion, were damaged. Seven sleepers were displaced whilst windows of private houses in the vicinity were also damaged by the blast. No persons were injured. The line was repaired at 10h20 the same day. The Police are investigating this incident, but no arrests have yet been made.

†Brig. C. C. VON KEYSERLINGK: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, does he not regard it as a contravention of a security measure to announce to the Press how the electronic equipment at Montclair brought the interruption to light?

X **Explosion on railway line between Lindokuhle/Umlazi**

*7. Brig. C. C. VON KEYSERLINGK asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether there was an explosion on the railway line between Lindokuhle and Umlazi on Wednesday, 15 June 1977; if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes.

Black political movement

Black people in South Africa have unique needs and aspirations, and it is an inalienable birthright of any community to organise itself into a political movement for effective translation of its needs and aspirations into reality.

It is necessary for blacks in South Africa to unite and consolidate themselves into a political movement if their needs and aspirations are to be realised.

The first congress of the Black Peoples Convention in December, 1972, was preceded by a number of conferences attended by several organisations in 1971.

The first conference was held in Bloemfontein on April 24, 1971. At this conference the main theme was co-operation between and co-ordination of the work of several black organisations that had a national outlook at the time. The main organisations represented were ASSECS, SASO, IDAMASA, AICA and YWCA.

It was decided as an outcome of this conference to elect an ad hoc committee to invite more people and organisations to a bigger conference. A two-day conference was then called in Pietermaritzburg in mid-August which drew over 100 representatives from welfare, religious, educational, sporting and student organisations meeting around the central theme of development of the black community. This conference was addressed by several

speakers including Drake Koka, Steve Biko and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The main decisions from this conference were:

(1) That the bodies concerned should join in the formation of a confederate organisation;

(2) That these work in conjunction with other black groups towards realisation of the black man's aspirations;

(3) That the proposed organisation operate outside the system but keep contact with orientated blacks inside the system;

(4) That the proposed organisation devote itself to representing black opinion on a political basis and to promoting community development on educational, economic and cultural aspects.

The meeting further elected whether ad hoc committees to draw up a draft working document for the establishment of the organisation envisaged in the confederation.

This ad hoc committee immediately adopted the name National Organisations Conference

which was meant to be an interim name. The ad hoc committee was given four months to draft a constitution, draw up blueprints and call for a conference for the establishment of a national confederation to embrace

all black organisations.

The subsequent conference called by the ad hoc committee was held in Soweto on December 17 and 18, 1971. It was preceded by a national day of prayer at Jabulani Amphitheatre where 400 people were addressed, among others by Dr W.F. Nkomo and Drake Koka.

At this rally Dr Nkomo bitterly attacked the policy of dividing blacks into different ethnic groups and called upon blacks to be united and not be deceived by outsiders who wished to see them divided.

At the actual conference there were about 40 delegates present. The ad hoc committee presented its findings to the conference and a lively debate followed as to the nature of the new organisation to be formed. Two views were prevalent.

Some people opted for an umbrella, culturally-orientated organisation that would act as a parent organisation for all black organisations. Others, particularly the younger members of the conference, felt that black people had lived for too long in the doldrums and needed a vibrant political mood to be infused by a direct political organisation. The SASO delegation, under the leadership of Mr Harry



THAMI ZANI, publicity secretary for the BPC, traces the background of the organisation from its beginnings in 1971.

Nengwenkhulu, SASO permanent organiser, was at the helm of this viewpoint and ultimately swung opinion their way.

The students piloted a motion through conference calling for an all-inclusive black political organisation to be established through which blacks would realise their aspirations.

The chairman of the ad hoc committee is reported to have said that though he was not basically opposed to the idea he felt it was a wrong platform from which to operate. On the other hand, the SASO stand was supported by people like Mrs W. Ngwane who spoke

against the establishment of any further supra-cultural organisations. Ultimately the motion calling for a political organisation was adopted by a comfortable majority of 37 votes with three abstentions, but no votes registered against. The people who abstained explained that they had come to represent organisations and could not cast votes in favour of this new move. At the end of the conference a 10-man ad hoc committee of the Black People's Convention was elected under the chairmanship of Mr Drake Koka, a trade unionist.

As early as January 14, 1972, the BPC ad hoc committee issued a press statement announcing the establishment of a black people's political movement under the banner of Black Consciousness. Among other things the statement said: "It is the inalienable birthright of any community to have a political voice to articulate and realise the aspirations of its members. In this our country, the Africans, Coloureds and Indians comprise the black community which has been deprived of this inalienable right, and for too long there has been a political vacuum in the black community."

False impressions have been created that it is illegal for blacks to found political movements and to engage in political activity unless such activity has been created as prescribed and approved by white society and its government. The ad hoc committee is therefore working towards the formation of a black people's political movement whose primary aim is to unite and solidify black people with a view to liberating and emancipating them from both psychological and physical oppression.

Our interests therefore lie within the black community and our sole aim will be directed towards realising its needs, which needs will coincide with those of all black people throughout the world.

It is therefore imperative that all black people, individuals and organisations, should pool their resources together in order to achieve their aspirations. Their future destiny and ultimate happiness is in their hands.

The chairman of the ad hoc committee explained through the press that the new movement did not recognise tribal or ethnic groupings. He further said: "At present we have no attitude towards whites. They are irrelevant."

After a number of consultations with other

Black groups the Black Peoples Convention held their conference on July 8-10, 1972 in Pietermaritzburg which was attended by more than 100 Africans, Coloureds and Indians from all walks of life. This was the conference that adopted the constitution and formally launched the organisation. The groundwork for the conference was prepared by several commissions that looked into: general planning and organisation; urban and rural politics; economic development; black work programmes; and financial and legal affairs.

Also decided upon at the conference were the following aims: to liberate and emancipate blacks from psychological and physical oppression; to create a humanitarian society where justice is meted out equally to all; to re-orientate the theological system, making religion relevant to the aspirations of the black people; to formulate, apply and implement the principles of black communalism; to formulate and implement an education policy of blacks, by blacks for blacks.

The BPC resolved to work outside government-created institutions such as Bantustans, the Coloured Representative Council and South African Indian Council.

In the field of labour, the BPC resolved to apply itself fully to attempts to establish trade unions for blacks to co-ordinate

and unify all trade unions. On the political front, BPC resolved to stimulate the formation of community groups to strive to redirect the political thinking of black people; to make known to blacks that there shall be no cooperation with government institutions, and to operate openly as a people's movement; to establish branches throughout the country; to work on a membership drive towards a target of one million in three years.

At the end of the conference, the following were elected to the interim executive: Mr A. Manuella, President; Mr M. Shezi, Vice President; Mr D.K. Koka, Secretary-General; Mr S. Cooper, Public Relations Officer; Mr A. Dlamini, National Organiser.

Following the July conference, BPC applied itself particularly in the areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Coast and Cape Town, in all of which branches have now been established.

In December, 1972, the BPC held its first national congress at Hammanskraal in the Transvaal. Here the BPC consolidated its policy on many fronts, including foreign investments, trade unions, youth, sport and economics. At the end of the congress Mrs W.M. Kgware was elected President.

Since then, the BPC has moved from strength to strength in amassing membership and entrenching the philosophy of Black Consciousness.

Tip-off led to pamphlet bomb

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tion firm based in Cape Town. 20 000 for a job in Parow is the following January. But a job in Bellville instead even up on payment of an agreed

"standard ANC pamphlet, will require the services of bomb components", a security administration at R3 000 p.a., and police spokesman said yesterday.

The pamphlet bomb failed to explode and police who received information from 10 workers, each earning R2 000,

received information from an anonymous caller about 9.30am, collected the device and pamphlets within minutes of the tip-off.

The pamphlets were printed on fine quality paper, possibly of European manufacture, and were "subversive in nature, written in English".

Job will require the lorries to

Police said it was possible that the person who put the bucket outside the South African Cultural History Museum was the caller who notified them.

bought all the materials for the

unit

Type A would not be used for the Bellville job, but could be sold for 50c each.

Type B has no alternative uses and zero scrap value, but 200 units can be used for the Bellville job. In addition it will be necessary to buy 3000 units of Type C at R10 each for the Bellville contract.

Both jobs will take exactly one year.

The Managing Director asks you to consider which of the two alternatives is most profitable.

Draw up a table showing the opportunity costs involved in each.

What advice would you give?

(50%)

Police investigate PAC activities

(325 bn) 22/6/77

JOHANNESBURG — Security Police have launched a nation-wide investigation into the alleged activities of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

Brig P. Coetzee, deputy Security Police Chief, confirmed yesterday that a major investigation into the banned movement was underway. He declined to elaborate.

The probe comes in the wake of the prosecution of 12 alleged members of the African National Congress under the Terrorism Act. The ANC is a rival movement to the Pan-Africanist Congress.

The investigation into the movement is believed to be headed by a senior

officer functioning as a circuit interrogator.

He is understood to move from one centre to another questioning detainees suspected of knowing about renewed activity by the Africanists.

He is believed to have completed interrogation of about 30 detainees including people from Soweto at Krugersdorp. His next destination is believed to be Kimberley.

The Pan-Africanist Congress was founded in 1959 as a break-away movement from the ANC. It was declared an unlawful organisation together with the ANC in March 1970 after the Sharpeville shootings. — DDC.

Donald Woods

Prepare to meet ALF

325
24/6/77 R.D.M.

THIS IS a letter of introduction for my fellow South Africans and it is intended to prepare them for a meeting with ALF.

As an actual letter of introduction it is somewhat premature, because ALF isn't born yet, but it will prepare the ground for ALF's appearance on the South African scene.

ALF, I believe, will be the letters of the name of the political movement which will soon be formed to articulate the aspirations of a large number of blacks.

They will want a new name, to get away from the divisions of the past, and they will want to incorporate in it a reference to the new kind of South Africa they want to bring into being.

They will see it as a common black front, so the word "front" will come into it. They will see it as a movement for liberation, so the word "liberation" will come into it. They will want it to mark the new name they have in mind for the country — Azania.

Hence, Azania Liberation Front. Or ALF for short.

I believe the black unity born out of a desire to avoid the fragmentation that has retarded black politics in Rhodesia will find its expression in such a movement — and that its influence will be formidable.

No doubt the Azania Liberation Front will be banned soon after its formal inauguration — but the likelihood is that its formal inauguration will come so long after its actual launching that its effectiveness will not be seriously curtailed thereby.

Recognition

On the contrary, since a large measure of effectiveness of any black opposition to white control depends these days on recognition by the frontline states, by the OAU and by the UN, such a ban will help establish the credibility of the ALF.

This movement is in any



event unlikely to be revolutionary in the sense of being committed to violence. Its basic function is more likely to be to create an unchallengeable mandate for men like Mandela, Sobukwe and Biko, by that time in probable alliance with the Inkatha movement of Gatsha Buthelezi, to speak for the black non-homeland masses in negotiation with the white leaders.

This, of course, presupposes there will be such negotiation. But so does a logical look at the probable sequence of events in Southern Africa — majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South West Africa (Namibia); increasing pressure from both West and East, including veto-withdrawal, trade embargo and possibly massive military intervention.

Any decision by white Nationalism to take on the whole world will fail in the long-term — no matter how many bullet factories P W Botha officially opens — and it is inevitable that the day will come when white leaders will have to negotiate with black leaders.

The major difference between such talks and the

ones the Government now hold is that the black leaders concerned will not only have the mandate of the massive black majority but will be recognised as so mandated by the rest of Africa and the rest of the world.

And that, I suggest, will be the major role of the Azania Liberation Front — and the extent to which its leaders will be generous in their approach to white fears will depend on how soon the white leaders will be prepared to talk real business with them.

As matters now stand, there is no guarantee that ALF will be magnanimous, benevolent and beneficial for everyone concerned — although all the existing evidence indicates this as a reasonable probability.

Proportion

But what is certain is that any increase in hardness of black attitude will be in direct proportion to white delay in negotiating with properly-mandated black leaders.

This is what has happened elsewhere in Africa and there is no reason why it shouldn't happen here.

We should therefore hope that when ALF finally surfaces officially, the white government will realise sheer good common sense in acknowledging the significance of the fact realistically and negotiating realistically, rather than to react with bans, threats, war-drums and other evasions doomed to have no permanent validity.

commodity, the effect on a country would be to :

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2. Harm both producers and
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4. Benefit both producers
5. Increase exports.

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1. Zero.
2. Not measurable.
3. Variable.
4. Infinite.
5. None of the above.

'White failure, Black Power'

By HELEN ZILLE

BLACK Power and its offshoots like black theology were a result of the failure of whites to bring about reconciliation between the races, a professor at the University of Pretoria, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual conference of the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in Potchefstroom, Professor Johan Heyns, professor of theology, said the ideology of revolution had taken root because whites had failed to involve themselves with the realities of South African society.

His view contrasts directly with that of Government spokesmen, who claim Black Power was imported from America and encouraged locally by whites opposed to the Government.

Prof Heyns said revolution among blacks was a reactionary movement inspired by the failure of whites to defuse the tense race situation.

He accused the church of lagging behind the realities of South African society instead of taking a bold lead.

"The church should take the lead in the struggle for justice, and the scrapping of exploitation and discrimination," he said.

Instead, it had done far too little to ease the racial tension in the country, he said.

"Now we must face a reactionary movement among blacks because of our past failure to involve ourselves with our fellow human beings. We have failed to think creatively about developments that will be vital for our survival in South Africa."

Prof Heyns said:

"If the church cannot effect a reconciliation between all people, whatever their colour, then it has failed in its task," he added.

ECONOMICS I

Tutorial No. 7

To be completed and handed in on the week beginning 5th May.

1. Constant

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325 General Posters, pamphlets banned

Mercury Reporter

SEVERAL pamphlets and posters dealing with the Soweto riots which were confiscated from the SRC offices of the University of Natal on June 16, were yesterday banned.

Soweto, So-where-to? and Terror publications of the Students Representative Council were banned under the Publications Act in a special Government Gazette.

Some anonymous posters found in the SRC offices were also banned. The banned publications were included in a list of 11 from all over the country.

After an investigation of the Soweto issues of the University of Natal student newspaper Dome, Durban police handed a docket to the attorney general who will decide whether to prosecute.

The issue of Dome was among the publications confiscated when police raided the SRC office on June 16. It was then banned.

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Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

p.t.o.

2/...

Held terrorists from Republic

23 28.6.77

JOHANNESBURG — The three armed terrorists captured near South Africa's borders last week were all ex-South Africans the Commissioner of Police, Gen Gert Prinsloo, said last night.

The terrorists were captured last Thursday after they smashed through a police roadblock and overturned their car after a high-speed chase lasting several kilometres.

Arms and ammunition including Scorpion machine-pistols similar to those seized during the Goch Street terrorist at-

tack here two weeks ago were also recovered after police searched the overturned car.

A blanket of secrecy was cast yesterday over all further details concerning the arrests. Gen Prinsloo said it would only hamper further police investigations if more was revealed at this stage.

He also declined to disclose whether they were in any way linked with the terrorists who gunned down two whites in Johannesburg two weeks ago. — DDC.

325

General

DD 28.6.77

BCP man remanded

DURBAN — The executive director of the Black Community Programme, Mr Bennie Khoapa, 39, was remanded to August 15 when he appeared in the regional court here yesterday on a charge of contravening his prohibition order by communicating with another banned person.

Mr Khoapa has pleaded not guilty to contravening the order by communicating with Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, another banned person at Umlazi on January 25 this year. — SAPA.

325

General

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The Natal Mercury, Friday, (July 1, 1977.

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General

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Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The terrorism trial in Pretoria took a startling turn yesterday when the chief State witness suddenly admitted having told the Court lies in his evidence — in chief

Mr. Ian "Inch" Rwaxa, an alleged accomplice of the 12 on trial before Mr. Justice Davidson, said also that he had "confessed" after a succession of assaults and death threats by the police.

The dramatic turn to the trial came when Mr. Rwaxa, while under cross-examination from Mr. A. Chaskalson SC, for the defence, asked to be allowed to talk directly in English to the

judge.

He then, at length, spoke of pre-trial assaults, threats of coercion and death threats made to him by the police.

Dictated

His evidence, he said, had been based on a 20-page statement signed by him — but dictated to him by police investigators.

At this stage he

wanted to put the record straight and "tell the truth about certain untrue things" he had said in his evidence, led by State Council Mr. Gey van Pittius.

The Africans, one of them a woman, have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act, relating to alleged terrorist activities stretching over a 15-year period between 1962 and 1976.

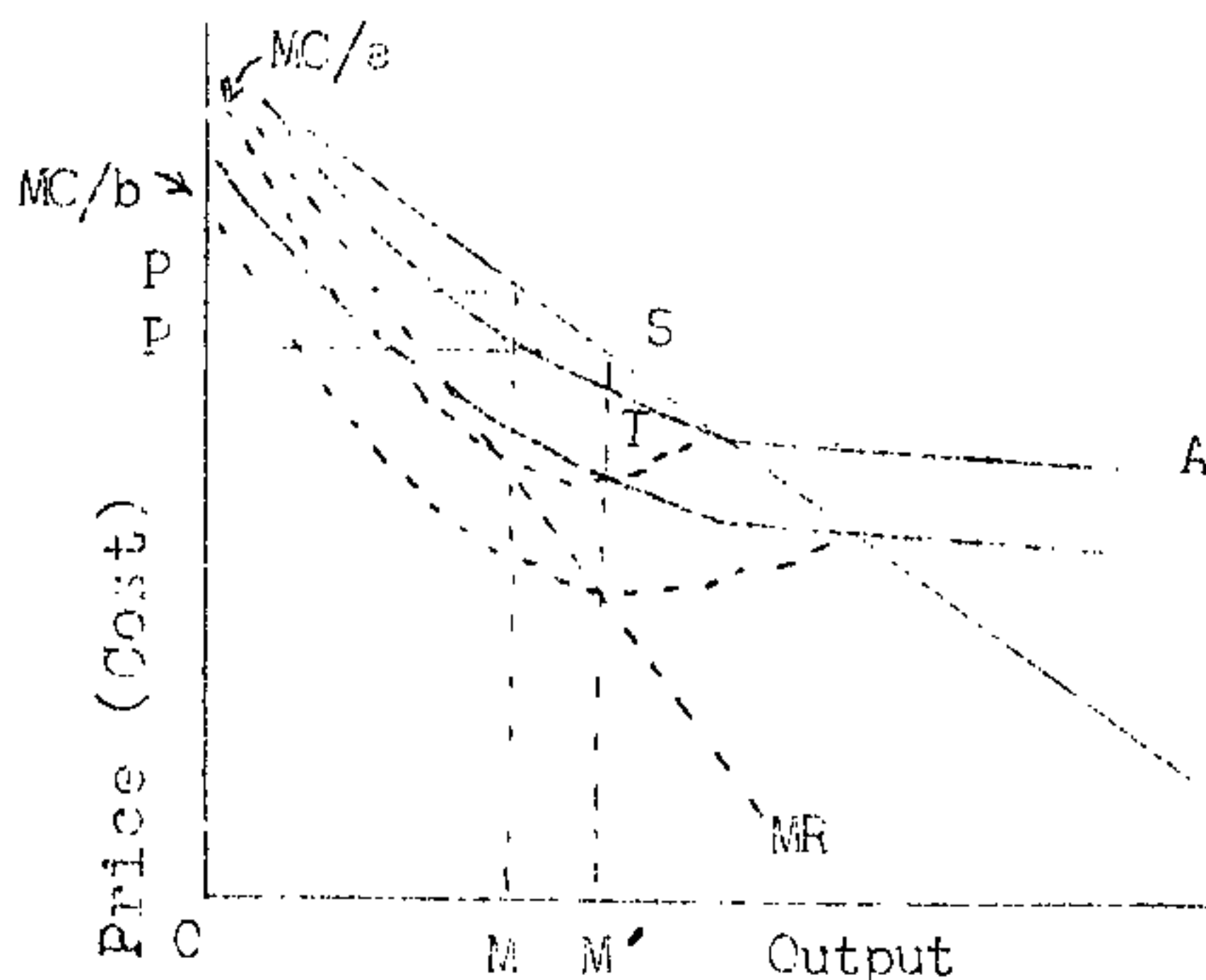
Protection

After Mr. Rwaxa had spoken of having been beaten and kicked unconscious and of then having been given a "nice" cell, money and good food, Mr. Gey van Pittius told the Court: "My Lord, this evidence is quite something new."

When the Court adjourned, Mr. Rwaxa asked Mr. Justice Davidson to make some order to protect him from the police.

The Judge said he had no power to make such an order. Mr. Chaskalson said there was a degree of protection in that Mr. Rwaxa would be back in open court again, that the authorities had been made aware of what had happened, and that Mr. Rwaxa was their responsibility.

The hearing then adjourned to today.



2. PRICE LEADERSHIP - in Oligopoly - Assume DOM

Assumptions here are that other firms accept the price as established by the dominant firm, and become themselves Price Takers in competition.

In the following diagram D is the market demand curve for the product. Since each small firm accepts the price as established by the dominant firm, we can establish a short-run supply curve for the small firms just as we did in the purely competitive model. We can sum horizontally the marginal cost curves of the small firms (assume that input supplies are perfectly elastic). This is indicated by ZMC in the figure and is a short-run supply curve showing how much all the small firms, working together, will place on the market at each possible price.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1214

1 Julie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/47

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/5/107.....	<i>Killing Billy</i>	Joe Goldberg.....	(a) + (b)
P77/5/108.....	<i>Golden Apple, The (Illuminatus! Part II)</i>	Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson.....	(a) + (b)
P77/5/120.....	<i>Deliver Us from Love</i>	Suzanne Brøgger.....	(a)
P77/5/139.....	<i>Only Sin, The</i>	Anne Powers.....	(b)
P77/5/146.....	<i>How to Save Your Own Life</i>	Lrica Jong.....	(a)
P77/5/147.....	<i>Passion of New Eve, The</i>	Angela Carter.....	(a)
P77/5/170.....	<i>Snake</i>	John Crosby.....	(a), (b), (d) + (e)
P77/5/172.....	<i>Seventh Hexagram, The</i>	Ian McLachlan.....	(a) + (c)
P77/5/175.....	<i>Spring Call</i>	Ralph Harris.....	(a)
P77/5/187.....	<i>Keerkring</i>	Welma Odendaal.....	(a) + (b)
P77/6/22.....	<i>Bestsellers, The</i>	Stephen Lewis.....	(a)
P77/6/25.....	<i>Double Up</i>	Jonathan White.....	(a)
P77/6/45.....	<i>Erotic Art of India</i>	Philip Rawson.....	(a)
P77/6/47.....	<i>Eltern—Nr 4, April 1977</i>	Eltern, München.....	(a)
P77/6/18.....	<i>Sexgames—Bizarre Issue 1, Volume 2, Number 1</i>	Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
P77/6/84.....	<i>South African Congress of Trade Unions: Memorandum of Workers' Demands—5th May 1977 Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.....	(c)
P77/6/104.....	<i>Anal Wife, The</i>	Claire Castillo.....	(a)
P77/6/110.....	<i>Count—Volume 1, Number 2</i>	Pepperwell Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/6/111.....	<i>Good Days 1977 Kalender/Calendar</i>	Sam Haskins.....	(a)
P77/6/123.....	<i>How to Photograph the Nude</i>	Jeanne Sullivan.....	(a)
P77/6/124.....	<i>Naked Yoga</i>	John Adams en/and Malcolm Leigh.....	(a)
P77/6/126.....	<i>Xaviera's Supersex</i>	Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)
P77/6/138.....	<i>Films and Filming—March 1977, Vol 23, No 6</i>	Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
P77/6/139.....	<i>Films and Filming—April 1977, Vol 23, No 7</i>	Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
P77/6/140.....	<i>Films and Filming—May 1977, Vol 23, No 8</i>	Hansom Books, London.....	(a)

No. 1215

1 Julie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke uitgawe van ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is, ingetrek. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/6/68.....	<i>Jet</i>	Johnson Publishing Co. Inc., Chicago.....	In GK./G.N. 1510 van/of 31/7/56.
P77/6/22.....	<i>Crown pollton</i>	National Magazine Co. Ltd, London.....	In GK./G.N. 177 van/of 8/2/74. In SK./G.G. 4158 van/of 8/2/74 en/and in SK./G.G. 4163 van/of 15/2/74.
	<i>St...</i>	The National Magazine Distributors Ltd, London..	In GK./C.N. 1468 van/of 17/8/73 en/and in SK./G.G. 3998 van/of 17/8/73 en/and in SK./G.G. 4004 van/of 24/8/73.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1214

325- General

1 July 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
Joe Goldberg.....	(a) + (b)
Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson.....	(a) + (b)
Suzanne Brøgger.....	(a)
Anne Powers.....	(b)
Lrica Jong.....	(a)
Angela Carter.....	(a)
John Crosby.....	(a), (b), (d) + (e)
Ian McLachlan.....	(a) + (c)
Ralph Harris.....	(a)
Welma Odendaal.....	(a) + (b)
Stephen Lewis.....	(a)
Jonathan White.....	(a)
Philip Rawson.....	(a)
Eltern, München.....	(a)
Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.....	(c)
Claire Castillo.....	(a)
Pepperwell Ltd, London.....	(a)
Sam Haskins.....	(a)
Jeanne Sullivan.....	(a)
John Adams en/and Malcolm Leigh.....	(a)
Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)
Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
Hansom Books, London.....	(a)
Hansom Books, London.....	(a)

No. 1215

1 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, withdrew the declaration that every edition of the undermentioned publications are undesirable. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

No. 1216

1 Julie 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE
PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appellaad oor Publikasies bekragting:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/150.....	<i>Great White Horse, The</i>	Africa Bureau, London.....	(e)
P77/3/203.....	<i>Anarchist Cookbook, The</i>	William Powell.....	(a) + (e)
P77/4/53.....	<i>Oppression or Liberation: Southern Africa at the Crossroads</i>	N.U.S. Publications, London.....	(e)
P77/4/57.....	<i>Workers' Unity</i> - Issue No 2, March 1977.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.....	(e)
P77/4/70.....	<i>Coming Again</i>	Jean Francis.....	(a)
P77/4/72.....	<i>Nudes of the '20s and '30s</i>	Thomas Walters.....	(a)
P77/4/122.....	<i>Caetano, Iannides, Lon Nol, Thieu, Franco, Pae Jeung III, Pinochet, Smith, Vorster</i> Plakkaat/Poster.....	The World Federation of Democratic Youth..	(e)
P77/4/123.....	<i>Wits Student</i> 4th April 1977.....	S.R.C., University of Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg.....	(e)
P77/4/147.....	<i>Penhouse 1977 Kalender/Calendar</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 1217

1 Julie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF
VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/81.....	<i>Sexgames - Ilzurre Issue/</i> Volume 2, Number 1.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd., Surrey.....	(a)
P77/6/83.....	<i>Workers' Unity</i> - Issue No 3, May 1977.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London.....	(e)
P77/6/91.....	<i>Critics</i> - No 3.....	Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.....	(d) + (e)
P77/6/110.....	<i>Count</i> - Volume 1, Number 2.....	Pepperwell Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 1216

1 Julie 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF CERTAIN
PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 1217

1 Julie 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications to be so undesirable:



325 - General

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 145]

PRETORIA 1 JULIE 1977
1 JULY 1977

[No. 5645

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE

No. 1262 1 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—
LYS P77/48

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoele van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet.

Inskrywings No.—P77/5/113

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Sparrow falls, A.

Skywer of voortbringer.—Wilbur Smith.

No. 1263 1 Julie 1977
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—VERTOE TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 24 Junie 1977 kragtens artikel 13 (1) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 18 Junie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoele van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is.

Inskrywings No.—P77/5/113.

Publikasie.—Sparrow falls, A.

Skywer.—Wilbur Smith.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1262 1 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P77/48

a Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/5/113.

Publication or object.—Sparrow falls, A.

Author or producer.—Wilbur Smith.

No. 1263 1 July 1977
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 24 June 1977 the Directorate of Publications Appealed under section 13 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 18 June 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P77/5/113.

Publication.—Sparrow falls, A.

Author.—Wilbur Smith.

Section.—47 (2) (a).

INHOUD

No.	bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van Goewermenskennisgewings		
1262. Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe. Lys P77/48	1	5645
1263. Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe. Vertoe ten opsigte van Appel	1	5645

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No.	Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of Government Notices		
1262. Undesirable publications or objects: List P77/48	1	5645
1263. Undesirable publications or objects: Representation in respect of Appeal	1	5645

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by Die Staatsdrukker,
Bosmanstraat, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Printed by and obtainable from The Government Printer,
Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Four die in border clashes

PRETORIA. — South African security forces killed four terrorists in skirmishes in the operational area last month, according to a Defence Force spokesman here.

Three others were wounded, including one by the Owambo home guard.

The spokesman said activity in the operational area was presently of a low intensity and was characterised by continued efforts by Swapo to lodge a smear campaign — a typical propaganda technique of terrorism — to avoid security forces and to intimidate local inhabitants.

The following incidents occurred during June.

June 2: Sporadic enemy fire on security forces from across the border; security forces attack enemy base, killing three terrorists, wounding one and seizing weaponry and ammunition; Owambo home guard make contact with a group of 15 terrorists. One terrorist was wounded and the remainder fled.

June 3: Security forces clash with 19 terrorists. One terrorist was wounded and captured while the others fled.

June 4: Security forces wound and kill one terrorist in an ambush.

June 6: A member of the local inhabitants was seriously injured by a terrorist hand grenade which he had picked up.

June 7: Terrorists attempt to ambush security forces logistic vehicles, but flee in disorder when security forces retaliated.

June 8: Owambo home guard patrol clashed with terrorists. They wounded two and captured one.

June 15: Terrorists abduct three men, four women and three children. The women and children were later released.

June 16: Four members of the local population were wounded in a mine incident. — DDC

325

General.

Terror trial told of row in Russia

DD
2777
(325) General

PRETORIA — A black alleged terrorist in Russia for training in urban guerilla warfare, was sent pellmell back to Africa after he had differed with his Russian instructor on the subject of blacks and communism, the terrorism trial heard yesterday.

The witness told Mr Justice Davidson that, after his return to Africa, he was rejected by the African National Congress, arrested in Mozambique by Frelimo security police and tortured.

At one stage during the 386 days he was kept in prison in Maputo he tried to commit suicide by slashing his stomach open with a bottle, said Mr Charles Buthelezi.

Eleven men and a woman are pleading not guilty in the Old Synagogue Supreme Court to charges under the Terrorism Act, relating to alleged terrorist activities over a 15-year period between 1962 and 1977.

Police reinforcements, wearing bush camouflage dress, were called in yesterday afternoon as a large crowd — in militant mood — gathered outside the court, singing in wait for the accused to leave the prison.

Mr Buthelezi — a slim baldheaded man, said that he left the Republic in March 1975, because of apartheid. He went to Mozambique to a refugee camp in Maputo, where he met one of the accused, Mr Lele Motaung, 44.

Mr Buthelezi said he told the people at the camp that he wanted to "fight the boers."

"Boers," he defined, later were all the whites in South Africa.

A certain routine was followed at the camp including propaganda and singing sessions at which songs such as "Mandela wants his soldiers" were sung.

Selected to take part in training in guerilla warfare, he was with a party which went to Tanzania in December 1975. The party included others accused. Mr Motaung, Mr Mosima Sexwale, who was known

as "Galauhnikov" and Mr Naledi Tsiki.

From Dar Es Salaam they went to a private house, where training started and news reports were discussed daily.

In history lessons they learnt how the whites had killed off the Xhosas after taking the Xhosa cattle for spoons, mirrors and trinkets.

He also learnt that the Communist Party in South Africa and the ANC had combined after their banning.

They travelled to Russia on Tanzanian passports, arriving in Moscow in January last year to find two Russian instructors, Viktor and Andrew, waiting for them.

They were shown extensive armaments and told these were weapons that would be used against the "Boers."

In one of the debates with Viktor he disagreed, and said that the blacks of South Africa did not want communism, but just wanted to fight the whites for freedom. Within three days he was ordered back to Tanzania. Sent on to Mozambique, he was held by the Frelimo security.

The hearing continues on Monday. — DDC.

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape

To assist the players with appreciated. TICKETS are 2 is a PORTABLE RADIO. The and the winner contacted by

QUESTION: Which horse won

Name and Address

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

Then, in January last year, he went with Mr. Mohlala to the home of the "old man" — Mr. Ramokgadi, one of the accused — in Alexandra township. Mr. Ramokgadi and Mr. Mohlala greeted each other as "comrade" and Mr. Mohlala handed to Mr. Ramokgadi what appeared to be a new suitcase. Later he learnt that the tartan lining of the

Mercury Correspondent
Pretoria — A young African man, in his eagerness to study further, was duped by promises of a "scholarship" into becoming a courier for the underground African National Congress, the Supreme Court in Pretoria heard yesterday.

The witness, speaking fluent English, told the terrorism trial a story of letters hidden in cigarette boxes, of new, unused note books, ANC money smuggled in the lining of a suitcase, and a mystery "lady" from London.

Mr. Victor Sithole testified before Mr. Justice Davidson at the trial of 12 Africans, one of them a woman, on charges under the Terrorism Act. The 12 have pleaded not guilty to a variety of terrorist activities between 1962 and 1977.

Colleagues
Mr. Sithole, a former South African Council of Churches employee, said he met two Africans in Mbabane, Swaziland, in December, 1975.

"They were former colleagues of mine from the University of the North and were very excited to see me," he said. He named them as a Mr. Peter Mohlala and Mr. Keith Makwale. They told him about the possibility of "scholarships abroad," and when he showed interest took him to a shebeen at Manzini where he was questioned about links with SAUCO and the Black Peoples' Convention.

He made it clear, he said, that he was a dormant member of SAUCO and not a member of the BPC. He was told that money was available from the United Nations, administered by the African National Congress for bursaries in a fund known as the International University Exchange Fund.

325 General 6/7/77
Court told of scholarship

wanted to leave South Africa legally and return legally. Mr. Mbeki told him about a "lady from England" later called the "London lady" — who was expected, with news of scholarships.

He had contact on a number of occasions during this period with Mr. Ramokgadi, he said. Then he met "the London lady" and she turned out to be a Mrs. Quabe. He met her in the company of Mr. Nkadimeng.

She told him that her husband, Seretse, would be able to help him with his scholarship plans. She also spoke of a clash between ANC members in London, and said it was expected of him and others to recruit replacement members, with administrative experience, such as teachers, school principals and prominent members of the community.

Mr. Sithole said he then started to become suspicious. "They were sending me here and there, and I took a vow that I would see Seretse — and that would be all," said Mr. Sithole.

He met Mr. Seretse Quabe, who told him the "scholarship abroad" had really been held out to him to get him to undergo military training.

Lady
In Botswana he met Mr. Thabo Mbeki, and there was a further secret meeting under a tree when Mr. Mbeki said his house was "marked" by South African Security Police.

He told Mr. Mbeki that he wanted a legal scholarship — that he

Mohapi death note forged inquest told

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The alleged suicide note said to have been written by Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who died while under Special Branch detention last year, was a forgery, an inquest court was told yesterday.

Dr W E Cooper, for the Mohapi family, made the statement shortly before the court adjourned until this morning.

Earlier, Sgt K F Landman, of the Criminal Bureau in Pretoria, told the court he was 100 per cent certain that the alleged suicide note and documents said to have been written by Mr Mohapi in detention were in the same handwriting.

Dr Cooper said in a brief address to the court there was strong disagreement

on the authenticity of the alleged suicide note.

"Our case will be that it is a forgery," he said, asking for the adjournment until today to prepare cross-examination of Sgt Landman.

Sgt Landman was the only witness yesterday. About 200 people were in court yesterday afternoon when the court adjourned, including Dr Mamphela Ramphele and Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, arrested with Mr Steve Biko on Monday night for allegedly contravening their banning orders.

Dr W. E. Cooper, SC, and Adv L. Skweyiya, instructed by Mr G Mxenge, appeared for the Mohapi family. Mr T Barnard appeared for the State and Mr K W Roelvelde for the Minister of Police and Capt P A Schoeman.

Mr A J Swart is hearing the inquiry. — DDR.

Trio face Red Act charges

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The three black consciousness leaders — Mr Steve Biko, Dr Mamphela Ramphele and Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso — appeared

briefly at separate hearings here yesterday on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Each appeared before Mr J. du Preez for formal remand and was questioned who their defence attorney would be and warned to ensure that their witnesses were at court for the trial.

Mr Biko's case was postponed to August 5 this year, Miss Mtintso's to August 31 and Dr Ramphele's to August 29.

Their conditional bail of R200 was extended.

The trio were arrested in Ginsberg on Monday and held at the Kei Road police cells.

Dr Ramphele and Miss Mtintso are in King for the inquest into the death of Mr Mapetla Mohapi. — DDR



Mr Steve Biko outside the King William's Town magistrates' courts yesterday.

2/2/77 N/MERCURY 325 General

Protest at irons for prisoners

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Defence counsel protested at the terrorism trial in Pretoria yesterday when the 12 accused were brought into the courtroom shackled together with leg irons.

Before the hearing began Mr. A. Chaskalson, SC, demanded to know from Security Police why the accused were wearing the irons.

He and another defence lawyer, Mr. D. Kuny, and two counsel for the State, Mr. N. Gey van Pittius and Mr. M. J. Donen, spoke to the Judge in his chambers.

The irons were then removed. Earlier in the trial the Judge had expressed disapproval of the accused being brought into a court in leg irons.

'Scholarship'

One African woman and 11 men have pleaded not guilty to Terrorism Act charges, relating to alleged terrorists activity over a 15-year period between 1962 and 1977.

The proceedings yesterday included extensive cross-examination

by Mr. Chaskalson of Mr. Victor Sithole, a witness who said he had been offered a "scholarship" overseas.

Mr. Sithole related how he became embroiled in ANC activities after meeting two former student friends from the University of the North.

He said he was a law-abiding citizen who had wanted to leave the country legally to study, and to return legally.

"I am a reasonably contented member of the community who wants to continue living in the country," he said.

Promises were made to send him to any university in Africa or Europe, but not America, on a scholarship.

Asked about his meeting with one of the accused, Mr. Martin

Ramokgadi (67) he said he met "the old man" for the first time in the company of his (Mr. Sithole's) friend, Mr. Mohlala.

He did not think it was a stupid thing for Mr. Mohlala to tell him about money hidden in the lining of a suitcase which was handed to Mr. Ramokgadi.

Bursary

Cross-examined about his meeting with Mr. John Nkajimeng, another alleged ANC executive, he said that Mr. Nkajimeng was eager to get him to administer a bursary fund for "affected people." These were the relatives of people who had suffered at the hands of the police for political reasons.

He had not thought he was breaking the law by taking a message from Mr. Ramokgadi, smuggled in a cigarette box, to a contact in Swaziland.

Sent to Botswana to learn more about his "scholarship" he was asked by Mr. Mbeki to canvass support from SAUO exiles there for bursary schemes.

He denied that the support was to be canvassed for military training.

Wife

He continued with his activities because he wanted desperately to study. He still wanted to study.

Asked why he was prepared to sell up everything to take a scholarship overseas but not in South Africa, he said his wife was still at university. He would have sold his car and other possessions to keep her at university while he studied overseas.

The hearing continues today.

in July Handicap ?
MANAGER
O. Metcalf.
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30 to 31 July 1977

Name and Address

WESTERN PROVINCE
Tour to So

'Mohapi suicide note is a forgery'

RDM 7/7/77

325

GENERAL

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

—The alleged suicide note alleged to have been written by Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who died while under Security Police detention last year, was a forgery, an inquest court was told yesterday.

Dr W E Cooper, for the Mohapi family, made the statement shortly before

the court adjourned until today.

Earlier, Sergeant K F Landman, of the Pretoria CID, told the court he was 100% certain that the suicide note and documents alleged to have been written by Mr Mohapi in detention were in the same handwriting.

Dr Cooper, in a brief address to the court, said there was strong disagree-

ment on the authenticity of the suicide note.

"Our case will be that it is a forgery," he said. He then asked for the adjournment until today to prepare for the cross-examination of Sgt Landman.

Sgt Landman was the only witness yesterday. About 200 people were in court yesterday afternoon when the court adjourned.

Among them were Dr Maphela Ramphela and Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, both of whom were arrested with Mr Steve Biko on Monday night for allegedly contravening their banning orders.

Dr W E Cooper, SC, and Mr L Skweyiya, instructed by Mr G Mxenge, appeared for the Mohapi family. Mr T Barnard appeared for the State and Mr K W Roelvelid for the Minister of Police and Capt P A Schoeman.

Mr A J Swart is hearing the inquiry.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

325-Genral

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1275

8 Julie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1275

8 July 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

TABLE P77/40

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrwyer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/66.....	<i>Cesar Code, The</i>	Joanane, Mario Simmel.....	(a) + (b)
P77/3/79.....	<i>Italian Assets</i>	Richard Butler.....	(a)
P77/3/153.....	<i>Chicago Girl, The</i>	Teri Keirick.....	(a) + (b)
P77/4/69.....	<i>Beggars are Coming, The</i>	Mary Loos.....	(a)
P77/4/73.....	<i>Hardcore</i>	Philip Massinger.....	(a)
P77/4/74.....	<i>Houseman's Tale, The</i>	Colin Douglas.....	(a) + (b)
P77/4/111.....	<i>Lesbian Images</i>	Jane Pale.....	(a) + (b)
P77/5/109.....	<i>Golden People, The</i>	Roy Sparkia.....	(a) + (b) + (c), (a) + (c)
P77/5/114.....	<i>Murder Machine (The Mark, man)</i>	Frank Scarpetta.....	(a)
P77/6/17.....	<i>Love's Avenging Heart</i>	Patricia Matthews.....	(a)
P77/6/24.....	<i>Evil Breed (The Lawmen—Book 1)</i>	J. B. Dancer.....	(a) + (b)
P77/6/42.....	<i>Violent World—May 1977, Volume 1, Number 1</i>	Violent World, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P77/6/53.....	<i>Leviathan (Illustrations Part III)</i>	Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson.....	(a) + (b)
P77/6/76.....	<i>Weissen Herren, Die</i>	Helmuth Jaenecke.....	(a) + (b)
P77/6/102.....	<i>Cash and Carry</i>	Casper Megany.....	(a)
P77/6/114.....	<i>Witze Aus Kiste 1</i>	Peter Michel.....	(a)
P77/6/143.....	<i>Cruz—No 2</i>	A.C.L., University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(a)
P77/6/155.....	<i>So-Where-To</i>	S.D.A., University of Natal, Durban.....	(a)
P77/6/145.....	<i>Kazuma—May 1977</i>	K. Luthra, Joubert Park.....	(a)
P77/6/141.....	<i>Indiana Plant Live</i> Advertensieplakkaat/Advertisement Poster	G. del'end/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 1276

8 Julie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgever uitgegee word, verbied:

Violent World, Inc., 236 East 43rd Street, New York.

