

TOTAL - TARIANISM -

Genera!

1978.

# SA security

# chief warns

*Cape Times 2/6/78*

*(327)*

# on terrorists

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — An estimated 4 000 black South Africans are receiving terrorist training in Angola, Libya and Tanzania, according to the chief of the South African Security Police, Brigadier C F Zietsman.

He said yesterday that the security police expect these guerillas — many of them former Soweto men and schoolboys who left the country as refugees after the June 1976 riots — to increase in numbers.

Brigadier Zietsman said South Africans should be prepared for an escalation by constantly being on the alert against returning terrorists, many of whom took up employment as domestic workers and brought with them sophisticated explosives in innocent-looking containers.

Police estimate that 75 percent of those now receiving training have been recruited by the African National Congress (ANC) and most of the others by the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Police were aware of the movements of many of those returning and they would find it difficult to slip through the close guard, Brigadier Zietsman said.

He said the increase in urban terrorism last year was the natural result of the mass exodus of blacks after the June riots of 1976. Hundreds of young blacks left South Africa and many found their way to terrorists training camps. Brigadier Zietsman said there were known to be terrorist bases in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Libya.