No. 1276

8 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

152 No. 5651

STAATSKOERANT, 8 JULIE 1977

No. 1277

8 Julie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
REKSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1094 van 17 Junie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5599 van 17 Junie 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/40 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1277

8 July 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1094 of 17 June 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5599 of 17 June 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/40:

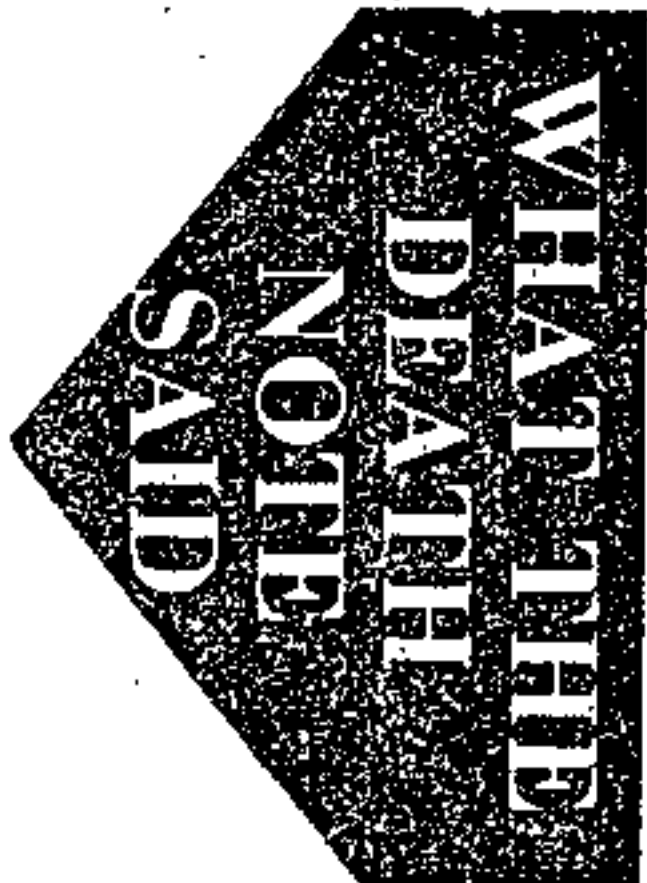
Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrwyer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/5/184.....	<i>Marx and the Bible</i>	José P. Miranda.....	(b) + (c)

Mohapi's death note

325

General

DD 8/7/77



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mohapi inquest court yesterday spent virtually the entire day's sitting on a letter-by-letter examination of the alleged suicide note said to have been left by the Terrorism Act detainee who died in a Keel Road police cell last August.

There were angry clashes between a police handwriting expert, Sgt K F Landman, and the advocate for the Mohapi family, Dr W E Cooper, SC, on the authenticity of the note said to have been left by Mr Mapetla Mohapi.

Dr Cooper said the note was in a handwriting quite different to Mr Mohapi's normal writing and suggested it was the work of a "cunning forger".

Sgt Landman said he was convinced the note had been written by the

same person who had written other documents said to have been the work of Mr Mohapi.

The only other evidence heard yesterday was a statement read to the court made by Dr Mamphela Ramphele who attended the post-mortem on Mr Mohapi for the family.

She said Mr Mohapi could have died as a result of "the application of force to his neck" as demonstrated by a previous witness.

During the hearing in April, before it was adjourned until this month, a Daily Dispatch reporter, Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, said while she had been in detention a towel had been flung over her head onto her neck and the ends pulled in opposite directions by a Special

Branch officer. While he was doing this, Capt (now Maj) R Hansen, head of the Special Branch in King William's Town, had said to her: "Now you can see how Mapetla died."

Earlier, Dr Cooper described the alleged suicide note as a hotch-potch of capital and lower case letters, quite unlike Mr Mohapi's "fine and sophisticated" handwriting.

Sgt Landman disputed this and under cross-examination said it was a fine example of handwriting.

The court spent nearly six hours in detailed examination of individual letters of the alphabet in the alleged suicide note, comparing them to statements written at the Special Branch's request by Mr Mohapi while he was in detention shortly before his death on August 5 last year.

The inquest enters its eighth day today since it began in January. A handwriting expert called by the Mohapi family, Mr H. F. Allardice, will testify this morning.

Mr A J Swart is hearing the inquiry. — DDR.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The alleged suicide note said to have been left by Mr Mapetla Mohapi was addressed to the Special Branch officer who had detained him, Capt P A Schoeman.

It read: "Death Cell, Keel Road, 5/8/76."

"Mr Schoeman, This is just to say goodbye to you."

"You can carry on interrogating my dead body, perhaps you will get what you want from it."

"Your friend, Mapetla."

Dr. Frances Ames : fact that in South no African psychia

development. viding a communica is linked with th at which the ram pump built from f same time they are interest Professor for help. SAVS his projects is t For SAVS, he says and in fact the pe and which can be e habitable structur examining the feas but actual aspects such as market gar SHAWCO, he is esse SAVS, by SHAWCO, a Mr. Rick de Satge

analysis. dynamics of each before the War. on military aspect already know about that the informati of the Axe of 1847 Department, editing he is working with the movement for t pursued their separ the groups which we seems to have playe the 1820s with the history of a separ Dr. Basil le Corde

The Natal Mercury, Friday, July 8, 1977.

3

TERRORISM TRIAL TOLD OF BLOWN-UP RAILWAY LINES

Mercury

Correspondent

PRETORIA—Alleged terrorist attempts to blow up the main railway line between Pretoria and Johannesburg were described in evidence at the terrorism trial in Pretoria yesterday.

Three African SAs, including a patrolman, told Mr. Justice Davidson in the Supreme Court of

finding, on October 26 last year, explosive canisters under the line at one spot; a shattered rail line at another; and an explosion crater and line damage at a third spot.

The sabotage attempts were allegedly made on the main passenger line between Munnik and Digale and near Solomondale.

Patrolman Mr. Emphrahm Ramphole said he went along the line, waving his red flag, to slow down a train as it approached a section of damaged line he had discovered near Solomondale. The train went success-

fully over the section, one of them a woman, have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act.

Patrolman Mr. Emphrahm Ramphole said he went along the line, waving his red flag, to slow down a train as it approached a section of damaged line he had discovered near Solomondale. The train went success-

Shattered

Mr. George Chabala, another patrolman, said he found a crater in the line between Munnik and Digale, with line-holding bolts wrenched free and a concrete

sleeper shattered in a blast.

Mr. Magate Thema said that on the morning of October 26 he saw two radio-type wires protruding from under the line near Digale.

He wrenched at them and one came free, bringing with it "a funny red 'doppie'". Then, under the line, he found canisters about the size of large instant coffee cans.

Earlier, cross-examination was continued of Mr. Victor Sithole, who alleged in evidence that he was duped into being a courier for the banned African National Congress, with promises of a study scholarship.

He said he finally decided in about May last year to break with the people who had made the promises.

One of the people, a Mr. John Nkandeng, told him: "The cops will get you wherever you go."

Mr. D. Kuny, for three of the accused: You paint yourself as a very glib person.

Mr. Sithole: If you think so.

Mr. Kuny: You have been in the witness box a long time and you give the impression of being not glib but an astute man, well able to look after yourself.

Mr. Sithole said he made his break "with tears in my eyes" because he realised, in a talk in Swaziland with an ANC leader, Mr.

Sereise Quabi, that there was no scholarship in store for him.

Mr. Quabi told him he had been duped and that the ANC had really wanted him "for a soldier".

Mr. Sithole denied that he had fashioned his evidence to satisfy the police, to get his discharge from custody.

He denied also that accused Mr. Martin

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MERCURY 9/7/77

325

~~High Court~~

General

Mohapi: 'No one to blame'

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

—A large crowd shouted "amandla" (power) and gave the Black Power salute outside the court here last night shortly after a Magistrate had found that nobody could be held responsible for the death of Mr. Mapetla Mohapi, who had died while under Special Branch custody in August last year.

The Magistrate, Mr. A. J. Swart, said he found Mr. Mohapi had died of anoxia and suffocation as a result of hanging.

This, he said, had not been brought about by any act of commission or omission of any living person.

Only minutes earlier Dr. W. E. Cooper, SC, who appeared for the Mohapi family, had said there was strong suspicion of homicide as the cause of death.

But the Court could not on the evidence presented, say who had been responsible for the homicide, said the Magistrate.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453 440)

^{325 general}
**Students
win bail
appeal**

Staff Reporter

IN THE Rand Supreme Court yesterday Mr Justice H C Nicholas granted bail of R50 each to 13 Soweto students whose applications had previously been refused by a Johannesburg magistrate.

The students, whose ages range from 16 to 21, face a charge of public violence relating to a march on June 23.

Bail conditions are that they report daily between 4 and 5 pm at Moroka, Dobsonville, Jabulani or Meadowlands police station, that they do not leave the Johannesburg district without permission, and that they do not communicate with State witnesses.

The State did not oppose the applications.

Those old enough to be identified are: Abia Nda-ba, 18, Angelina Ntsele, 21, Solomon Motloun, 18, Gladwell Segaloc, 18 and Reginald Mabogole, 21.

16th June 1977.

Dear Colleague,

RESEARCH WORKSHOP: CEN

A copy of the Workshop R find it useful.

N.B. ! || We would be grateful if cost of producing and p

Thank you very much - e

Yours sincerely,

Francis W.

FRANCIS WILSON

S e hope that you will

00 to help cover the

attending.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABORATORY AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453 440)

(325) general
Mohapi
rom 9/1/77
hanging:
'Nobody
to blame'

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FRANCIS WILSON

Own Correspondent
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cide in the cause of death.

But the court could not, on
the evidence presented to
it, say who was respon-
sible for the homicide.

The doubtful authenticity of
the alleged suicide note
and the evidence of a
former detainee, Miss
Thenjiwe Mtintso, on how
she had been tortured all
led to the "irresistible in-
ference" that it was a
case of homicide, said Dr
Cooper.

Mr Mohapi, a Terrorism Act
detainee, died in a Kei
Road police cell.

Dr W E Cooper and Mr L Skwevi-
ya, instructed by Mr G Mxenge, ap-
peared for the Mohapi family. Mr
T Barnard appeared for the State
and Mr K Rooelveld for the Minis-
ter of Police.

ES

We hope that you will

00 to help cover the

attending.

Aanhou skryf my werk

MET die verbod op die bundel kortverhale *Keerkring* was my eerste reaksie as die skryfster een van woede, magteloosheid, frustrasie. Dit is vir enige skrywer 'n slag: 'n boek neem twee jaar om te skryf, lê nege maande by die uitgewers; is ses weke in die boekhandel... en dan is dit met een pennestreek verbied. Summier verwyder, soos 'n euwel, uit die gemeenskap.

Keerkring kan vertaal en waar ook al elders gelees word. Maar so 'n werk oor Suider-Afrika, vir Suid-Afrikaners, deur 'n Suid-Afrikaanse skrywer word nie hier by ons toegelaat nie.

My eerste reaksie op die verbod was dus terugkap, op my agterpote spring, die verbod beveg.

Intussen het die verbod 'n week oud geword; en ek het van mening verander. My aandeel aan die boek, voel ek, is afgehandel; die verhale is geskryf, is uit my hande.

Vir my om die verbod „deur die regte kanale” te beveg, sou die indruk wek dat ek die Publikasieraad se bevoegdheid erken om oor die werk 'n oordeel uit te spreek. Ek aanvaar dit nie. Daarom gaan ek die verbod nie self beveg nie, en sou ek dit eintlik verkies as ook my uitgewers en die twee skrywersvakverenigings nie appél teen die verbod aanteken nie.

Keerkring word dan een van die ses-tienduizend boeke wat Suid-Afrikaners nie toegelaat word om te lees nie — saam met die werk van Nabokov, Mphahlele, Brutus, Mailer, Brink, Temba, Pynchon, Vonnegut, Lawrence, Breytenbach, Rive, Roth, Cope, Nkosi, Selby, Miller, Donleavy, Murdoch, Weiss, Updike...

As Suid-Afrikaanse lesers met hierdie ontsegging verlief neem, is dit hulle saak. My saak is om aan te hou skryf.

— WELMA ODENDAAL



Die verbod op 'n boek Afrikaanse kortverhale verlede week — die derde Afrikaanse literêre werk van betekenis wat in die slag gebly het, meen kenners — het die skeppende kunstenaar in Suid-Afrika weer tromp-op voor die vraag gestel wat sy eie houding moet wees in die aangesig van wetgewing wat sy werk kan verbied of vermink.

Hier is die reaksie van twee jongmense wie se werk vir hulle erns is.

- Welma Odendaal, 25, skryfster van die pas verbode *Keerkring*, en
- Ross Devenish, vroeg dertigs wie se film oor 'n greep uit die gemartelde Eugène N. Marais se lewe binnekort ook in SA bioskope te sien sal wees.

Albei sê: Ons gaan eenvoudig net aan met ons werk asof daar geen sensuur-wetgewing bestaan nie.

...so eerlik moontlik

EK sal nooit 'n gesprek vergeet wat ek met Athol Fugard oor sensuur gehad het toe ons besig was met die film *Boesman and Lena* nie. Sy houding was baie duidelik: „Ons het 'n stuk werk om te doen. Hulle het ook hul werk. Dit is nie vir ons om hul werk vir hulle te begin doen nie.”

Vir my lyk die enigste moontlike manier om te werk, om geheel en al te verontagsaam wat die sensors later kan doen. Al wat die filmmaker kan probeer doen, is om sy stof so eerlik moontlik te behandel.

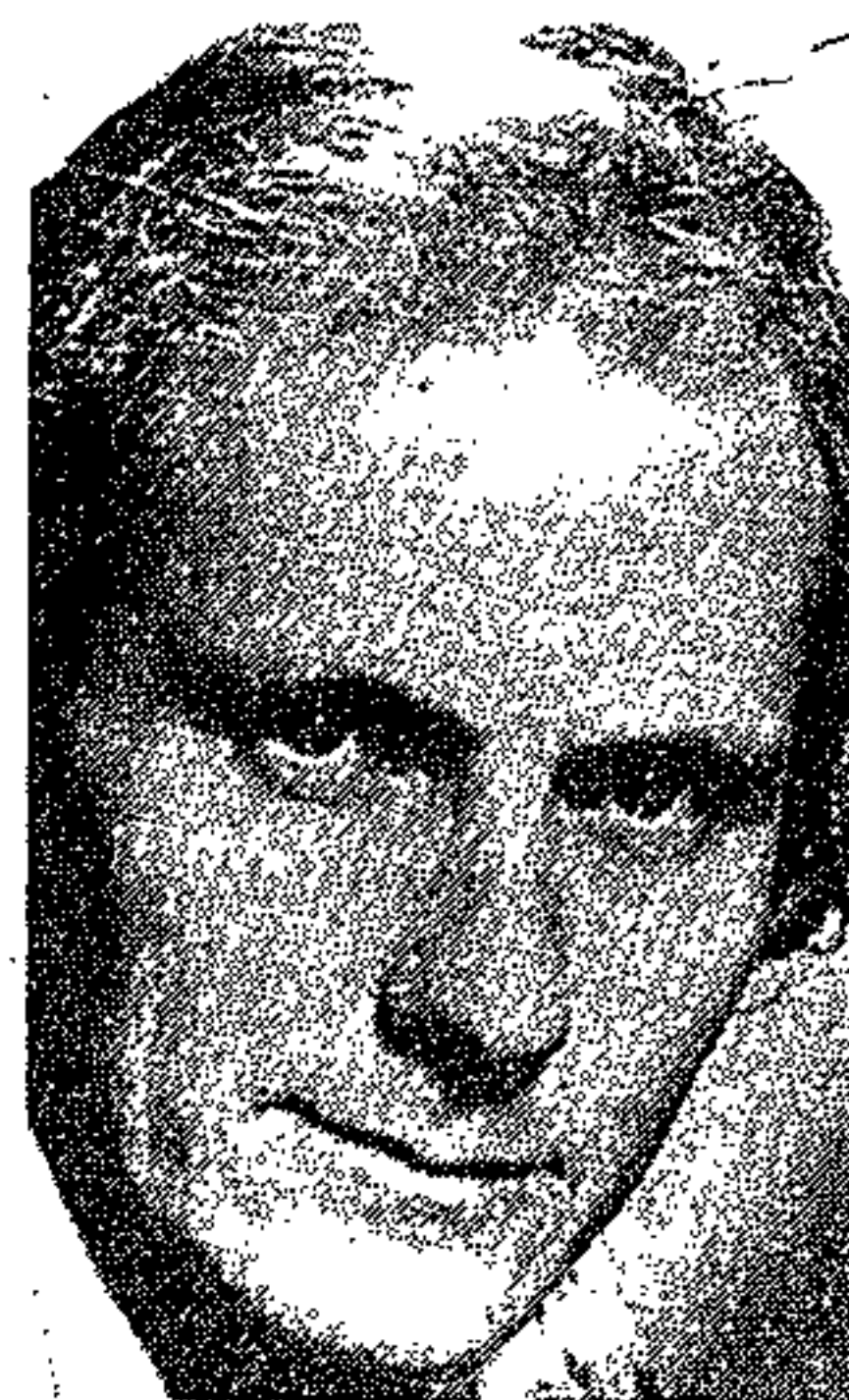
Want om 'n onderwerp te kry wat nie iewers vir iemand gaan aanstoot gee nie, is nie net feitlik onmoontlik nie, maar in elk geval nie iets om na te streef nie. Dit verongeluk die hele doelstelling van die kuns. Dit is juis daardie individuele kwaliteit en siening wat die

kunswerk van die stuk ersatz onderskei. Buitendien: Ek sal dié dag in sensuur glo wanneer ek 'n sensor in die openbaar hoor sê: „As gevolg van al die verskriklike goed waaraan ek blootgestel is, is ek onherroepelik verdorwe!” Die sensor se toon is waarteen ek my geheel en al verset: „Natuurlik is ek nie; maar u kan dalk verdorwe raak!”

Sensuur is gegrond op die oortuiging dat mense ondanks hul ouderdom nooit 'n toestand van volwassenheid bereik nie. Ek vind dit uiters beledigend.

Sensuur kan natuurlik gebruik word om eie tekortkominge te verontskuldig. „My werk sou beter gewees het as daar geen sensuur in die land was nie!” is 'n kreet wat dikwels gehoor word. Self-sensuur is maar net 'n manier om nie jou uiterste bes te probeer doen nie.

— ROSS DEVENISH



sites and using the spatial relationships to answer questions.

and the knowledge that, if needs be, I can call upon, and will receive

CAPE TIMES 11/7/77

325- General

Security police on TV: Torture allegations denied

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations that the South African security police were abusing their powers were strongly denied in the SABCTV programme "News Review" last night.

Cliff Saunders, the commentator, asked Brigadier Coetzer, deputy head of the security police, to comment on people taken for questioning by his men and the reasons for "spies" at universities.

The brigadier replied that the security police had to be equipped with all the background information as to what was going on underground in order to counter "the planned onslaught".

He said ideological crime differed from ordinary crime. In ordinary crime there were generally witnesses, but not so in ideological crime where the conspirators met behind closed doors. Here the police had to put their informers,

their spies, "your white ants".

Asked about taunts referring to his men as "Jackboots" and "Vorster's bully boys", he said that the agitators knew that the security police had to be destroyed by any means as they were standing in their way.

Major Trevor Baker denied all allegations of torture.

"I am an ordinary human being, not a jackal," he said.

He admitted that people brought in for questioning were often "scared", but said most people felt uneasy in strange places.

His personal method, he said, was to offer a person brought to him for questioning a seat, tell him the reasons for his detention, show an interest in him and attend to his well-being.

On the question of suicide by detained people he said that the police did not make anybody's life unbearable.

"Some of these detained people have been instructed to

take their own lives rather than to give us information."

Cliff Saunders: What about tales of electric torture?

Major Baker: It doesn't exist.

Saunders: What if you are in a bad mood or you get a hard-nosed detainee? Isn't it quicker to give him a hard time? To torture him?

Major Baker: No.

Saunders: Why not?

Major Baker: Do unto others as you would have them do unto yourself.

A man who said he had been trained in Russia said that he was told that he would be tortured by the security police but he denied that this had happened when he was arrested.

Another man who had been detained three times, said that in detention he could find nothing to complain about except solitary confinement.

Brigadier Zietsman, head of the security police, said that all allegations of torture by his

men were investigated by policemen not attached to the security police and no security policeman had ever been convicted in a court of ill-treating a detainee.

'The programme was received with mixed feelings by prominent figures.

Mr Rupert Lorimer, chief whip of the PRP, said: "A more unconvincing propaganda exercise would be difficult to imagine."

"The production was so incompetent that one wonders whether SATV believes viewers to be morons.

"I do not think the untu-
tuous voice and ingratiating
mannerisms of Cliff Saunders
convinced anyone at all."

Mr A M Omar, an attorney, who represented many people in court after the unrest last year, said he was surprised by the claim that the security police did not use torture.

He said his views were based on what clients had told him.

Group 18 - Tues. 9.25 - Room A213 (Tutor B. Robb)

H. Haefelt
D.F. Saunders
D. O'Connor
K. Maggs
G.W. Norval
K. van Velden
B. Katz
A.C. Broadley
D.A. Boswell
N. Currin
G.J.D. Wragg
A.S. Ruch
H. Solomon
G. Sheer

Group 14 - Mon. 11.15 - Room A207
(Tutor J. Brodie)

P. W. Henning
E. Eftune
M. Sewitz
M. H. Leibowitz
S. E. Joffe
R. Shatenshtein
L. Klein
E. Myrowitz
D. Ashton
J. M. Stern
D. Falthun
P. Armstrong
R. R. Kleinfeldt
J. J. Hooper

8/27/77
Catholic

priest

in court

Pretoria Bureau

The General Secretary of the Secretariate of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference appeared in a Pretoria regional court yesterday on charges of possessing banned pamphlets and of trying to distribute them.

Father Arnold Dominicus Scholten (47) pleaded not guilty to three charges of possessing publications gazetted as being undesirable.

The pamphlets are: "South Africa — a police state," "The Voice" (April/May issue) and "Torture in South Africa."

The State alleged Father Scholten had sent a copy of "The Voice" to a couple in Belgium and three copies of "Torture in South Africa" to addresses in Holland.

The defence argued that a delay in official notification of the bannings reaching Father Scholten was possible and that he could not have known that the pamphlets had been declared undesirable.

The hearing continues today.

325-Geerof

325-Genal

U.K. Shows Smuggled S.A. films

N. Mercury

12/7/77

Mercury Correspondent
LONDON — Two shock
propaganda films, con-
taining some footage
which was smuggled out
of South Africa, were
previewed here yester-

day.
One is called "Soweto
76" and shows dramatic
shots of the June 16
uprising and subsequent
events involving Black
youth and the police.
In this, dramatic use is
made of background
mood-music, including the
wailing of a mourning
Black woman and,
accompanying scenes of
the police, police vehicles

and shooting, the loud
roll of drums.

The other film,
"Apartheid Sport,"
attacks the South Afri-
can Government's multi-
national sports policy as
"a sham and a farce,"
and issues a blatant call
on world sporting bodies,
nations and individuals,
to boycott South African
sport and sportsmen.
The films have been
produced by the South
African Non-Racial
Olympic Committee
(Sanroc) in conjunction
with the South African
Audio Visual Informa-
tion Service (Saavis) and

a French film company
Unite Production Cinema
Bretagne (UPCB.)

Negotiations are going
ahead with the commer-
cial film circuit and the
BBC, who might show
them.
The director of the
films, Michel Kopiloff,
said he was arrested at
Jan Smuts Airport in
September last year as
he was leaving after he
had done his filming in
South Africa.
The Security Police
confiscated all but two
reels of film — which
they overlooked — and

what was shown yester-
day contains material
which subsequently had
to be smuggled out of
South Africa.

In the sports film Mr.
Abdul Bhanjee, general
secretary of the non-
racial Transvaal Soccer
Board, makes a plea for
a total boycott of South
African sport.

Printed material
harded out at the pre-
view claims that "in
1976, two important
events marked the
history of the Republic

of South Africa: The
boycott of the Olympic
Games in Montreal by the
African countries and
the "massacre" of the
school children of Soweto
by the South African
Police.

"These two events, in
spite of the distance
which separated them,
have in fact something in
common. In order to
explain this, South Afri-
can sportsmen have
accepted for the first
time, to speak in front of
a camera, in spite of the
risks involved."

SEPTEMBER 1976

Paper No. 22

Farm Labour in the Citrusdal Valley

Jan Theron

Assault charge by banned woman

Own Correspondent 325-Genel

EAST LONDON. — A charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm has been laid against a King William's Town special branch lieutenant after he allegedly manhandled, assaulted, dragged and dashed to the ground a Daily Dispatch reporter outside the offices of the Black Community Programmes in that town yesterday.

Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso is alleged first to have been confronted by two security branch men outside a firm of attorneys in Taylor Street, and later assaulted by the lieutenant in front of the BCP offices in Leopold Street yesterday morning.

Miss Mtintso, presently restricted to Orlando East, Soweto, in terms of a five-year order, was last week granted permission by a Johannesburg magistrate to travel to King William's Town to attend the final hearing of the Mapetla Mohapi inquest.

tion of this paper
lssion of Saldru,
rsity of Cape Town.

Okhela wou só lof verwerf — Breyten

BAREND SCHUITEMA wou voorgee dat die diefstal van lêers uit die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Bonn, Wes-Duitsland, die werk van Okhela was om daardeur vir die organisasie aansien te verwerf, het die Afrikaanse digter, Breyten Breytenbach gister in Pretoria in die Paleis van Justisie getuig.

Breytenbach het getuig dat toe hy Schuitema, een van die stigterlede van Okhela, ontmoet het, hy betrokke was by 'n ondergrondse organisasie in Nederland wat inligtinge oor Rhodesië se handelsbetrekkinge met Europa en Nederland probeer kry het. Die organisasie het later by 'n tabaksaak in Amsterdam 'n betoging gereël. Schuitema was ook sekretaris van die Nederlandse anti-apartheidsbeweging.

Breytenbach staan voor waarnemende Regter-president W. G. Boshoff tereg op aanklag dat hy die Wet op Terrorisme oortree het en sewentien alternatiewe aanklagte.

Besk. het getuig dat lede van die anti-apartheidsbeweging in Duitsland verantwoordelik was vir die diefstal van lêers uit die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade. Sover hy weet, het die lêers inligtinge bevat oor kontak tussen Wes-Duitse en Suid-Afrikaanse atoomkundiges, maar nie atoomgeheime nie.

Die lede van die Duitse anti-apartheidsbeweging sou die lêers vir die beweging in Nederland en die African National Congress (A.N.C.) gegee het om dit uit te buit. Die dokumente sou gebruik word om 'n veldtog teen hierdie kontakte te begin.

Schuitema wou hê dat Okhela die lof vir die optrede moet kry. Hy (besk.) weet nie wat van die plan geword het nie, want die diefstal het gebeur kort voor sy besoek aan Suid-Afrika in 1975 toe hy in hegtenis geneem is.

(Volgens die klagstaat

beweer die staat dat Okhela 'n organisasie was wat die regering in Suid-Afrika met geweld omver wou werp.)

Besk. het getuig dat hy Schuitema in Nederland ontmoet het by 'n uitstalling van sy werke daar. Daarna het hy hom gereeld in Nederland gesien. As hy letterkundige lesings gelewer het, het Schuitema na Parys gekom as John Makhatini, verteenwoordiger van die A.N.C. in Noord-Afrika, ook daar was. Makhatini was 'n vriend van hom en Schuitema, het Breytenbach getuig.

Schuitema het Don Morton, eertydse predikant van die Metodistekerk in Pretoria wat nou in Amerika is, vir Okhela gewerf toe Morton in Switserland was.

Schuitema het Laurence Dworkin, lid van Nusas, na Breytenbach in Parys gestuur. Schuitema het laat weet dat Dworkin hom by die Nederlandse anti-apartheidsbeweging aangemeld en gesê het hy wou betrokke raak. Dworkin sou opleiding ondergaan by Solidarité, 'n Franse organisasie wat ondergrondse bewegings gehelp het, maar dit het nie gebeur nie. Dworkin was 'n week lank in Parys en Breytenbach het verskeie gesprekke met hom gevoer.

Vroeër het Breytenbach getuig dat Dworkin opdrag gekry het om na Suid-Afrika terug te keer en metodes te ondersoek waarmee mense die grens van die land kon oorsteek.

Op die vraag van regter Boshoff of Okhela ooit in Europa gefunksioneer het, het besk. nee geantwoord.

Digter sê hy is meegesleur

HY het kontak met die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie verloor, het Breyten Breytenbach gister in kruisverhoor aan reg-

ter W. G. Boshoff, waarnemende Regter-president, gesê.

Regter Boshoff het die digter daarop gewys dat hy „nie wetenskaplik dink nie”. „Is dit nie onbillik om met veralgemenings oorsee 'n land te beswadder nie?” het regter Boshoff gevra.

'n Mens reageer om persoonlike redes. Die een kant van die saak word „meer verlig”. „Ek was bewus daarvan dat ek realiteit met die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie oorsee verloor . . . 'n mens word meegesleur . . .” het Breytenbach toegegee.

Regter Boshoff het Breytenbach ook vroeër daarop gewys dat hy Suid-Afrika deur veralgemenings skaad.

Gister moes regter Boshoff Breytenbach telkens maan om na die vrae te luister en sy antwoorde daarby te bepaal.



REGTER BOSHOFF

BEWAARI

C E P T

Ons verhoor
is gebaseer
op die gehandelde
organisa-
asie ges

Die atoomge-
nie sou opleiding ondergaan
by Solidarité, 'n Franse orga-
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Op die vraag van regter
Boshoff of Okhela ooit in
Europa gefunksioneer het,
het besk. nee geantwoord.



REGTER BOSHOFF

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gewys dat hy Suid-Afrika
deur veralgemenings skaad.
Gister moes regter Boshoff
Breytenbach telkens maan
om na die vrae te luister
en sy antwoorde daarby te
bepaal.

BETWAARDEER IS GEWERT-ADV.

UIT al die dokumente voor die hof blyk dit baie duidelik dat besk. Pieter
Groenewald wel gewerf het om hom by Okhela aan te sluit, het adv.
Filip A. Jacobs gister aan Breyten Breytenbach in Pretoria se Hooggeregshof
gesê. Breytenbach het die stelling herhaaldelik ontken.

Breytenbach het ook ont-
ken dat hy die jong bewaarder
oort ingesweer het as lid van
die organisasie. Hy het hom
ook nooit lesse gegee oor
guerrilla-oorlogvoering, soos
adv. Jacobs beweer het nie.

„Ek het self geen opleiding
daarin nie,” het Breytenbach
gesê. In Frankryk is dit 'n
taamlik algemene ding en
tydens die oorlog in Vietnam
is die beginsels van guerrilla-
oorlogvoering baie bespreek.

Volgens getuents het Brey-
tenbach sekere veiligheids-
maatreëls van die organisasie
aan Groenewald geleer.

FOUTE

„Dit was in u persoonlike
belang dat hy nle gevang word
nie, want dan sou u aan die
pen ry. U wys hom op foute
wat hy gemaak het vir die
werk wat hy vir u gedoen
het?” het regter W. G. Bos-
hoff aan Breytenbach oor die
veiligheidsmaatreëls gevra.
Breytenbach het hiermee
saamgestem.

„U het dit aan hom geleer
omdat hy lid was van
Okhela?” het adv. Jacobs aan
Breytenbach gevra. „Nee, dan
stem ek nie saam nie,” het
Breytenbach geantwoord.
„Ek kan ook nie onthou
of hy dit ooit pertinent aan

hy Groenewald nooit as lid
beskou nie.

„Hy het my nooit spesifiek
gevra „is ek nou 'n lid of
is ek nie?” Ons verhouding
was daarop gebaseer dat ons
wedersyds gehandel het of hy
'n lid van die organisasie was,”
het Breytenbach gesê.

GEBRUIK

„Hy het hom vereenselwig
met die organisasie,” het reg-
ter Boshoff aan die hand
gedoen. Breytenbach het
bevestigend geantwoord.

In sy verduideliking dat hy
Groenewald nooit werklik vir
Okhela gebruik het nie, het
Breytenbach gesê dat, as dit
sy plan was om inligtinge
aan enige organisasie deur
Groenewald uit te stuur, hy
dit sou kon doen. Ek kon
in verslag opstel oor die name
van die Veiligheidspolisie,
ensovoorts. Ek het dit nie
gedoen nie, het Breytenbach
gesê.

„U het inligtinge oorgegee
na die buiteland. Vir die uit-

stuur van hierdie inligtinge
wat wel van belang was vir
Okhela, moes u wel gebruik
gemaak het van Groenewald,”
het adv. Jacobs gesê. Brey-
tenbach het bevestigend ge-
antwoord.

NIKS WERD

„Probeer u nie hierdie
dinge doen om u self weer
in die buiteland te laat geld
nie? U gee hulle 'n blejle
inligtinge, al is dit niks werd
nie?” het regter Boshoff ge-
vra.

Breytenbach het die regter
weer gelyk gegee.

As hy daarin slaag om te
ontsnap, sou hy Groenewald
beslis saamneem na Europa.
Hy glo egter nie dat Groene-
wald van enige nut vir Okhela
sou wees nie, het hy gesê.

Hy was baie beslis van plan
om „op die een of ander
manier” uit die gevangenis
te kom, het Breytenbach in
krulsverhoor aan adv. Jacobs
gesê. Vroeër het hy getuig
dat hy van dié onmoontlike
plan afgesien het.



BREYTENBACH

DIE BREYTENBACH- VERHOOR

Breyten Breytenbach
het gister in die Pa-
leis van Justisie in
Pretoria sy getuents
voortgesit. Die be-
rigte daaroor is van
ons korrespondent in
Johannesburg.

Groenewald gesê het dat hy
nou lid van Okhela is nie.
Hy het hom wel onder die
indruk gebring, maar self het

S A L D R U

UR CONFERENCE

CAPE TIMES
Inquiry 12/1/77
into
pamphlet

POLICE are investigating the distribution yesterday of a pamphlet calling on white people to unite against government directives "toward integration".

A pamphlet, found in an elderly Bellville woman's post box, was addressed to "Dear White friend" and was issued by a group calling themselves the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (AAB), who use the slogan (on the pamphlet) For Liberty, Honour, Righteousness.

The group says it is "a non-party, non-profitable organization". A detachable section of the pamphlet says donations may be sent to PO Box 143, Bellville.

This section begins: "I would gladly assist the AAB in the fight for my White people".

Preferring not to be named "for fear of reprisals", the woman said: "I am a Nationalist by political conviction, but this sort of thing is disgusting and sick. Thank heavens my coloured maid is on holiday and did not see it before I did."

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said last night that the pamphlet was being investigated. He had never heard of the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond but said it was probably "just another one of those crank organizations".

325-Genel

1 Valley

SALDRU

Draft: No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

DIE BURGER 13/7/77
325 Generap

**13

Breytenbach wou glo spioen speel

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

begin saamwerk het, deur Breytenbach aan genl. Geldenhuys geskryf.

Die brief, van agt geskrewe folio's, lui onder meer: „In die lig van my bogenoemde analise wil ek voorstel dat ek vrygelaat word en probeer om — in samewerking met u diens — lid te word van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party (S.A.K.P.). Ek was nog nooit baie lief vir die S.A.K.P. nie, om verskeie redes...

„My stellingname in die hof en my eventuele ontslag behoort nie 'n struikelblok te wees nie.

MANEUVERS

„Ek vestig ook u aandag daarop dat ek afgesien van die moontlikheid om self lid van die S.A.K.P. te word, oor die jare genoeg kontak gehad het met instansies van ander Kommunistiese Partye om sodoende enersyds meer informasie te bekom en andersyds meer aanvaarbaar

vir die S.A.K.P. te wees.

„En dan het ek ook die geleentheid, glo ek, om weer kontakte op te bou met mense — soos Schuitema of Makwane of Makatini — wat vir die een of ander rede probeer om so goed moontlik op die hoogte te bly van die S.A.K.P. se maneuvers en planne.

„Of hierdie voorstel van my prakties uitvoerbaar is en watter maatreëls dan getref moet word, is natuurlik van u beslissing afhanklik...

BEDROGSPUL

Nadat Breytenbach die brief gelees het was dit doodstil in die hof. Breytenbach, gekleed in sy bekende groen pak met 'n donkerrooi das met wit strepe, het strak voor hom gekyk.

Toe adv. Jacobs hom oor die brief uitvra, het Breytenbach gesê dit was 'n bedrogspul. Hy sou die plan nie uitgevoer het om informasie aan die polisie te gee nie.

Hy het gesê daar was in 1973 pogings van die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid om hom te werf. Hy het dit van die hand gewys. Dit was ook een van die redes hoekom hy in 1975 in die geheim teruggekom het na Suid-Afrika.

GESPREKKE

Die brief aan genl. Geldenhuys was 'n uitvloeisel van gesprekke wat hy met kol. Kalfie Broodryk, ondersoekbeampte in sy vorige verhoor, gevoer het en waarin dié hom vir die Veiligheidspolisie probeer werf het, het Breytenbach gesê.

Breytenbach verskyn op 'n hoofaanklag ingevolge die Wet op Terrorisme en sewentien alternatiewe aanklagte.

Adv. Kriegler, bygestaan deur adv. E. A. Wentzel, in opdrag van Bowman, Gilfillan en Blacklock, verskyn vir Breytenbach. Adv. Jacobs kla aan. Adjt.-off. Carel van Rensburg is die ondersoekbeampte.

Breyten wou glo Rooies kul

Van Ons Korrespondent

JOHANNESBURG.

BREYTEN BREYTENBACH het gister in Pretoria in kruisverhoor onthul dat hy 'n skriftelike aanbod aan die hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie gedoen het om 'n dubbele rol teen die S.A. Kommunistiese Party te speel. Hy sou die party binnesypel in ruil vir sy vrylating.

Dié brief aan genl. Mike Geldenhuys, Adjunk-kommissaris van Polisie en gewese hoof van die Veiligheidspolisie, is enkele minute voordat die kruisverhoor van die 37-jarige Afrikaanse digter beëindig is, as bewysstuk in die Paleis van Justisie ingelewer.

Regter W. G. Boshoff, waarnemende Regter-president, sal waarskynlik oormôre die uitspraak lewer. Die staat en die verdediging het hul saak gisteroggend omstreeks 11.45 gesluit. Die verhoor is tot vanoggend om elfuur uitgestel, wanneer adv. Flip Jacobs, die aanklaer, en adv. Johan Kriegler, S.C., vir Breytenbach, hul betoë sal hou.

NIE LIEF

Net voordat die brief oorhandig is, het Breytenbach gesê hy sou nie enigiets doen om uit die tronk te kom nie.

Adv. Jacobs: „Sou u 'n voorstel aan die polisie doen om in linkse organisasies te infiltrêre om vrygelaat te word?” Breytenbach: „Nee.”

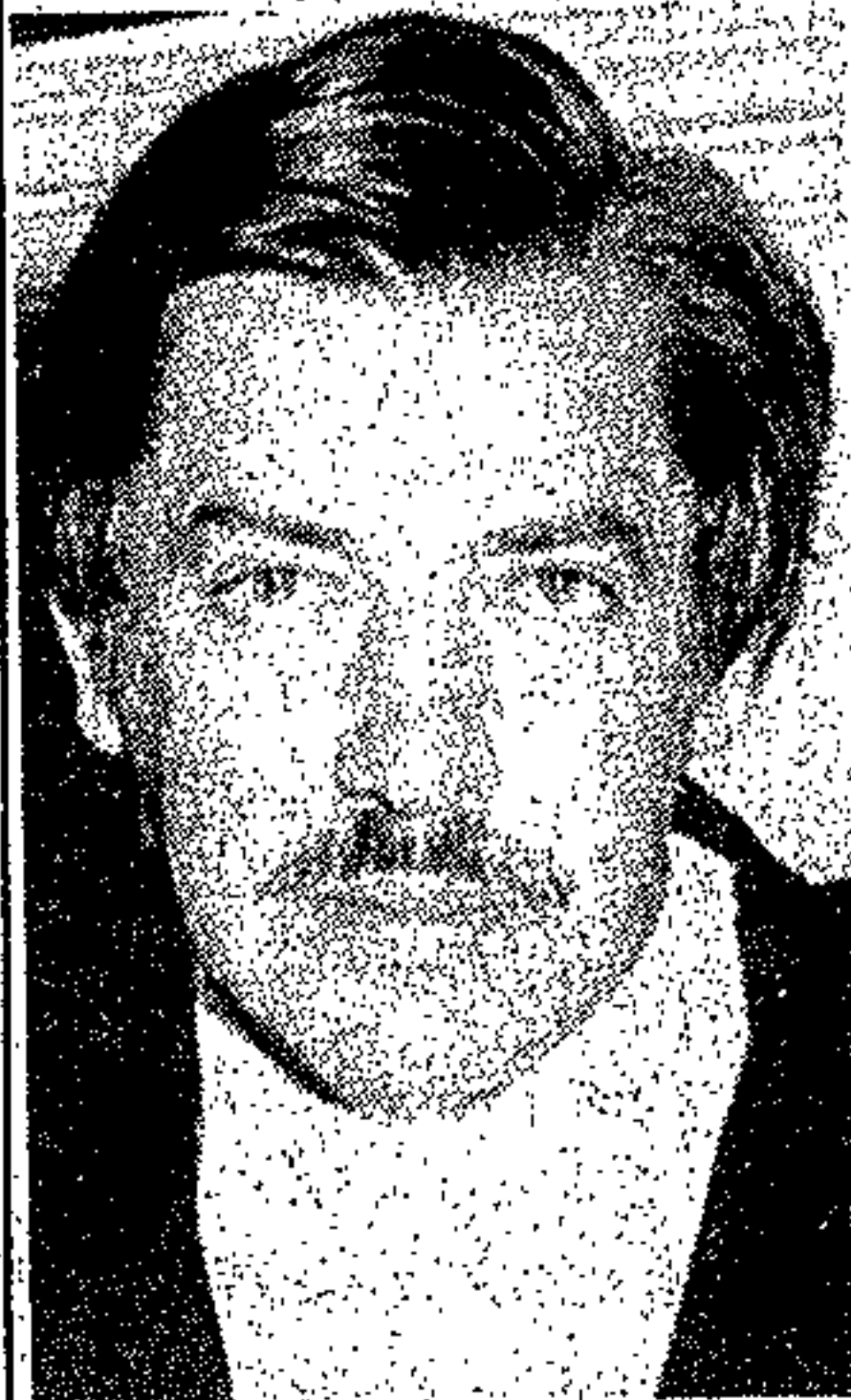
Hierop het adv. Jacobs 'n brief aan Breytenbach oor-

handig en hom gevra om dit hardop voor te lees. Dit is op 16 Junie verlede jaar, ses dae voordat bewaarder Pieter Groenewald met die polisie

* VERVOLG OP BL. 13 *



GENL.-MAJ.
MIKE GELDENHUYS



ADV. JACOBS

THIS may perhaps seem like unwarranted presumption but I want to take the liberty of writing the following to you. I know, and I take it into account, that you are a very busy person with many responsibilities and problems on your shoulders, as well as — from the nature of your task — with considerations which must cover a very wide field.

My own case and the proposal I wish to make won't even be a drop in the bucket but I hope however that you will find the time to read through this and perhaps put your attention to it.

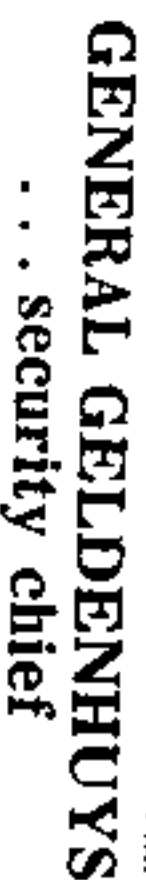
I write naturally from a feeling of frustration — and that is true enough — and yet it is not the only reason because I am convinced that I, in my way, can also contribute something, no matter how small, to the unravelling of some of the problems which in my opinion are besetting South Africa.

In short, I believe that you can make much better use of me than is presently the case.

When I look back over the past 10 years it is clear that I became gradually entangled in a very ugly situation. I believe that the "introduction point" for me in that situation was my own personal feeling of being aggrieved, and I lost my feel in an environment exceptionally exposed to "radicalisation"; that I lost touch with my own people, even with "problematic" that is peculiar to our land, and could not withstand a one-sided view and the propaganda which came from one side; that to an extent I did the wrong things for the right reasons, that eventually a large amount of ego satisfaction was involved and therefore I could without being aware of it be exploited and manipulated by others.

Now I am back in South Africa, although in this painful way.

The "enemy" of earlier days I can now see as people who under very difficult circumstances try to find honest and sincere solutions for our problems, and this precisely to prevent the whole of Southern Africa being turned into a bloodbath.



Dear General

The start and end of Breitenbach's long letter to General Geldenhuis, Chief of the Security Police. In it Breitenbach sets out the case for his release... and says what he will do in return.

stillly clearen omme die aenspreke maande geordinal, an me
est om 'n jaar 6 is wi. dat ons die minste wien en pater when
Syden in wile die goddel an tyt had om die hie toe te kon bes
wile of a mede cleaervoer beedel. Ik hoop dat in my coepel anwe
ne die spijthad wanne al die beedel.

Ik heb combed die wien,
B. Oogstendich.

an international point of conflict, so long will it be a cancer for us. The fall of Rhodesia can only hasten the onslaught on South Africa herself.

pro-Moscow forces have started showing their head in Africa. Looking back it seems as though it is part of a long planned pattern, the trail of which lies through Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, South America and the Middle East. And there is apparently no effective power which can or wants to frighten them off.

The "opposition" from America's side will come in the form of competition for the sympathy and favour of the black states and the liberation movements and not in the form of a deep support for South Africa. The same applies to Western Europe (where) the communist parties have their own strangle-hold on the European governments and their policies.

In South Africa this means inevitably that a more favourable climate is created for terrorism and subversion.

tance of the SA Communist Party. The SACP has strengthened its hold on the ANC and the ANC is for all practical purposes now the SACP. But the influence of the SACP is not confined to the ANC.

During my visit to South Africa in 1973 I got the impression in discussions with people who were for one or other reason against the Government that there was a generally anti-Russian and therefore anti-SACP feeling.

That is definitely no longer the case. The help which the Soviet Union gives to some Third World states and to groups and organisations, the fact that this is happening more and more openly, the fact that the West, namely the US, is apparently no longer able to resist this (a consequence of the Vietnam fiasco) has all contributed to making the USSR appear now as a hero and a shield to the poor countries as well as to a big spectrum of dissident groups in South Africa.

This means that the influence and authority of the SACP has risen proportionally — as the overriding and decisive factor among anti-Government forces in and outside South Africa, and also as the 'governing' force.

Poet Breyten Breytenbach wrote to General Mike Geldenhuys, then head of the Security Police, in June last year offering to work for the police if he was released from prison. In the letter, read in Pretoria's Palace of Justice yesterday, Breytenbach analysed the South African situation, saying he could be put to "good use". **MELANIE YAP** reports on extracts from the letter.

sort of caution and often unfortunately a pessimism. It is not a pessimism.

It is not only ascribed to undermining from outside or to the limited quality of the people themselves. I am afraid certain institutions in authority are equally responsible for the alienation of our younger generation of artists and intellectuals. It will not help to write these people off as "Wunderkinder."

To take the bull by the horns (I refer now to the question, not to you): I often ask myself what I can do, if anything. There is naturally the area of literature. I do not believe that we Afrikaners are culturally invincible. It is obvious how negative we have become culturally and ideologically. A person gets the impression among these people left at the very least a

in the long run this will cause incalculable damage to the South African community and the future.

This is a case whi

very close to my heart, but I fear that as long as I am in prison, it means zero and will become increasingly minus! By this I mean that I believe I can play a certain role in this area if I was released because I honestly believe that I possess a certain amount of influence and authority — however limited — which could be put to good use; in fact that my release would mean a very positive step in that direction. And that in prison, with the best will in the world, I can't be even of help to myself, never mind other people!

In the light of my above attempts at an analysis, I want to propose that I be set free and attempt to — in co-

It is for example significant that the Prog Party's "Deurblaak" draws so much flak although the people who write for it most probably are very seldom Prog supporters. The more we look at the younger generation of writers, lecturers etc as deviant and potential members of the fifth column, the more they will actually become so, and

small group artificially kept alive and would eventually fold. Now that is definitely not the case anymore.

I believe that social conditions in South Africa have become a secondary matter for them, that they are purely a tightly knit organisation — and not at all democratic — which wants to try to take power in South Africa by any means thinkable.

Whether this is for themselves or in an acting capacity for Moscow is not important to discuss. Their inspiration comes in any event from Moscow and not from South Africa. I also believe that they are convinced the time for this final onslaught, so to speak, is ripe and seen objectively one must admit that this is apparently the case. It is this which for me lends urgency to the situation.

I do not try to paint circumstances blacker than they are to elevate my own usefulness.

And yet I believe — I know — that I can perform certain services. What are the chances that I will be accepted as a member of the SACP? This I cannot establish myself, but I believe that they are good enough. My statements in the Court

and my eventual release ought not to be a stumbling block in this case, it was not so in the case of Stephanie Kemp. I want to draw your attention to the fact that, apart from the possibility of my becoming a member of the SACP, I have over the years had enough contact with groups from other communist parties to get on the one side more information, and on the other side to be more acceptable to the SACP.

And then I have also the opportunity, I believe, to build up contact again with people such as Schillema, or Makiwane or Makahini, who for one or other reason try to remain as well-informed as possible about the SACP's manoeuvres and plans.

Whether this proposal of mine can be practically implemented and what rules and precautions must be used are naturally dependent on your decisions.

I just want to emphasise again that according to me it is a practical and practicable proposal which can help all of us.

Hel. cordata du cur, 3. 1000 ft. above

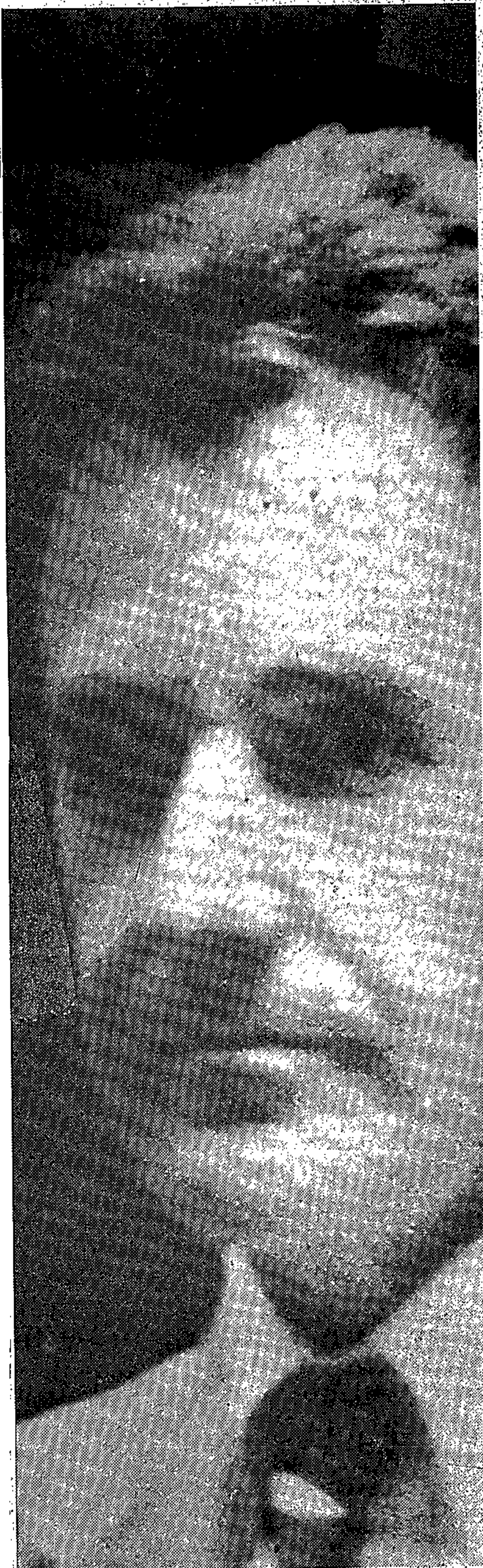
South Africa are entering a critical period, that the forces which threaten South Africa have become very much stronger in recent years, that our course is set on the "crunch" and that the forces which have come to oppose each other are not, as I believed earlier, the forces of equality and liberalism against those of the reactionary exploiters but — to put it baldly — the interests of Moscow.

We sit with two communist neighbour states, on our borders, both soon to be in my opinion mere "bases" for a launching of further attacks against South Africa, not only for international communism but also in terms of the so-called "corridor" policy of the OAU liberation committee.

The coming into being of Mozambique and Angola, and also of Guinea-Bissau, through armed struggle, and the support which they get from Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Sekou Toure's Guinea and Somalia and so on, has brought about a power shift in Africa.

The only goal which could bridge the underlying disunity of the African states was always the destruction of the South African Government, although these states could not agree on the methods to be used.

It is virtually unthinkable that Rhodesia can remain standing for very long. As long as subversion continues there and Rhodesia remains



Breyten Breytenbach . . . "I believe you can make much better use of me than is presently the case."

10/8/77 2T

Judges must not criticize laws — judge

321 GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Judge President of the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice J D Cloete said yesterday that judges should not take part in criticizing the passing of law which some describe as harsh or unjust laws.

Delivering the eighth annual Cecil Rhodes

commemoration lecture at Rhodes University on the independence of the judiciary, he said: "There are some who contend that judges ought to take part in criticizing the passing of law which some describe as harsh or unjust laws whether during the legislative process or thereafter. I wholly disagree

with this view.

"In our system . . . the courts must interpret the acts of legislature as well as the common law. The judge's personal feelings or desires are entirely irrelevant."

Mr Justice Cloete said that by virtue of their office, judges must refrain from taking part in politics at all levels.

"A judge cannot become embroiled in controversial issues and cannot allow himself to be placed in the position where the impartiality of his office becomes suspect."

— Sapa

CT Monday July 11th 1977

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Security police on TV: Torture allegations denied

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations that the South African security police were abusing their powers were strongly denied in the SABCTV programme "News Review" last night.

Cliff Saunders, the commentator, asked Brigadier Coetzer, deputy head of the security police, to comment on people taken for questioning by his men and the reasons for "spies" at universities.

The brigadier replied that the security police had to be equipped with all the background information as to what was going on underground in order to counter "the planned onslaught".

He said ideological crime differed from ordinary crime. In ordinary crime there were generally witnesses, but not so in ideological crime where the conspirators met behind closed doors. Here the police had to put their informers,

their spies, "your white ants".

Asked about taunts referring to his men as "Jackboots" and "Vorster's bully boys", he said that the agitators knew that the security police had to be destroyed by any means as they were standing in their way.

Major Trevor Baker denied all allegations of torture.

"I am an ordinary human being, not a jackal," he said.

He admitted that people brought in for questioning were often "scared", but said most people felt uneasy in strange places.

His personal method, he said, was to offer a person brought to him for questioning a seat, tell him the reasons for his detention, show an interest in him and attend to his well-being.

On the question of suicide by detained people he said that the police did not make anybody's life unbearable.

"Some of these detained people have been instructed to

take their own lives rather than to give us information."

Cliff Saunders: What about tales of electric torture?

Major Baker: It doesn't exist.

Saunders: What if you are in a bad mood or you get a hard-nosed detainee? Isn't it quicker to give him a hard time? To torture him?

Major Baker: No.

Saunders: Why not?

Major Baker: Do unto others as you would have them do unto yourself.

A man who said he had been trained in Russia said that he was told that he would be tortured by the security police but he denied that this had happened when he was arrested.

Another man who had been detained three times, said that in detention he could find nothing to complain about except solitary confinement.

Brigadier Zietsman, head of the security police, said that all allegations of torture by his

men were investigated by policemen not attached to the security police and no security policeman had ever been convicted in a court of ill-treating a detainee.

The programme was received with mixed feelings by prominent figures.

Mr Rupert Lorimer, chief whip of the PRP, said: "A more unconvincing propaganda exercise would be difficult to imagine."

"The production was so incompetent that one wonders whether SATV believes viewers to be morons."

"I do not think the unctuous voice and ingratiating mannerisms of Cliff Saunders convinced anyone at all."

Mr A M Omar, an attorney, who represented many people in court after the unrest last year, said he was surprised by the claim that the security police did not use torture.

He said his views were based on what clients had told him.

Soweto mother missing

RDM
13/7/77
325

Staff Reporter

THE WIFE of the late Dr Nabaoth Ntshuntsha, who died in detention on January 9 this year, has not been seen since Wednesday last week after she was taken by Security Police from her place of employment.

But Brigadier Johann Coetzee, deputy chief of the Security Police, yesterday denied that Mrs Ntshuntsha was in detention.

Mrs Nonhlanhla Florence Ntshuntsha was taken by police from Baragwanath Hospital where she is employed as a radiographer. She is the step-mother of six children and a mother of a seven-month-old infant.

The hospital's superintendent, Dr P. J. Beukes said: "The police came here, interviewed her and later took her away."

Two of her step-children, Naphtalie, 23, and Nomonde, 19, said they were questioned by Security Police last Tuesday.

Mohapi's widow ³²⁵ sues for ^{RDM gen.} R48 409 ^{14 JULY 77}

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A R48 409 damages claim has been initiated against the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, by the wife of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, the Terrorism Act detainee who died while in police custody at the Kei Road Police Cells in August last year.

Mrs Nohle Mohapi has made the claim in her personal capacity as well as mother and legal guardian of her two children aged two and three.

A spokesman for the office of a Durban attorney, Mr G Mxenge, the attorney acting for the Mohapi family, confirmed yesterday that the damages claim had been initiated by Mrs Mohapi.

He said a summons had been issued to Mr Kruger by his office earlier this year and notification that the Minister had acknowledged the summons had been received.

"The Minister's attorneys have now requested further particulars concerning the damages claim," the spokesman said.

He said the R48 409 claim was for loss of support, funeral expenses and legal costs which the Mohapi family has been burdened with since Mr Mohapi's detention period started and following his death at the Kei Road cells.

14 JULIE 1977

D/L-BURGER 325-General

Vrae oor Breyten

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

die twee stellings, moet ons my weergawe vat as u nie bo alle redelike twyfel die teendeel kan bewys nie." Regter Boshoff se weergawe was dat Groenewald en Breytenbach sommer net lekker gesels het. Groenewald is 'n „geesdriftige mannetjie", maar hy het geskrik toe hy sien dat sake tot 'n punt kom.

Daarop het adv. Jacobs gesê die hof sal moet kies tussen drie stories. Aan die en kant is Breytenbach se getuienis, maar sy eie leuens is teen hom. Breytenbach het hom beroep op Groenewald se menslikheid, sy sagte hart, om hom te help.

Adv. Jacobs het gesê die hof sal Groenewald se getuienis moet oorweeg in die lig daarvan dat hy 'n jong man is, dat hy 'n tyd medepligtig was en van 22 Junie verlede jaar met die polisie saamgewerk het.

Die hof moet ook Groenewald se akademiese opleiding en agtergrond in aanmerking

neem en dat hy met 'n veel ryper mens in aanraking was. Volgens getuienis het Groenewald in st. 8 geslaag.

Adv. Jacobs het gesê Breytenbach het Groenewald uitgelok om in Suid-Afrika terreur te pleeg. Selfs net die een enkele daad regverdig 'n skuldigbevinding op die hoofaanklag.

Aanvanklik het Breytenbach beweer dat die opblaas van die Du Toitskloof 'n wolhaarstorie is. In kruisverhoor het hy gesê hy het nooit dié dinge aan Groenewald gesê nie.

SKULDIG

Later in kruisverhoor het Breytenbach sy storie verander en erken dat hy die voorstelle gedoen het. Hy het ook erken dat hy die teikens gekies het.

„Hy het Groenewald uitgelok om 'n aantal dade van sabotasie te pleeg. Dit is nêter sake of Groenewald dit sou doen nie."

Adv. Jacobs het 'n

appèlhofbeslissing in die saak van die Staat teen Nkosiwana aangehaal. Daarin is beslis dat dit onnodig is dat daar oorreding moet wees. Die kern is dat gekyk moet word na die bedoeling van die Wetgewer, en dit is om ander daarvan te weerhou om mense uit te lok om 'n misdaad te pleeg.

Adv. Jacobs het die feite van dié saak op die Breytenbach-verhoor toegepas en gesê daarom hoef die staat nie te bewys dat die planne wat Breytenbach beraam het en waarmee Groenewald moes help, uitgevoer sou word nie.

Hy het gevra dat Breytenbach skuldig bevind word op al die aanklagte.

Die saak is tot môre verdaag, wanneer adv. Johan Kriegler, S.C., sy betoog vir Breytenbach sal hou. Daar is 'n moontlikheid dat regter Boshoff môre die uitspraak sal doen, want Sondag vertrek hy met die Rondgaande Hof. Hy sal eers op 1 Augustus in Pretoria terug wees.

Detainee's death was natural

325

RAM

14 JULY 77

Staff Reporter

NOBODY was to blame for the death of a 61-year-old Terrorism Act detainee who died of hypertension after being questioned by the Security Police in connection with a sabotage charge, a Johannesburg magistrate found yesterday.

Mr Mafike Elman Malele had died of natural causes, Mr W P Dormehl said at an inquest held in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

At a previous hearing Captain A B Cronwright,

of the Security Police, said he was questioning Mr Malele who was standing in front of him.

While he was talking to him the detainee's expression changed, he fell forward and hit his head against the desk.

Capt Cronwright said he jumped up. Mr Malele was lying on his back with foam coming from his mouth.

Medical evidence was that Mr Malele died in hospital eight days later, on January 20, of hypertension and spontaneous haemorrhage.

D.D. 15/7/77 325 General

Terrorism trial: two guilty

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two of the 10 accused in the terrorism trial here, which resumed yesterday for judgment, have so far been found guilty of terrorist activities.

They are Mr Joseph

Nduli, 35 and Mr Cleopas Ndhlovu, 42.

Mr Nduli was found guilty of unlawfully undergoing training at Dar-Es-Salaam and Kongwa, Tanzania. The training was such that it would be of use to any person in-

tending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic.

Mr Ndhlovu was found guilty of taking steps to undergo terrorist training.

The judgment continues today. — DDC.

325 - General

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1337

15 Julie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies 'n wetenskaplike publikasie binne die betekenis van artikel 8 (2) (b) (iii) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, is en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P76/10/122.....	Thought of Karl Marx.....	David McLellan.....	In G.K./G.N. 2179 van/of 19/11/76. In SK./G.G. 5338 van/of 19/11/76.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1337

15 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, has decided that the undermentioned publication is a scientific publication within the meaning of section 8 (2) (b) (iii) of the Publications Act, 1974, and has set aside the decision of a committee constituted under section 4 of the said Act, that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 1338

15 Julie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie 'n tegniese publikasie binne die betekenis van artikel 8 (2) (b) (iii) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, is en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P76/10/96.....	International Photo Technik - 4/76.....	Verlag Grossbild-Technik G.m.b.H., München	In G.K./G.N. 2012 van/of 29/10/76. In SK./G.G. 5323 van/of 29/10/76.

No. 1338

15 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, has decided that the undermentioned publication is a technical publication within the meaning of section 8 (2) (b) (iii) of the Publications Act, 1974, and has set aside the decision of a committee constituted under section 4 of the said Act, that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 1340

15 Julie 1977

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL (LASGEWING)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Julie 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Junie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde Appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/5/57.....	Flowers of Fire.....	Stephanie Blake.

No. 1340

15 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 4 July 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 June 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

No. 1336 15 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 1336 15 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P77/50

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/11.....	<i>Marquis De Sade, The</i>	Donald Thomas.....	(a)
P77/4/132.....	<i>Love's Gravity</i>	Per Westberg.....	(a), (d) + (e)
P77/5/55.....	<i>Welcome to Hard Times</i>	E. L. Doctorow.....	(e)
P77/6/10.....	<i>Africa Development</i> —Vol II, No 1, February/Février 1977	Codestria, Dakar.....	(d) + (e)
P77/6/50.....	<i>Imprinted, The</i> (d.i. die 1977 uitgawe met die No SBN 904388 263/i.e. the 1977 edition with the No SBN 904388 263)	John Sommerfield.....	(a)
P77/6/80.....	<i>Spear of Mistletoe, The</i>	Nigel Frith.....	(a)
P77/6/134.....	<i>Kommunikee</i> —March 1977.....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)
P77/6/162.....	<i>Tangent Objective, The</i>	Lawrence Sanders.....	(a)
P77/6/179.....	<i>Pro Veritate</i> —June 1977, Vol 16, Nr 2.....	Pro Veritate, Braamfontein.....	(b) + (e)
P77/6/180.....	<i>Wits Student</i> —Special 'June 16' Edition.....	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d) + (e)
P77/6/181.....	<i>Crux</i> —No 1.....	A.C.T., University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg..	(a), (d) + (e)
P77/6/182.....	<i>EPS (Ecumenical Press Service)</i> —No 11, 21st April 1977	World Council of Churches and other, Geneva	(e)
P77/6/208.....	<i>Soweto Students' Representative Council: "We Shall Share Sufferance and Joyous Moments"</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d) + (e)
P77/6/208.....	<i>Soweto Students' Representative Council: "Black People of Azania . . ."</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d) + (e)
P77/6/210.....	<i>Let Us Advance Our Liberation Struggle</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Ongeskend/Unknown.....	(d) + (e)
P77/6/211.....	<i>Strike! Strike! Strike!</i> —June 16 to June 18 Pamflet/Pamphlet	African National Congress.....	(e)
P77/6/211.....	<i>Strike</i> —June 16–18 Kleefseël/Sticker.....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P77/5/105.....	<i>He's My Brother</i>	Sheila Roberts.....	(a)

No. 1339 15 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1339 15 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/134.....	<i>Kommunikee</i> —March 1977.....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)

No. 1341 15 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing deur die Raad van Beheer oor Publikasies bedoel in die Wet op Publikasies en Vermaaklikhede, 1963, dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel:

No. 1341 15 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by the Publications Control Board referred to in the Publications and Entertainments Act, 1963, that the publication is not undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/6/217.....	<i>The War of the Flea</i>	Robert Taber.

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG.

TWO OF the 10 accused in the Terrorism trial which resumed here yesterday for judgment have so far been found guilty of terrorist activities.

They are Joseph Ntjivwe Nduhi (35) and Cleopas Melayibone Ndhlovu (42).

Nduhi was found guilty by Mr. Justice Howard of unlawfully undergoing training at Dar-es-Salaam and Kongwa, Tanzania, and Odessa, Russia, during January, 1968, till June 30, 1967. The training was such that it would be of use of to any person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

It included training in communism, methods of bringing about a revolution, subversive propaganda, guerrilla warfare, the preparation and manufacture of explosives,

Two found guilty in terrorism trial

sives, the use of different firearms and communication by means of radio and signals.

Nduhi was found to have been a member of an active supporter of the ANC and the South African Communist Party at the time.

He was found not guilty of illegally entering Rhodesia from Zambia bearing arms in order to participate in fighting against the Rhodesian security forces with the intention of making his way into South Africa to overthrow the Government by violence.

The Judge found there

was no doubt that he had entered Rhodesia in the mentioned circumstances but the State had failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he had the intention of overthrowing the South African Government.

Ndhlovu, who has also been an active supporter of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, was found guilty of taking steps to undergo training in guerrilla warfare, the preparation and manufacture of explosives, methods and bringing about a revolution, communism and subversive propaganda during

January 1964, till December that year.

Spectators gathered outside the Supreme Court in College Road to welcome the accused who arrived singing freedom songs and giving Black Power salutes in the back of a police vehicle.

The Court sat until 6.10 p.m. last night and it is expected that Mr. Justice Howard will complete reading his 532-page judgment today.

At the outset of his judgment, Mr. Justice Howard stated that the Communist Party of South Africa and the African National Con-

gress were unlawful organisations. Unkonto Westwe or Spear of the Nation is, and was at all times subsequent to December 15, 1961, the armed or militant wing of the ANC.

Many of the State witnesses were accomplices in the alleged activities and had been detained by the Security Police in solitary confinement.

The possible effects of their detention and interrogation had been considered in the judgment and the accuracy and reliability of statements taken into count, Judge Howard said.

A key witness in the case, eminent American psychiatrist Dr. Louis Jolyon West, was described as an impressive witness who had laid the foundation of the case in certain aspects.

Nine guilty as ^{one} goes free

He planned a route for recruits to cross the border into Swaziland.

Incited

Magubane incited Lawrence Ngubane to establish an ANC cell for the purpose of recruiting people and incited four to undergo military training.

Meyiwa incited witness Sishi to recruit boys for military training while Mdlalose incited Stanford Ngidi to undergo training.

On March 11 and 18, 1976, Nduli (with Zuma) met people at the border between South Africa and Swaziland, took charge of them and provided them with transport, knowing they were destined for military training abroad.

On March 25, 1976, Nduli and Ndhlovu conspired together to aid people whom they thought to be recruits for training.

Each of these acts was committed with the intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Discharged

Mr. Justice Howard ruled that with the exception of Siphy Kubheka, Philemon Mokope, and Harold Nxasana, each State witness who was warned as an accomplice is discharged from all liability to prosecution for the offences mentioned in the indictment.

Claims by the accused that they had been subjected to assaults and maltreatment while in the hands of the Security Police were in most cases fabrication and engrossly exaggerated.

Mr. Justice Howard referred to Mr. Joseph Mdluli's death while in the hands of the Security Police.

Evidence did not exclude the reasonable possibility that the police assaulted him in the course of interrogation but no positive finding could be made.

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Mr. William Fano Khanyile (40) was lifted shoulder-high by friends and relatives outside the Supreme Court here yesterday after being the only one of 10 accused to be acquitted in the terrorism trial.

Argument in mitigation of sentence on the others who were found guilty of various terrorist activities will be heard on Thursday.

Mr. Justice Howard concluded his 532-page judgment shortly before 7 p.m. last night.

Summarising counts one and two Mr. Justice Howard found that Themba Harry Gwala, Vusimusi Truman Magubane, Matthews Mokholeka, Meyiwa, Azaria Ndebele, and Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose, who attended a particular meeting on August 10, 1975, conspired with one another to recruit and send people abroad for military training.

Themba Harry Gwala received subversive literature and a letter or letters which referred to recruitment of youth for training in Mozambique and contained instructions to investigate and report to a Mr. Dhlomo. Gwala caused the literature to be read out at the meeting and those present discussed some of the matters referred to.

Assistance

To further the conspiracy Gwala procured Mandla Sikosana and six others for military training abroad.

Gwala, with the assistance of Anton Xaba and John Nene sent the recruits abroad for training and made arrangements and provided transport for another recruit, Mlungise Mthlane, to leave the country with the full knowledge that he was going for training.

Gwala also received not less than R3 400 from Dhlomo and used a portion of the money to pay the expenses of recruiting and sending the recruits abroad.

Terrorists *N. Mercury 16/7/77* from Angola sentenced

WINDHOEK — Three Blacks were yesterday sentenced to 12, five and eight years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom in the Supreme Court here after being found guilty in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The three men are Ruben Itengula, Michael Shikongo and Carl Gutter.

Another Black, who was tried separately in terms of the Terrorism Act, Benjamin Chrispus Uulenga, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by Mr. Justice Strydom.

Police stood by outside the Supreme Court here while a crowd of Swapo supporters staged a demonstration, shouting "power" and giving the clenched fist salute.

The four men who sat in the dock together gave the Black Power salute before the Court started. Clenched fist salutes from the public gallery acknowledged them.

Itengula, Shikongo and Gutter were found guilty in terms of the Terrorism Act earlier this week while Uulenga was found guilty on May 10.

Evidence was that Gutter, Secretary of Swapo at Otjiwarongo, and Shikongo had aided Itengula in entering South West Africa while they were aware of the fact that he was a terrorist.

Uulenga entered the territory last year with 16 other terrorists.

They had several skirmishes with security forces.

Uulenga was wounded and taken prisoner.

— (Sapa.)

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General

Natal Mercury 16/7/77

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General

Pitman backs plans for 'Turnhalle'

Mercury Reporter
PIETERMARTZBURG
MR HARRY PITMAN
MP, Natal leader of the Progressive Reform Party, has fully backed plans by the Natal Provincial Executive Committee to set up a Turnhalle-type conference of all races in the province.

This follows talks between Mr. Pitman and Natal's senior MEC, Mr. Frank Martin, who first outlined plans for the all-race Natal conference during the May session of the Provincial Council.

Disclosing for the first time that he and Mr. Martin had discussed the plans, Mr. Pitman said at a lunchtime PRP meeting here yesterday that he welcomed Exco's plans "with enthusiasm."

He called on people of all races to give the planned conference their full support, saying that, once constituted, the con-

ference would be a "tremendous breakthrough for race relations in a practical way."

Mr. Pitman's unconditional backing for the Turnhalle-type conference following his discussions with Mr. Martin is seen as a possible forerunner of future talks between the PRP and the New Republic

Party, aimed at consolidating a broad-based opposition party.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Pitman made it clear that there was ample scope for negotiations between the two parties.

But, he said, these negotiations had to take place before the White opposition talked its way out of relevance.

One freed in terror trial 14/7/77

PIETERMARITZBURG — Mr William Fano Khanyile, 40, was lifted shoulder-high by friends and relatives outside the Supreme Court here yesterday after being the only one of ten accused to be acquitted in the terrorism trial.

Argument in mitigation of sentence on the others who were found guilty of various terrorist activities will be heard on Thursday.

Mr Justice Howard concluded his 532-page judgment shortly before 7 o'clock last night.

Summarising counts one and two, Mr Justice Howard found that: "Themba Harry Gwala, Vusimusi Truman Magubane, Matthews Mokholeka Meyiwa, Azaria Ndebele and Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose, who attended a particular meeting on August 10, 1975, conspired with one another to recruit and send people abroad to undergo military training.

"Themba Harry Gwala received subversive literature and a letter or letters which referred to the recruitment of youth for training in Mozambique and contained instructions to investigate and report to a Mr Dhlomo.

The ten accused who all pleaded not guilty to various charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts are: Themba Harry Gwala, 55, William Fano Khanyile, 40, Anton Ndoda Xaba, 42, John Vusimusi Nene, 32, Vusimusi Truman Magubane, 32, Matthews Mokholeka Meyiwa, 51, Azaria Ndebele, 40, Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose, 51, Joseph Ntuliswe Nduli, 35, and Cleopas Melayibone Ndhlovu, 42.

— DDC.

(325) General.

DIS of N. P. van Wyk Louw se beitteltjie 'n bars slaan wat nie net deur Breytenbach self loop nie, maar kulturele denke dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika oopkloof. Kragselde van polarisasie is gewek deur die her-verskyning van Breyten Breytenbach in die hof, soos prof. Dirk Opperman dit stel. Saam met wyle prof. Van Wyk Louw was prof.

(325) *operal*

Opperman en Frans van Rensburg die keurders wat in 1964 die Perskor-prys, die eerste van vele literêre toekennings, aan Breyten gegee het. Oor die hoe letterkundige meriete in Breyten se werk is hulle dit nog steeds eens. Maar in hul benadering van literêre verskynsels rondom Breyten en sy verhoor tree 'n klemverskil na vore:

• Prof. Van Rensburg is besorg oor „'n klein groepie" wat syns insiens besig is om doelbewus die Afrikaanse skryfkuns te manipuleer en misbruik in die magstryd in die land.
• Prof. Opperman herinner daaraan dat „elemente van verraad en ondermyning" van die vroegste tye „inherent was aan die wese van die kuns".

'n Groepie' terroriseer Afrikaanse gees met knuppels

DIE afgelope aantal jare is die Afrikaanse letterkunde gedomineer deur 'n gedagterigting in naam waarvan die literatuur misbruik is vir doeielindes waarvoor dit nie bestem is nie.

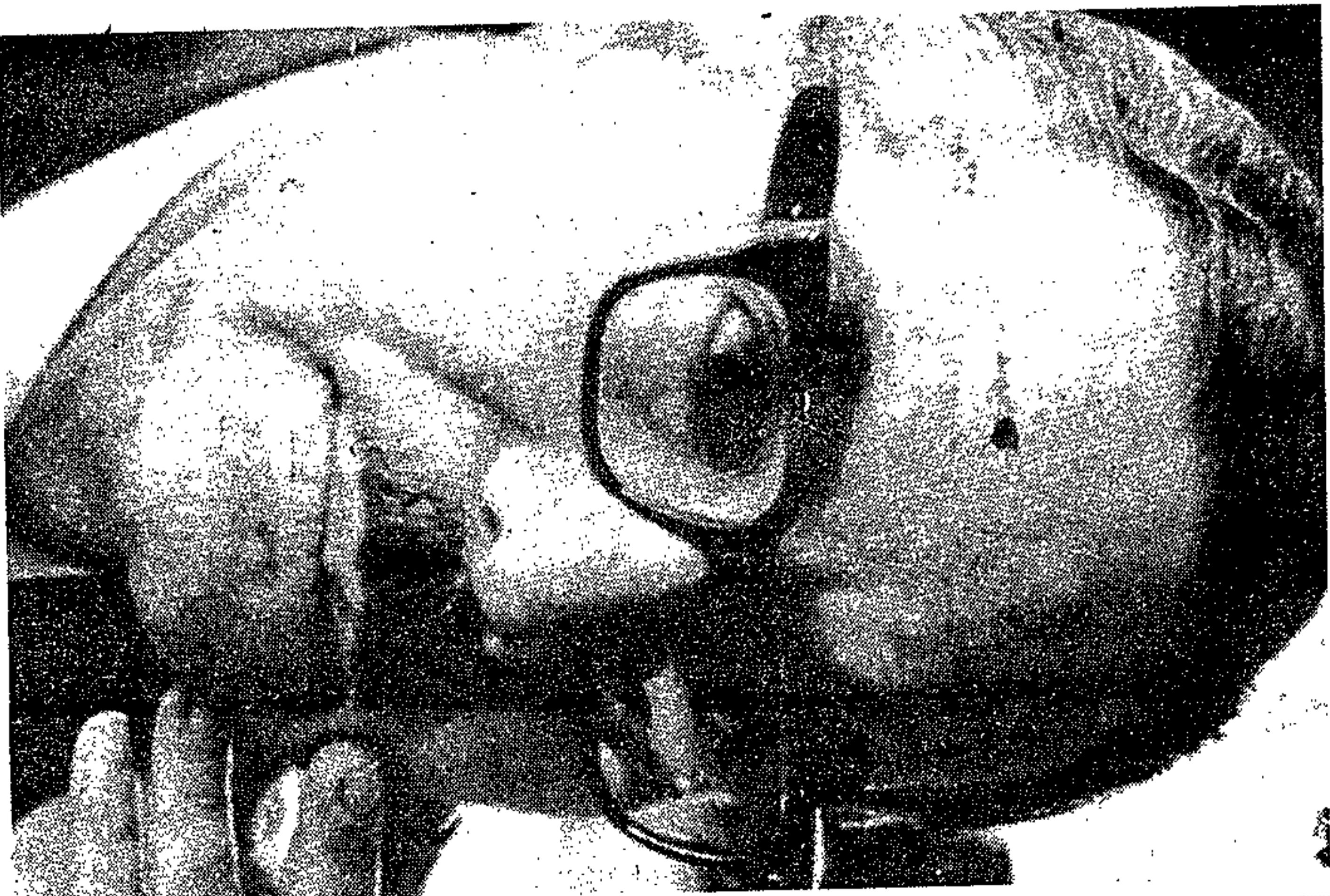
Wesentlik is die letterkunde tot 'n sosiaal-tegniese instrument omgeskep. Dit het 'n wapen in die magstryd van die land geword. Wat nie deur middel van die ekonomie en die politiek regeer kon word nie, moes met die letterkunde probeer word.

Breyten self verwys m.i. hierna in 'n brief aan Marius Schoon wat onder die hofstukke was in die saak wat

Prof. Van Rensburg

vandeeweek ten einde geloop het. Na aanleiding van die feit dat „die kamerade in Sentraal rede (het) om huiwerig te voel" ontrent sy optrede in sy vorige hofspraak,

die jonger Afrikaanse skrywers en studente (Wits, bv.) kon hê — ek wou hulle dus nie vertreem nie."



PROF. FRANS VAN RENSBURG



PROF. DIRK OPPELMAN

ten, twintig skrywers hulle onttrek aan die etendomlike funksie van die literatuur en literêr-politiek bedrywig raak nie. In die geval van Afrikaans beteken dit egter 'n hele geslag skrywers.

Dit is dan ook een van die ernstigste dinge wat hierdie groepie letterkunde aangedoen het: dat hulle 'n hele geslag debuutante, met enkele uitsonderinge, met hulle meesleureur het in wat op die duur niks anders as 'n doodlooprigting kan wees nie.

Vernuf

'n Verstikking

tersydes in resensies wat niks met die publikasie onder bespreking te doen het nie, met neethalende besprekings, met briewe onder skuilname, met wat nie al nie.

Onder so 'n knuppelheerskappy is dit begryplik dat 'n jong skrywer dit nie maklik sal waag om „sy nek uit te steek", selfs: om bloot homself te wees nie.

Die Afrikaanse letterkunde en ons hele geesteslewe is op die manier gruwelik verensydig. Dit het iets bedompig geword, by alle skyn en vertoon van oopheid („oopen-skrif").

Miskien is dit die mees perverse ding wat hulle ons aangedoen het, hierdie vernedering van Afrikaans om 'n magsdoel te bereik.

Dit het dringend nodig geword om hierdie dilemma te deurbreek.

Literêr en andersins is ons besig om op 'n afgrond af te stuur, by alle goeie dinge wat die afgelope jare tot stand gekom het. Wat noodsaaklik is, is in hierdie oop oë, wat bereid is om na alle kante te kyk.

Breyten veg ook vir ons aan 'n grens

word ewe gerieflik vergeet en vergeve. Hierteenoor het gekom die uiters positiewe standpunt van letterkundiges. Myns insiens is Breytenbach een van ons grootste digters; sy wesen nog erger aangestas as die eerste.

Daar was vroeër 'n ja-nee-houding oor die geval in ons letterkunde. Sy herverskyning in die hof het nou kragselde van polarisasie gewek.

Aan die een kant is 'n uiters negatiewe houding gekom: „Wat noodsaaklik is, is in hierdie oop oë, wat bereid is om na alle kante te kyk."

Gesluk

Hierdie inwerp van die literatuur in die arena was niks anders as 'n ore-in-die-nek-agtenahardiopery van die buiteland nie. Die literêre aktivisme van ná die oorlog in Europa en elders is hoek, dobbel en sinker gesluk. Daar was geen rekenskap daarvan of dit wys sou wees om so iets ook met die Afrikaanse letterkunde te doen nie. Daar is uitgegaan van die standpunt dat wat goed is vir die buiteland, ook goed is vir Suid-Afrika.

Hierdie houding was sowel onwaardig as kortsigtig. Die Europese literatuur wat as voorbeelde gedien het, het soveel skrywers tot hul beskikking dat hulle in die normale loop van omstandighede geen ernstige skade ly indien 'n

Dit het hulle reggekry, danksy iets wat baie na aan 'n monopolievorming op joernalistieke gebied kom. Deur die posisie wat hulle in belangrike beïnvloedingsmedia verkry het, kon hulle byna na willekeur hierdie rigting afdwing, kon hulle loon en straf.

Enigeen wat maar enigszins simpatiek staan teenoor hul benaderingsrigting (veral dié van betrokkenheid), was en is byna outomates verskei van 'n simpatieke oordeel, op die minste van aanmoediging, d.w.s. waar die gehalte 'n gunstige oordeel ooglopend nie regverdig nie. Elkeen daarteenoor wat hom gunstig uitlaat teenoor die bestaande bestel, moet weet „dat hy dit gehad het”. En wee veral dié wat dit waag om hulle teë te gaan. Dié wat hulle nie durf tromp-op loop nie, kom hulle op allerhande maniere by met skimpie en

op die manier op die Afrikaanse letterkunde geplaas. Betrokkenheid word op vele maniere van jou verwag. As jy dit sou waag om jou eie persoonlike gang te gaan, word jy gebrandmerk as oneerlik en as skuldig aan die ontwyking van morele verantwoordelijkheid.

Nie dat daar nie teoreties toegelaat word vir ander invalshoeke as betrokkenheid nie. Daarvoor lê daar te veel vernuf in daardie kringe rond. Dit staan daar vir enigeen om in 'n sporadiese onopvallende bespreking te lees: betrokkenheid is nie 'n vereiste nie, en alle betrokkenheid hoef nie politieke betrokkenheid te wees nie, dit staan 'n skrywer vry om te skryf wat hy wil.

(Waarby 'n mens jou telkens moet aftra: watter profiel word nie weer hier gebruik? Wat in die totale situasie het hierdie erkenning genoodsaak?) In die praktyk is dit

raal het simpatie met elkeen wat in die knel is — met die sosial-ekonomiese „underdog” nie minder as met die owerheidsinstansie wat met 'n uiters moeilike sosial-ekonomies-politieke bestel moet worstel nie.

Die konstante verguising van bv. die owerheid in die kringe laat 'n mens besef dat die simpatie met die „underdog” niks anders as valsheid is nie. Daar is iets so totaal onliberaals in hierdie liberaliteit.

Afg rond

In hierdie literêr-politieke spel het hulle niks ontstien nie, op die duur selfs nie die Afrikaanse taal nie. Deur moet aftra: watter profiel word nie weer hier gebruik? Wat in die totale situasie het hierdie erkenning genoodsaak?) In die praktyk is dit

Daar sal 'n monsterring van kragte in belang hiervan moet kom. Moontlik sal selfs 'n tydskrif nodig wees, bv. as daar nie 'n verandering in die bestaande resensie-opset kom nie, maar 'n tydskrif wat veel meer as net resensies sal omvat: dit sal ons heile geesteslewe in oënskyn moet neem en probeer vernuwe. Maar so, soos die afgelope aantal jare, kan ons nie voortgaan nie.

Tien jaar gelede het Van Wyk Louw verwys na 'n klein, aktiewe groepie wat besig is om ons geesteslewe te verknou. Die groepie is die afgelope jare vervang deur 'n ander een wat dieselfde soort ding op hulle wyse doen. Een ekstremisme is vervang deur 'n ander. Dis soos die somto taal van ons literêre vordering die afgelope tien jaar lyk, d.w.s. wat die etiket daarvan betref.

skating, manewering van proefskrifte oor hom te skryf.

Prof. Opperman

die Akademie om die Hertzog-prys nie aan hom toe te ken nie; voorraanstandes aan sekere universiteite wat nie sy bundels voorskryf nie.

Breytenbach, die digter gryp die moderne jeug aan.

Verraad

By hulle sluit aan die breë laag wat uit wraaksug eis. Skiet hom! Die digter is die vertraai en ondergraver van ons volk. Roei hom, dus uit, liggaamlik en literêr. Dink aan ons soldate aan die grens. Pas die terrorisme wet op hom toe”. En ons eie OB- en Stormjaersbedrywighede en klandestine-organisasies van gister en vandag

Van die vroegste tye af is elemente van verraad en ondermyning inherent aan die wese van die kuns. In sy hunkering na sy medemens verskerp deur eensame opsluiting, bewapen hierdie skeppende verbeelding hom self deur naëwe magshallusies en ontsnappingfantasie.

Daar is so iets soos die betreklikheid van die geregsopvatting. Ook die digter is soldaat; digter en soldaat albei kinders, albei eenvoudiges van gees.

„Soldiers are dreamers; when the guns begin They think of firelit homes, clean beds, and wives.”



Joseph Mdluli
Sun. Trib. 17/7/77

JUDGE SPEAKS ON CELL DEATH

Tribune Reporter

A SECOND judge has commented on the circumstances of the death of ANC detainee Mr Joseph Mdluli on March 19 last year while in Security Police custody.

During his judgment in the ANC terrorism trial in Pietermaritzburg on Friday, Mr Justice Howard said the court was satisfied that Mr Mdluli's injuries had not been self-inflicted and that the most plausible inference was that they had been inflicted by one or more unidentified members of the Security Police.

Four members of the Security Police were charged with his death, but were acquitted by the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James.

Mr Justice James said at the time that the problem of how Mr Mdluli met his death was one that should be solved and that it was of great importance.

"And if the matter were to be fully investigated, the story that Mdluli fell over a chair might also be open to very considerable doubts," Mr Justice James said.

During his judgment on Friday, Mr Justice Howard said that only a small percentage of the wounds of the body of Mr Mdluli could have been caused accidentally.

He said there was no evidence of how Mr Mdluli came by the injuries.

"That is a matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the persons in whose custody he was at the time, and none of them gave evidence.

"One can only speculate about whether they were inflicted unlawfully in the course of an assault or in circumstances where the

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General.

use of force was justified — for example to prevent an escape.

"We do not think the evidence excludes the reasonable possibility that the police assaulted Mdluli in the course of interrogation, but we cannot make any positive finding in that regard," he said.

Mdluli: Still

Sun. Trib. 17/7/77

cause for disquiet

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General

AGAIN the courts have expressed their disquiet over the manner of Mr Joseph Mdluli's death. This time it is Mr Justice Howard giving judgment at the ANC terrorism trial in Pietermaritzburg, who expresses dissatisfaction. He concludes that the most plausible inference is that most, if not all, of the injuries were inflicted on Mr Mdluli by one or more unidentified members of the Security police. He adds: "We do not think the evidence excludes the reasonable possibility that the police assaulted Mdluli in the course of interrogation, but we cannot make any positive finding in that regard."

In October last year the Judge President of Natal, in acquitting four Security policemen of charges arising from Mr Mdluli's death, expressed dissatisfaction with aspects of the investigation. "I need hardly say that the problem of how Mdluli met his death should be solved and it is one of great importance," he said.

Eight months later the problem has still not been solved and the matter continues to disturb the public and the courts alike.

There can be no excuse for this delay. Mr Mdluli died while in police custody. Yet in two Supreme Court hearings there has still been no satisfactory or conclusive evidence about what happened to him. This is a grave reflection on the police and on the administration of justice. If the Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr Kruger, who is ultimately responsible for the failure of this investigation, is incapable of bringing the inquiries to a satisfactory conclusion he should resign and make way for someone who can.

Police arrest 39 after Soweto funeral

Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday arrested 39 people who they claimed were wrecking a bus after a funeral in Soweto.

All have been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The police said 500 mourners attended the funeral of a man whom they described as "a robber", and who had been shot dead by the police in a recent incident.

Five buses were used to transport mourners from the funeral. The 39 were arrested after police stopped one of the buses which they described as full of "shouting, chanting rioters."

Police said an attempt had been made to hijack the bus. The other four buses were checked by police and allowed to pass.

Commuters in the buses started rioting shortly after the buses started moving out of Doornkop cemetery in Zola, Soweto.

They pushed bus windows out of their frames from the inside, wrecked the seats and gave black power signals to police outside.

Teargas was used but no one was injured, police said.

General Dawid Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of police in charge of riot control, said last night that at a later stage buses were also stoned. Another three people were arrested.

He said the funeral was that of a robber shot dead by police recently.

"The man was shot by police while engaged in criminal activities. There were no political connections with his death," General Kriel said. He did not know the name of the man.

325-General

ARGUS 18/7/77

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Security policeman stabbed and beaten

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — A member of the Security Police in Durban, who was one of the accused in the Joseph Mdluli trial last year, was stabbed and beaten by an assailant in Umlazi township in Saturday.

Constable Zabulon Ngobese was one of four security policemen acquitted by the Judge President in October last year of culpable homicide arising from the death of the detainee.

He is in a fair condi-

tion at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital with a stab wound in the chest, lacerations on his skull and weals on his back.

A hospital spokesman said today the latter injuries could have been caused by a whip or a stick.

Colonel C. J. Viljoen, district criminal investigation officer for Durban South, said today that the incident was not connected with Constable Ngobese's police duties.

325-General

D.D. 19/7/77

Don't share power congress told

RUSTENBURG — Transvaal's municipal leaders were yesterday warned against power-sharing, integrating facilities and joint decision-making with other races.

The warning was made by Mr A. D. Niemandt, MPC, president of the Transvaal Municipal Association, in his presidential address to the annual TMA congress.

He attacked as "revolutionary" those who called for "radical changes if we want to avoid a disaster," and those who said time was ripe for drastic changes.

"If we introduce changes to appease urban terrorists, meet unreasonable demands or buy off overseas pressure, the result of these changes will be the end of law and order, the end of civilisation and the end of an independent white people in South Africa."

Mr Niemandt said the goal should be free, self-

reliant, peoples, each with their own social and political system, as put by Dr Verwoerd.

"Concepts such as power-sharing and power-balance must be argued to their conclusion."

"The first is a sharing of power by the strongest or the majority, with the weakest or minority, and power-balance sounds so much like checks and balances," he said.

Mr Niemandt criticised those who advocated "Operation Togetherness," where communities could learn to know each other better by going to the same church, theatre, cinema, school and university.

"Without saying anything against good relationships and how necessary they are from all sides, it still does not answer the question of developing identity, but works against it." — SAPA.

Pitman says Kruger must go

edm 19/7/77 325 general

DURBAN. — Mr Harry Pitman MP yesterday called for the resignation of the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, if he were unable to end public disquiet over allegations of police mistreatment of security detainees.

In his judgment at the Maritzburg terrorism trial on Friday, Mr Justice Howard said most or all of the injuries which caused Mr Joseph Mdluli's death were probably inflicted by the Security Police, but he could not make a positive finding on this.

Mr Pitman said the judge's remarks were highly disturbing as was the fact that 19 detainees had died in custody since early this year.

Four security policemen were later tried and acquitted on charges of culpable homicide arising from Mr Mdluli's death.

The trial judge, Mr Justice James, said the circumstances of his death were highly unsatisfactory and called for an investigation, but the Attorney-General of Natal, Mr C Rees, decided there would be no further prosecutions.

"It now really is time for the Minister of Justice to appoint a full-scale Judicial Commission of inquiry into the treatment of people detained under security legislation.

"There have been similar cases where the Minister has settled out of court with the relatives of detainees and all this points to the very strong need for a proper inquiry.

"If Mr Kruger is unable or unwilling to clear the air through an independent inquiry, he should resign and make way for someone who will," Mr Pitman said. — Sapa.

In solitary 6 months claim

PRETORIA — A witness at the Supreme Court terrorism trial said yesterday he had been kept in solitary confinement since his arrest in January.

"What is more I don't know if my wife and children are still alive," Mr Stephen Lekgoro said under cross-examination before Mr Justice Davidson in the Pretoria Palace of Justice.

Twelve people have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act relating to alleged subversive activities between 1962 and 1977.

Mr Lekgoro, who gave evidence for the State after being warned as a possible accomplice, earlier told the court of being shown the workings of a communist-made pistol, machine-pistol and handgrenade by another accused, Mr Mosima Sexwale, 24.

Under cross-examination from Mr D. Kuny, for the defence, he admitted evidence he had given on Wednesday was incorrect in a certain aspect.

He had told the court 50-year-old Mr Petrus Nchabeleng, had carried the bag containing the weapons to a river where Mr Sexwale demonstrated them.

This was not so. He — the witness — had in fact carried them.

He admitted "liking" the idea of being trained to use the weapons — because he foresaw using them against marauding tribesmen from a neighbouring "state."

He was told about the African Nationalist Congress by Mr Nchabeleng, but had never heard about the movement before that.

"He told me that the ANC was something that must help us black people in connection with jobs. We would get jobs if they took over the Government," he said.

Mr Matali Mantati, another witness, said under cross-examination he was also present when Mr Sexwale demonstrated the weapons in December.

He had been under the impression, when he went for the demonstration, that Mr Sexwale was to have instructed him in "German karate."

Nevertheless he was not much surprised when he was shown weapons he said.

Mr Sexwale warned him that he would be "injured" with the gun if he were not prepared to learn how to use it.

The hearing continues today. — DDC.

DA

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General

325 General RDM 22/7/77 17

Prisoners' court plea

STAFF REPORTER

POLITICAL prisoners at Pretoria jail are applying to court for an order easing restrictions imposed on them.

They are seeking the right to receive news of the outside world, which is at present denied to them.

They want to be allowed to receive newspapers and news journals, to have less censorship of their letters, and to have freer conversations without interference during visits by their families and friends.

Eight white political prisoners are bringing the application which is to be heard by the Pretoria Supreme Court early next month. If the prisoners succeed with their application it could mean significant change in their conditions and in those of the hundreds of black politi-

cal prisoners on Robben Island.

The eight include Dennis Goldberg, 44, who was sentenced during the 1964 Rivonia Trial to life imprisonment; David Kitson, 57, sentenced in 1964 to 20 years; and Tony Holiday, 36, sentenced last November to six years' imprisonment.

The prisoners allege that the censorship and restrictions applied to them markedly differ from those imposed on other prisoners.

The Department of Prisons, however, maintains that whatever restrictions are applied are necessary for security reasons.

It also maintains that a distinction must be drawn between rights and privileges and that privileges are within the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons.

Government urged to consult Saso, BPC

D.P.
22/7/77

EAST LONDON — The leaders of groups like the Black Peoples Convention and the South African Students Organisation should be consulted by the South African Government, according to the Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla.

"As long as they are not included in the running of the affairs of South Africa, I cannot foresee anything else but trouble," Chief Mabandla said.

In an interview, he also called for a national conference which included leaders who were not recognised by the Government.

One of the reasons why "things are so bad now is that blacks are not consulted.

"One may argue that they are consulted through the Chief Ministers of the various homelands but they are definitely not the only leaders of the black people of South Africa.

"Even if the central government keeps on ignoring the leaders of groups like BPC, SASO and others, they will still be leaders and they are leading some people.

"I personally feel there should be a national conference, including those very leaders who are not recognised by the Govern-

ment because they have a following.

"In fact, the leaders of the various homelands and the homeland governments are regarded by the black youth as nothing else but stooges of the central government," Chief Mabandla said.

If these people were not

included in the running of South Africa, there would be more trouble.

"If the central government is unable to do this in the rest of South Africa, I hope that at least we can set an example along these lines in the Eastern Cape," Chief Mabandla added. — PC.

(325) General.

No. 1417 325 General 22 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 1417 Gov CIAZ 5681 22 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P77/51

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/5/154.....	<i>Do You Love Me?</i>	R. D. Laing.....	(a)
P77/6/136.....	<i>True Life Secrets</i> —No 162, July/August.....	Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong.....	(a)
P77/6/194.....	<i>Getting In Touch: Self Sexuality for Women (The Yes Book of Sex)</i>	Carolyn Smith, Toni Ayres en/and Maggie Rubenstein	(a)
P77/6/195.....	<i>You Can Last Longer (The Yes Book of Sex)</i>	Ted McIlvenna en/and Herb Vandervoort....	(a)
P77/6/199.....	<i>Master of Blackoaks</i>	Ashley Carter.....	(a)+(b)
P77/6/201.....	<i>Sexual Options for Paraplegics and Quadriplegics</i>	Thomas O. Mooney, Theodore M. Cole en/and Richard A. Chilgren	(a)
P77/7/14.....	<i>Zpra Combat: Diary 1977 (January–April)</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P77/7/16.....	<i>The Zimbabwe People's Voice</i> —May 21, 1977.....	The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Lusaka	(e)
P77/7/19.....	<i>Apartheid</i> —Vol 1, No 1, April 1977.....	International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland	(e)
P77/7/25.....	<i>Auntie's Guiding Hand</i>	Sebastian Stevens.....	(a)
P77/7/26.....	<i>Satyr, The</i>	Peter Blandish.....	(a)
P77/7/34.....	<i>Eva</i> —Nr 3.....	Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P77/7/35.....	<i>Private International</i> —No 1.....	Roafeld Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/7/37.....	<i>Freitag Illustrierte</i> —Nr 15.....	Sonnenverlag G.m.b.H., Baden Baden.....	(a)
P77/7/63.....	<i>Psychology Today</i> —Vol 3, No 6.....	Gemini Publishing Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/6/142.....	<i>Stem, Die</i> —Junie 1977.....	Afrikaanse Wet Aksie, Fontainebleau.....	(c), (d)+(e)

No. 1418 22 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1418 22 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/16.....	<i>Zimbabwe People's Voice, The</i> —May 21, 1977.....	The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Lusaka	(e)
P77/7/34.....	<i>Eva</i> —Nr 3.....	Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P77/7/35.....	<i>Private International</i> —No 1.....	Roafeld Ltd, London.....	(a)
P77/7/37.....	<i>Freitag Illustrierte</i> —Nr 15.....	Sonnenverlag, G.m.b.H., Baden Baden.....	(a)

No. 1444 22 Julie 1977
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
APPEL DEUR DIREKTORAAT VAN PUBLIKASIES
Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Julie 1977 kragtens artikel 13 (1) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 8 Julie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 1444 22 July 1977
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICATIONS
On 15 July 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 (1) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 8 July 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/26.....	<i>Jimmy The Kid</i>	Donald E. Westlake.....	(a)+(b)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS Gov 647

GOVERNMENT NOTICES 325-Gen

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
No. 1443 22 Julie 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/52

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/26.....	<i>Jimmy The Kid</i>	Donald E. Westlake.....	(a)+(b)

5681 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
No. 1443 22 July 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the under-mentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

D.O. 22/7/77

Mdluli: law may still act

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General.

DURBAN — The Attorney-General of Natal, Mr C. Rees, made it clear here yesterday he could still initiate further prosecutions arising from the death of former ANC detainee, Mr Joseph Mdluli, if fresh evidence on the case was put before him.

He was reacting to an earlier report that he had decided in February there would be no further prosecutions in connecting with Mr Mdluli's death.

Mr Rees said at the time he had referred specifically to a possible prosecution arising from evidence gathered after the trial last year of four Security Branch policemen who were found not guilty of culpable homicide after Mr Mdluli's death.

"My decision not to prosecute was on the basis of the docket before me then, it was not a general decision."

He said no new evidence on Mr Mdluli's death had been submitted to him. — SAPA.

FARM	MAN
12	R24 + rations
	R22 +
	Died. worked 17yrs on farm

325 General
Hille

Terrorists' van used to carry injured men

PRETORIA — A combi which had shortly before seen carrying alleged terrorists and Communist-made weapons was commandeered to take two injured policemen to hospital after a terrorist grenade blast.

This emerged in evidence in the Supreme Court terrorism hearing here yesterday when the trial continued against 12 alleged terrorists, one of them a woman.

The 12 have pleaded not guilty to various charges under the Terrorism Act, relating to alleged subversive and revolutionary activities between 1962 and 1977.

Earlier evidence in the trial was that two policemen were injured when a grenade was thrown by one of a

number of people detained in November last year. The detentions took place after the blacks had allegedly illegally crossed the border into the Republic from Swaziland, carrying arms.

It was stated that they disembarked from their Combi on the Swaziland side of the border, crossed the border and were on their way on foot to be picked up by the Combi again when they were arrested.

They allegedly escaped when one of their number threw a handgrenade into the cab of the police van, seriously injuring two policemen.

A witness at yesterday's hearing, Mrs M. Tselo of Alexandria township, said under cross-examination that her husband, Joe, hired out Combis and was

a friend of one of the accused, Mr Martin Ramokgadi, allegedly the kingpin in the banned African National Congress operations in Johannesburg.

She said a Mr Phineas Thabalala took one of her husband's Combis away on November 29 last year and returned it the day afterwards.

The same day, Mr Ramokgadi showed her a newspaper report telling of a grenade blast near the Swaziland border and said he believed the people concerned in the incident were those he had sent to Swaziland to obtain funds.

Mr Ramokgadi told her after the return of the Combi that an effort had to be made to hide Mr Thabalala and about blood in the Combi from policemen carried to hospital in it, Mr Tselo said.

The hearing continues on Monday. — SAPA.

COMMENTS	LENGTH OF STAY OR ENTRY	OTHER JOBS
Woman - 65 yrs	Woman wku 1 yr. at hotel in Moorreesburg	
Pol in African Worker - R23yrs	Roadworker & odd-jobs at Pikethg worked on me mines	
in with farmer R100		
other		
e farm 2 married		
ers, 3		
intrusdal		

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General

Moderate black leaders

My knowledge of the philosophy of black consciousness is restricted to the articles I have read in the Daily Dispatch by the late Mr. Mapetla Mohapi and Mr. Thami Zani.

The publicly-expressed philosophy of black consciousness, I found, was compassionate, full of reconciliation and desirous only of equality among people. Egalitarianism, the equality of man, was a concept strongly advocated by the BPC.

A remarkably moderate idealism was expressed. Remarkably moderate in that they sought not to combat the race policy of the whites in power with a "black power" policy. Rather, they wanted peace and harmony among the races with an equitable sharing of this country's wealth. In this manner they sought to solve the South African situation which has been so bedevilled by race prejudice through the institutionally enforced

separation of the races.

Yet the list of the moderate banned black leaders with whom the Government should be negotiating, grows yet again with the banning of BPC publicity officer, Mr. Thami Zani.

Putting aside the obvious wrong inherent in these acts of banning, the Government should beware that when these people are replaced, those who fill their "vacant" positions, turn out to be increasingly militant in their demands.

The snowball of black consciousness could start picking up the boulders of black hatred in its onward and inevitable course for the liberation of the black South African.

shortages, new

ace the number of a crop.

conservation

slot-planting

ermit and new,

more options

ats will be needed

it manufacturer in the United

tor horsepower will continue to

in other fifteen years time tractors

of 212 kW will be not uncommon. The only question

on size limitation is whether it will increase production

and cut costs. Customers will continue to seek efficient

levels of production compatible with their management

capabilities and as the machine size will grow and efficiency

will grow, so will the production limits per man grow.

The entire spectrum of noise reduction, fuel economy

control of exhaust emissions and improved reliability is

under scrutiny by engine designers as they attempt to

develop more precise programming of fuel injection into

the combustion chamber for optimum burning and minimum

noise. Such programming or scheduling of the fuel

Hollander to tour Robben Island

Staff Reporter

MR W A BIJVOET, the chairman of the Stichting Geen Kerkgeld Voor Geweld, yesterday arrived in Cape Town for a week's visit during which he will tour Robben Island as a guest of the government.

Mr Bijvoet will be shown Robben Island today. His impressions, particularly of prison conditions, will be recorded and communicated to Holland and the continent to be televised.

He will speak on the television programme Verslag this week and hopes to meet the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V. Kempen.

The Stichting, a pro-South African group aimed at restoring Dutch-South African ties, is actively campaigning for an end to the funding of terrorists by Dutch churches. Started in 1974, the group has 60 000 supporters in Holland.

Mr Bijvoet said the Stichting intended holding a manifestation day in Utrecht next May during which invited South African speakers of all races will "speak realistically on social conditions in South Africa."

Stressing the aim of his group as a "strictly non-political" one Mr Bijvoet said: "Instead of giving money to further the aims of terrorism on South Africa's borders, the churches should fund a programme of social and cultural upliftment of South Africa's blacks."

He said plans were under way for the establishment of similar pro-South African organizations in Belgium and Germany.

meestal oorverhitte gesprekke wat, soos ek dit self kon ervaar, van Pretoria tot in die Kaap uitgespook is tussen dikwels goed bevriende en normaalweg redelike ewewigtige Afrikaners.

Die toon en die trant van 'n onrusbarende grote meerderheid van hierdie berigte en gesprekke het my en ook andere diep verontrus, 'n verontrusting wat by my in toenemende mate swaarder begin weeg het as die verontwaardiging en ergelikeheid wat by tye gedurende die laaste jare en weke in my opgevlam het teenoor die ekstremistiese „basuinblasers” van weerskante: praat- en skryfgrage luidrugtiges wat, meestal vanuit die beskutting van 'n werklike of gewaande „establishment”, hulle sonder behoorlike toerusting en/of motiewe en uit 'n onhoudbare of eensydige perspektief die reg en

saamval het met hulle houding teenoor ons skrywers en literatuur in die algemeen, 'n verwarring wat uiters nadelige en selfs rampspoedige gevolge vir ons literatuur kan hê.

'n Mens kan dit hierdie mense nie kwalik neem nie, en daar is hier nie die geleentheid om selfs maar enigsins volledig te probeer motiveer waarom ek hierdie lesers verontskuldig nie. Daarom noem ek net die somerskole van die Universiteit Kaapstad in die verbygaan, en daarom gaan ek konsentreer op 'n faktor wat onder omstandighede baie delikaat is.

Daar is verlede week in hierdie koerant gesê dat 'n groepie die Afrikaanse letterkunde ernstige kwaad berokken het o.m. „danksy iets wat baie na aan monopolievorming op joernalistieke gebied kom.” Om dit pront op die man af te sê: in die

nie „kontensieus” was nie, knap en lesenswaardige rensensies. Maar inderdaad, daar waar die geleentheid hom direk of indirek voorgedoen het, gegooi oor die boeg van 'n variëteit van betrokkenheid as kriterium vir literêre tersaaklikheid en ook belangrikheid.

Ek kan nie hierop ingaan nie, volstaan met 'n enkele voorbeeld: 'n verdienstelike, maar klaarblyklike gebore „minor poet” — geen skande nie: die grotes en selfs die belangrikes is skaars — n.a.v. 'n middelmatige bundeltjie opgevoel as die waarskynlike Breytenbach van die sewentigerjare. Die betrokke is daarmee dermate oor die perd getel dat hy feitlik onvermydelik 'n opsigself behoorlike maar beperkte talent sal forseer om die implisiet aan hom opgelegde taak te verwesenlik.

Die op die duur onvermyde-

daar werklik op die spel is wanneer dit gaan om die verhouding tussen die gemeenskap en die literatuur.

Wat sover volgens my wete dan gebeur het, is dat Chris Barnard hom in 'n rubriek in Beeld gedistansieer het van twee uiterstes: 'n ekstremistiese linkerflank en die selftevrede gedoesel van diegene wat alles goedpraat; voorts is Bartho Smit, wat en as skrywer en as uitgewer die literatuur kompromisloos probeer bevorder het — en dit ten spyte van bittere en onregverdigbare teleurstellings wat die gesubsidieerde toneelwese hom aangedoen het — in die openbaar deur 'n literator verdedig teen bewerings wat in die hofsak bekend geraak het.

En verder wil ek, sonder om diegene wat ek nou gaan noem vir my persoonlike

Verwoestende krag van geskrewe woord

Deur dr. Jaap Steyn

PROF. D. J. OPPERMAN sê in RAPPORT (17/7/77) verskeie behartigenswaardige dinge. Hy herbeklemtoon bv. tereg die letterkundige waarde van Breyten Breytenbach se werk, en dis waar dat die hofsak „kragvelde van polarisasie gewek het”.

Hy skryf ook „Van die vroegste tye af is elemente van verraad en ondermyning inherent aan die wese van die kuns.”

Dis natuurlik juis. Prof. Opperman se uitspraak hou egter die moontlikheid van misbruik in as dit — met die gesag wat sy status daaraan verleen — dien as 'n soort riglyn vir die toekoms.

Verder is prof. Opperman se woorde water op die meule van politici en ander wat skrywers se werk met arendsoë dophou. Ook onder hulle is daar „eenvoudiges van gees” (soos hy digters noem) wat nou kan sê hy propageer 'n nuwe soort „verraad- en ondermyningsliteratuur” — 'n letterkunde, dus, waarin die element van verraad en ondermyning sterker is as tot dusver.

Die moeilikheid is dat 'n mens die woorde *verraad* en *ondermyning* nie sinvol kan gebruik as jy hulle nie nader bepaal nie. *Verraad* en *ondermyning* word saam met 'n direkte voorwerp gebruik: jy verraa of ondermyne iets of iemand. In Suid-Afrika is dit bv. moontlik om versteende denke, skadelike wette en praktyke, die staat, „die sisteem”, die tuislandbeleid, die hele bevolking en een of meer tale en taalgemeenskappe te ondermyne. Die „ondermyning” van versteende gedagtes en skadelike praktyke is nodig, maar daar is ook *gevaarlike* ondermyningswerk.

Bowendien word *verraai* en *ondermyne* ook onnoukeurig gebruik omdat hulle sulke subjektiewe woorde is.

Eugène Marais se teenstanders het seker gesê hy is besig met verraad omdat hy pres. Kruger se regering skerp gekritiseer het. Die optrede van genl. Piet de Wet en die baie ander joiners wat in die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog na die vyand oorgeloop en teen die Afrikaners geveg het, is egter ook verraad.

Daar is dus 'n Eugène Marais-tipe „verraad” (sogenaamde verraad; optrede wat verkeerdlik verraad genoem word) en naas ander soorte (soos die swye oor iets waarvan jy weet dis verkeerd) ook die Piet de Wet-tipe, die eintlike verraad.

Die Piet de Wet-tipe (of nader aan ons tyd: die Vidkun Quisling- en Robey Leibbrandt-tipes) verraad is besonder nadelig, al pleeg ook 'n skrywer dit.

'n Mens kan wel sê: „Dit gaan tog net om elemente van

verraad.” Maar kan jy jou nie misreken oor hoe ver ondermyning en verraad kan gaan nie?

Dis moontlik om — selfs al het jy dit nie bedoel nie — met skryfwerk die Suid-Afrikaanse bestel so te help ondermyne dat die staatstruktuur ineenstort deur 'n revolusie soos die Franse of die Russiese. („Help” ondermyne, want dis nooit net een faktor wat tot 'n ineenstorting lei nie.)

Die revolusies van 1789 en 1917 het Frans en Russies ongeskonde gelaat. Die nuwe bewinde sou nie daarvan gedroom het om teen dié tale op te tree nie. Afrikaans se posisie is anders. Na 'n revolusie sal dit aktief teëgewerk word. Die stryd gaan vir baie teen „die Boere” en „hul simbool van onderdrukking”, die taal.

Afrikaans en ander minderheidstale in Suid-Afrika is eerder vergelykbaar met die minderheidstale van die Sowjet-Unie en Frankryk wat na die revolusies deur die sterk gesentraliseerde regerings teëgewerk is.

Ondermynende skryfwerk kan ook ander gevolge hê, maar revolusie is die ergste moontlikheid, hoewel nie die ondenkbaarste nie.

„Van die vroegste tye af is elemente van ondermyning en verraad inherent aan die wese van die kuns.” Van die vroegste tye af is daar ook 'n besef van die verwoestende krag van die geskrewe woord.

P. J. Bouman vertel in *Revolusie van die eensames* na aanleiding van die skepping van 'n oorlogstemming deur middel van boeke 'n ou Chinese verhaal.

'n Man wat een van sy vyande intens gehaat het, raadpleeg 'n towenaar oor hoe hy die teenstander uit die weg kan ruim.

„Wat van 'n gees uit die onderwêreld?” vra die towenaar. „Uitstekend, maar dan word my kliënt se eiendom nie beskadig nie.”

„Vuur uit die hemel dan? Dié kan tog sy besittings verwoes.”

„Ja, maar dan bly sy grond nog oor.”

„Nou goed”, sê die towenaar, „as u hom soveel haat, kan ek u iets gee wat vernietigender is as al die ander. As u daarin slaag om u teenstander dit te laat gebruik,” — en hy oorhandig 'n klein dosie aan sy kliënt — „is dit met hom klaarpraat.”

Die kliënt maak die dosie oop en vind 'n pen daarin. Verras vra hy wat die towenaar bedoel; dit lyk dan so onskuldig. „Ag,” sug die towenaar, „weet jy nie hoeveel mense hulself en hul teenstanders, soms tot in die verre nageslag, al deur die gebruik van hierdie nietige voorwerp vernietig het nie?”

Stellig gebruik prof. Opperman hierdie emosioneel gelaaide woorde in 'n betekenis wat vir letterkundiges heeltemal onskuldig is, maar dan lyk dit my tog ongelukkig om dit te doen in 'n konteks van politieke verraad en ondermyning.

The riot inquests go on

INQUESTS into the riot dead of 1976 continue in magistrates' courts — more than a year after unrest first broke out in Soweto last June.

According to newspaper reports and information from the public prosecutor's office in Johannesburg, about 300 deaths have been investigated out of an estimated 618 in countrywide disturbances.

Most inquests reported have been held in Johannesburg, where about 400 died, mostly of bullet wounds.

The largest inquest held so far has been into the deaths of 114 people, mostly schoolchildren, shot dead in

by JENNIFER
HYMAN

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Soweto between June 16 and 18 last year.

The findings of this inquest will be given on August 1.

The magistrate investigating the deaths of 27 people in Alexandra township between June 18 and 20 last year delivered an open verdict and was unable to find if there was criminal liability on the part of anyone.

Two people, including a 13-year-old boy, were apparently shot dead when police fired on looters, the

magistrate said.

He was unable to establish the circumstances in which the other 25 were shot.

The inquest into the deaths of two youths shot in Soweto last September heard evidence that one of them, Amon Ngwenya, 19, was shot at almost point blank range.

His mother told the court she had been given his jaw after being told that her son was dead. The jaw was buried with her son's body, she said.

The second youth, Paul Sekhukhune, 21, had been made to drag the body of his friend, Amon, into a police van, witnesses said.

They told the court that Paul had been unhurt when

he entered the van with the body.

The next day his mother began a search for him which eventually led to the Government mortuary where she learned that he was dead.

A pathologist told the court that Mr Sekhukhune died of multiple gunshot wounds.

Counsel for the family advised the court that it might be necessary to exhume Amon Ngwenya's body to establish whether the jaw was his. The inquest resumes on September 19.

In no inquest concluded so far has any blame been attached to the police for deaths arising out of the riots.

TOE RAPPORT my vra om te skryf oor die Breytenbach-saak en die reaksie daarop, was ek aarselrig. Ek was en is nog steeds nie lus om n.a.v. die Breytenbach-verhoor oor die literatuur te skryf nie. Dit was, soos een koerant dit die week uitdruklik gestel het, Breytenbach wat die laaste weke in dié beskuldigdebank gestaan het; dit was nie die Afrikaanse skrywerskorps en seer sekerlik ook nie die Afrikaanse literatuur nie.

Terloops: ek onderskei tussen skrywers en die literatuur omdat nie alle „skrywers“, al is hulle lede van ’n kring of gilde, veel of selfs maar iets wesenliks met ons literatuur te make het nie. Dit sou daarom inderdaad miskien beter wees om voortaan meer oor ons literatuur en minder dikwels oor ons skrywers te praat: dan weet ’n mens dadelik waaroor dit gaan. Ek glo nie ’n enkele

waagagtige skrywer sou hierheen beswaar maak nie. Aan die ander kant moet ek dit in hierdie verband billikerwys noem dat vele van dié wat hulle geroepe voel om namens die Afrikaanse lesers die swaard teen die eietydse literatuur op te neem, letterlik nie die vaagste, henul het waar dit in die literatuur om gaan nie.

Om na my uitgangspunt terug te keer: die hoop het toe, soos natuurlik onder omstandighede te verwagte was, beskaam. Die geval Breytenbach het die literatuur en die literêre „politiek“ tersprake gebring. Te verwagte omdat daar reeds tydens die verhoor volop meer of minder verwikkelike traktasies vir die breë publiek opgedis is. Ook omdat daar reeds tydens die verhoor skote buite die hof geklap het:

selfs die alleenreg tot spreke oor die Afrikaanse literatuur en selfs die Afrikaanse taal toe-eien. Hierdie bekommernis het lankal reeds by my begin posvat. Onder meer dank sy my ervaring as lid van die Publikasieraad.

Dit was soms beangstigend en selfs beskamend om te sien hoe ’n bekende Afrikaner ’n literêre sonder meer voortrefflike boek voorlê met ’n motivering wat nie eens die meriete van kinderlike naïwiteit het nie. Om nie eens te praat van diegene wat ’n boek ongelees verdoem en selfs voorlê nie. Want ook dit het gebeur. Aan die ander kant was dit op sy minste ewe onrusbaarend om te sien hoe die fabriseerder van ’n en deur die Publikasieraad en deur die kritiek verwerpte boekie die anti-publisieraad en teen beheer in die algemeen koelbloedig inspan om ete literêre bas te red.

Dis hierdie en dergelyke ervarings wat my tog laat besluit het om te skryf oor ’n onderwerp wat in wyser en ouer hande tuis hoort; en om dit bowendien te doen, vir sover die omstrede onderwerp en die heersende swaartweer dit toelaat, in ’n trant wat nóg polemies nóg kwetsend wil probeer wees. As ’n persoon of ’n instansie hom nogtans op die tone getrap voel, dan wil ek my beroep op ’n reël van Wyk Louw: „My pad is self die ding wat trek...“ Vir die onbelêse „lesers“ en „skrywers“, die reël kom uit die moeilikke „Die swart lujperd“.

Dit help nie om doekies om te draai nie, daar is die laaste jare en ook nou weer opnuut soveel verwarring gesaai dat selfs normaalweg verstandige en ingeligte lede van die publiek se houding „vir“ of „teen“ in die Breytenbach-geval be in

Breytenbach-verhoor, literatuur, en politiek

boekrubriek in RAPPORT en ook dikwels in hiermee verbandhoudende kommentaar, is wat ons verenigdigingsge-wys tog nou seker die Brink-Breytenbach-gesigspunt mag noem, nie slegs eensydig nie, maar dit toelaat, in ’n trant wat nóg polemies nóg kwetsend wil probeer wees. Die rubriek was geen verteenwoordigende forum meer nie, dit was ’n

like het nou gebeur: ’n konfrontasie wat dreig om op ’n breekspul uit te loop. En dit is onder omstandighede goed dat die eerste en die mees uitgesproke manifestasies van die konfrontasie, altns in die koerante wat ek onder oë gehad het, tussen literatore en skrywers onderling plaasvind. En ek sê dat dit goed is omdat die gewone

standpunt te annekseer, net die volgende feite oor ’n paar van ons bekendste en belangrikste skrywers noem. En ek doen dit om die werklik geïnteresseerdes onder ons groot publiek voor te stel aan enkele van die skrywers wat tel wanneer ons oor ons eietydse Afrikaanse literatuur praat.

Anna M. Louw, het ge-weier om haar n.a.v. haar lidmaatskap van die Publikasieraad te laat blikasieraad te laat sensationaliseer; sy het nie geweier om die vol-tooide manuskrip van haar later dubbel be-kroonde Kroniek van Per-depoort ná advies van haar uitgewer oor te werk nie. Almal wat Etienne Leroux ken weet van die hoeweelheid navorsing en middeknagtelike bloed-sweterij wat ’n roman hom kos. En: sy bekroonde en aangrypende Magerfontein, o Magerfontein is geen „betrokke“ roman

woord nie, maar dit is ’n eerlike en genadelose en nogtans vir iedere den-kende Afrikaner aanvaar-bare pelling van die grimnige komedie, van die „end game“ waarmee ons eie maatskappy mis-ken besig is.

Jan Rabie, wat in Onrust op sy fiets rondry en sy knuieuntinkie versorg, het volgens gisteraand se Argus vyf jaar oor en oor aan sy pas verskene Ark geskryf.

En as ek Wilma Stockenström se kripietese dank-woord ná die toekenning van die Hertzogprys aan haar, goed gehoor en ge-snap het, dan het sy gesê dat ’n skrywer wat hom laat „beteke“ „sommers’n pampoens“ is. Tog is daar, en dit bots geensins met haar uitspraak nie, prag-tige gedigte in die betrok-ke bundel waar sy die kwetsbaarheid en ook die sterftikheid van beska-wings, ook ons eie ene

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van
Fykie van Roenen en
Andries van Wyk

spreekhuis. Met dikwels, veral daar waar die stof

leser in die proses volle-diger en genuanseerder word oor



„Die geval van Breytenbach het die literatuur en die literêre „politiek“ ter sprake gebring.“ In meegaande artikel skryf prof. dr. Mewwe Scholtz van die Universiteit van Kaapstad oor die Breytenbach-saak en die reaksie daarop.

mag verskil nie. ’n Goëie skrywer en ’n goëie leser soek nie ’n bloot welaangename, skokvyte, „verlitteratuurde“ letter-kunde nie. Die geleerde wat glo baie onlangs op ’n groot Afrikaersaamtrek sou beweer het dat die Afrikaner niks meer uit sy literatuur te leer het nie, moet weer en anders gaan lees. Die man wat nie genoeg in die litera-tuur belang stel om hom vir die begrip daarvan lesenderwysse werklik te span nie, moet byvoor-beeld speurverhale lees en hom nie in die open-baar en veral nie namens selfs maar ’n deel van die gemeenskap oor die lite-ratuur uitlaat nie. ’n Streekrad vir die uit-voerende Kunste wat aan ’n owerheidsubsidie be-perkende en benouende kunstenaars verbind, moet hierdie steun liewer openlik onttrek en die gevolge dan maar dra: die literatuur, geeneen van die kunste laat hulle burokratiseer nie. Die op-lossing vir die probleem-situasie wat ek hierbo so saaklik moontlik probeer uitspeel het, lê nie in die stigting van ’n nuwe tydskrif nie. RAPPORT, met sy geweldige breë penetrasievermoë, het hom al meermaale en onder meer ook veral by ons wakerdinkende jongwene verdienstelik gemaak deur die oop ge-sprekke wat hy oor dik-wels uiters kontensieuse en belangrike probleem-gebiede getuiniseer en, soms teen verzet in, aan die gang gehou het. Dit lê volkome op RAPPORT se weg om die elfde te doen

EDITORIAL OPINION

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Justice for all?

At first glance it looks like a welcome return to the Rule of Law. In terms of the new Criminal Procedures Act which came into force on Friday, police can no longer detain suspects for more than 48 hours without taking them to court and cannot obtain a warrant for further detention from a justice of the peace or a magistrate. Does this mean that the much-hated detention without trial system is at an end?

No it does not. The new Act does not abolish detention without trial in terms of the Internal Security Act or the Terrorism Act. It's still better to be a common criminal than to be a political suspect. The new Act means that you will be out of detention and before a magistrate quicker if you rob a bank and shoot anybody who tries to stop you than if you are suspected of harbouring anti-Government thoughts.

The new Act recognises that suspects have rights — as long as the suspect is a mere criminal. It also recognises that the courts should be made aware of at least some of the allegations against a suspect as soon as possible — as long as the suspect is a mere criminal. But if a person is suspected of a political offence — and the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts define this very widely — the Special Branch retains its powers of

indefinite arbitrary detention.

And are the Special Branch always right? Do detentions always result in charges being laid and detainees being put away for long periods so the security of the State remains unimpaired? As a matter of fact, no. Remember the Dean of Johannesburg? Remember, more recently, Breyten Breytenbach, who was actually a convicted prisoner and who was acquitted of a series of Terrorism Act charges?

Closer to home, look at the case of Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, chief research officer for the communications department of the Black Community Programmes. He was banned in 1973, which should restrict his political activities. He was detained under the Terrorism Act earlier this year and released last Thursday after 133 days. Yet he has not even been charged. Just released without explanation.

Mr Mpumlwana would have been better off had he been a forger, a pickpocket, a thief or a murderer. At least under the new Act he would have appeared in court. Under the Terrorism Act he was simply locked up for 133 days — and then released without charges being laid.

What has happened to the idea of equal justice for all?



"You blerry inkuku . . . !"

CAPE TIMES 26/7/77

325-Genel

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — British MPs yesterday planned to demand that the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Thys Botha, be called to the Foreign Office to give an assurance that BSS (Bureau for State Security) activities in Britain will be stopped.

Their anger was aroused by the weekend admission of Mr Alexander van Wyk, deputy head of BSS, that his agents have been active in Britain for five years.

Mr Bob Hughes, MP, said: "This is the most extraordinary statement. We've all known for ages that BSS is extremely active in this country, but that they should make such an admission is staggering."

He said he would notify the leader of the House of

BSS: British MPs angry

Commons, Mr Michael Foot, that he intended to use the General Adjournment Debate this week to demand that Mr Botha be left in no doubt that the British Government wanted BSS agents here withdrawn.

He was joined in his demands by several left-wing Labour MPs.

Mr Hughes and his fellow MPs will also state that the previous South African Ambassador to Britain, Dr Carel de Wet, had been warned by the Foreign Office that the most serious consequences would follow if any of the allegations of BSS break-ins and harassment were ever proved.

One reason for the lack of general reaction to Mr Van Wyk's statement is that much of what he said merely confirmed what was already suspected here.

His admission that BSS agents were trained in the United States, was pre-empted a year ago by a former director of the CIA, Mr William Colby. He admitted that BSS agents were trained at Langley, Virginia, the CIA headquarters not far from Washington.

Van Wyk denies report

JOHANNESBURG. — The deputy head of the Bureau for State Security, Mr Alexander van Wyk, yesterday denied that the bureau would work for the overthrow of foreign governments regarded as a threat to South African security.

He was commenting on a newspaper article which quoted him as saying that the bureau might do so if the foreign government were close to South Africa geographically.

Mr Van Wyk repudiated the quotations attributed to him.

Discussing British allegation that the bureau had been involved in a plot to overthrow the Labour government, the article quoted Mr Van Wyk as saying: "Britain is thousands of miles away. If it were Tanzania that was involved, which is closer to us, it might be a different matter."

N. Mercury 26/7/77

POLICE MADE 'PRISON THREAT'

Court Reporter

A WITNESS in the Zululand University trial said yesterday he had been told by the Security Branch after his arrest that he would be gaoled for five years on Robben Island.

But, he added, the Security Branch had also told him they would help him by making him a State witness.

This evidence was given at the hearing

before Mr. Justice Milne and two assessors at which 19 students from the university are appearing on charges of sabotage, arson, malicious damage to property and assault with intent to murder.

The witness, who may not be named, said he had been arrested on his way home and told he had been seen by a policeman running out of a damaged church.

He had denied this and said he had never been in the church

He said he had become a State witness but had not been able to identify people who took part in various incidents. He had been given names of students by the Security Branch and had added these names to his statement.

The trial was adjourned last week

after the witness had said he had been promised a good job and a house in Newcastle if he gave evidence for the State.

During the adjournment Mr. D. Brunette, SC, who leads the evidence for the State, consulted with the Attorney-General about the allegations.

The hearing continues today.

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Terror trial plea for evidence in camera

PRETORIA — State counsel in the terrorism trial here, Mr M. Donen, battled yesterday for a judicial order to hear a key witness — a one time top African National Congress executive — in camera.

"The witness is not only frightened of prejudice if his name is disclosed — he is scared stiff of what could happen," Mr Donen told Mr Justice Davidson at the hearing in which 11 men and a woman are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr A. Chaskalson, SC, for the defence, opposed the application and said if the witness was heard in secret, it could prejudice the accused's case.

Mr Justice Davidson will give judgment on the application this morning.

The witness, in a sworn affidavit to the court, pleaded for anonymity to protect his wife, children, home and himself from possible revenge if his identity was revealed.

Mr Donen argued that the object of the criminal justice system was to cure

infringements of the rights of society. But there was a defect in the system if it allowed other people's rights to be infringed, as could happen in the case of the witness.

The court was empowered to send to prison a witness who refused to give evidence.

"But when the threat of the situation is greater than the sanctions of the law, the law becomes meaningless," Mr Donen said.

"In such a case a public hearing could in fact stand in the way of the interests of justice.

"The object is to get this witness into the box to give evidence truthfully. We fear that if the hearing is not in camera, he may not do so."

The courts should not become a place of moral torture, he said.

The witness said in his statement he had given evidence as a former senior official of the ANC in previous trials. As a result, threats had been made to burn down his home and his wife and

children were endangered.

"I am not prepared to endanger my family and my possessions by giving evidence in the open," he said.

Mr Chaskalson said that to have evidence taken in public was important as one of the reasons was that publication could, and had, resulted in information reaching the defence which could be valuable in cross-examination.

It was important that a witness's name be published, for it to be recognised in public — and possibly to elicit evidence from the public countering what the witness had said.

In addition, the willingness of a witness to speak out publicly was a safeguard of the truth being told.

If the factors of prejudice to the witness were considered in relation to the interests of the accused, he submitted that the interests of the accused were of greater importance.

'IN CAMERA' APPLICATION

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General

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA — State counsel in the terrorism trial, Mr. Mike Donen, yesterday argued for a judicial order to hear a key witness — a one-time top African National Congress executive — in camera.

"The witness is not only frightened of prejudice if his name is disclosed — he is scared stiff of what could happen," Mr. Donen told Mr. Justice Davidson in the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

However, Mr. A. Chaskalson, SC, for the defence, opposed the application and said if the witness were heard in secret it could prejudice the 12 people on trial.

Mr. Justice Davidson will give judgment this morning.

Revenge

The witness, in a sworn affidavit to the Court, pleaded for anonymity to protect his wife, children, home and himself from possible revenge if it became known who he was.

In the trial, 12 Africans have pleaded not guilty to subversive activities over a 15-year period.

Mr. Donen, applying for the order, said it was his duty to argue the application in the wit-

N. Mercury 26/7/77 Lawyers in duel over anonymity

ness's interests and in the interests of justice.

The witness was not prepared to testify if his identity became known to the audience in court — and "if the audience knows they will tell their friends and then everybody knows," he said.

The object of the criminal justice system was to cure infringements of the rights of society. But there was a defect in the system if it allowed other people's rights to be infringed, as could happen in the case of a witness like this.

The Court was empowered to send to prison a witness who refused to give evidence.

"But when the threat of the situation is greater than the sanctions of the law, the law becomes meaningless," said Mr. Donen.

Mr. Chaskalson said that to have evidence taken in public was "a

very important matter" in many cases.

One of the reasons was that publication could result, and had resulted in information reaching the defence which could be valuable in cross-examination.

It was important that a witness's name be published, for it to be recognised in public — and possibly to elicit evidence from the public counter-ing what the witness had said.

In addition, a willingness of a witness to speak out publicly was a safeguard of the truth being told.

Prejudice

If the factors of prejudice to the witness were considered in relation to the interests of the accused, he submitted that the interests of the accused were of greater importance.

The only basis of the State application was that the witness could be embarrassed if he testified in public. On the other hand, there was the possibility of prejudice to the accused if he did not.

Replying, Mr. Donen said the witness was not so much worried about embarrassment as "scared stiff."

The whole criminal justice system could collapse if a witness were denied protection in such a case.

"We could end up in a position where we would have no witnesses at all," he said.

Life terms for five

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Five of the nine African men convicted here of participating in terrorist activities were yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment.

The accused, members of their families and friends were visibly stunned when the five were sentenced by Mr. Justice Howard in the Supreme Court.

The men are:

Themba Harry Gwala (55) who admitted a previous conviction of eight years' imprisonment, served on Robben Island, for recruiting people who left the country to undergo military training abroad;

Anton Ndoda Xaba (42) who had previous convictions of two years for leaving the country without a permit and eight years for taking steps to undergo military training abroad;

John Vusimusi Nene (32) who admitted similar previous convictions to those of Xaba's;

Matthews Mokholeka Meyiwa (51) who had a previous conviction of eight years for sabotage; and

Zakhele Elphas Mdla-lose (51) who had a previous conviction of 10 years for sabotage.

Sentences

Sentences of the other accused are:

Vusimusi Truman Magubane (32) — 15 years; Azaria Ndebele (40) — seven years; Joseph Nduli (35) — 15 years on one count of participating in terrorist activities and 10 years on a second count for a similar offence, seven years of the second count are to run concurrently with the first count; Cleopas Ndhlovu received 10 years' imprisonment on one count of participating in terrorist activities and 10 years on a second count. Five years of the second count are to run concurrently.

A tenth accused, Mr. William Khanyile (40), was earlier found not guilty and discharged.

All 10 accused originally pleaded not guilty to various charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

In passing sentence Mr. Justice Howard described those sentenced to life imprisonment as "dedicated revolutionaries."

"Although they served their previous sentences in full this did not deter them from participating in terrorist activities within a comparatively short time after their release.

"There appears to be little or no prospect of reformation in their

TURN TO PAGE 2

General

Mercury 26/7/77

■ FROM PAGE 1

SENTENCED TO
GAOL FOR LIFE

cases and the interests of society require that they should be removed from the scene permanently," he said.

There were two effective ways of doing this — execution or life imprisonment.

The Judge said he had been persuaded by considerations of mercy to choose the latter of the two.

In regard to the other accused Mr. Justice Howard ruled that they should be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The function of such a sentence would be to reform as well as to prevent and deter.

None of the accused had shown the slightest remorse for what he had done or attempted to achieve, the Judge said.

"However, I've tried to maintain a fair balance in each case between the crime, the criminal and the interests of society."

After passing sentence the accused rose to face the gallery and gave Black Power salutes. Some of the spectators joined them in the singing of Nkosi Sikelela i'Afrika as they filed out of court.

Discontent

In mitigation of sentence the accused addressed the Court and spoke of their family backgrounds and their involvement with trade unionism.

They also expressed their discontent for the National Government policies, the oppression of Blacks, racial and

wage discrimination, apartheid, the homelands, pass laws, exploitation by employers, prevailing social conditions, lack of Government-financed schooling for Blacks, the expropriation of property by the Government, the creation of townships, job reservation, influx laws and poor working conditions.

Mr. G. Muller, for the defence, added that the accused had been in custody for up to 20 months with the exception of Nduli and Ndhlovu who were arrested on March 25, 1976.

Until they appeared in court they were detained in solitary confinement which "is a rigorous form of punishment."

The accused sought no personal gain and should not be regarded as ordinary criminals. The offences they had committed were motivated by political consideration.

Distinction

The accused had given evidence of many grievances felt by Black people in South Africa and Mr. Muller submitted that their feelings were genuine and that they were motivated throughout their actions by a desire "to do what is best for South Africa."

He requested a distinction be made between the accused and their relative contributions to the charges.

"The essence of the

charges against the accused is their participation in a campaign to recruit persons for military training outside South Africa.

"The mere fact of military training is innocent and the fact of importance is the mental attitude of the accused, which is that their intention was for recruits to return and endanger the maintenance of law and order.

"Though some of the recruits might return to engage in fighting with South African forces, there are many factors which might supervene and dissuade them from such a course. The decision to engage in fighting with South African forces would still have to be made by each individual returning to South Africa," said Mr. Muller.

At the outset of the trial Nduli and Ndhlovu lodged an interdictory plea contesting the Court's jurisdiction to try them.

They claimed they were kidnapped from Swaziland by members of South African Police and that their arrest was violation of international law.

Mr. Justice Howard dismissed their pleas.

Training

Nduli was found guilty of unlawfully undergoing training at Dar-es-Salaam and Kongwa, Tanzania, and Odessa, Russia.

It included training in communism, methods of bringing about a revolution, subversive propaganda, guerrilla warfare, the preparation and manufacture of explosives, the use of different firearms and radio communication.

Nduli was found to have been a member or active supporter of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party at the time.

He was found not guilty of illegally entering Rhodesia from Zambia bearing arms in order to participate in fighting against the Rhodesian security forces with the intention of making his way into South African to overthrow the Government by violence.

The Judge found there was no doubt that he had entered Rhodesia bearing arms but the Court had failed to prove that he had the intention of overthrowing the South African Government.

Ndhlovu was found guilty of taking steps to undergo training in guerrilla warfare, the preparation and manufacture of explosives, methods of bringing about a revolution, communism and subversive propaganda.

The other accused were all found guilty of various terrorist activities which were committed with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Subversive

The offences included the distribution of subversive literature, the forming of an ANC cell for the purpose of recruiting people for military training, the planning of a route by which recruits for military training could go to and across the border into Swaziland, and the actual transporting of recruits leaving the country to undergo military training.

Mr. Justice Howard dismissed claims by the accused and certain witnesses that they had been subjected to assaults and maltreatment while in the hands of the Security Police as being fabricated and grossly exaggerated in most cases.

One of the State witnesses in the trial, Mr. Mdelwa Frans Kunene (31), is presently facing charges of statutory perjury.

It is alleged that he gave two conflicting statements under oath while giving evidence in the trial.

The State is awaiting the arrival of a doctor, presently overseas, to give evidence in the trial.

After passing of sentence Mr. Muller asked for an adjournment until Thursday when the defence will present their grounds for an appeal and argument on the application.

In the trial, Mr. D. J. Rossouw, the Deputy Attorney-General, appeared for the State. He was assisted by Mr. C. G. Engelbrecht.

Counsel for the defence was Mr. George Muller assisted by Mr. Chris Nicholson and instructed by N. Pillay and Co.

DD 27/7/77

Judge rejects State's plea

PRETORIA — The State backed down yesterday on plans to call a former African National Congress executive to testify at the Pretoria terrorism trial after the judge had refused to hear his evidence in camera.

The witness had said he feared reprisals if his name became public.

Mr Justice Davidson said even if the evidence were heard in camera the 12 accused would know the identity of the witness, and it was unlikely that secrecy could be preserved.

The hearing continues today. — DDC.

(225) General

N. Mercury 27/7/77

Judge's no to request

Mercury Correspondent

(325) General

PRETORIA — The State yesterday backed down on plans to call a former African National Congress executive to testify at the Pretoria terrorism trial after the Judge had refused to hear the evidence in camera.

Mr. Justice Davidson, sitting in the Pretoria Palace of Justice, ruled against a State application at the trial of 12 Africans under the Terrorism Act.

The State, through its counsel, Mr. Mike Donen, applied on Monday for evidence to be taken in camera from a witness who was described as a former top African National Congress official.

The witness, in a sworn statement to Court, said he would not testify unless he were guaranteed a degree of anonymity through an in camera hearing.

He said that after he had testified at two previous trials an attempt had been made to burn

down his home, and he and his family had been threatened.

He feared reprisals and intimidation if his name became public in the present trial.

Allegations

Mr. Justice Davidson said that the State had based its application on the allegations of the witness.

The arguments for both sides in the matter were built on a concern for justice. If at all possible court proceedings should be open. This was a fundamental rule of the courts, but with the judge having the discretion — but only in exceptional circumstances — to order a closed hearing.

An in camera hearing

could be ordered if the court felt that the process of justice could be prejudiced if the court was not cleared.

Testimony

In the present case, the witness admitted having previously given evidence, in camera, in two similar hearings.

As a result of these cases the threats and effort to burn his home had been made.

"He says — and I don't disbelieve him — that there may be similar attempts if he gives evidence now and is identified," said Mr. Justice Davidson.

But there were various facets to keep in mind. For instance evidence by him could possibly be contradicted by somebody among the public. One of the virtues of public hearing was that it preserved a sanction against untruth or exaggeration.

Reprisals

The fear of reprisals in a dangerous and damaging way must be accepted and respected. This could happen in spite of the fact that civilised people would condemn such horrifying action.

But it was of the utmost importance to look at the practical benefits the granting of such an order would have, said Mr. Justice Davidson.

The Press would not be barred from reporting the facts.

The 12 accused people would know the identity of the witness, and it would be "wholly fanciful" that secrecy could be preserved in the circumstances.

The witness had also testified before at similar types of trial and the threats were made to him in spite of the fact that they were held in camera.

Revelation

"I don't believe there would be protection against the revelation of his identity merely by his evidence being given in camera," said Mr. Justice Davidson.

The hearing continues today.

Questions for all

LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR

South Africa is unhappy. Very unhappy indeed because it doesn't know where it is going or the answers to questions like these:

Where is Steve Biko and why?
Where is Neville Curtis and why?
Where is Breyten Breytenbach and why?
Where is Thenjiwe Muntso and why?
Where is Tsietsie Mashini and why?
Where is Fatima Meer and why?
Where is Thami Zani and why?
Where is Denis Brutus and why?
Where is Mzimkhulu Gwentshe and why?
Where is Oliver Tambo and why?
Where is Basil D'Oliviera and why?
Where is Miriam Makeba and why?
Where is Mxolisi Mvovo and why?
Where is Robert Sobukwe and why?
Where is Alexander Mombarras and why?
Where is Mandela and

Toivo and why?

What was said of South Africa by Rt Rev Arthur Hurley of Durban? And few days after what happened to his house and why?

Where is Rev David Russell and why?

What happened to the offices and staff of the Catholic Bishops of South Africa recently and why?

Which member of the SACC was recently detained and why?

Where is Rt Rev Canon Cronville Beytack, former Dean of Johannesburg and why?

Where are Bishops Colin Winter and Wood (Sufragan-Bishops of Damaraland, SWA) and why?

What was said by Bishop Desmond Tutu before leaving for Lesotho and why?
Warren John, 33 Qunza Highway, Mdantsane.

Confused

Your correspondent Geoff McMinun (DD July 15) in his defence of the New Republic Party must be

taken to task. I will do this by noting my observations to the various paragraphs of his letter.

Para. 1: He introduces his letter as follows: "The most dangerous fiction currently being put about in South Africa is that the centrist position in our politics is no longer tenable, that it will disappear, and that increasing polarisation between left and right is all we can hope for."

Para. 2: "Polarisation" as he describes it, between left and right, is no cowardly retreat, and invites nothing of what he suggests. It, in fact, draws from the morass of confused thinking the salient matters that should be opposed.

Para. 3, 4 and 5: These paragraphs may be answered by describing them, to use his own phrase as "semantic delirium".

Para 6 and 7: Your readers are, I am sure, well aware of the definition of the word centre, and would have excused him if he had omitted

these two paragraphs.

Para 8: In this we are told that the policy of the NRP is "creative compromise". There is no change here. They have been engaged in just that for years, to the point, in fact, where they have compromised themselves out of business.

Para 9: Here your correspondent could have offered some enlightenment by explaining what is meant by "Dangerous reactionism" which he attributes to the National Party.

Para 10: One would think that with the existence of "pluralism", nationalism and the rest, we could well do without centrism but that is not to be. We are to be offered a philosophy of creative compromise, which they define as "Centrism."

Loyalty, wherever it is found, is appreciated and in your correspondent this noble attribute reveals itself in his devotion to the old UP ideals, but having said that let it rest there. This is not the time "to fiddle while Rome burns."

When the dispute is between right and wrong there is absolutely no

place for compromise, and very certainly, no place for middle-of-the-roaders.

W.J. McCartan

5 EL Paradise, Lanarth Ave, Beacon Bay.

Refusal

I strongly object to the suggested plastic bags method of refuse removal on the following grounds.

There are many householders who will find it impractical for many reasons, a few of which are old age, sickness, disability, wives, husbands leave work between 7 and 7.30 am, where both wives and husbands work, the human element such as forgetting to put out the refuse bag, forgetting to renew purchases of supplies of bags.

A more practical method would be to up the refuse removal charges say from R4.50 per quarter to R5. Any savings envisaged in the new scheme will be more than offset by the additional street sweepers who will have to be employed to keep the streets clean after the wind and the dogs have taken their toll.

K. Brent, 15 Logan Drive, EL.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1452

29 Julie 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/53

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/51.....	Adonis Garden.....	T. E. Apter.....	(a)
P77/3/108.....	Jesus.....	Michael Grant.....	(b)
P77/4/115.....	U-Boat.....	Lothar-Günther Buchheim.....	(a)+(b)
P77/6/16.....	Power and the Passion, The.....	Christina Nicholson.....	(a)
P77/6/77.....	Glory Hole, The.....	T. Jeff Williams.....	(a)
P77/6/79.....	Blow the Four Winds.....	Harry Arvay.....	(a)+(c)
P77/6/113.....	Exploiters, The.....	Samuel Edwards.....	(a)
P77/6/119.....	Trove.....	Peter Smalley.....	(a)
P77/6/164.....	Rough Deal.....	Walter Winward.....	(a)+(b)
P77/6/170.....	Fan Man, The.....	William Kotzwinkle.....	(a)+(b)
P77/6/197.....	Lenny.....	Julian Barry.....	(a)
P77/6/213.....	Jack Carter and the Mafia Pigeon.....	Ted Lewis.....	(a)
P77/7/15.....	Southern Africa after Soweto.....	Alex Callinicos en/and John Rogers.....	(d)+(e)
P77/7/29.....	Dangerous Climate.....	Diana Gaines.....	(a)
P77/7/36.....	Spiegel, Der—Nr 27, 27 Juni 1977.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P77/7/56.....	Secrets.....	Super Vermeulen.....	(a)
P77/7/64.....	Opinions—No 1, June 1977.....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia.....	(e)
P77/7/80.....	Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla.....	Carlos Marighella.....	(e)
P77/7/113.....	Nice and the Good, The (d.i. die 1977-uitgawe met die No 586 04484 1/l.e. the 1977 edition with the No 586 04484 1)	Iris Murdoch.....	(a)

No. 1498

29 Julie 1977

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

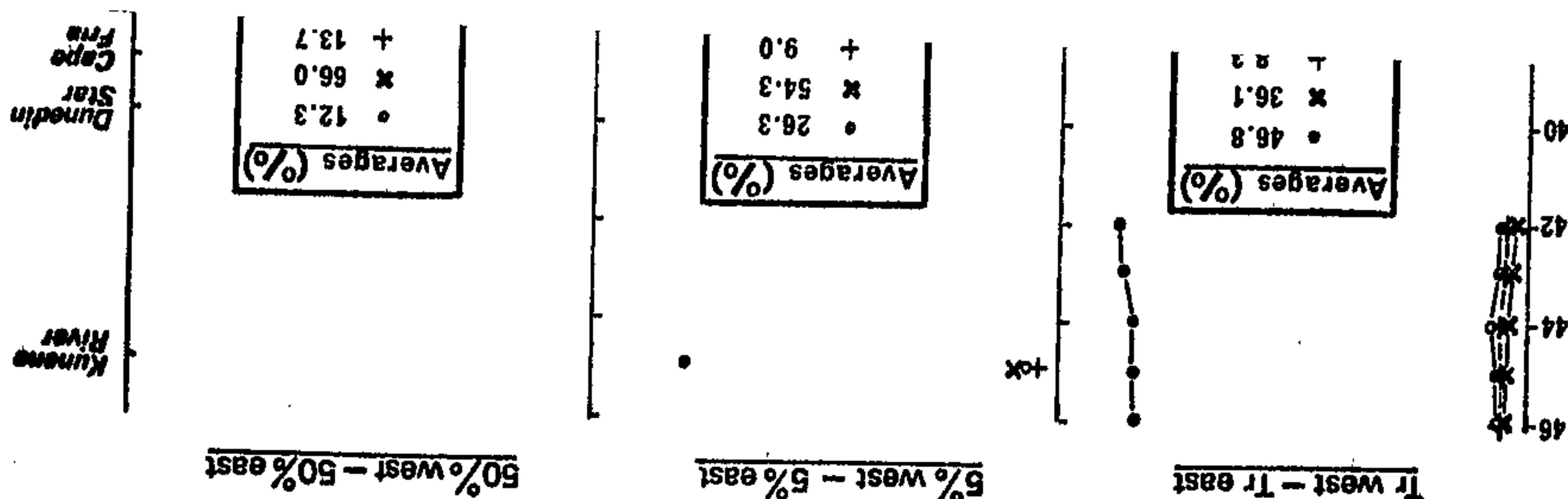
Inskrywingsno. Entry No.	Publikasie of Voorwerp Publication or Object	Skrywer of Voortbringer Author or Producer	Inskrywing geskrap/Entry deleted
P77/7/178.....	Scope—Vol 12 No 29 22 July 1977	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban	GK. 1467 van 25 Julie 1977 in SK. 5688 van dieselfde datum/G.N. 1467 of 25 July 1977 in G.G. 5688 of the same date.

No. 1498

29 July 1977

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:



VARIATIONS IN COMPOSITION AT THE SURFACE OF THE DIATOMACEOUS AND KUNENE MUD BELTS ALONG 46 SAMPLE LINES

ROM 30/7/77
325 general
**Priests
fined for
compiling
banned
leaflets**

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Four church ministers and one of their secretaries were given fines and suspended sentences in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday for compiling and distributing undesirable pamphlets.

The Reverend David Russel, 38; his secretary, Dorothy Cleminshaw, 55; the Anglican Suffragen Bishop of Cape Town, the Right Reverend Mowabisi Matolengwe, 39; the Rev O'Riorden, 32, and the Rev Moses Tamsunga Moletsane, 35, were all convicted under the Publications Act.

They were charged with:

- Producing undesirable publications, namely pamphlets entitled "The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas, 1976" and "The message for 1977 to those in authority and white South Africa";
- Distributing the pamphlets from February 4 to 10 this year; and
- Being in possession of 31 pamphlets on March 18 on the role of the riot police.

Russel, Matolengwe, O'Riorden and Moletsane, who pleaded not guilty to the first charge of producing the pamphlets, were each fined R200 or 50 days' imprisonment and a further 90 days, suspended for three years. Cleminshaw pleaded not guilty and was acquitted.

For purposes of sentence, the magistrate, Mr A J Burger, took the second and third charges together and fined Russel R150 or 50 days and a further 90 days suspended for three years. Russel had pleaded guilty to possessing but not to distributing the pamphlets.

Matolengwa, O'Riorden and Moletsane were acquitted on both charges after pleading not guilty.

Cleminshaw was fined R100 or 50 days on the charge of distributing the pamphlets and was acquitted on the charge of pos-

not guilty.

In giving judgment, Mr A J Burger said the two pamphlets were undesirable, because, viewed as a whole, they were harmful to the safety of the state and prejudicial to general welfare and order.

"Such a narrow-minded, indiscriminate casting of blame can only be harmful to race relations," he said.

In previous evidence, Russel told the court that the ministers had compiled the pamphlets to "let the cry of agony from the black community reach the ears of the white community."

235
gemaak

Nà die Breyten-verhoor... Op ander golfengte

DIT lyk asof die hele geslag jonger skrywers weer saam met Breytenbach by die ouer garde onder verdenking staan, besluitig van sedisie. Dit, voel ek, kom in groot mate daardeur dat die nuwe drag skrywers hier in kern op 'n ander golfengte verkeer as die vorige geslag.

In hul gemoed heers daar 'n verset (sonder dat almal nou juis verset skrywers is) wat geheel en al uitei bodem ontspring — onge-roer deur nadraaie van na-oorlogse Europese ni-hilisme of Amerikaanse beat. In dié opsig is hulle ook die Sestigters verby: en hulle is heeltemal buite die bereik van diegene wie se denke nog in 1948 vasit en gekon-disioneer is deur die stryd teen koloniale oor-heersing deur die Engelse.

Die huidige bitterheid en geweld in ons lettere spruit geheel en al uit die Suid-Afrika van hier en nou. Om besluitdigings te w e r p v a n n o d e -betrokkenheid, is onreg-verdig. Die sensuur het ons jong skrywers in elk geval effektief van bute-landse invloed beskut — ons weet nie meer wat elders aangaan nie; ons kan nie almal die mode-trippte na Parys of New York bekostig nie!).

Die woord „betrokkenheid” self het veral met die Sestigters in misbruik ver-val sodat dit nou, na my aanvoeling, dui op politiek-gemotiveerde en -georiënteerde werk, oop en bloot propaganda. Dit het 'n vloekwoord geword by die literêre establish-ment en by die draadsi-ters.

Nou, siende dat hulle nie kan aanvoel wat werklik aan die gang is of daar-van deel kan word nie, word aanlyngs oor on-dermynde klike ens. gemaak.

In sy strewende teen onreg en wan toestande wat hy in sy eie land waarneem, staan die jong Afrikaanse skrywer nie alleen nie. Vir die eerste keer in ons geskiedenis is daar oor veiligheid van die hui-di-ge bedeling bedreig, skeep daar nie dalk iets aan die bedeling, en nie noodwendig aan die skry-wers nie?

Hoe is dit dat soveel jonger

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van
Rykje van Reenen en
Andries van Wyk

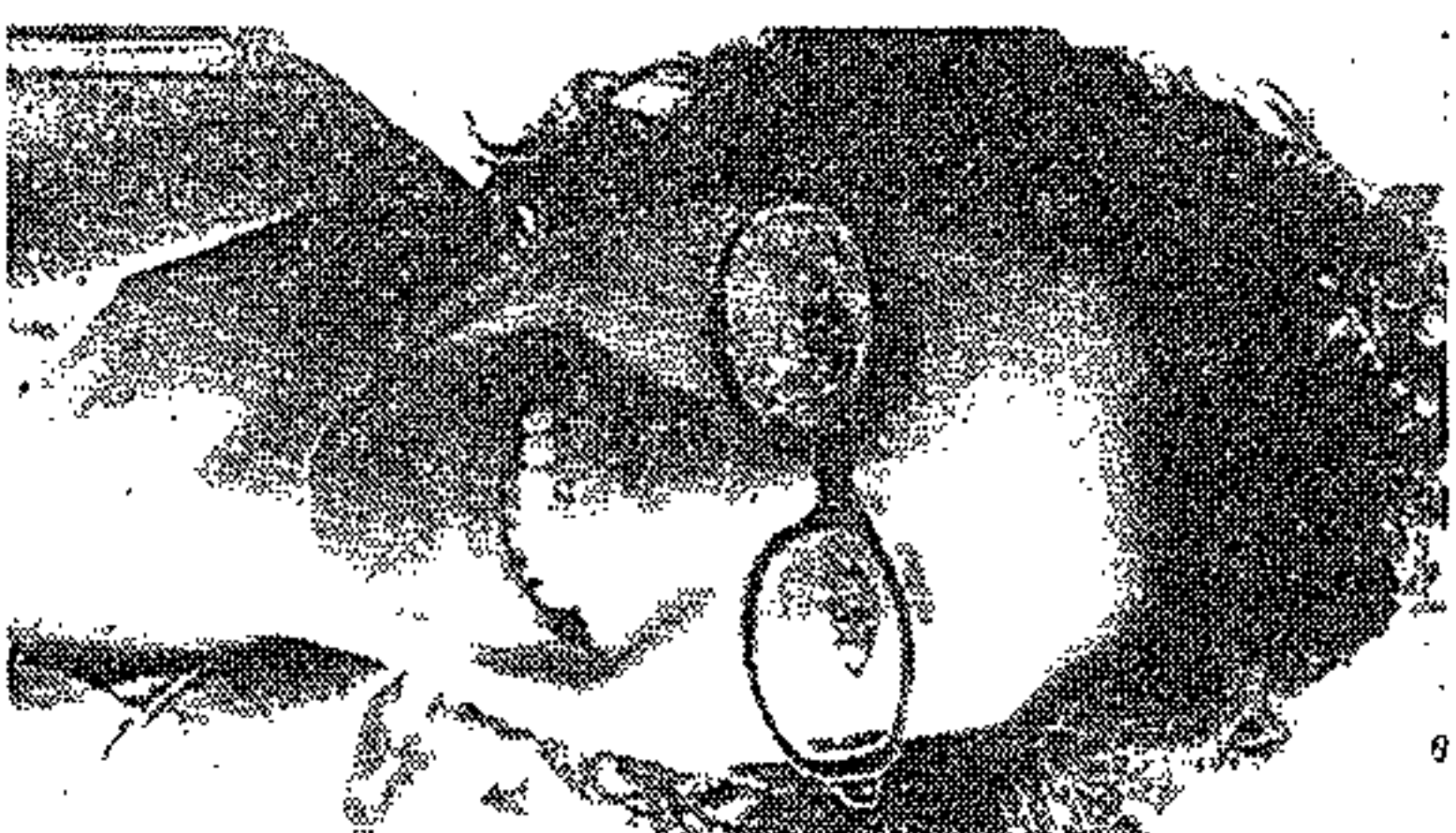
hierdie sake 'n eenheids-gevoel by 'n geslag skry-wers van alle taalgroepe, of hulle nou Afrikaners is of Zoeloes wat in Engels skryf.

Hierdie samehorigheid, uitmuntend geïllustreer in Donga, word van ower-heidsweë as 'n onheilige alliansie beskou.

As hul werk en etos dan die

en Elsa Joubert in sy wibrood-kraaltjie ja? Probeer hy 'n wig dryf tussen die jonger skry-wers en hierdie mede-stryders vir geregtig-heid?

Die Coriolanusfiguur van BB wat nou ons martelaar geword het, behoort his-tories tot die vóórwerk. Hy moes nog banneling word, sy mense van buite die laer geseel. (Sy naïef-sentimentele terugkeer en uiteindelijke onder-gang was m.i. tog onbe-hap met persoonlike am-bisie, al moet hy weet dat hy 'n simbool geword het.) Die jong skrywer van nou wyk nie uit nie: hy bly hier. Hy staan uit selfver-digdig, en noodsaak, in 'n breuk met 'n owerheid wat hom met sensuur en ander optrede bedreig — **Phil du Plessis**



CECILE CILLIERS, mede-voorsitter Vroue vir Vre-de, en doktoraalstudent in die Afrikaanse letter-kunde aan die Randse Af-rikaanse Universiteit.

Die paradoks van die Afrikaner

DIE tweede verhoor van Breyten Breytenbach het 'n vloed van menings en verskille in die pers tot gevolg gehad. 'n Oop ge-sprek is aan die gang gest. Dit is goed so. Maar na my mening word daar steeds óm die eintlike probleem gepraat, naam-lik die dilemma van die Afrikaner.

Die paradoks van Breyten-bach is die paradoks van die Afrikaner. Ek weet nie, en wat ek is, Afrika-ner, en ek kan dit uitdruk in my taal, teken van my identiteit. Maar wat ek vir myself as Afrikaner ver-lang, is dit noodwendig die strewende verlangte van ander, en het ek dan reg om dit aan ander voor-te skryf?

Breytenbach se groot te-kortkoming is sy naïwi-teit: die oplossing lê nie in geweld of mooi ideale nie. Maar hy het ten minste sy dilemma her-ken, al was sy benadering verkeerd.

As ons die dilemma, die paradoks, eie aan ons volk nie herken nie, het ons in werklikheid nog nie oor die saak nagedink nie.

Van Wyk Louw het in 1939 in *Loflike Verset* geskryf: „En die beste wat 'n mens dus kan behou in hierdie geweldige tyd is 'n klein kern van menslikheid... die reg, wat nie met onreg aan ander, gekoop word nie — en dan verder 'n slaaplose agterdog, teen-oor alle stelsels of inte-
lektuele konstruksies wa die spanning en die tra-giek van die heelal wi-wegredeneer of oplos.”

Hy het vir 'n ander tyd en 'n ander situasie geskryf maar wat hy toe geskry het, is nog vir die Afrikte nêrvolk waar.

Ons kan ons Afrikanerska-voorop stel, maar dan se dit straks ten koste va ons menslikheid moe-wees. Dit is ons dilemme die paradoks van on-volswees.

Nog nooit was dit so nodi dat ons na begrip moe streef nie, begrip vir di situasie, begrip van me-kaar en, God help ons, begrip van onself.

— **Cecile Cilliers**

Literatuur nie net vir soprane



CHRIS BARNARD

Skole moet lewe leer

EK weet eintlik nie mooi van watter „groepie” prof. Van Rensburg praat wat die Afrikaanse gees met knuppels terroriseer nie. Indien die Afrikaner nou geestelik geterroriseer word, wil ek die skuld daarvoor eerder van die leser as aan die skrywer gee, en in 'n groot mate ook aan die Afrikaans-onderwyser.

Aan die onderwyser wat Afrikaans aan 'n hoër skool onderrig, wil ek vra: Maak u die toekomstige leser werklik weerbaar met u onderrig van die literatuur? Hoekom dan 'n gesensureerde skooluitgawe van Raka, van Swart Pelgrim? En dit terwyl vertaalde Kon-saliks so gewild is onder hoërskoolleerlinge? Wie wil wat vir leerlinge wegsteek?

As Afrikaans-onderwyser wat al vyftien jaar in die praktyk staan, glo ek dat ek nie bloedarmoedige grammatika onderrig nie, maar die lewe self; en ek doen dit aan die hand van geldige, beproefde Calvinistiese waardes wat ek kan haal uit die werke van die jonger skrywers wat die wêreld oopdek waarin my leerlinge hulle binnekort sal bevind.

Koki is deur Raka gekonfronteer, nie geterroriseer nie.

Ek dink dis tyd dat die Afrikaans-onderwyser en dosent aan die universiteit of kollege besin oor die lewenshouding sowel as die kennis wat hy oordra met sy onderrig van Afrikaans.

Vir my persoonlik dien N.P. van Wyk Louw se onvergeetlike woorde as leister: „Die literatuur wil die uiting van 'n volledige menslike lewe wees.” (verkort)

— Petra Hamman

EERLIK gesê: ek weet nie mooi wat 'n mens alles uit prof. Merwe Scholtz se artikel (RAPPORT, 24/7/77) moet aflei nie. Met sommige van die onderdele daarvan is ek dit roerend eens; ander, weer, verdien 'n klein kantaantekening of wat. In toto? Ek weet nie.

1. Dit was die mán Breytenbach wat verhoor is. Reg. Nie die literatuur nie. Maar nóg die pers, nóg die hof het sy digterskap verswyg. Want binne ons klein literêre woudjie is hy 'n groot boom. En Jan Publiek is maar té bewus daarvan dat hierdie mán se stem in ons literatuur inpraat. 'n Literatuur is per slot van rekening maar net soveel mense se stemme en standpunte, en die verhoorde Breytenbach s'n is een van die belangrikste stemme in daardie koor.

2. Miskien moet ons meer oor ons literatuur praat, sê prof. Scholtz, en minder oor ons skrywers. Maar nou is die ongeluk dit dat soveel skrywers so graag praat — en dan buite om die literatuur. En dit is soms nodig, bitter nodig, vir die skrywer, om gesprekke buite om die literatuur te voer. Of nie? Moet hy aan tafel gesien, maar nie gehoor word nie? Enige skrywer is, benewens skrywer, ook doodgewone burger — en

het uit hoofde daarvan die reg om oor alle sake saam te praat.

3. Ek dink prof. Scholtz gebruik 'n sleutelwoord wanneer hy 'n voorwaarde stel vir sy eie bydrae tot die huidige gesprek: dat dit nie kwetsend wil wees nie. Te veel mense, en ongelukkig ook te veel skrywers, verval al te maklik in narigheid: skop na spelers in plaas van die bal, skiet om dood te skiet. Dis jammer, want dit maak van 'n gesprek wat belangrik kon word 'n koninklike afknouery wat vir niks en vir niemand enige heil kan inhou nie.

4. Die boekerubriek in RAPPORT se geneigtheid om „betrokkenheid as kriterium vir literêre tersaaklikheid en ook belangrikheid” te gebruik: daaroor is die afgelope jaar dikwels gepraat — maar slegs in geslote voorkamergesprekke. 'n Mens wonder hoekom. Is dit aan die skrywers oorgelaat wat in die proses sleg daarvan afgekomp het om dié ding oppervlak toe te spit? Of was almal bang hulle kwets en verval in nog een van die „klein geveggies” waarvan prof. Opperman so min dink?

5. Anna M. Louw het geweier om haar n.a.v. haar lidmaatskap van die Publikasieraad te laat sen-

sionaliseer. Dis nie vir my duidelik wat prof. Scholtz hiermee probeer sê nie. Etienne Leroux, Elsa Joubert, Jan Rabie, Bartho Smit, Wilma Stockenström — nie een „jabroers nie, almal skrywers: vakmante”, sê prof. Scholtz, almal „skrywers wat tel wanneer ons oor ons eietydse Afrikaanse literatuur praat”, — het hulle sterk uitgespreek téén lidmaatskap van die Publikasieraad. Het hulle hul laat sensasionaliseer?

6. Terug, ten slotte, by Breytenbach. Die literatuur, soos 'n koor, het plek vir alle soorte stemme. Die enigste voorwaarde is dat daardie stemme suiwer moet wees, soepel en nootvas moet wees. Die literatuur is nie net vir soprane nie. Ons leserspubliek was te lank gewoond aan eenstemmigheid. 'n Literatuur wat groot wil wees, moet ruimte hê vir elke soort standpunt. En dit sê ek nie vir prof. Scholtz nie — hy het my dit nog geleer. Sy radiopraatjie doer in die vyftigerjare oor 'n „letterkunde vir meisies onder sestien” verwys. Ek wens hy wil dit ook vir die Publikasieraad aan die verstand bring.

— Chris Barnard

Skermutselinge om Skryt

PROF. F. I. J. VAN RENSBURG se koerantskrygery (RAPPORT 17. 7.77; Beeld, 18. 7.77 en 23. 7.77) wys hy wil nie werklik debatteer nie, hy wil „skuldiges” uitruik; daárom praat hy van sy teenstanders as „kamerade” en skiet hy na „hulle” met donsbael.

Om sy doel te verwesenlik, skroom hy nie om vir ander mense woorde in die mond te lê nie, soos die leser hom self kan vergewis deur die koerantverslae oor Breyten se „eensame aanhouding” te lees (inderdaad *aanvanklik* op eie versoek, maar later teen sy sin), en deur die volgende uitlatings met mekaar te vergelyk:

Prof. Van Rensburg (Beeld, 23. 7. 77): „Prof. Lindenberg-hulle se op-hemeling van Breytenbach se swakste bundel, *Skryt*, is 'n tipiese voorbeeld hiervan” (van swak oordeel — E. L.). „Dis so hoog aangeslaan omdat dit 'n bundel van onbeskaamde politieke akti-

visme is.”

E. Lindenberg (RAPPORT, 28.4.74): „Die „politieke” of „betrokke” gedigte in *Skryt* handhaaf m.i. nie die peil van die origes nie. Dit bly egter gedigte met voortreflike onderdele.” En ná 'n poging om aan te toon dat selfs dié gedigte nie altyd aan die spesifieke Suid-Afrikaanse omstandighede gebonde bly nie: „Dat die mens agter die boek sy bewonderaars dikwels in die verleentheid stel, val nie te betwyfel nie. Party van sy uitlatings oor die politiek klink ook vir my kinderagtig of aanstootlik. Maar: ten spyte van wat hy self of andere ook al sê, hy bly 'n Afrikaanse digter in murg en bloed; sy poësie is vir ons 'n groot aanwinst en sal al die tydelike omstandighede oorleef.”

Vandag sal ek ewe hartstogtelik herbevestig: Breytenbach is een van die vier belangrikste Afrikaanse digters en 'n groep gedigte uit *Skryt* tel tot ons onverganklike

besit.

Ten slotte: Breyten se woorde is belangrik vir die Afrikaanse letterkunde; prof. Van Rensburg se verdraaiings en my weerlegging nie.

— E. Lindenberg



E. LINDBENBERG, prof. in Afrikaans-Nederlands, Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

Stengun guard at trial ^{D.D.} 2/8/77

325.. General

KEMPTON PARK — Police armed with stenguns guarded the door when a 20-year-old Orlando West man appeared briefly before Mr Justice S. Steyn in the circuit court here yesterday.

Mr Paul Langa pleaded not guilty to two charges under the Terrorism Act. He is charged with taking part in terrorist activities, alternatively with five charges of sabotage and attempted murder, and a second charge of possession of explosives.

No evidence was led because in terms of the new Criminal Procedures Act the judge must call two assessors if a person pleads not guilty to charges which could carry the death penalty.

The case was postponed until today.

In Springs, six men will appear in a special circuit court today on charges of participating in terrorist activity.

The hearing was to have begun yesterday but the defending counsel, Mr J. Browde, asked that the court stand down for a day as his instructing attorney, Mr B. Chetty, had not been able to consult with their clients while they were in custody in the Johannesburg prison. Mr Justice J. P. de Villiers agreed.

The accused — Mr Mahwidi Phala, Mr John Thabo, Mr Letzie Mashinini, Mr Solomon Musi, Mr Bafana Nkosi and Mr Phillip Khosa — face charges of being in possession of explosives, firearms and ammunition, some of Russian make, and of using them with the intention of endangering the country's law and order. — SAPA.

N. Mercury 3/18/77

4 guilty in short trial

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—Within 21 minutes of the start of their trial four men were found guilty in the Supreme Court here of participating in terrorist activities.

The trial started before Mr. Justice Kriek and two assessors with a 15-minute hearing on Monday and adjourned yesterday after a six-minute sitting.

The trial is the shortest terrorism trial to be held in South Africa and the first under the new Criminal Procedure Act which came into effect on July 22.

Isaac Sithembiso Zimu (28), Veli Sandile Timothy Edward Mthembu (22) and Themba Khumalo (18) all pleaded guilty to inciting others to undergo military training which could be of use to anyone intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The three and Walter Buhlebuyeza Mtshali (29) pleaded guilty to a second count of taking steps to undergo such training.

Mr. Justice Kriek said that, according to the summary of facts and in accordance to the pleas of guilty by the accused he was satisfied that they were guilty of the offences they had admitted.

The trial was adjourned until today for argument in mitigation of sentence.

Mr. W. O. H. Menge appears pro deo for the accused.

325 General

Working Paper No. 11

ohn Knight

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

Development Research Unit

South

KIMBERLEY. — The mother of a Security Police detainee, who allegedly fell to his death, said at his inquest in Kimberley yesterday that police had told him to bid goodbye to his family as he would never see them again.

Mrs Dora Mabija was giving evidence at a hearing into the death of her son, Mr Phakamine Mabija. Police alleged that Mr Mabija, a full-time Anglican youth organiser, jumped to his death on July 7.

Mrs Mabija said after her son had been detained police had brought him home for a certain document. When this was not found, a policeman told her son to dig goodbye to his family as he would never see them again.

The District Surgeon of Kimberley, Dr T C Robertson, said Mr Mabija had died of a fractured skull.

An independent pathologist, Dr B A Maher, said Mr Mabija had cuts on the

face, hands and on the liver.

He said Mr. Mabiya had probably landed on his hands and subsequently on his head when he fell. He said a person could land on his hands without necessarily sustaining fractured wrists. The cuts on the hands could have been caused by clutching glass. Under cross-examination he said the cuts on the liver could have been caused either by assaults or the impact when the body landed on the ground.

Earlier, Sergeant Oscar Ntsiko told the hearing he had been escorting Mr Mabija from a toilet when Mr Mabija suddenly broke loose and ran into one of the offices. "I ran after him and got to the door of the office to see him crash through the window."

He said a Sgt Du Plessis had been in the office at the time. Sgt Ntsiko denied Mrs Mabija's "final goodbye" allegation.

The hearing was postponed to September 8.

salvis rebus. Bre-
viter ad sumptus
dictum est. l. 3.
damnum in speciem
interitu aut ex
damnum dantis, p
eudem alibi e anti
quid alienum esse
jure, aut, quod de
que hoc damnum e
cujus legis tunc ca
postremum hoc ti
fuerit adhibet.

Damni infertis
quiliam. Cuius pl
alienam hominem
peccatum numero
res in eo anno plur
damnetur.

С о м м а

2. Sicut liber homo occidit,
ut, quid juris, e

D *Amniinjuria]*
ria. l. institer

furnum. 10. et seq. q. 1. *injuriam* 29. s. ut et l. 1. *beo*. 3. hoc ut. Cic. pro Q. Rofc. ut *confeffa*. *judicio damni injuria confiteffo*. praefse videlicet, pro, *damni injuria dati*. Haud ita tamen an posteriores Jurisconfulti Graeci homines *damni injuria* dixerint in genitivo, pro ex injuria, ut, cum dicimus, *damnum incendii vel naufragii*, pro ex incendio vel naufragio.

*Alienum hominem dixeruntve quadrupedem, quæ
pecudum numero.]* Primum legis caput animalia præ-
tioriora, hoc est, ad rationem rei familiaris magis
utilia ac fructuosa, complectitur, servis exequens qua-
drupedes, quæ pecudum numero sunt; & tantum ad

de quo plura
infr. §. *hes. autem*.

T E X T U S.

1. Quod autem non praese de quadrupede, sed de ea tantum, quae pecudum numero est, caveatur, eo pertinet, ut neque de feris bestijs, neque de canibus tantum esse intelligamus; sed de istantum, quae gregatim proprie pasci dicuntur, quales sunt, equi, muli, asini, oves, boves, caprae. De suis quoque idem placuit. Nam & suis quoque pecudibus

pecuniarum appellatione continentur: quia e
gum possunt. Si denique & Hiera
diffinitur (sicut Julius Marston in sa
monibus refert),

Αὐτὸς ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς παρὰ ἑαυτοῦ οἱ ἰδιώται
 καὶ Κορυθαίην, ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Ἀποστό-
 λου,

*Agilis in subis, quoniam grex magnus est
Inferus, ad Cereus faciem, juncumque*

C O M M E N T A R I U S

1. *Car dubium de finibus, respectu rationis*

Illeudum numero effusa a iudicia pre-
genuer, gangugena pudent, id est
prionis in prionis subiecto iura an alia in-
oves, carit. Itaque canis in pudenti
fuit, multoq; nomen ferrebat, vel ita
pantia. Eumvero canis de elephanti
nata, xunt, ad prionis in eo capis panti
panti quod iudiciorum opus panti

De pecunia idem placuit]. An. Alij pecunia-
tionem continentur, dubitatum fuit. Dubi-
tanti fuerit, haud fuisse diverfum. Horoma-
aliert, quod fuis non, ut reliqua boſtaria gra-
tidibus pabelis commode alantur, ſed (*Colum. illa tradunt*) maxime faba, hordeo,
cetero fumento indigent; & tunc ſunt, &
ducis a borum baccis, & effoſis lumbribus
lis perſus, quam gramine, veſcuntur. Ali-
jus videatur, ideo deſtiabus debitorum, qui
neque operam hominibus praſtant, puta, g-
rando, ut equi, muli, aſinae, boves, & neque la-
proſunt, ut vaccae, oves, caprae. Uti ſi-
tiam ſes pecudum numero haberi, quia & ſi-
tim ſub imperio paſtoris p. rectorur. *d. l. 2. §.*
legata. c. c. §. p. rectorur. d. l. 2. §. 3. Ubi Mar-
ciſceſſinus, ac ſonitate Homerici haec eſſentia
ſignet. Locus eſt apud Pectam *Od. §. 13.* u-
va Ulyſſem in patriam ex longo errore rede-
net, ut non recta domum ad uxorem & pro-
cat: ſed prius ad ſumam ſubulcam accat
rebas omnibus interea edoceatur, dum ipſi-
chum ſilem reducat. Quo eodem loco leg-
ſus, quos poſt Marcianum hic citat Juſtinus

T E X T U S.

2. *Injuria autem occidere intelligi nullo jure occidit. Itaque qui latronem rem occidit, non tenetur: utique, si aliter effugere non potest.*

Fischer-vriend Weinberg vlug om terreur teen SA te reël

DIE ROOI NIE TWERK

Ontbulling

ná

Klopjagte

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

BRAM FISCHER se eertydse politieke regterhand in die verbode SA Kommunistiese Party het land-uit gevlug. Hy speel 'n belangrike rol in die Rooi poging om Suid-Afrika oor te neem.

Die Veiligheidspolisie het gister bevestig dat Eli Weinberg, 69, sedert sy jeugjare 'n geesgenoot van Fischer, uitgewyk het. Hy is nou in Dar-es-Salaam. Sy sleutelpos daar is die spil waarom die terroriste-aanslae teen Suid-Afrika nou draai. 'n Grootseepse poging van die aard is pas deur die Veiligheidspolisie veryd.

Weinberg het sy vrou, Violet, 61, agtergelaat. Sy is feitlik 'n invalide. (Mev. Weinberg, wat ook met Fischer bevriend was,

het sy skuilplek indertyd verrai terwyl sy deur die Veiligheidspolisie ondersoek word.)

Weinberg het Fischer en andere gehelp om die SA Kommunistiese Party voor en ná die Tweede Wêreldoorlog op te bou.

Met sy aanstelling in Dar-es-Salaam het die verbode SA Kommunistiese Party en die ANC nou 'n netwerk wat van Oos-Duitsland en Engeland dwardeer Afrika tot in Mosambiek loop.

Weinberg, soos Fischer 'n Kommunist in die tradisie van Marx en Lenin, staan in Dar-es-Salaam, hoofstad van Tanzanië, bekend as die „Rooi Tesourier“. Hy is in bevel van geldsake en logistiek en is in noue verbinding met Suid-Afrikaanse terroriste wat in Tanzanië opgelei word. Hy is ook met sogenaamde ideologiese take belas om te sorg dat die Rooi druk op die ANC gehandhaaf word. As sodanig is hy nou 'n topman in die Afrika-bevelstruktuur van die Kommunistiese Party.

Hope geld

Hope Suid-Afrikaanse geld is juis in die besit van terroriste gevind wat gedurende klopjagte die laaste paar weke in hegtenis geneem is. Sommige van die terroriste het meer as R1 000 by hulle gehad.

Die geld sou gebruik word om voertuie en ander toerusting te koop om 'n vlaag van stedelike en plattelandse terreur aan die gang te sit. Soos Weinberg het talle van Bram Fischer se ou kamerade vername rolle gespeel en in die grootskeepse terroriste-invalsplan wat pas deur die Veiligheidspolisie veryd is, Party name is bekend; nuwes het bygekom.

Die bekendste onder hulle is Joe Slovo, 55, die voormalige Johannesburgse advokaat en sy vrou, Ruth. Slovo is die KP se militêre aanvoerder van die ANC se militante vleuel, Umkhonto We Sizwe. Slovo word dikwels in Luanda, Mosambiek en ander Afrika-state opgemerk waar hy terroriste kampse besigtig waar tot 2 000 man op 'n keer opgelei kan word. Sy vrou, Ruth, skryfster onder haar nooiensvan, First, is tans aan die Universiteit van Maputo verbonde, waar sy glo navorsing doen oor „Mosambieke werktogte in Suid-Afrika“.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 23 *

Rooie vlug uit SA

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Sy hou haar besig met die politieke indoktrinasië van aksiegroepe wat saam met swart werkers na Suid-Afrika gestuur word, onder meer na die myne. Sy is ook 'n ge-



MEV. VIOLET WEINBERG soos sy vandag daar uitsien. Haar voete is so ver-eelt dat sy kwoik kan loop. Eli Weinberg het haar en haar dogter hier gelos om die Kom-muniste se saak te be-vorder. Hy en Bram Fischer het die SA Kom-munistiese Party saam opgebou.

reelde besoeker aan Luanda, waar sy met Swapo-verteenwoordigers kontak maak. Haar studiestukke oor Suidwes en Swapo word dikwels by die VVO gestrukuleer.

Sy is 'n lid van die sentrale komitee van die KP en is 'n paar jaar gelede uit Kenia gestuig omdat sy met linkse elemente in die land geheul het om pres. Kenyatta omver te werp. In Maputo word sy bygestaan deur mev. Janet Mondlane, weduwee van een van die stigterlede van Frelimo, dr. Eduardo Mondlane, wat in 1969 deur 'n pakketbom in Dar-es-Salaam opgeblaas is en mev. Pamela Beira, vrou van die onder-premier, mnr. Marcellino Dos Santos, Pamela Beira het uit Suid-Afrika gevlug nadat sy ontug met 'n Kleurling ge-pleeg het.

Boer

Die SA Kommuniste word bygestaan deur Portugese en Britse Kommuniste. Een van die Britte is Polly Castor, lid van die Britse Kommunistiese Party. Die belangrikste van die Portugese Kommuniste is Rosa Coutinho, 'n voormalige lid van die Lissabonse militêre junta.

Hierdie eertydse vlootoffisier was een van diegene wat pres. Machel beïnvloed het om die grens met Rhodesië

te sluit. Hy word dikwels in die geselskap van SA Kommuniste gesien en boer in Maputo en Luanda. Hy het reeds in 1959 lid van die ondergrondse Portugese Kommunistiese Party geword en was dikwels in voeling met Bram Fischer.

Eli Weinberg, die jongste toevoeging tot die buitelandse Kommunistiese korps, is ná die eerste Fischer-verhoor tot vyf jaar tronkstraf gevonnis. Hy is ná sy ontslag in 1970 ingeperk en in huisarres ge-plaas. Die huisarresbevel is in 1975 deur die Minister van Justisie opgehef. Ingevolge die bepalings van die bevel kon hy die Johannesburgse burgelandtrotsdistrak verlaat, iets wat hy in die vorige vyftien jaar nie kon doen nie.

Die digter-skrywer, Breyten Breytenbach, het in dieselfde jaar 'n ontmoeting met hom probeer reël, maar dit het nooit plaasgevind nie.

Violet Weinberg het in die loop van Fischer se laaste verhoor 'n ruk in die tronk gestuig omdat sy hom gehelp het ten tyde van sy vliegtuig was. Sy het Fischer se adres aan die polisie verskaf en hulle

vertel van sy vernuftige ver-moming.

*Op die jongste terroriste-invalspoging, wat reeds sedert 1975 in wording is en waar-skynlik die grootste is wat nog plaaslik deur die polisie getruik is, het sy beslag op 'n geheime vergadering in Natal gekry toe die ANC en die Kommunistiese SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) herteel het.

Vernietig

Die polisie het nege groot wapenopslagplekke van terroriste in onherbergsame gebiede in Natal opgespoor en vernietig. Die opslagplekke is 'n gewone tyd dopgehou. Verskeie opgeleide terrorist en eenhede van die terroriste se plaaslike organisasie is in hegtenis geneem. Groot hoeveelhede masjengewere, ammunisie en plofstof is in die opslagplekke gevind.

Terselfdertyd het die polisie bewyse gevind dat geheime basisse vir terroriste ook in Botswana opgerig is en dat verskeie terroriste daar en in Mosambiek gereed staan om die land binne te sluit. Hoop-swartes" verbreek sal word.

dokumente wat die invalspan uitensien, is gevind.

Wapens is uit Mosambiek deur Swaziland gesmokkel, onder meer in tasse met vals bodems en in die onderstelle van motors. Van die wapens is glo per trein na die Republiek gebring.

Russies-vervaardigde wapens, plofstof, handgranaate, fopmyne, ammunisie en vuurpylansseersers is uit Mosambiek na Natal gesmokkel langs 'n roete in 'n reguit lyn met Ponto da Ouro, vroeër 'n gewilde vakansie-oord.

Die polisie het op breedvoerige planne van invalstroetes beslag gelê en die meeste van die rekrute geïdentifiseer wat nou in die buiteland ter-roriste-opleiding ontvang.

Die doel van die terroriste-operasie was om gesonde „militêre strukture" in die Republiek op te stel om stedelike en plattelandse terrorisme te stroomlyn.

Ondermyning in die platteland word as baie dringend beskou in die lig van die Regering se tuislandbeleid waardeur, volgens die Kommuniste, die „eenheid van die swartes" verbreek sal word.



POLISIE soek 'n terroriste-skuilplek deur. Meer as honderd swaar gewapende polisiemanne, bygestaan deur polisiehonde, het op die basiese toegeslaan. Die operasie is op 'n militêre wyse uitgevoer en die polisie het letterlik oor berge en deur dafte geloop om hul taak uit te voer. Party van die terroriste het egter na buurstate ontsnap.

(325-General)

The Cape Times, Thursday, August 4, 1977 3

Commissioner was wrong, rules judge

THE Commissioner of Prisons had lost sight of the fact that there were legal remedies other than a police investigation available to prisoners unlawfully assaulted by prison wardens, a judge found in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice De Kock said the Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion correctly in refusing nine Robben Island prisoners access to lawyers when they wanted legal advice on alleged assaults relating to dogs being set on them.

The commissioner had incorrectly treated the matter as a formal complaint and referred it to the Commissioner of Police for investigation.

The judge set aside the commissioner's decision and referred the matter back to him for "the proper exercise of his discretion".

Nine long-term prisoners applied to court for leave to consult their legal representatives. They are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Aubrey Makope, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Leon Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sidibe,

Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Edmund Lindane Myeza.

The prisoners had been seeing their legal representatives in connection with a prison charge they were facing when they alleged, during the consultation, that prison wardens had set dogs on them in

January this year.

During the consultation they were allowed to discuss only the prison regulation charges against them and the lawyers then approached the Officer Commanding Robben Island Prison, Colonel John Richards, for permission to consult their clients on the as-

sault charges. This was refused.

The lawyers then applied for the required permission in writing to the Commissioner of Prisons. He refused, regarding the letter as "a formal complaint of assault" which he referred to the police for investigation.

Drawn Lost Goals For Goals Against Washed Out Games. PECTIVE NON-WHITE STUDENTS

4 3 25 26 6

you that in terms of the provisions of the Extension of tion Act, a Non-White student who desires to register with iversity of Cape Town, and who was not registered as a niversity prior to 1st January, 1960, must obtain the written nister concerned, who have been requested to advise White students who apply for this permission to do so without s for this purpose is announced. 7th August

AGM - please be sure you're there - 14th August on should be sent - 21st August

y AGM - 18th September

dents to: The Secretary,

e of going Department of National Education, our September ot yet available. Private Bag 22, originally planned to go for a tournament in Pretoria, but then changed to a trip to

Confirmation of our invitation to the Oranjemund is awaited. If this comes off we will travel by

audience to the Secretary for Coloured Affairs, ladies - our party consisting of 24 Metlife House, The teams will be selected in

due course and members advised. 37 Rockland Street, Estimated cost is R40 per player not including pocket money.

8001

Seven-a-Side Tournament Arrangements:

(c) Indian students to: The Secretary for Indian Affairs,

Our annual show-piece Private Bag 22, made possible with the generous assistance of the Breweries and will take place on Sunday 7th August commencing at 10.00 a.m.

Prospective students should note that their applications for admission to courses of study at the University must be made separately on the appropriate application forms, and must be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700. It is advisable that such applications be made as early as possible prior to the closing date which is indicated on the application forms.

Umpires: are once again being organised by the Umpires' Union with "Husky" Huskisson in charge.

Yours faithfully,

Lunch

is your own affair, but the usual fires will be provided. Snacks, in the form of pies, sausage rolls, peanuts and chips will of course be on sale too for the lame and lazy.

O. METCALF
For Registrar

:sr Refreshments will be available in the usual (d) effective form.

(325 - General)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1504

5 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/55

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/78.....	<i>Psychology of Childbirth, The</i> (d.i. die 1977 uitgawe met die No 0 00 634857 2/i.e. the 1977 edition with the No 0 00 634857 2)	Aidan Macfarlane.....	(a)
P77/7/33.....	<i>Year of the Snake, The (King Fu 2)</i>	Lee Chang.....	(a)
P77/7/40.....	<i>Official Black Folks Joke Book, The/The Official White Folks Joke Book</i>	Larry Wilde.....	(a)
P77/7/53.....	<i>Bonjour Tristesse</i> (d.i. die 1976-uitgawe met die No ISBN 3 548 02135 2/i.e. the 1976 edition with the No ISBN 3 548 02135 2)	Francoise Sagan.....	(a)
P77/7/66.....	<i>Daring Confessions</i> —No 137, January.....	Transpacific Magazines Ltd., Hong Kong.....	(a)
P77/7/74.....	<i>The Age of Permanent Revolution: A Trotsky Anthology</i>	Isaac Deutscher.....	(e)
P77/7/75.....	<i>Little Red Struggler, The</i>	The Communist Party, London.....	(e)
P77/7/77.....	<i>Five Documents on Literature and Art</i>	Mao Tse-Tung.....	(e)
P77/7/111.....	<i>Revolutionary Guerrilla Warfare</i>	Sam C. Sarkesian.....	(e)
P77/7/149.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 18, 6 Mei 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/150.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 17, 29 April 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/151.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 16, 22 April 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/152.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 14, 8 April 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/153.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 13, 1 April 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/154.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 12, 25 Maart 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/169.....	<i>Uitern</i> —Nr 5, Mei 1977.....	Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P77/7/176.....	<i>Young Voice</i> —No 7, 15/5/77.....	Young Church for Social Change.....	(c)
P77/7/38.....	Illustrasies (Hoflikheidskaartjies)/Illustrations (Courtesy Cards): <i>Birdplay Card</i> <i>American Mistress</i> <i>Dinah's Club</i> <i>Beer Drinkers</i> —No 2 <i>Gold Diggers & Scroungers</i> —No 3 <i>Press Card</i> —No 4 <i>Un-secret Service</i> —No 6 <i>Late for Work Card</i> —No 8 <i>Dine & Wine Club</i> —No 14 <i>Rent-A-Broad</i> —No 16	Escalator Gifts and Novelties, Carlton Centre..	(a)
P77/7/60.....	<i>Inside Las Vegas</i>	Mario Puzo.....	(a)
P77/7/172.....	<i>Xactics Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet</i> ..	Xactics (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town.....	(a)
P77/6/132.....	<i>Blow for Gabriel Horn, A</i>	Stanley Morgan.....	(a)

No. 1505

5 Augustus 1977

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Julie 1977 kragtens artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Julie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/6/177.....	<i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>	D. H. Lawrence.

No. 1505

5 August 1977

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 July 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 July 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

No. 1506

5 Augustus 1977

**TERSYDSTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIE (X) ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op herroeping besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasie (x) nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing (x) ten opsigte van die publikasie (x) word hierby geskrap:

No. 1506

5 August 1977

**SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUB-
LICATION (X) IS UNDESIRABLE**

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication (x) is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication (x) are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/6/177.....	<i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>	D. H. Lawrence.....	In GK./G.N. 2066 van/of 18.12.1960. In GK./G.N. 423 van/of 9.8.1961 en/and SK./G.G. 4403 van/of 27.9.1974. In GK./G.N. 1753 van/of 27.9.1974.

No. 1507

5 Augustus 1977

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Julie 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Julie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 1507

5 August 1977

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 26 July 1977 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 July 1977 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/3/116.....	<i>Forty-first Thief, The</i>	Edward A. Pollitz Jr.

No. 1508

5 Augustus 1977

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Julie 1977 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 16 Julie 1977 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 1508

5 August 1977

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 22 July the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 16 July 1977, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/6/101.....	<i>Truck</i>	Peter Cave.

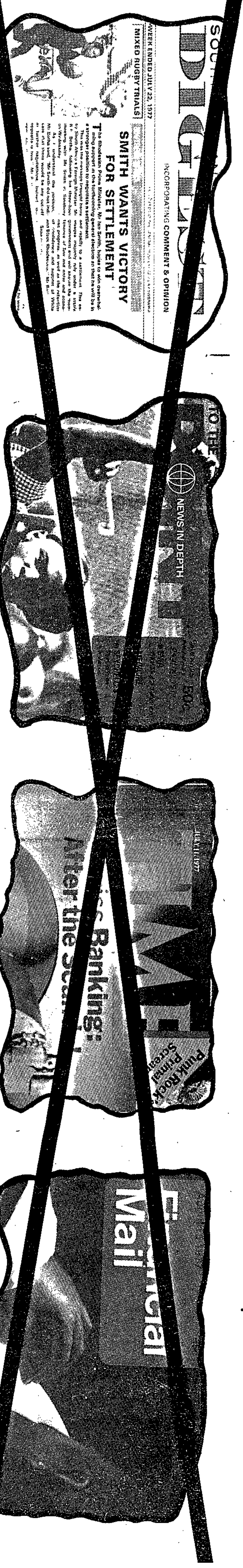
(325) general,

Inside Mail

Nine political prisoners — serving sentences ranging from five years to life — applied in Pretoria's Supreme

Court this week for an order allowing them greater access to news. They claimed censorship in prisons was psy-

chological maltreatment and told of their isolation from current events. MELANIE YAP reports.



Not for 'politicals'

NINE political prisoners have claimed authorities' refusal to allow them access to newspapers, magazines and journals of their choice was 'cruel, inhuman and unnecessary' — a double deprivation added to their imprisonment.

They were subjected to 'unauthorised and unjustified psychological stress' which produced alienation and disorientation from the outside world, making more difficult their eventual return to normal life in society, they alleged.

In an application before Mr Justice Curlewis in the Pretoria Supreme Court which began on Wednesday and continued yesterday, the prisoners applied for an order permitting them to

potential and with the following factors in mind:

- Avoiding sexually stimulating matter
- Avoiding inflammatory or seditious matter
- Avoiding matter which advocates or propagates unlawful ideology
- Avoiding matter which could advance or assist any breach of security.

Brig Du Plessis said the prisoners did not have the right to claim any relief relating to the granting of privileges. This was a matter for the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons.

Prisoners' letters were censored throughout the world, and in South Africa

ing a story of how in the UK the pressure on lavatories increased during breaks for commercials... Goldberg said.

Restrictions imposed on the nine were not applied to other prisoners who had not been convicted of political offences, he said.

The conduct of the prison authorities was unlawful, unauthorised and contrary to provisions of the Prisons Act. The prisoners submitted they had a right to receive books and periodicals prescribed within the Act.

As far as he and his attorney had been able to ascertain, no conditions and

Current information on developments or events, not only political, outside prison was necessary for the psychological and moral well-being of prisoners, he said.

He also referred to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs publication, "Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and related recommendations", which was placed before Mr Justice Curlewis.

He said one section which emphasised the importance of news was:

"Prisoners shall be kept informed regularly of the more important items of news by the reading of newspapers, periodicals or special institutional publications, by hearing wireless transmissions, by lectures

or by any similar means as authorised or controlled by the administration."

Should the Court find some parts of the prisoners' application to be privileges, Goldberg submitted that the Commissioner of Prisons had failed to exercise his discretion properly in applying blanket restrictions to all prisoners sentenced in terms of the security laws.

These restrictions had been applied without regard to individual circumstances of prisoners or their particular gradings.

The Commissioner of Prisons had also applied blanket restrictions to all grades of political prisoners whereas these did not apply to non-political prisoners, he said.

Goldberg added he could not determine what the alleged propensity of the prisoners to escape had to do with knowledge of outside events. They were subject to more than adequate and extensive security measures including supervision at all times, a 24-hour armed guard in the exercise yard, confinement to cells at specified times, regular searches of their belongings, isolation from other prisoners and close scrutiny of visitors and letters.

The universal practice of censorship related to matters of prison security or the commission of crimes. If access to information on current events could breach security, authorities should extend their blanket prohibition also to prisoners convicted of offences other than those under Security Laws, Goldberg said.

Permission for prisoners to study was entirely discretionary and inconsistent in practice.

Prisoners with degrees were not permitted post-graduate studies. There was a prohibition on studying any courses with legal aspects or any foreign languages except South African Bantu languages, English and Afrikaans, Goldberg said.

Purely academic studies could not compensate for the total deprivation of knowledge of current events over long periods, he said.

The remaining eight prisoners told of the "censorship" they had experienced in prison.

receive newspapers, magazines and journals.

Presently serving sentences ranging from five years to life, the convicted men are Denis Goldberg, Ian Kitson, John Mathews, Alexander Moumbaris, John Hosey, Raymond Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin and Charles Anthony Holiday.

Respondents in the case are Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, General Willem du Preez, Commissioner of Prisons and Brigadier Ferdinand Gericke, officer commanding Pretoria Prison.

The prisoners, who have stated their conscientious objections to swearing oaths, lodged affirmations before the court. Brigadier Gert du Plessis of the Prisons Department submitted a replying affidavit on behalf of the three respondents.

Setting out the prisoners' application, Denis Goldberg, 44, said they were referred to as "political prisoners" jailed for contraventions of various security laws such as the General Law Amendment Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, and the Terrorism Act.

They were kept apart from any other group or category of prisoner and were subjected to "very severe restrictions" on receiving news, newspapers and periodicals.

No newspapers, news periodicals or various journals generally available were permitted. Magazines they were allowed to see were frequently censored "apparently so as to exclude news items of current and contemporary events even of a non-political character."

Letters received and sent as well as conversations with visitors were restricted to "domestic matters", Goldberg said.

In his reply, Brig Du Plessis said a distinction must be drawn between the rights of prisoners and what may be described as privileges. The order sought by the prisoners fell within the class of privileges, he said.

In addition to the application for newspapers, magazines and journals of their own choice from outside sources, the prisoners also asked to receive magazines and journals on

'Our magazines are usually cut'

CUTS in magazine available to "political prisoners" were the rule rather than the exception in Pretoria jail, life convict Denis Goldberg said in papers before Mr Justice Curlewis.

Of 26 issues of Fair Lady which he saw last year, 15 were censored in varying degrees. Most of the issues of Darling, Readers Digest, Top Sport and Huisgenoot were also cut, he said.

Publications which were totally prohibited to the nine prisoners included Panorama, SA Digest, Financial Mail, Optima, Personality, Scope, To the Point, Time, Newsweek, Times Literary Supplement, Standpunte, New Nation, SA Financial Gazette and Archimedes.

Generally no foreign publications were permitted, but the British Chess Magazine and Football News were allowed.

Magazines permitted included Rooi Rose, SA Garden and Home, Huisgenoot, Farmers Weekly, Darling, Fairlady, Top Sport and Public Works Construction and Transport, Goldberg said.

In annexures placed before the court the prisoners' attorney Mr Raymond Tucker indicated the excised portions of the magazines referred to by Goldberg. The prisoners had not verified these excisions but Mr Tucker stated he had, to the best of his knowledge and belief, accurately indicated them.

In the November 1976 edition of Top Sport references to South Africa's new sports policy, certain countries' withdrawal from a world tournament held in Cape Town and the sentence "History was also made at Stellenbosch because for the first time a few coloured teams took part against whites," were deleted. Another deletion was the word "communist".

In the April 1976 edition of Public Works Construction and Transport, an article on a floating gantry at the Simonstown harbour was removed, as well as the title in the index. Other cuts included comments in an article on Johannesburg's new General Hospital and an item on a trade school in Lebowa.

In the October 13 edition last year of Fair Lady, deletions included sections of the index, some readers' letters on a new encyclopaedia, rioting in Zululand and customs and immigration, as well as pictures of Idi Amin and his bride, and weddings at Katlehong township and in the Sinai desert.

was adopted for security requirements and the known or suspected tendencies of a prisoner.

Prison authorities held the opinion that all nine prisoners were capable of acts which could constitute breaches of Prison and National Security. They were also people who would readily attempt to escape, Brig Du Plessis said.

Goldberg replied this allegation was speculative and irrelevant to the prisoners' application and the authorities had submitted no facts to support it.

Brig Du Plessis had not indicated how access to current news could be a breach, or cause, a breach of prison security, national security or discipline. Or how this access was in any way related to the question of escaping from prison.

Brig Du Plessis said in his affidavit, censorship of particular magazines was exercised with reference to certain prisoners' security risk

The ordinary laws relating to the censorship of magazines and books or the possession of undesirable literature, were sufficient except where the generally available publications related to prison security, Goldberg said.

Regarding his dealings with his legal advisers to file the application before the court, Goldberg said prison authorities refused to allow him to hand documents over. These had to be read aloud to his attorney. This had hampered and prolonged consultations.

Brig Du Plessis said this was decided upon in the interests of security.

Goldberg, who was sentenced in 1964 to life imprisonment, added his father had been stopped by a warder from talking about the "World at War" television series during a visit last year.

"Another visitor was also stopped in the course of tel-

rules had been prescribed to permit or entitle the respondents to prohibit the prisoners receiving any newspapers, magazines or journals relating to general matters or of a purely literary nature.

They were also not entitled to censor the magazines and journals in the manner they did, or to censor letters and conversations during visits, subject to provisions in the Act.

Goldberg said the authorities' conduct was tantamount to "psychological mistreatment".

Should they, however, have the power of censorship, an examination as to the nature and extent of this would reveal the censorship was "of such arbitrary and grossly unreasonable, petty and irrational nature that those responsible therefore could not have applied their minds in good faith to the exercise of their powers," Goldberg said.

outside sources.

The treatment of the prisoners was prescribed by the Commissioner of Prisons, who also decided on the magazines the men received and how they should be censored.

He also denied that the respondents were not entitled to prohibit prisoners receiving newspapers, magazines, journals or to censor these as well as letters and conversations during visits. Treatment of prisoners was decided on by the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willem du Preez.

Brig Du Plessis denied that the prisoners suffered punishment from their lack of access to news. He referred to an affidavit by Dr Heyter Brandt, which indicated that the prisoners enjoyed good mental health.

Replying to the brigadier's affidavit, Goldberg said as far as he knew, Dr Brandt was not a psychologist or psychiatrist. He did not state the nature of his observations on the prisoners, or conduct any psychiatric tests to determine the effect of the deprivation and isolation on the prisoners individually.

The nine prisoners did not allege any of them suffered from psychological deviations or were mentally ill. They claimed they were "subjected to unauthorised and unjustified psychological stress, anxiety and deprivation".

The prisoners contended they were still citizens who would return to the community after serving their sentences. They faced this prospect "after having been deprived of real knowledge of society over a period of many years, without any of the prior orientation implicit in the (Prison Act) regulations".

Goldberg admitted there was a distinction between the rights and privileges of prisoners, but denied that privileges were "merely acts of grace" dependent exclusively on the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons.

He said the granting or withholding of privileges

Moumbaris' letter was cut

ALEXANDER MOUMBARIS, sentenced in 1973 to 12 years' imprisonment, said in papers before the Pretoria Supreme Court that prison authorities refused to allow him to tell his wife why he wanted her to send him nearly R3 000 last year.

He said he told her about the judicial action planned by nine prisoners against the isolation imposed on them by the prison authorities, and estimated his share of the costs would amount to between R2 500 and R3 000.

Part of his letter read: "I can tell you that I am not enthusiastic about the chances we have to win. Nevertheless it appears to me

that it would be a good idea that I do join... It is a big sum. It is not necessary that I receive it in one sum, R500 or a R1 000 to start and the rest later."

Authorities had cut only the section relating to the application before the court and the funds required. Moumbaris said he was told he could apply for the funds but was not allowed to state the purpose for which they were required.

He said he had not been prepared to redraft the letter to disguise the fact that there had been censorship.

Brig Gert Du Plessis, of the Prisons

Department, said the letter had been "couched in such terms that it had to be excised to a certain extent."

"It was impossible to excise portions thereof without disposing of that part of the letter in which the deponent requested the funds. He was however offered an opportunity to redraft the letter, but he refused to avail himself of this offer," he said.

Moumbaris also said his mother, fluent in Greek and French, had great difficulty speaking English, but authorities required them to speak English when she visited him last year. Brig Du Plessis denied Moumbaris' mother had difficulty speaking English.

'Nothing wrong with news ban'

325 general room 5/8/77

By SHEILA WING

AN ORDER giving nine political prisoners greater access to news would rob prison authorities of their function, the Pretoria Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The submission was made by Mr P Roux, representing the Minister and the Commissioner of Prisons and the commandant of Pretoria Central Prison.

The prisoners — Denis Goldberg, Ian Kitson, John Matthews, Alexander Moumbaris, John Hosey, Raymond Suttner, David

Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin and Charles Anthony Holiday — have asked for a judicial order allowing them to receive newspapers, magazines and journals of their choice.

They have also asked to receive magazines and journals on the same basis as other prisoners and for more letters and visitors, consistent with prison security.

Mr S W Kentridge, SC, for the prisoners, said the men were denied newspapers. The added censorship of magazines cut them off from any news they

might pick up.

"They live without any real knowledge of the world around them."

Mr Roux rejected a claim by Mr Kentridge that to deny the prisoners news was vindictive punishment.

"What is wrong with a blanket ban on news?" he asked. "The individual propensities of these so-called political prisoners could be cured by not allowing them to know what is going on."

They were probably denied hard news to prevent them from establishing cells or continuing any sort of political activity inside the jail. However, there would be no objection to their reading of punch-ups on a rugby field.

Mr Roux said it did not follow that the prison authorities were being vindictive. The prisoners were allowed to study, write letters and have visitors.

Privileges were a favour or indulgence. Any prisoner had the right to seek relief if he was being assaulted or starved.

Mr Justice Curlewis: In England they don't have that right. So I find it ironic that they have the impertinence to criticise.

Mr Roux asked if newspapers and magazines were necessary to keep body and soul together.

To grant the order would fetter the discretion of the censors and would mean the end of the prison authorities' right to exercise the function entrusted to them.

The hearing continues today.

The prisoners were represented by Mr S W Kentridge, SC, with him Mr D Kuny instructed by Mr R Tucker. The respondents were represented by Mr P Roux instructed by the State Attorney.

Not for "politicals"

Page 9.

(325 General)

Detainee's body ^{D.D.} 5/8/77 bruised — brother

DURBAN — Allegations have been made that there were at least 25 abrasions on the body, arms and legs of the Durban dental surgeon, Dr Hoosen Haffjee, who was found dead in a police cell on Wednesday with a pair of trousers "so tightly knotted around his neck that it had to be cut off with a razor blade."

The allegations were made by the dead man's brother, Mr Yusuf Haffjee, of Pietermaritzburg, after an orthopaedic surgeon and a private doctor had examined the body after it had been released by the police authorities for burial.

Colour photographs of the abrasions on the body had been taken at the examination attended by the Progressive Reform Party MP for Durban North, Mr Harry Pitman, who has been briefed as legal representative for the family.

Dr Haffjee, 27, was last seen alive at 3 am on Wednesday morning in a

cell at Brighton Beach police station where he had been lodged at midnight in connection with police investigations under the Terrorism Act.

Neither Mr Pitman, the medical men involved or the police would comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the South African Institute of Race Relations disclosed yesterday that 579 people were being held under security legislation by the police and that in the past 16 months 18 people had died in custody — 16 of them while detained by the security police.

Following the deaths of two detainees this week the institute said the frequency of the deaths of security detainees should be a matter of concern for the entire community.

The institute has again called for a judicial commission of inquiry into conditions under which security detainees are held and interrogated. — DDC.

EDITORIAL OPINION

(325) General

Mohapi: one year later

A year ago this weekend the Daily Dispatch reported the death in detention of Mr Mapetla Mohapi. He was the 24th South African known to have died in detention without trial. Today the number of fatalities is much higher. In the last 18 months, 16 people held by the Special Branch have died, two in this last week alone. And still there are few signs of official concern.

This time last year the Daily Dispatch said in a front-page editorial: "When a man commits a crime for which he is charged, convicted and sentenced, then dies in custody for any reason other than neglect, torture or murder, no blame attaches to officials of the state.

"But when a man is detained without trial then dies a violent death in captivity, his captors are automatically to blame for his death.

"Therefore today we publicly accuse the captors of Mapetla Mohapi of being responsible for his death. Theirs is the guilt, and it is shared by every person in this country who supports the atrocity of detention without trial."

Those words are as true today as they were 12 months ago. Only the names of the detainees who died subsequently would need to be changed.

This week saw the death of another

detainee who is said to have died in a virtually identical manner to Mr Mohapi: suicide by hanging with trousers. Others who have died are said to have flung themselves down stairwells, to have fallen from windows, to have died from injuries sustained while attempting to escape, to have suffered heart attacks and a variety of other reasons.

But unpalatable though it may be to the Government, many people do not believe that these detention deaths have all been suicides, deaths from natural causes or fatal accidents. There is widespread suspicion that detainees have been maltreated and that this maltreatment has contributed to detention deaths.

There is only one way to clear up the mysteries of these deaths. It is for the Government to institute an independent judicial commission of inquiry into each and every fatality. But this is a step the Government has consistently refused to take — and it has never made clear why not.

So on this first anniversary of Mapetla Mohapi's death we again call on the Government to set up an independent judicial commission of inquiry into detention deaths. At the same time detention without trial should be abolished so that there are no more deaths of this kind.

325 general

No to prisoners' 'more news' plea

By SHEILA WING

THE nine white political prisoners in Pretoria's Central Prison were extremely well off and lucky to be incarcerated in South Africa, Mr Justice Curlew said yesterday when he dismissed their application for an order allowing them greater access to news.

The men, serving sentences from five years to life, complained that they were denied newspapers and certain books and periodicals. Outside publications were censored, and letters and conversations were restricted to permit only household or domestic matters and "general trivia."

They alleged that they had a right to receive publications of their choice from outside and said letters and visits should be restricted only as far as security demanded.

The convicted men — Denis Goldberg, Ian Kitson, John Mathews, Alexander Moumbaris, John Hosey, Raymond Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin and Charles Anthony Holiday — claimed that the deprivation was "cruel,

inhuman and unnecessarily harsh punishment." They asked to be treated in the same way as other prisoners in the jail.

Dismissing their application with costs yesterday, Mr Justice Curlew said he did not consider news media to be "necessaries of life."

Their denial was part of a prisoner's loss of freedom. A prison was not an hotel and a prisoner's punishment did not lie merely in the fact that he was deprived of liberty, he said.

Earlier Mr D Kuny, appearing for the prisoners, said that the provision of reading matter was not just a comfort. Reading matter that kept prisoners in contact with the outside world was a necessity in a civilised society.

But Mr Justice Curlew said: "It's not necessary for me. The last thing I want to do is look at a newspaper."

Mr Kuny said the Commissioner of Prisons, one of the respondents in the application, had not placed before the court any reasons for treating the nine prisoners differently. They were classified in the same way as ordinary prisoners

and should not be treated arbitrarily.

"The Commissioner only says that they have propensities which entitled him to do as he has done," he said.

The implication that the provision of reading matter to the nine, kept in a heavily guarded section of the prison, could breach prison security was "ludicrous and grossly unreasonable," he said.

The judge said there was a great deal of emotional nonsense about "double punishment" in Denis Goldberg's affidavit. He also dismissed Mr Kuny's submission that non-access to news was a psychological assault as "absolute nonsense".

In his judgment, Mr Justice Curlew said he accepted the prison authorities' word that the treatment of prisoners and their receipt of publications was prescribed by the Commissioner. It was not necessary to burden the court record with a mass of documents to prove this.

The judge said he was not satisfied that the Prisons Act regulation relied on by the defence created

a right to news access.

"It means no more than that they may receive such books and periodicals as the Commissioner may allow. The prisons department must balance punishment and rehabilitation and the Commissioner then determines treatment and privileges."

He said the Commissioner had insight into the backgrounds of the prisoners and into their way of thinking.

"As long-term prisoners, I must assume their crimes were extremely serious. I cannot say that the discretion exercised is improper. The Commissioner is specifically given a power to differentiate between different categories of prisoners."

"In my opinion there is no case made out. When I see the amenities these prisoners are allowed I can only think they are extremely well off and lucky to be incarcerated in South Africa," Mr Justice Curlew concluded.

The prisoners were represented by Mr S W Kentridge, SC, and Mr D Kuny, who were instructed by Mr R Tucker. The respondents — the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Prisons and the officer commanding Pretoria Central Prison — were represented by Mr P Roux, who was instructed by the State Attorney.

Detentions ^{(225) gen}

PRETORIA. — The sections of the Internal Security Act of 1950 authorising the preventive detention of people engaging in activities endangering the maintenance of public order, have been extended for another 12 months from August 11 in terms of a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette.

— Sapa.

RD#

6/8/77

● See Page 2

ANC duo ordered to skip — wives

8/8/77
325
general

LONDON.—Two members of the banned African National Congress, and former Robben Island prisoners who fled South Africa recently have arrived in London.

They are Mr Indres Naidoo, 41, and Mr Mac Maharaj, 43.

Their wives, who were waiting for them in London, say the men skipped South Africa to continue "the struggle" and on instructions from the ANC.

Both men were banned and house arrested at the time they fled. Because of their banning orders they may not be quoted.

Naidoo, who served 10 years under the Sabotage Act, was released from Robben Island in 1973. He fled from his home in Johannesburg across the border into Swaziland early in January this year.

Since then he has been in Maputo, Dar es Salaam and other places in Africa. He flew from Lusaka to London at the weekend.

Maharaj was sentenced under the Sabotage Act in 1964. He was released last year and fled South Af-

rica last month.

He was convicted for belonging to the high command of Umkonto We Sizwe, the militant wing of the ANC.

He is the only prisoner convicted in the "Little Rivonia" trial to have been released from jail. Other members were sentenced to terms ranging from 18 years to life. David Kitson, from the same trial, is serving 20 years.

Naidoo has joined his wife, Saeeda, and small son, Bram. Mrs Naidoo flew to London recently and has been waiting for her husband to arrive.

The Naidoos are regarded in London as a "political" family, for Indres Naidoo joins also his sister, Shanthie, who was detained for over a year and then refused to give evidence in a case against Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mrs Maharaj left South Africa on an exit permit some time ago.

Maharaj recently appeared on BBC News Today.

Russell appeals against sentence

CAPE TIMES

9/8/77

375-9441

Staff Reporter

South

THE Rev David Russell, an Anglican priest from Nyanga, yesterday appealed against a three-month prison sentence imposed on him in February when he refused to give names and addresses of persons quoted in the prohibited pamphlet: "Role of the Riot Police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Xmas 1976."

The Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard yesterday that Mr Russell was subpoenaed by a magistrate "to testify and declare all he knows about a specific offence — arson — he knows to have been committed by a specific group of people — the South African Police".

His counsel, Mr E. L. King, said that the subpoena was not defective but restricted and argued that the ambit of Mr Russell's appeal was "very narrow".

The statements of three unidentified people quoted in the pamphlet whose names and addresses Mr Russell was asked to give at the inquiry, did not allege arson, Mr King said.

By divulging their names and addresses Mr Russell would not have been testifying on the offence for which he had been subpoenaed.

Mr N. J. Treurnicht appearing for the State said Mr Russell gave evidence that he was present at the preparation of the pamphlet, that he knew the names and some of the addresses of the quoted sources and was satisfied that their versions of the events were true.

The evidence sought from Mr Russell, which he refused to give, was clearly connected to an investigation of allegations made in the pamphlet.

It was clear to the magistrate, Mr Treurnicht submitted, from reading the pamphlet that the SAP were alleged to have committed crimes of arson and murder either as main offenders or at least through their common purpose with the migrant workers. He did not think the sentence of three months was excessive.

Mr Justice van Winsen sat with Mr Justice Vivier. Mr King was instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son.

Unit

LABOUR SUPPLY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

John Knight

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

Cape Town

June 1977

D.D. 9/8/77 (325) General

Four found guilty of terrorism change plea

PIETERMARITZBURG — What has been termed South Africa's shortest terrorism trial has been prolonged by an application by the four accused to change their pleas to not guilty and to replace their pro deo legal counsel.

Mr Justice Kriek has already found Mr Isaac Zimu, 28, Mr Veli Mthembu, 22, Mr Themba Khumalo, 18 and Mr Walter Mtshali, 29, guilty

of participating in terrorist activities.

Before argument in mitigation, an adjournment was granted as Mr Mtshali requested alternative representation. Mr W. Menge had been appearing pro deo for all the accused.

At the start of yesterday's hearing, the three other accused notified the court they had also requested their own legal

representation.

At the outset of the trial, which is the first terrorism trial to be held under the new Criminal Procedure Act, Mr Zimu, Mr Mthembu and Mr Khumalo all pleaded guilty to inciting other people to undergo military training, including the making of bombs which could be of use to any person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Mr Mtshali's plea of not guilty was accepted by the State.

All four accused pleaded guilty to a second count of taking steps to undergo terror training.

Mr I. Mahomed (SC), who now appears for Mr Mtshali, presented legal argument yesterday on why his client should be allowed to withdraw his plea.

Under common law, an accused has the right to request a change in his plea, but a section of the new Criminal Procedure Act makes it obligatory for the judge to allow him to withdraw his plea and for the prosecutor to proceed with his prosecution and prove his guilt.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday to allow Mr J. Poswa, counsel for the other accused, to prepare legal argument on behalf of his clients who wish to change their pleas. — DDC.

CAPE TIMES 17 August 1977

By SEAN O'CONNOR

et unam occiderit, non solum periret
firmamentum faciendum illi, sed et
heri debere, quo cetera corpora de pa-

. Liberum autem est ei, cuius fuerit ex
 , & ex iudicio privato legis Aquilae
 ii, & capitalis criminis cum ratione fac.

de servus occisus sit, non tantum p. p. n. leg. Aquilia dominus egerit p. n. l. d. o. legis Cornelia de sicariis. *Unde Novat. l. 9. hoc tit. l. 3. C. cod. non lex Cornelia, cuius conditionis homo occisus sit. l. 1. in de sicar. Addit Ulp. in c. l. unde Novat. leg. Aquilia dominus egerit, non ob re. licium fuisse legi Cornelia; scilicet, cum a privato iudicio iudicatum est, p. n. l. d. o. l. unde quaz. act. cr. crim. Alio sensu l. 4. de p. n. l. d. o. iud. dicit, in actione legis Aquiliae privatis iudiciis, in quibus de re fuit, evenire interdum, ut p. n. l. d. o. iud. ut fuit; nimirum non sic, ut i. g. p. n. l. d. o. iud. ad probationem delicti quod dicitur, et p. n. l. d. o. iud. ut fuit, urgeat aut p. n. l. d. o. iud. criminis.*

ad hoc homo occisus sit. Nam in hoc Cor-
narium pro facto accipitur, nec in hoc h. p. i.
ad dolo habetur. l. 7. an. l. 7. Corn. de iur. a.
§. injuria. 2. n. 1. ff. de iur. p. 1. §. 1.
homicidio occisus, si de dolo sit, l. 1. §. 1.
de iur. a. §. 1.

. Caput secundum legis Agrippae ex 1. 2. 3. 4.

Ulpianus in *l. si fructum* 27. §. 2. non tenet
hoc capite castum fuerit, cum dicitur
non sic, si aut tamen dicitur non tenet
tam. Qui etiam abundat, tam in d. 1. 1.
Cujacio videtur pertinere ad fructum pro
tatem quandam, remanens aliunde.

*Capite tertio de omni cetero viro p[er] p[ar]te[m]
si qui p[er]venerit, refertur quod dicitur
in numero q[ui]bus, taliter vult, ut p[er] p[ar]te[m]
em, que p[er]cedunt munitio non est.*

The script — and three other drama works by the same student — will be submitted to the Publications Board this week, a security police spokesman said yesterday.

Irrespective of the board's findings, the scripts will be sent to the attorney-general for a decision on a possible criminal charge, the spokesman said.

The student is Mr Andries Oliphant, 22, who has been at UWC for five years. It is understood his scripts could be seen to stimulate possible animosity between the different race groups.

Security police took possession of the works at Mr Oliphant's room in a UWC hostel early last Thursday.

His dramas are "The Monster", "Inkululeko", "Die

"Die Oordeel" was voted the best production in the annual drama festival of one act plays, held in June by the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Yesterday, Mr Willie Theron, director of Coloured Education and chairman of the Council for Culture and Recreation, emphasized that the plays were judged on their presentation — and not on their content.

He said the plays were judged by professional adjudicators, many of them well-known personalities.

Mr Theron said he had seen "Die Oordeel" and thought it was "a bit risky".

"It expressed resentment of certain aspects of the race structure," he said. He said

"It was considered to be the best Afrikaans production," he said.

The competition organizers did not lay down prescribed plays to entrants.

Mr Dennis Adonis, director of development at UWC, said Mr Oliphant's four dramas were presented at a culture week at UWC earlier this month.

He said the university would not involve itself in the matter unless Mr. Oliphant approached for help.

Poet and dramatist Mr Adam Small said yesterday that the "action of the security police against Mr. Oliphant as a writer was deplorable".

Mr Small said it was ironic that the scripts could be suspected of stimulating racial animosity while it was "precisely this type of action by the State which incites bitterness in South Africa".

"It is provocative of the security police to say the scripts will be sent to the attorney-general for a decision on a possible criminal charge, irrespective of the findings of the Publications Board."

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"It is provocative of the security police to say the scripts will be sent to the attorney-general for a decision on a possible criminal charge, irrespective of the findings of the Publications Board."

Quaeritur si scripturae hae propterea sit: quae levior in hoc casu quam in prioro, tanquam in delicto leviore.

A 2222 2

Te-

Young: Kruger to review Hosey case

LONDON. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, had agreed to look into the case of Irish-born Sean Hosey, jailed under the Terrorism Act, it was claimed here yesterday.

Mr John Hosey, Sean's



Mr Kruger

father, told Sapa he had received a letter from the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young. The Ambassador had promised to raise his son's case with the South African Government when he visited there with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, last month.

Mr Young had said he had done this, but that he could not guarantee any results, Mr Hosey said.

Sean Hosey was arrested in October 1972 and sentenced in June 1973 to five years under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Young wrote to Mr Hosey on August 30, the day after seeing Mr Kruger.

Mr Young said: "I gave your statement on your son's case to the Minister of Justice last evening and personally explained the events leading to his arrest as you related them to me.

"I cannot guarantee any results. Mr Kruger is a man convinced that he must save his country from terrorism and tends to be very uncompromising in his views.

"He was not encouraging, but did agree to look into the case. Let's pray for the best."

Mr Hosey, who lives in Coventry, said he appreciated Mr Young's efforts. He believed if the case was examined the authorities would agree to release his son in October at the latest. His son would then have completed five years jail from the time of his arrest.

at the Associations' addition, the W.N.L.A. originally entered into whereby W.N.L.A. would ed for the mines but

This agreement lded up and ceased

wo bureaux worked lated on the latter's distribution of labour mitations on permissible secure a growing lly re-negotiated of W.N.L.A. superi- from this country being rated for the Chamber

53, whereby Nyasaland nern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market.

R.N.L.S.C. depots, 'd Agreement with the F send to Sc who were r continued operations

In Nyasala largely in contracts supplies f W.N.L.A. y level of s upwards.

ority prev very small of Mines.

Even after became mor

However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20.9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27.7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1

(325) *generaal*

RAPPORT, 14 Augustus 1977—11



Laaste

sien

van

Breyten

vir

7 jaar

HEEL LINKS: Die agterblad wat nie sal verskyn nie: ná die uitspraak. Laaste sien van Breyten vir die volgende sewe jaar?

LINKS: Breyten Breytenbach kom by die hof aan. Die foto was bestem vir die voorblad van 'n boek oor sy verhoor.

FOTO'S INOU VERBOODIE

VANDAG is die laaste dag waarop 'n foto van Breyten Breytenbach in Suid-Afrika gepubliseer mag word — tot hy oor sewe jaar uit die gevangenis ontslaan word.

Ingevolge 'n wysiging van die Wet op Gevangenis- nisse wat verlede maand in werking getree het, mag geen foto of portret van 'n gevangene sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Kommissaris van Gevangenis- gepubliseer word meer as dertig dae nadat hy gevonnis is nie.

Aan 'n oortreder van die wet kan 'n boete van R2 000 opgelê word of 'n von-

nis van tot twee jaar tronkstraf.

Ná 'n paar koerante reeds gewaarsku was, het die Kommissaris hierdie week alle Suid-Afrikaanse koerante laat weet dat die wet van nou af streng toegepas sal word. Toestemming om 'n foto van Breytenbach in die komende week te publiseer, is reeds dié week geweier.

'n Boek deur RAPPORT- verslaggewer Martin Welz oor die verhoor van Breytenbach, wat dié week sou verskyn het, sal nou eers volgende week

verskyn omdat die boekomslag oorgemaak moet word. Twee RAPPORT-foto's wat tydens die verhoor geneem is, sou op die onslag verskyn het.

Uitspraak in die Breytenbach-saak is op 15 Julie gelewer. Hy moet nog sewe jaar uitdien van die negejaar-vonnis wat in November 1975 aan hom opgelê is weens terroristiese bedrywighede.

Voor die huidige wet in werking getree het, was daar 'n algehele verbod op die publikasie van foto's van

mense wat in aanhouding was, voor of na hul verhoor. Op 31 Augustus 1975 het die Minister van Justisie, adv. Jimmy Kruger, aangekondig dat daar vir 'n proeftydperk geen vervolgings sou wees nie. Die afgelepe parlementssitting is die wet toe gewysig sodat publikasie tot dertig dae ná vonnis van 'n gevangene nou toelaatbaar is.

'n Woordvoerder van die Kommissaris van Gevangenis- se kantoor het in Pretoria bevestig dat 'n aansoek om foto's van Breytenbach hierdie week te publiseer, afgekeur is, uit vrees dat dit 'n presedent sou skep.

CAPE TIMES 18/8/77

Reporter accused of 'sucking poison'

325
General

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times yesterday stood by the accuracy of reports at a hearing before the Press Council here.

The two newspapers were answering complaints brought jointly by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

The reports appeared in both papers on June 28 following the previous day's joint Cabinet meeting between members of the South African and Bophuthatswana Cabinets.

The Rand Daily Mail report appeared under the headline "Vorster, Mangope talks end in deadlock" and the introductory paragraph stated: "More than three hours of talks... failed to resolve the deadlock over independence."

The report, by Patrick Laurence, appeared similarly in the Cape Times.

Statement

In papers before the chairman of the Press Council, Mr Justice Oscar Galgut, and two assessors, Dr H McCaul and Mr J J H Victor, the complainants objected to the use of the word "deadlock".

They said the report had given a "completely incorrect impression" because it implied a deadlock situation. This was not mentioned in a joint press statement issued to the press after the meeting.

Poison

The reporter, the complainants said, had tried to "suck poison out of the statement".

The newspapers countered that the report had not been based on the official statement, nor had it mentioned it.

Mr Kelsey Stuart (for both newspapers) told the council the editors concerned had endeavoured to get more information on the meeting than had been given in the official press statement.

Mr Stuart said the source of the information obtained by the Rand Daily Mail "was present throughout the talks" between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Chief Mangope.

The source had given the information to Mr Laurence on condition that his name was not disclosed and the Rand Daily Mail had honoured this request.

Mistake

Mr Stuart said it appeared as if the complainants "made the mistake of reading the reports as if they were based on the joint press statement".

Their objection was "not that the talks were not deadlocked, but that we didn't quote correctly from the press statement".

In further evidence before the council the newspapers quoted from a speech made by Chief Mangope in Cape Town on July 1 in which he accused the government of "trying to trick us into an independence which smells of fraud and disgrace".

In a letter to the council the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr A Sparks, wrote: "I find it remarkable that a man who can make such a public accusation can complain to the Press Council about a newspaper reporting that the deadlock between himself and the government over independence had not yet been resolved."

Mr Stuart said that the Prime Minister himself had repudiated these statements by Chief Mangope: "If ever there was a classic case of deadlock, that was it."

The council adjourned and its finding will be made known later.
— Sapa

Breytenbach

moved to

Pollsmoor jail

JOHANNESBURG. — Breyten Breytenbach has been moved from Pretoria Central Prison to Pollsmoor.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday he had authorized the transfer after considering Breytenbach's case.

It was felt it would be better for Breytenbach to be in Cape Town as far as rehabilitation was concerned, Mr Kruger said.

He said he could not confirm that Breytenbach was working as a bookkeeper in prison, but added the Prisons Department would use him effectively.

Colonel H J Botha, chief liaison officer for the Prisons Department confirmed the

move to Pollsmoor but said the commissioner of prisons was not prepared to comment on the reasons.

Breytenbach, 37, was sentenced to nine years in 1975 after his conviction on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Acquitted

In a 15-day hearing which ended in the Pretoria Palace of Justice last month, Breytenbach was acquitted on fresh charges under the Terrorism and Riotous Assemblies Acts. He was fined R50 on 15 charges under the Prisons Act relating to letters smuggled out of Pretoria jail through a prison warden, Mr Pieter Groenewald.

the Act now makes it not only an offence (defined as a person born outside Rhodesia) in an urban area (presently the main urban areas) to employ a person already in employment.

The measure will only apply to men, but the Minister said it should be extended to women. The 69 000 foreign workers in mining employment would appear to be those most affected by this measure. They constitute 35 (000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

WORKERS IN RHODESIA

5

All Workers

				Male	Female	Total
1972	203 658	18 130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
1973	201 987	18 461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
1974	199 333	18 418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
1975	195 725	18 296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA 1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an

Minister still in custody D. D. 16/8/77 (325) General

CAPE TOWN — A Methodist minister and about 40 people arrested at a church service on Sunday were still in custody yesterday, according to a Methodist spokesman.

A Catholic priest, Fr D. O'Riorden, was also arrested at the service, held in the black township of Guguletu in memory of students killed in last year's unrest here.

The Methodist superintendent minister in Cape Town, Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, said the minister, the Rev Wesley Mabusa, had conducted the service with Fr O'Riorden.

He said bail was available for the Rev Mabusa and the church was trying to raise the money.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday appealed to students to return to the townships' half-empty schools.

His appeal follows a decision by the Soweto Students' Representative Council at the weekend that students should return to school.

Dr Motlana said the SSRC would submit a list of their grievances and

demands to the committee today. The committee would then negotiate with the authorities on behalf of the students in order to "normalise" the situation.

However, attendance was still poor at secondary schools yesterday.

The principal of Orlando High School, Mr T. W. Khambule, said he had a 30 per cent attendance, but thought the position might improve today. Other secondary schools reported even lower attendances.

Attendance was better at primary schools, but also poor. — SAPA.

CONTRACT LABOUR FROM RHODESIA

TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINES :

A Study in the international division
of a labour reserve

by D.G. Clarke

Saldru Working Paper No. 6

MAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE CLIMATIC GROUPS :

A CLIMATES

Average temperature of every month $> 18^{\circ}\text{C}$

f : moist, driest month $> 6.0\text{ cms}$

m : monsoon

w : dry winter) for precipitation characteristics see below

i : range in temperature $< 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boundary between Aw and Am climates determined by

$r = 250 - 25p$ (if using cms)

p is the precipitation of the driest month.

If actual rainfall $> r$ then climate is Am.

If actual rainfall $< r$ then climate is Aw.

B CLIMATES

Boundary between S and W determined by

f $r = t + 7$ (cms) ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

w $r = t + 14$

s $r = t$

where $r = \text{me}$

$t = \text{me}$

If actual rainfall

If actual rainfall

$h = h$

$k = k$

C CLIMATES

Coldest month $> 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ but

Breyten in Cape

STAFF REPORTER

SESTIGER poet Breyten Breytenbach has been moved from Pretoria Central Prison to Pollsmoor jail, 15 km from Cape Town.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, said yesterday he had authorised the transfer "a while ago" after considering Breytenbach's case.

"All prisoners are always under consideration for their particular needs. It was felt it would be better for him to be in Cape Town as far as rehabilitation and such are concerned," Mr Kruger said.

Breytenbach, 37, was sentenced to nine years' jail in 1975 after his conviction on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Last month he was acquitted on fresh charges under the Terrorism and Riotous Assemblies Acts. But he was fined R50, or three months on 15 charges under the Prisons Act.

142 appear on seditious charges

19/8/77

One-hundred-and-forty-two schoolchildren appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on charges of sedition.

The charges arose from a march on John Vorster Square.

The charge sheets alleged that on June 28 the students marched in a

group to John Vorster Square, gave the black power salute, carried placards on which was written: "Away with Bantu Education," "Please release our black Azanians," "Vorster we want to be free," and "This continent is ours," shouted slogans such as "Vorster will never go to heaven,"

asked police to release certain detainees, hit the roofs of parked cars and jumped on the roofs of parked cars, blocked free passage (traffic), and after they were requested to break up the march, continued to march and carried on with their slogans, chants and black power salutes.

ALTERNATIVE

The alternative to sedition is public violence.

Remanding 122 on bail of R50 each for trial at a special court in Soweto on October 3, the magistrate Mr L. M. G. Hawkins said that the schoolchildren would still have to report to the police daily between 2 and 5 pm even though they were writing examinations.

Others were remanded for separate trials at Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, between September 19 and September 30.

①325-General

Russell's appeal against sentence is granted

CAPE TIMES

20/8/77

325-Gezapl

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell's appeal against a three-month sentence for refusing to tell a magistrate who had provided him with information for publication on the Christmas riots at Nyanga last year, was upheld in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday. The publication was banned.

Mr Justice Van Winsen found that the identities of Russell's quoted sources in the publication could not be considered as material evidence in a supposed offence of arson allegedly committed by the police.

The subpoena by which Russell had been brought before the magistrate required him to give the names of witnesses who attended a Ministers' Fraternal meeting on January 11 this year. He was required to tell the magistrate where and by whom a draft report was drawn up. He was also asked to supply the names of the relevant ministers and the account they gave about the alleged burnings and/or killings committed by the police and migrant workers as set out in the report.

Fleeing scene

In his judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Van Winsen said Russell was brought before Mr L P Smit, a magistrate, and shown the document "Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas, 1976".

It had been prepared by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and contained a number of

accounts which the judge quoted:

A Mrs E X claimed that police shot at people fleeing the violence. When they heard their homes were being attacked, "we decided to go to the bushes between Nyanga and Crossroads".

"My husband carried our large mattress. As we went we were seen by the police, who then started shooting at us. We fell on our stomachs and a little later got up and made our way back this time to the church."

A Mrs D M told how she was in her yard on Boxing Day when five police vans drove into 5th Avenue, Nyanga. She saw a riot policeman on the bonnet. She said he shot at and wounded an elderly unarmed man, Mr M, whom she had spoken to as he passed her gate. Mr M fell to the ground bleeding from the stomach and the policeman beckoned.

'Came running'

"A large group of migrants came running. The riot policeman pointed them to Mr M on the ground and left." Mrs D M said the migrants killed him. The police did not try to intervene or stop migrants who threw petrol bombs into houses but opened the way with their guns and instigated a group to attack.

A Mr S T said that when he and others heard of an attack they went towards the post office and shops to defend their area. They saw a Mr D trying to flee a group of migrants. They attempted to rescue him but were stopped by riot police accompanying the migrants who fired at

them. Mr D was dragged from a fence he tried to climb and was hacked about the head. Mr S T said that when he spoke to riot police about it one said: "Laat hom vrek."

When the Rev Russell was asked to divulge the identities of Mrs E X, Mrs D M and Mr S T he refused, saying he had undertaken not to reveal their names. He was concerned that they could be victimized.

This context

The judge said the subpoena had defined the nature of the alleged offence — arson by the police. It was in this context that one had to consider whether Russell had withheld or continued to withhold "material evidence".

The question to be decided was not whether the appellant could have given information that might lead to evidence to prove the alleged offence, but whether he was withholding evidence in regard to the offence itself.

The relevant section under which Mr Russell was required to give answers, Section 83 (1) of Act 56 of 1955, spoke of "evidence" and not information which could by a fortuitous chain of circumstances be used as evidence.

The judge found that the answers sought from Russell at the inquiry did constitute evidence and failure to supply them did give the magistrate jurisdiction to impose sentence. Mr Justice concurred.

Russell wins appeal

RDM 20/8/77

325
general

CAPE TOWN. — A three-month jail sentence imposed on the Rev David Russell, for refusing to tell a magistrate the names of witnesses to an alleged police offence, was set aside on appeal in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

In a nine-page judgment, Mr Justice L de V van Winsen, with Mr Justice W Vivier concurring, found that the answers sought from Mr Russell by the magistrate at the inquiry were not material to the arson allegedly committed by the police.

His failure to give the answers did not give the magistrate jurisdiction to sentence him, the judges found.

Mr Russell was subpoenaed before a magistrate on February 17. A document, "Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976," was handed in.

Prepared by members of the Ministers Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, the document contained what was described as eyewitness accounts. Mr Russell refused to disclose names of eyewitnesses to the magistrate. — Sapa.

Robben Island prisoner fights to keep name on lawyers' roll

Sun. Exp. 21/8/77

By JENNIFER HYMAN

A LAWYER who is serving eight years on Robben Island for aiding terrorists this week launched a unique battle to prevent the Natal Law Society from striking him off the roll — on the grounds that he shouldn't have been convicted in the first place.

The basis of Mr Kader Hassim's claim is that witnesses against him had been influenced by the rigours of solitary confinement and the repeated suggestions of Security Police interrogators to testify as they did.

Mr Kader Hassim, a Maritzburg attorney, was convicted in the marathon "Amdusa" (African Peoples' Democratic Union of SA) terrorism trial in 1971-1973.

The Law Society of Natal applied to have Mr Hassim struck from the roll on the grounds that he had been convicted and had been found by the judge to have given untruthful evidence.

The Law Society claimed in the Natal Supreme Court this week that Mr Hassim was "not a fit and proper person" to continue practising as an attorney.

In his affidavit before Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Hefer on Monday, Mr Hassim claimed he had been incorrectly convicted.

Of the State witnesses who testified against him, he said most were in detention at the time they made their statements, most were kept in detention until after giving evidence at the trial and many were subjected to intensive interrogation for long periods before making their statements.

He claimed further that a key State witness who was said by the judge to be "honest and fearless" was

rejected in a subsequent trial as "an unreliable witness, slippery and appeared to be untruthful on oath".

Affidavits from two State witnesses in the trial said the term "military training" was suggested to them by the Security Police and that it was quite possible Mr Hassim had never mentioned recruiting for military training.

Counsel for Mr Kassim argued this week that there was sufficient new evidence to justify a finding that the original verdict was incorrect.

If the new evidence had been available Mr Kassim would not have been convicted.

Counsel for the Law Society maintained that the trial court's findings were correctly arrived at and that it had been able to cross-examine witnesses, which the court hearing the present application was not able to do.

The Law Society asked the two judges to find that Mr Hassim was not a fit and proper person to practise law and to order him struck from the roll.

Judgment was reserved.

325 - General

WINNING SCRIPTS TAKEN IN PRE-DAWN SB RAID

A PANEL of Afrikaans women drama experts awarded first prize in a Government-sponsored competition to a playwright whose scripts were seized this week by the Security Police as being possibly subversive.

The Department of Coloured Affairs is refusing to divulge the identities of the adjudicators because, in the light of current events, they might be "embarrassed".

The Express established, however, that the four women, chosen for their knowledge of drama, were Mrs S Conradie, Mrs E Shorney, Mrs S van Jaarsveld and Mrs H Lambert.

The overall adjudicator was Professor Robert Mohr, head of the Drama Department at the University of Cape Town.

The scripts are likely to be banned and the Attorney-General of the Cape is to be asked to consider charges against the writer.

"Die Oordeel" (the judgment) by MA student Andries Oliphant, 22, was one of four scripts confiscated by the security police in a dawn raid on Mr Oliphant's hostel room at the University of the Western Cape.

In June, "Die Oordeel" won the prize for the best play in a national drama competition organised by the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Row starts on subversive play

BY DIANA POWELL

A second play taken by the police, an adaptation by Mr Oliphant of a work by the American playwright, Ronald Milner, was awarded second prize in the category for the best producer.

Mr Willie Theron, Director of Coloured Education and chairman of the Council for Culture and Recreation, emphasised in an interview that the plays were judged on their presentation — not content.

Mr Oliphant said: "There were categories for everything — for presentation, for acting and for content, the section in which I won first prize."

"Within days of the festival, three men who identified themselves as security police

came to my door in the hostel at four o'clock in the morning and said they were going to search my room.

"I asked them what they were looking for and they said they wanted the scripts of the plays I had written. I said there was no need to search my room and handed them the handwritten scripts.

"They stayed for about an hour, taking samples of my handwriting and going through my correspondence. They told me they would be in touch with me if there were any charges against me and they left."

Mr Oliphant said he was conscious of the race laws from a early age.

"When I was in standard two, my father, a market gardener in Heidelberg, Transvaal, was forced through group areas to leave his farm and move to Boksburg."



● Andries Oliphant... four of his scripts were seized.

325-Genel

RDM 23/8/77
Priest (325)
found not
guilty

Staff Reporter

FATHER Arnold Scholten, the secretary of the South African Bishops' Conference, was yesterday acquitted by a Pretoria Regional Magistrate of three charges of possessing banned literature.

He had pleaded not guilty to one charge of possessing banned documents and two charges of distributing them.

Acquitting him, the magistrate said Father Scholten had genuinely been under the impression that he was allowed to keep the documents because they were religious.

At a previous hearing Father Scholten told the court he read the Government Gazette almost as religiously as he did his Bible so that he could find out what had been banned.

But he had not noticed the documents in his possession had been banned, he said.

ARbus 25/8/77

Poster

protest: 7 in court

SEVEN people appeared in Cape Town Magistrate's Court today in connection with a procession through the city yesterday.

They were: Father Basil Aubrey van Rensburg, 46, of the Holy Cross Church in District Six; Sister Theresa Paul, 50; Sister Mary Louisa Money, 36; Sister Denyse Esther Fiore, 32, all of the Holy Family, Grassy Park Convent; Mrs Rosemary Helen de Waal, 37; Mrs Sheila Emmerentia Coltham, 31, and Mr Richard H. Ledger, 35, no address given.

POSTERS

They were charged with holding an unlawful demonstration.

The seven allegedly drove through the city yesterday afternoon in cars displaying posters protesting against the demolition of squatters' homes.

They were not asked to plead. No evidence was led and the trial was postponed to September 21.

They were each granted R50 bail.

Mr A. C. McCarthy was on the Bench.

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Execute them, says Kruger

32S general
RDM 25/8/77

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Compulsory death sentences for people attempting to overthrow the Government by force should be considered, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

"I think that in these cases we should consider making the death sentence compulsory," Mr Kruger told delegates to the Cape congress of the National Party.

He was referring to people who possessed foreign weapons for use "on a war

basis" against the established order.

Allowance had to be made for possible extenuating circumstances, he said. He was responding to a call from the floor for tougher sentences for people conspiring against law and order.

Terrorists should be hanged says Kruger

325 General

CAPE TOWN — Compulsory death sentences for people attempting to overthrow the Government by force should be considered, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

"I think in these cases we should consider making the death sentence compulsory," Mr Kruger told delegates to the Cape congress of the National Party.

He was referring to people in possession of foreign weapons with the intention of using them on a war basis against the established order.

Mr Kruger, however, added one proviso for imposing the death penalty: allowance had to be made for possible extenuating circumstances.

The Minister was responding to a call from the floor for tougher action and sentences against people conspiring against law and order.

Mr Kruger also made a blistering attack on the

black consciousness movement and said it had been infiltrated by the African National Congress and the Communist Party.

"I have information that the ANC and the communists infiltrated it a long time ago," he said.

"That movement is busy trying to establish a separate system. That is why they want a municipality of their own."

Mr Kruger had told the congress earlier that the Soweto Committee of 10 were key members of various black consciousness organisations.

Of the committee chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Kruger said: "I do not hold it against him — he may perhaps have changed his point of view — but

in the 60s he and Robert Sobukwe founded the African National Congress Youth Movement."

Mr Kruger said black consciousness could not be described as nationalism.

Where nationalism was rooted in the past and urged people to accept their heritage, black consciousness stood for rejection of the past and the traditions and customs generated by it.

Black consciousness had only one message for its followers: "Remember just one thing. You are black and that man is white and he is your enemy."

"That is racism at its most naked," Mr Kruger said. "If the United Nations wants to fight racism, then it must fight the black consciousness organisations."

Black consciousness refused to accept multi-

nationalism and strove to polarise blacks in a power struggle against whites.

The organisations have established a separate black theology.

"Do you know what is black theology?" Mr Kruger asked. "They emphasise in their black theology Bible that Christ was an aggressor against the policy of the land, that he wanted to fight the Romans. The Old Testament's aggressiveness is emphasised."

"They are searching for a black Christ, who can lead them to what they regard as liberation... these people have created a crisis situation of rebellion."

Mr Kruger took the World newspaper to task for an editorial which endorsed that Soweto Student Representative Council — PC.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKÊ

No. 1702

26 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P77/61

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/165.....	<i>Vengeance Trail of Josey Wales, The</i>	Forrest Carter.....	(a)
P77/7/30.....	<i>Even Cowgirls Get the Blues</i>	Tom Robbins.....	(a)+(b)
P77/7/43.....	<i>Coliseum</i>	Barney Cohen.....	(a)+(b)
P77/7/90.....	<i>Douche</i> —No 4, 1977.....	NUSAS Projects Committee, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(a)+(e)
P77/7/144.....	<i>Ring of Fire</i>	Bernard Gavin.....	(a)
P77/7/145.....	<i>Book of Common Prayer, A</i>	Joan Didion.....	(a)
P77/7/156.....	<i>Daybreak</i>	Pat McGrath.....	(a)+(b)
P77/7/168.....	<i>Palace of Sweet Sin</i>	Fabienne Janet.....	(a)
P77/7/205.....	<i>Over the Edge</i> (d.i. die 1977-uitgawe met die No 0 330 25083 3/i.e. the 1977 edition with the No 0 330 25083 3)	David Westheimer.....	(a)
P77/7/223.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 6, 11 Februarie 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/224.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 7, 18 Februarie 1977.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers, B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P77/7/226.....	<i>Panorama</i> —Nr 12, 25 Maart 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/7/227.....	<i>Panorama</i> —Nr 13, 1 April 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/7/225.....	<i>Panorama</i> —Nr 11, 18 Maart 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/7/229.....	<i>Panorama</i> —Nr 17, 29 April 1977.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/7/237.....	<i>Saucy Seaside Postcards</i>	Alan Wykes.....	(a)
P77/7/238.....	<i>Friends & Lovers</i>	Fan Nichols.....	(a)
P77/8/38.....	<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> —Number 4.....	Merlin Press, London.....	(a)
P77/8/39.....	<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> —Number 7.....	Merlin Press, London.....	(e)
P77/8/41.....	<i>Guerrilla</i>	Stan Trevor.....	(c)
P77/8/65.....	<i>Photography</i> —August 1977, Vol 12, No 8.....	Model & Allied Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)+(e)
P77/7/55.....	<i>Carrie</i> (d.i. Vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Carrie")	Stephen King.....	(a)

No. 1703

26 Augustus 1977

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1703

26 August 1977

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/93.....	<i>Event</i> —February/March 1974, Vol 14, Number 2....	Division of Life and Mission, Minneapolis, Minnesota	(d)+(e)

325-Cleared

WEEKEND ARGUS, AUGUST 27 1977

13

Scripts sent back to security police



GENSORS SAY: NO BAN ON PLAYS

By Juliet Bell

W/E Argus

27/8/77

UWC PLAYWRIGHT
Andries Oliphant, 22,
in the room which the
security police raided,
seizing four plays.

THE censors have sent back untouched all four plays by 22-year-old student playwright, Andries Oliphant, which were seized and sent to them by the security police.

'The scripts do not fall within the definition of a publication' was the decision reached by the Publications Directorate this week.

Unaltered in any way, the work of the 22-year-old University of the Western Cape MA student has been returned to the security police.

There is no possibility of banning under the act, say the censors.

The manuscripts have neither been duplicated nor made available to the public, were the reasons they gave this week.

Their decision lifted a cloud of worry from Andries Oliphant.

JOKING

'I don't believe you... you're joking' — he was overwhelmed with relief when he heard the news.

In the room where the security police seized the plays in a 4 am raid recently, the young writer spoke of art in this country, and possible reasons for his work being seized.

'I was frightened,' he admitted when the police knocked on my door. And I am still disturbed by their threat to have me criminally charged.

'I do not use art as propaganda, or plays as pamphlets, or manifestos,' he said.

FUNCTION

'But I do believe art has a function, and is more than the mere object it has become in capitalist societies.'

Why were his plays seized, did he see art as a possible threat to a government?

'Yes, by its nature, art upholds the truth,' said the writer. 'Where there is untruth, or distortion, art is inevitably the first enemy of the state.'

And black artists in particular?

'Black artists represent population groups not represented in government institutes... naturally they speak out on things relevant to them. For that we are called 'subversive'.

One of the confiscated plays, *Die Oordeel*, was considered by the Administration of Coloured Affairs

judges to be the best entry in their annual drama festival.

Andries objected to recent newspaper reports that this was on technical skill only. 'It was for content, and for best play as a whole,' he said.

Two people who saw the controversial plays, were the director of Coloured Education, Mr Willie Theron, and Professor van der Ross, Rector of UWC.

Neither thought the plays 'revolutionary' in any sense.

(325 - Gencl)

Jailed poet's wife slips into city

Weekend Argus Reporter

YOLANDE Breytenbach, wife of jailed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, arrived in Cape Town today but her whereabouts is being kept hidden.

Breytenbach is in Pollsmoor Prison.

Spokesmen for the Department of Prisons would not disclose when Yolande would visit him there.

Speaking from her parents' home in Onrus, Mrs Rachel Otto Breytenbach's sister, said yesterday the family had heard of Yolande's arrival in Johannesburg on Friday from France only through the Press.

WITH FRIENDS

They had been in touch with Afrikaans writer Dr Ample Coetzee — who met Yolande at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday — and learnt that she had left for Cape Town.

She is staying with friends in Cape Town but she has not even let us know where. She is very keen to avoid publicity, although this is definitely just a routine visit.

But she will be visiting us some time.

We had been expecting her to come to South Africa soon.

Yolande is believed to be in South Africa for two weeks.

CAPE TIMES 29/8/77

Kruger to present press evidence to Vorster

By DAVID WILLERS

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday he would place fresh evidence before the Prime Minister when Mr Vorster reviews the Newspaper Bill next year.

Mr Kruger disclosed this when he confirmed that he had considered steps to close the World newspaper.

In an interview he said he was not "altogether happy" with present press coverage in general.

"We certainly will place material before the Prime Minister — not in a spirit of curbing the press, but showing them where the interests of South Africa lie," he said.

Mr Kruger said newspaper reporting had to be seen in the context of the unrest situation.

Quoting examples from the Johannesburg Star and the World, Mr Kruger said he had warned Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the World, about the tone of certain articles that had appeared in his newspaper.

Mr Qoboza had indicated to him that he would tone them down, and Mr Kruger said thus far he was reasonably happy with the response.

Mr Kruger quoted extensively from issues of the black newspaper — which at 150 000, has the second largest daily circulation in the Republic — and referring to statements in certain articles said: "There is no doubt in my mind that they would have been inflammatory."

Close

He said he could close the newspaper in terms of Section Six of the Internal Security Act but added that he was "contemplating closing the World at the moment."

Mr Kruger said his main concern was to point out the danger of certain types of reporting to Mr Qoboza "in the context of the unrest situation in Soweto".

Mr Qoboza, last night denied that he had given the Prime Minister or Minister of

Justice an undertaking that he would tone down certain articles appearing in his newspaper.

"The Prime Minister made it quite clear to me that he would not hesitate in closing the newspaper if the World continued with its critical anti-government line," Mr Qoboza said.

"Since the Minister of Justice has decided to publicly tell the whole world I was called into his office to be reprimanded, I am prepared to say the Prime Minister made his threat in a far friendlier and sympathetic manner.

"The World holds the ethics of journalism close to its heart and, in the event of transgressing this code, I would have expected that we would have been brought before a court of law or the press council," he said. "In the absence of many of these measures being taken against us I have come to the sorry conclusion that this country is on the verge of becoming authoritarian."

Police smash huge terrorist invasion plan

Cape Times 29/8/77

325-General

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A massive terrorist plan to invade South Africa, and aimed at guerilla warfare and urban terrorism, has been smashed by the security police.

Several terrorist bases, some close to Durban and others on the Reef, have been wiped out by heavily armed police and a number of terrorists have been captured.

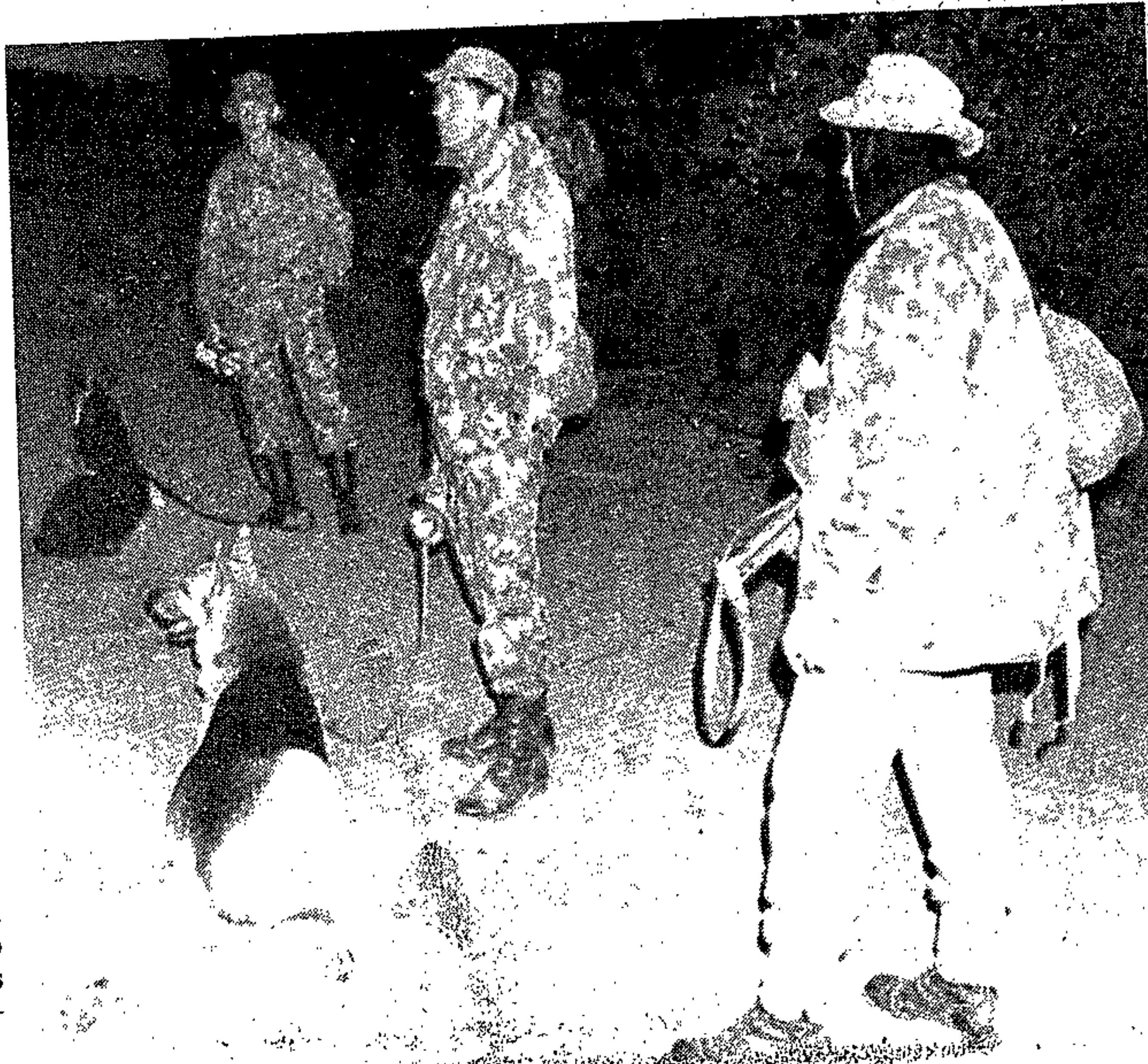
The police have also seized caches of Russian-manufactured arms, explosives, booby traps and ammunition. The arms include machine-guns, rocket-launchers and grenades.

Also confiscated were vast sums of money smuggled into the country, several vehicles and piles of documents detailing the invasion plan.

On some heavily-armed terrorists more than R1 000 in cash was found. The money was to have been used to buy vehicles and other equipment.

Invasion routes and hide-outs have been exposed and the police have identified scores of recruits who are undergoing training outside the country.

All the country's borders are heavily guarded to await their possible return.



Policemen on guard after a terrorist base was overpowered by a strong force of heavily-armed policemen. The police walked for 14 km to get to the base and surprised the occupants in the early hours without firing a shot.

Police smash terror plan

Continued from page 1

Island prisoners and Russian-trained terrorists who left the country secretly some years ago.

But it was masterminded by white members of the South African Communist Party in exile in London. Top of the list is Joe Slovo 55, former Johannesburg advocate who fled South Africa with his wife Ruth in 1963.

Others include Jack Hodgson, who is the sabotage adviser to the ANC and Ronnie Kasrils, a former Natal University student and technical adviser for the military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Joe Slovo recently visited Luanda and other African countries where he inspected terrorist training camps capable of training up to 2 000 recruits at a time.

His wife is at present in Maputo attached to the University of Maputo where she is doing research "into the Mozambique labour force working in South Africa".

Bomb blast

Assisting her are Janet Mondlane, widow of one of the founder members of Frelimo, Eduardo Mandlane, who was killed in a bomb blast in Dar-es-Salaam some years ago, and Pamela Beira, wife of Vice-Premier Marcelino Dos Santos of Mozambique.

Another woman who features in the "Maputo Connection" is Polly Castor a member of the British Communist Party. Like Ruth Slovo, Pamela Beira is also a former South African. She fled the country while on bail on an immorality charge a few years ago.

Police investigations into the invasion plan started in 1975 with the revival of the ANC and South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) at secret meetings in Natal.

It culminated in the wiping out of terror bases in Natal and on the Reef and the arrest of several key figures. More than 100 heavily-armed policemen took part in the attacks on several terrorist bases in Natal, most of them inland in rugged areas of the

Monday (Settlers Day) appear as usual next

where arms depots had been planned and set up.

Several arrests were made and in subsequent operations more arrests were made. Colonel Frans Steenkamp, head of the security police in Durban, said some of those involved in the plot managed to escape to neighbouring states. He said there were still some loose ends to tie up, but he was satisfied that the police were in control of the situation.

Police have in their possession blueprints for future plans, one which was presented at the ANC and Sactu revival meeting in Natal in 1975.

At this meeting key figures were appointed to recruit men for terrorist training and to establish "safe" bases within the country.

Money

The plan was immediately put into operation and large sums of money were brought into the country to finance the scheme.

A key figure was Joseph Mdluli, who died in detention in March last year soon after being arrested by the Durban security police.

He played a leading part in the recruiting of terrorists and arranging for their training outside the country.

Some of the recruits, however, fled from the ANC in Swaziland and returned to South Africa where they surrendered to the police. This led to the arrest of several key figures.

Many were brought to trial but the invasion plan continued while the recruits were undergoing training in Angola, Tanzania and Zambia.

Earlier this year the first of the recruits began filtering back to the country and then made known their presence through the Goch Street incident in Johannesburg and the sabotage of the Umlazi railway line.

Dragnet

Some were arrested and some explosives were found. Dr Owen said: "The month of January, in London this the US Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, Mr. R. F. Botha and Minister, Mr. R. F. Botha and been held with the Foreign Earlier discussions had

Internal ring

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, deputy head of the security police in Pretoria, said that apart from the captured terrorists, the internal organization ring had been smashed.

He would not disclose how many terrorists had been arrested or what quantity of arms and explosives had been found.

"I do not wish to disclose all these facts at this stage, but I would like to emphasize that we have smashed the network which planned the invasion," he said.

He said the network was behind all the recent terrorist activities in South Africa, including the sabotage of the Umlazi railway line recently.

Most of those responsible for recruiting and for sending recruits out of the country were behind bars. These people, he said, were also responsible for establishing the terrorist bases.

The invasion plan was the brainchild of the banned South African Communist Party and the African Nationalist Congress operating from overseas and neighbouring African states.

Some of the leading figures are whites who have fled South Africa, former Robben

Continued on page 2



YOLANDE BREYTENBACH
— sielsmoeg vir die
wegkruiper-speletjie.

Yolande ontsteld oor publisiteit

Rapport 28/8/77

325 *general*

YOLANDE Breytenbach, wat Vrydagmiddag uit Parys op die lughawe Jan Smuts, Johannesburg, aangekom het om Breyten te besoek, was gister so ontsteld dat die nuus uitgelek het dat dit selfs onseker is of sy betyds vir 'n Augustus-besoek na Kaapstad sal gaan. Breyten word nou in die Pollsmoor-modelgevangenis in die Skierelland aangehou.

Toe dit blyk dat sy weer

in 'n wegkruiper-speletjie met die pers beland het, het sy ineens sielsmoeg gelyk, sê van haar vriende. As sy Breyten nog vir sy Augustus-besoek wil sien — hy word een besoek per maand toegelaat — sal sy voor die einde van die maand na Kaapstad moet vertrek.

Dit lyk nou asof sy amper nie kans sien vir die publisiteit wat haar moontlik daar te beurt sal val nie.

Breyten se moeder, mev. Hans Breytenbach van Onrusrivier, was verras dat haar skoondogter al in

Suid-Afrika is, maar neem aan dat sy by hulle op Onrus sal tuisgaan. „Natuurlik . . . dis mos haar huis,” het sy gesê.

Dit sal baie moeiliker gaan om daar nie herken te word nie as in 'n groot stad soos Johannesburg, weet Yolande. Vandaar haar huiwering.

Haar vriende sê sy lyk „so mooi en ingetoë soos altyd”. Buiten moontlik in heel binneste kring laat blyk sy nie eens dat sy opgewonde is oor die vooruitsig om Breyten te sien nie. Tog, September is hulle maand: hy word op

die sestiende 38. Hy is 45 wees voor sy vonnis van nege jaar uitgedien is.

*Mev. Breytenbach is in 'n stadium aangeraai om nie na Suid-Afrika te kom nie omdat sy moontlik hier in hegtenis geneem sou word as betrokke by Breyten se politieke bedrywighede. Ná die hofuitspraak het die gevaar verval. Regter Wes Boshoff het trouens met groot waardering verwys na die verstandinge en ewewigtige houding wat sy in haar briewe aan Breyten ingeslaan het.

(325) *general* (247)
Rapport 28/8/77

Kruger dreig om swart blad te sluit

**Van Ons
Pretoriase Kantoor**
MNR. JIMMY KRUGER,
 Minister van Justisie en
 Polisie, dreig hy sal Soweto
 se enigste dagblad, The
 World, sluit as die koerant
 voortgaan met die soort
 artikels wat hy plaas. Hy
 het The World se redak-
 teur, mnr. Percy Qoboza,
 ook al hieroor gewaarsku.

Min. Kruger het in 'n
 onderhoud aan RAPPORT
 gesê dat hy 'n hoë prys op
 persvryheid plaas. Maar mnr.
 Qoboza en sy koerant oorskry
 die grense van hierdie vryheid
 en neig al hoe meer in die
 rigting van persopstandig-
 heid, sê hy.

„In die omstandighede kan
 ek nie toelaat dat The World
 met sulke artikels voortgaan
 nie. En in hierdie verband
 het ek dit veral teen hoofarti-
 kels en ander rubrieke onder
 mnr. Qoboza se naam. Daar-
 om het ek hom ook gewaar-
 sku dat ek nie sal huiwer
 om sy koerant te sluit as
 hy dit nie staak nie,” sê hy.

Min. Kruger het die vol-
 gende voorbeelde aangehaal
 van artikels waarteen hy be-
 waar het.

Onder die opskrif „die
 Suid-Afrikaanse stelsel is 'n
 broeiplek vir revolusie” word
 o.m. geskryf: Ons wil nie re-
 volusie hê nie, maar kan ook
 nie ontken dat dit kom nie.

Voorts ook: Ons hoop dat

ons land die situasie van 'n
 meerderheidsregering kan
 bereik.

Aan die einde van hierdie
 hoofartikel word die blanke
 gewaarsku om van sy voor-
 regte afstand te doen en hom
 dan aan 'n meerderheidsrege-
 ring in 'n nie-rassistiese same-
 lewing te onderwerp, of sy
 ondergang in die toekoms te
 aanvaar.

Onder die opskrif „Ge-
 moedere vlam op by diens”
 die volgende: As die swart-
 man nie onderdrukking weer-
 staan nie, doen hy mee aan
 die misdaad van apartheid.

Oor die kinders se aan-
 deel aan die opstande: Ons
 bewonder die kinders se vas-
 beslotenheid. Hulle het die
 vraagstuk van bevryding
 tromp-op aangepak. Tot
 dusver is ons ook redelik ge-
 lukkig met hul metodes.

In verband met Soweto
 se studenteraad: Die studen-
 teraad neem nou die voortou
 in die burgerlike sake van
 Soweto.

„Interessant is dat my
 indruk altyd was dat mnr.
 Qoboza nie wou hê dat ons
 met die kinders praat nie,
 veral omdat sy mense nie deur
 die kinders geregeer wil wees
 nie. Tog ondersteun hy die
 kinders en die studenteraad
 openlik in sy koerant en in
 sy hoofartikels,” sê min. Kru-
 ger.

Mnr. Qoboza was nie gister
 vir kommentaar beskikbaar
 nie.

Sections 1, 4
 s 4 and 5 are
 that effectively

living singly.
 anga, in which
 t dormitories

dormitories
 oyers are
 by Murray
 ade 50

h o u s e s available for single men on

TABLE 4.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SINGLE MEN IN GUGULETU

Type of Accommodation

Employer dormitories

Family Units

Total Single men

Total Population

Urban terror plan foiled by police

STAR 29/8/77

325-General

Pretoria Bureau

Plans for urban terrorism in South Africa have been wrecked by detective work over a lengthy period, followed by police raids on arms dumps on the Reef and near Durban.

But the success—full details of which cannot be divulged by the police in the interests of continuing their ongoing fight against the source elements concerned—is not a big new breakthrough scored in recent days.

It is rather the culmination of a series of events, and the arrest of terrorists, and people responsible for recruiting them and establishing their bases.

The network linking their activities has most importantly been broken.

It is understood that some of the recruits taken to Swaziland by the ANC organisers had since escaped from the ANC there and returned to South Africa to hand themselves over to the police.

BASES RAIDED

People now in police hands will be brought to trial in due course.

It is understood that the arms seized included machine-guns, explosives, booby traps, rocket launchers and grenades.

The people arrested also had large sums of money on them, and the use of vehicles.

In one of the biggest raids a large number of police seized terrorist bases in the Natal South Coast hinterland, well hidden in remote valleys.

Other bases raided were on the Reef.

Included in the organisation masterminding the plot are a number of whites, based in London and operating under the auspices of the SA Communist Party.

Names quoted are Mr Joe Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate who fled South Africa in 1963

with his wife, Ruth, Mr Jack Hodgson, described as a sabotage adviser to the ANC, and Mr Ronnie Kastrils, former Natal University student and technical adviser to the ANC.

325 Soweto
General
student
STAR 29/8/77
jailed

A Soweto student was jailed today after being convicted on a charge of inciting people to public violence during the unrest in Soweto in August this year.

Albert Legodi (20) of Tladi, pleaded not guilty before Johannesburg magistrate, Mr W Rosch. He was convicted in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and three years of his sentence was suspended for five years.

Legodi was convicted of inciting people to join a group who had gathered and were giving the black power sign, chanting the black power slogan and, once they had been dispersed, re-grouping and stoning police vehicles with the intent to cause damage or injury.

Legodi told the court that he had been apprehended when on his way to pay his father's rent.

Mr Paul Legodi, his father, told the court that his son had complained of a stomach ailment that day, August 2.

Yolande hopes to see Breyten on birthday

CAPE TIMES

30/8/77

MRS YOLANDE BREYTENBACH would like to be with her husband, jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach, when he celebrates his 38th birthday at Pollsmoor Prison next month, Breytenbach's mother said from her Onrus home yesterday.

"There is nothing illegal about Yolande's visit to South Africa," Mrs Hans Breytenbach said. "Naturally she would like to visit her husband on his birthday.

"We had not seen our son for two years so when he was transferred to Pollsmoor we visited him. Now that Yolande is here she will see him for 30 minutes this month and again for half an hour in September.

"She can tell us how he is.

We will wait till she has left before we visit him again. I am so happy that he is near to us. Now we can see him every month."

Mrs Breytenbach said her daughter-in-law was visiting relatives and friends in Cape Town. Author Dr Ampie Coetzee telephoned to say Yolande was here, but she had not contacted the Breytenbachs at Onrus yet.

Yolande arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Friday. She had previously been advised not to come to South Africa as she could have been arrested for being involved in the poet's political affairs. But after the court's verdict there was no longer any danger of this.

paper

THE WORLD

★ CITY
LATE

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THE WORLD	5
OUR OWN, OUR ONLY PAPER WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1977	6
★ CITY LATE	6
JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice has threatened to close down The World, South Africa's largest black newspaper.	6
Mr Kruger confirmed yesterday he had con- sidered steps to close the newspaper.	6
He would place evidence before the Prime Minister when Mr Vorster reviews the Newspaper Bill next year.	8
The newspaper's editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, said he was summoned by Mr Kruger to a meeting in Pretoria and warned that if The World continued with its highly critical anti-Government line, he would not hesitate to put an end to it.	9
Mr Qoboza also revealed yesterday he had been summoned to the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.	10
"Mr Vorster also ex- pressed his distaste at the newspaper. But in all fairness, Mr Vorster, un- like Mr Kruger, was prepared to listen to my point of view," Mr Qoboza said.	12
Mr Kruger said Mr Qoboza had indicated to him he would tone down his criticism. Mr Kruger said he was reasonably happy with the response.	14
Last night Mr Qoboza denied he had at any stage given Mr Vorster or Mr Kruger any undertaking to tone down certain ar- ticles in his newspaper.	15
"The Prime Minister made it quite clear he would not hesitate in clos- ing the newspaper if The World continued with its critical anti-Government line.	19
"Since the Minister of Justice has decided to publicly tell the whole world I was called into his office to be reprimanded, I am prepared to say the Prime Minister made his threat in a far friendlier and sympathetic manner."	23
Mr Kruger quoted ex- tensively from back issues of the black newspaper. He referred to statements in certain articles and said: "There is no doubt in my mind they would have been inflammatory."	23
He would be able to close the newspaper in terms of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act but added: I am not con- templating closing The World at the moment."	24
Replying to Mr Kruger's allegations, Mr Qoboza said yesterday no article in The World had yet been	24
challenged before the Press Council or a court of law.	27
"This can only mean we have done nothing wrong in law or broken any part of our ethical code. Therefore any action en- visaged is evidence that this country is steadily but firmly moving towards authoritarian rule where dissent is equated with treason.	28
"The World and Weekend World are firm- ly committed to a fair and just society where racism from whatever quarter is rejected."	28
Mr Kruger said he ob- jected to several recent leading articles and columns in The World.	29
One recent leader, headlined 'The South African system is a breeding ground for revolution,' said in part: "We don't want to have a revolution, but we cannot deny that it is coming."	29
"We hope our country can achieve a majority rule situation."	32
Another article Mr Kruger objected to was headlined: "Feelings in- flamed at (church) ser- vice" which contained the line: "If the black man does not resist repression, he is going along with the crime of apartheid." — DDC.	32
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Mr Mpho Mashinini (centre) and the two men who were acquitted with him on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Three freed of terror charges

STAR 31/8/77

17885

325

325 Ground

Pretoria Bureau

The 17-year-old brother of exiled Soweto student leader, Tsietsi Mashinini and two other Soweto men, were today acquitted of Terrorism Act charges.

After granting a defence application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the discharge of the three men at the end of the state case, Mr Justice sselen permitted the press to identify Mr Mpho Mashinini as one of the accused.

Mr Mashinini, Mr Garret Mlangeni (33) and Mr

finement could make a witness try to ingratiate himself with the police and then fearful of departing from his police statement when giving evidence in court, the judge said.

'SUSCEPTIBLE'

The 17-year-old witness, whose evidence was heard in camera, had shown himself to be "susceptible to suggestion" while testifying.

Dealing with the evidence of Mrs Mashinini — Mr Mashinini's mother

If an employer can show that the requirements, the BAAB will then let the jobs. Only if there are no beds engaged from the Transkei or Ciskei accommodation to the contract workers the employer has not built any houses vacant beds in such housing as he has wherever there are beds open. In the intermingled with local men in the townships sometimes impossible to categorise local men or contract workers. (S)

Although employers may build housing they actually own the housing he erects. the accommodation in the townships. his workers in the accommodation he has to sub-let it once to another employer.

It should be borne in mind that where there are single, in actual fact there are no single dormitories. The number of women seems to vary according to the area ranging from a high proportion of women in the

dormitories in Section 2 Guguletu, to a low proportion of women in the Barracks in Langa. (Clearly there are also a number of other important factors which will determine the number of women in a particular area).

Women with permission to be in Cape Town are legally allowed to be in the single quarters during the day, but apparently not during the night.

The children in the single quarters do not necessarily belong to the women. The contract workers often bring some of their young children with them from the reserves, although these children will not qualify for permanent residence in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) a) or b) unless they were actually born in the urban area.

Editor: whites are apathetic

JOHANNESBURG — Concern for white student apathy and lack of student commitment in national life was expressed here yesterday by the Editor of the black newspaper, The World, Mr Percy Qoboza.

Delivering the annual Richard Feetham academic freedom lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, he paid tribute to students and academics at the university who had campaigned for a just society.

"Yet I cannot but express my concern today. concern that the spirit that moved your predecessors to fight for a free and just society seems to be tragically lacking today.

"I am concerned at the apathy and lack of student commitment in our national life today. Many students have yielded under the pressures of in-

timidation."

Mr Qoboza spoke of distraught parents whose sons or daughters have been detained.

"It is weeks since they saw them. It does not help them at all as they read of the many suicides in detention. The pain and bitterness is not confined to the family only. The anger spreads through the community . . ."

Mr Qoboza said there could be no peace under the policy of apartheid.

Blacks did not want charity. "All we want is equal opportunities in employment and other areas."

A positive step would be to set up a national convention representative of people of all views to draw up plans for the country's future. "Any solution must be based on broad consensus between black and white." — S.A.P.A.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1742

2 September 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/201.....	<i>Sexual Options for Paraplegics and Quadriplegics</i>	Thomas O. Mooney, Theodore M. Cole en/and Richard A. Chilgren	(a)
P77/7/207.....	<i>Martelingen in Suid-Afrika</i>	Die Christelike Instituut van Suider-Afrika/The Christian Institute of Southern Africa, Mowbray	(b)+(c)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1742

2 September 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 2 SEPTEMBER 1977

No. 5724

127

No. 1741

2 September 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 1741

2 September 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P77/62

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/7/102.....	<i>Legacy of Che Guevara, The</i>	Donald C. Hodges.....	(c)
P77/7/160.....	<i>People's China (China Readings 4)</i>	David Milton, Nancy Milton en/and Franz Schurmann	(c)
P77/7/206.....	<i>To Snithereens</i>	Rosalyn Drexler.....	(a)
P77/7/240.....	<i>Night of Destruction</i>	Kay Addams.....	(a)
P77/7/245.....	<i>Love is My Business</i> (d.l. die 1976-uitgawe met die No. ISBN 85106 387 X/l.e. the 1976 edition with the No. ISBN 85106 387 X)	John Thompson.....	(a)
P77/8/19.....	<i>Erotic Love Poems</i>	Barbara Farabee.....	(a)
P77/8/31.....	<i>Rich Girl Poor Girl</i>	Mary Orr.....	(a)
P77/8/45.....	<i>Namibia Bulletin—No 1, April 1977</i>	United Nations, New York.....	(c)
P77/8/83.....	<i>Illustrasies/Illustrations</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
	1. Erection Specialist		
	2. I'll go to any length to please you		
	3. Don't scream when you feel a prick		
	4. A good screw		
	5. Blue nuts		
P77/8/84.....	<i>Elixir Catalogue, The</i>	Elixir (M.A.) Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
P77/8/85.....	<i>Varsity—August 1977, Issue No 7</i>	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch..	(a)
P77/8/90.....	<i>Lip and Tongue Love</i>	Martin Dean.....	(a)
P77/8/101.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 45</i>	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)
P77/8/102.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 46</i>	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)

Psychiatrist's evidence at terror trial

Mercury Reporter

7/9/77

325 General

PIETERMARITZBURG — An accused in the terrorism trial here told a psychiatrist that he believed one of his co-accused was a police informer who had implicated him in the case.

This was said in evidence by Dr. Marie Paterson before Mr. Justice Kriek in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Dr. Patterson said she had been requested by Mr. Harry Pitman, who is appearing for one of the four accused, to examine all four men. Her task was to get some impression about the effects of long term imprisonment and interrogation on their mental state with the view of possibly giving evidence in the case.

She had been unsuccessful in examining Mr. Walter Mtshali (29) last week but following his reported peculiar behaviour over the weekend she was asked to determine

his mental state in relation to his being able to continue with proceedings yesterday.

After a brief examination of Mr. Mtshali, Dr. Paterson said that Mtshali was not mentally fit but she was unable to foretell whether his condition was temporary or not.

Mr. Mtshali showed gross emotional disturbances and suspiciousness and was presenting ideas of a paranoid nature, she said.

He thought people were trying to frame him and he disliked the attitude of his co-accused when they were all in the cell together.

Mr. Mtshali expressed paranoid ideas of persecution by his co-accused and others around him and wished to be left alone. He thought Mr. Veli Mthembu, one of the accused, was a police informer who had implicated him in the case.

His capacity to understand was impaired, said Dr. Paterson.

The Court was adjourned yesterday to enable Dr. Paterson to examine Mr. Mtshali at length in order to determine whether he should be sent for mental observation.

The four accused in the trial have already been found guilty of terrorist activities but have requested that their pleas of guilty be reversed.

~~ml. Eastern Front, 1914-1917, esp. Ch. 1 and 13.~~
~~... high academic standards~~

D.D. 7/9/77
325-General

Anglo-Zionist Diplomacy,
the word housing as a verb
of life conducted on
the land...
the names of the
...institutions

(4) Parliamentary approval

325-Geard

60.

SARL Times 7/9/77
Students meeting banned

A MEETING to be held in the Africa Church in Guguletu by the Peninsula Students' Representative Council was banned yesterday by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr R. Rörich.

The meeting was banned in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. The order was effective from 9am yesterday to midnight last night.

Colonel A B Conradie, of the security police said last night that pamphlets advertising the meeting had been confiscated.

s for them to be prone to other diseases, ing quickly in a proper healthy environment. e to most of the employer dormitories which roofs, are at best cold and constantly

genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions. At least one of the employers which houses its men in the temporary dormitories in Langa has had its men out on strike recently, (Duens). The question has long been put as to how long these bad living conditions can be passively accepted without giving rise to open unrest. The events of the second half of 1976 are evidence that conditions in the townships are far from acceptable to those living there.

It is suggested that there are certain minimum physical living conditions to which all single men's accommodation must conform. Whether the migrant labour system stays or goes, housing is always going to be required for men living singly. The recommendations which follow fall into two broad categories: changes that can and need to be made to present accommodation and comment upon future housing. It must be said however, that the writer is not an architect and these suggestions on detail do not pretend to be those of an expert, and insofar as they go can hardly be said to be adequate.

Present Accommodation

The Employers' Dormitories: All dormitories should be divided into separate rooms. Some dormitories already have dividing walls between the bunks. Each employer should add a further wall across the front of these dividing walls complete with doors, which would thereby turn the dormitory into 'flatlets'. If this were done it would then provide some measure of privacy and keep out the wind. Present 'pondoks' often enclose a window. Where the rooms will not include a window the dormitory should be investigated to ascertain the possibility of altering the present window so that each room will have window space. All dormitories are in urgent need of paint, both inside and out, if only in the interests of cleanliness.

Russell free; bail is paid

THE Rev David Russell, who chose custody rather than accept a R50 bail condition, left Pollsmoor Prison yesterday after 12 days. He confirmed in a statement yesterday that the bail had been paid.

Mr Russell is due to appear on September 13 on various charges, including trespassing at the Modderdam squatters' camp.

He appeared in court briefly on August 12 and was granted the R50 bail on condition he was to have no access to any squatter camps in Bellville.

CAPE TIMES
① ~~205~~
② 325 General

Soweto exiles condemn Russia

LONDON — Exiled Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) executives now living in London yesterday condemned communist "neo-colonialism and imperialism" in Africa.

"The white South African government's propaganda machine tries to make the Soweto students appear as tools of the Kremlin," said Mr Majakathata Makoenia, 20, who reached Britain via Botswana last month. "We don't want the influence of Moscow or London or Washington or anywhere to influence our fight for our rights."

"We are not anti the Soviets or London for that matter. We just want the world to know how determined we are to achieve our independent African solution."

"If the Russians want to give us weapons that is fine, but we will never allow Moscow's imperialism and neo-colonialism to take over where London left off in Azania (South Africa)."

He added: "The whites keep offering the new young black leadership slices of bread, but they must realise that even though we are being forced into exile the whole loaf is ours — and we are going to take it."

and Owen Beard; and two A
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Biggest drama in Border's
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went to the 18th.
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to Jooste and Chris van der
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Rodney Fletcher. Pollock hol-
ing a difficult match-saving
putt; and Robin Gouverneur
and Buster Farrer halved with
Humphrey Hobday and Louis
Roode.

CONFIRMATION

CONFIRMATION

For # 55

Confirmations
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who will 55
confirmed
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FROM THE PASSING SECTION

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J. J. Kenney

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Prisoners awaiting execution
 "Political" prisoners
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 Bakers and executors of the
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 laws of the

INTENTIONS

of the Church. the past fail this is why I encourage you to be firm, and you be instructed in the to encourage their attendance their preparation they have been be able to infuse faithful members

In this way you will influence them to become regular members of Christ's Church.

-

..fully from dyspnea

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up. there	And Miss	Nov
Chapter	Parishes	Nov
Greyhades	Parishes	Nov
Order of the Holy Paraclete	Parishes	Nov
*****	Parishes	Nov
Expenses	Parishes	Nov
*****	Parishes	Nov
Other Theatricals	Parishes	Nov
*****	Parishes	Nov

Daily Disp. 9/9/77 325 - General

She is unusual for her age in that she is more withdrawn than most toddlers, and is given to breaking her long silences with mature phrases not usually uttered by small children — phrases like: “I want to go to the police station to be arrested”.

During this time she became increasingly withdrawn and would often wake up at night, crying — something she had never done before.

During this time she became increasingly withdrawn and would often wake up at night, crying — something she had never done before.

Her mother bought a

moody child speaking of things quite unrelated to their conversation — and usually of "police, prison and arrest."

would repeatedly ask
when he was coming
home.

In March 1975, after her first birthday, her father was released (still without explanation) and friends still talk about the great reunion between the two. Those who are close to aver-

The first break in her home life was shortly before her first birthday, when her father was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and kept at Pretoria Central Prison for five months

proceedings. The child again became obsessed with the police who had simply come and taken her father away, for reasons nobody could explain.

Not even the Minister of Justice.

And then, in August 1976, her father died in prison while in detention.

It was alleged that he had changed himself, but

after a long inquest the magistrate did not return a finding of suicide, simply that on the evidence available the death could not be attributed to any known person or persons.

The child refused to believe, and continues to refuse to believe, that her father will never come home again to play with her.

But a few months later her father was banned and



Again the child grew increasingly moody and withdrawn, and again her mother tried to comfort her — with limited success.

Yet things were improv-

ingly early last month. Her mother had found a typing job and had got her into a creche nearby where she seemed to be getting on well with the other toddlers.

On Thursday, August 25, her mother promised her a special treat on her return from work. She was going to bring home some oranges.

But she wasn't able to do that, because security police came to her place of work and detained her under the Terrorism Act.

And that is why
Motheba Mohapi, not yet

Her late father, Mapetla Mohapi, was the twenty-fourth South African to die in detention. Since his death there have been eighteen more.

Her late father, Mapetla Mohapi, was the twenty-fourth South African to die in detention. Since his death there have been eighteen more.

One wonders how many children of these dead ones are reacting like Motheba. And how many relatives. And how many friends. And how many admirers and supporters.

I don't care how many Ministers of Justice decide to the contrary without benefit of evidence or court proceedings. Mapella Mohapi was nob involved in terrorism or anything like it — otherwise we can be sure he would soon have been prosecuted, as others have been for far less serious allegations.

been for far less serious allegations.

There is the naive view, if they are so glibly that in spite of all the false alarms and non-prosecutions of detainees they can still believe in the monstrosity of guilt by mere accusation.

I for one reject such warped law.

Noble Mohapi is innocent. Her non-prosecution proves it. She should therefore be released.

Whether such release will come in time to absolve her jailers of later accusations is another question, because there is at least one three-and-a-half-year-old accuser who may not grow up forgiving and forgetting.

— Donald Woods

CAPE TIMES 9/9/77 325
SA encircled by
ANC, says Kruger

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The black consciousness movement planned to co-operate with the banned African National Congress to polarize blacks against whites, Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Police, said yesterday.

The ANC had encircled South Africa and there was documentary proof that the black consciousness movement aimed at working with it, Mr Kruger told the Free State congress of the National Party.

"As far as the riots in Soweto are concerned, you must not forget that it is but a manifestation of the political situation, the ideology, the unrest in general," he said.

"I possess documents that prove undeniably that the black consciousness organization — and I will not again call it a black power organization because the documentation talks of the black consciousness organization — is aiming to work with the African National Congress to try to polarize the whole black population against the whites."

The present problem at Soweto schools was not really an educational problem, Mr Kruger added. There was documentary proof of plans to introduce a socialist system of education under which accepted Western concepts would disappear. There was a similar socialist plan to re-divide land.

Mr Kruger said the security position was "completely under control".

South Africa was encircled by ANC bases in neighbouring countries. Attempts were being made to recruit South Africans for terrorist activities, but insurgents had been arrested, caches of weapons seized and the accused would be brought to court, he said.

①325 - Genl

~~①325~~

CAPE TIMES 10/9/77 ②333

Riot memorial service — 40 in court

Staff Reporter

A POLICEMAN yesterday told a Wynberg magistrate he heard about 600 people shout "black power" and sing "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika" at a cemetery in Guguletu last month.

He was giving evidence against three clergymen and 37 others charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The Rev Dick O'Riorden, 33, Roman Catholic parish priest at St Gabriel's, Guguletu, Wesley Mabuza, 35, a Methodist minister, and Mr Samuel Hlazplu, 56, a pastor of the Church of Christ, pleaded not guilty to charges of convening, encouraging, promoting or addressing a meeting prohibited under the Riotous Assemblies Act or alternatively attending such a meeting.

The other 37 people — who also pleaded not guilty — were: Agnes Kobo, 37, Cynthia Mzamane, 22, Eunice Gelela, 35, Thelma Msongela, 30, Thelma Gynyana, 28, Nontuthuzelo Miti, 19, Msaseni Mzimkhulu, 21, Michael Mnganco, 20, Don Msongelwa, 43, Dramont Maswana, 62, Eunice Sambana, 55, Maggie Mantizanie, 67, Mthethlezi Mabengza, 26, Anthony Mngoma, 45, Mina Maloka, 27, Nora Toleni, 58, Maureen Tsolo, 26, Nkosinathi Kota, 20, Mzoli Sipantswa, 18, Zolli Malindi, 53, Leticia Magobiyane, 44, Mildred Ramakaba, 42, Nuluthando Joba, 22, Pauline Kwezi, 18, Sithemdiso Botha, 25, Johnny Duda, 27, and eleven juveniles.

The charges followed their arrest at a memorial service for last year's riot victims held at a church in NY 5, Guguletu, on Sunday, August 14.

Lieutenant Edward Riley said he was on duty in Guguletu on that day.

He was accompanied by Constable Simpson Bambide.

He said a group of about 600 people led by the three clergymen had gathered in the St Gabriels church and then gone to the cemetery.

'Black power'

They sang songs, including "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika", then Mr Samuel Hlazplu spoke in "what sounded like Xhosa".

The group shouted "black power" and gave salutes with fists in the air.

"I warned the group in both official languages to disperse. I gave them 10 minutes and then gave instructions that the group in which the three clergymen appeared be arrested."

Under cross-examination Lieutenant Riley said it was difficult to hear what they were saying and that he was not sure whether they had raised one or two hands in the form of a black power salute.

Father O'Riorden told the court people were told of a memorial service at a funeral service the day before.

He said people started arriving at the church at 2pm on Sunday. They prayed and sang songs. He read a psalm and read the names of the people who had died in last year's riots.

Everyone went to the cemetery to pray. They stood in a horseshoe shape and later knelt to say a prayer. Mr Hlazplu opened with prayers, read from the Bible and then preached on the Bible text.

Two youths then addressed the congregation. The first, a male, said: "We should be united with the spirits of the people who had passed away and remember them today." The second, a woman, was "rather out of context with the service", Father O'Riorden said.

She said, "Those who are still comrades, put up your hands." Some people did, Father O'Riorden said. They sang more hymns but when police vans arrived the service closed with a blessing.

Father O'Riorden said he normally lifted both his hands for the blessing as did the congregation.

The case continues on Monday.

The magistrate was Mr G A Dell. Miss J M le Roux prosecuted.

R D McDougall, instructed by Mallinck, Ress and Richman Fuller and Moore and Son, appeared for all 40 people.

Hunt for killers of ANC trial witness

Cape Times 12/9/77

325-Gezal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A massive police hunt has been launched for the killers of a Durban security policeman who was shot in his bed at his Kwamashu home on Saturday night.

Detective Sergeant Leonard Nkosi, 32, who played a leading part in the recent police smashing of a terror plot to invade South Africa, died almost instantly as several bullets were fired from an automatic weapon through his bedroom window.

Several spent cartridges were found outside the house.

His 27-year-old wife Doris was wounded and was taken to King Edward VIII hospital where she had an operation yesterday to have a bullet removed from her abdomen. She is a staff sister at the hospital. Her condition is satisfactory.

Colonel Frans Steenkamp, head of the security police in Durban, said Sergeant Nkosi and his wife were lying in bed listening to the radio when their assailants struck.

The burst of bullets shattered their bedroom window and ploughed into the couple and their bed.

Terror trial

Sergeant Nkosi staggered to another bedroom where his father-in-law, Mr Solomon Siphiva, 53, was asleep. He collapsed and died next to Mr Siphiva's bed.

Also in the house were Sergeant Nkosi's two children, a three-year-old boy, Thula, and one-year-old Siyabonga.

The children were in another bedroom with Sergeant Nkosi's three-year-old nephew and his 14-year-old sister-in-law.

Sergeant Nkosi gave evidence last year in the ANC terrorism trial in Maritzburg in which he told the court he was given military training in Russia as part of an ANC plan to overthrow the South African Government.

Sergeant Nkosi, who gave evidence for the State, told Mr Justice Howard he had joined the security police in 1972 after a turnabout in sentiment.



Blood-stained bed in which Detective Sergeant Leonard Nkosi was shot dead. A detective points to bullet holes in the headboard.

He told the court he had flown in a charter aircraft to Moscow and entered a military camp where he spent a year learning war tactics and political doctrines, including that of Marxism.

After completing this training, he returned to Tanzania. He was later caught by Rhodesian country security forces while he was making his way through to South Africa.

At the start of the State case at the trial the judge, Mr Justice Howard, was asked to request the press not to publish the names of witnesses like Sergeant Nkosi for fear of reprisals.

Mr George Muller QC, counsel for 10 accused,

argued that the publication of names would bring further witnesses forward. The judge said the matter was out of his hands and left it at the discretion of newspaper editors.

● Meanwhile, Mr Mandla Sweetboy Langa, 21, described in hospital in Johannesburg yesterday how he was blinded by acid a few days after being released from custody.

Mr Langa of Soweto was detained by police on January 28 and was released on August 18 this year after he had turned a State witness against his elder brother Paul Langa, 30, who was jailed for 30 years when he was found guilty under the Terrorism Act on August 16.

No. 170, 1977

TOEPASSING VAN ARTIKEL 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* EN
(a)*quin* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIG-
HEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel
10 (1) (bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950,
verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikel
10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* en (a)*quin* van daardie Wet gedurende
die tydperk van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus
1977 in die hele Republiek van krag is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van
Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICH, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. 170, 1977

G. G. 5708

325-9 General

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* AND
(a)*quin* OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950
(ACT 44 OF 1950)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section
10 (1) (bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby
declare that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter*
and (a)*quin* of that Act shall be in force during the period
of 12 months commencing on 11 August 1977 in the whole
of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of August,
One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICH, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1902

16 September 1977

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasies of voorwerpe nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1902

16 September 1977

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications or objects is/are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LYS/LIST P77/64

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/4/65.....	<i>Bear</i>	Marian Engel.....	(a)

No. 1904

16 September 1977

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig:

No. 1904

16 September 1977

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/8/42.....	<i>Workers' Unity</i> —Issue No 4, July 1977.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P77/8/46.....	<i>Inprecor</i> —No 11 <i>New Series</i> , 21 July 1977.....	Inprecor, France.....	(e)

1. (Compulsory) Seven quotations, one from each of the seven sets of documents. You will have to identify and comment on three of them. In preparing yourself, you should not confine yourself to reading the documents; you should also look at relevant works: e.g. on Documents No. 1, 'The Sudanic States', look at Tringham, History of Islam in West Africa. Bovill, Golden Trade or Levizion, Ancient Ghana and Mali. Look at the reading list for suggestions relating to other questions will deal with the following subjects.

In the first paper you will have to answer question 1 and two others. The

There will be two 3-hour papers. The first covering the period up to 1875, the second from 1875 to the present.

End of Year Examinations.

325- General

No. 1903 16 September 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 1903 16 September 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P77/65

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/205.....	Portugal: The Impossible Revolution?.....	Phil Mailer.....	(e)
P77/7/99.....	Villain's Tale, A.....	G. F. Newman.....	(a)
P77/7/243.....	Nymph.....	Joe Weiss.....	(a)
P77/8/4.....	"Slap Shot".....	Richard Woodley.....	(a) + (b)
P77/8/58.....	Tomorrow File, The.....	Lawrence Sanders.....	(a)
P77/8/59.....	In Search of Magic and Witchcraft.....	Alan Landsburg.....	(a) + (b)
P77/8/73.....	Colony, The.....	John Bowers.....	(a)
P77/8/78.....	Lady of a Thousand Sorrows.....	Lee W. Mason.....	(a)
P77/8/108.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Poskaart/Post Card.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P77/8/108.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P77/8/108.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Free the Pretoria 12 Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P77/8/108.....	Trial of the "Pretoria Twelve", The.....	Free the Pretoria Twelve Campaign, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P77/8/118.....	Mao Tse-Tung.....	Hugh Purcell.....	(c)
P77/8/132.....	Contact—No 4.....	Contact Publishers, Hillbrow.....	(a)
P77/8/139.....	Crisis in Zimbabwe—2nd Edition, April 1976.....	Socialist Worker, Africa Group, London.....	(e)
P77/8/140.....	We Are Everywhere Even In the Kitchen T-Hemp/T-Shirt: Voorwerp/Object	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P77/9/1.....	Greater Glory Awaiting.....	B. L. Leshoai.....	(e)

No. 1905 16 September 1977
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 578 van 7 April 1977 in Staatskoerant 5496 van 7 April 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/2/96 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1905 16 September 1977
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS
CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 578 of 7 April 1977 in Government Gazette 5496 of 7 April 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/2/96:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P77/2/96.....	Valley of the Dolls.....	Jacqueline Susann.....	In GK./G.N. 152 van/of 10.2.67 in SK./G.G. 1650 van/of 10.2.67; en/and in GK./G.N. 1258 van/of 19.7.74 in SK./G.G. 4337 van/of 19.7.74.

ACCUSED TO UNDERGO PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION

325-General

4.

required capital be that part capital loan assets as we of help prov materials, and to build up group of work area.

(d) The w principles t Thus it woul principles s imported mat to utilize l and to both e maximum local of operation utilizing loc capital, and constructing centre as rep would be util principles th in one place; naturally lea each acting a

(e) Profit into other lo act, as a cen Community adv

In summary: very strong e from the outs help to creat will lead to of this job c

4. Personnel. finding perso to understand solutions to (e.g. people work, etc) bu broad base ne might perhaps community, fi one coordinat medical and o as financial,

25/9/77

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG.

ONE OF the accused in the Terrorism Act trial here is to undergo a psychiatric examination to determine whether he is mentally fit to continue giving evidence in the trial.

After 40 minutes of the proceedings yesterday and during cross-examination by the Attorney-General, Mr. Cecil Rees, SC, Isaac Zimu (28) refused to answer any more questions.

He claimed he was exhausted and required medical attention. He was not feeling well and his mind was not functioning properly, he said.

After a brief adjournment Zimu's defence counsel, Mr. Harry Pitman, said his client had been in detention for almost a year and in solitary confinement for nine months.

It was advisable that he have some kind of psychological examination, he said.

'Pain'

Further cross-examined by Mr. Rees on the basis of his refusal, Zimu claimed that since his arrest on September 11, 1976, he had been subjected to "pain and pressure."

He claimed he had been given electric shocks to his head and had been suspended by his handcuffs and assaulted.

Mr. Rees said Zimu's refusal was merely an attempt to avoid further examination and to stall for time.

He requested that he be given the opportunity to question Zimu on relevant aspects, but Mr. Justice Kriek allowed an adjournment for an examination by the principal district surgeon.

'Prejudicial'

The Judge said Zimu showed no signs of exhaustion and fatigue but that he would not rely on these observations, which might be prejudicial.

After his examination of Zimu, Dr. Norman Pover told the Court that Zimu

the centre. It might be to help raising ng the financial ndependence. One part sources of raw ne would have to aim ors for an expanding tes' elsewhere in the

e according to the construction stage. ing designed on and made of costly n a building designed in its construction,

1 employment opportunities and develop urse of its construction. Every phase d similarly aim at creating jobs, nizing local return from available on opportunities for those employed in centre. One would envisage a successful in size and scope, and each extension nity for teaching and applying the d for. It need not necessarily expand contact with the community would centres developing in nearby villages, tre in a group of villages.

oughed back into the centre, or perhaps acts, so that it acted, and was seen to a wide section of the community. lon would be sought after at all stages.

be very active, extrovert, and with a ion to solving local problems, right ould be judged on the basis: will this ily and/or further the independence that n, or not? Will the further effects al to the community, or not?

he proposed centre depends totally on vel of motivation and with the ability their interactions, and to develop supported by purely technical staff woodwork, weaving, pottery, leather- ople cannot by themselves provide the The core team initially aimed for eople, one involved deeply in the local need and what resources are available; ing with training in agricultural, f what was being attempted; and one c relations manager. These people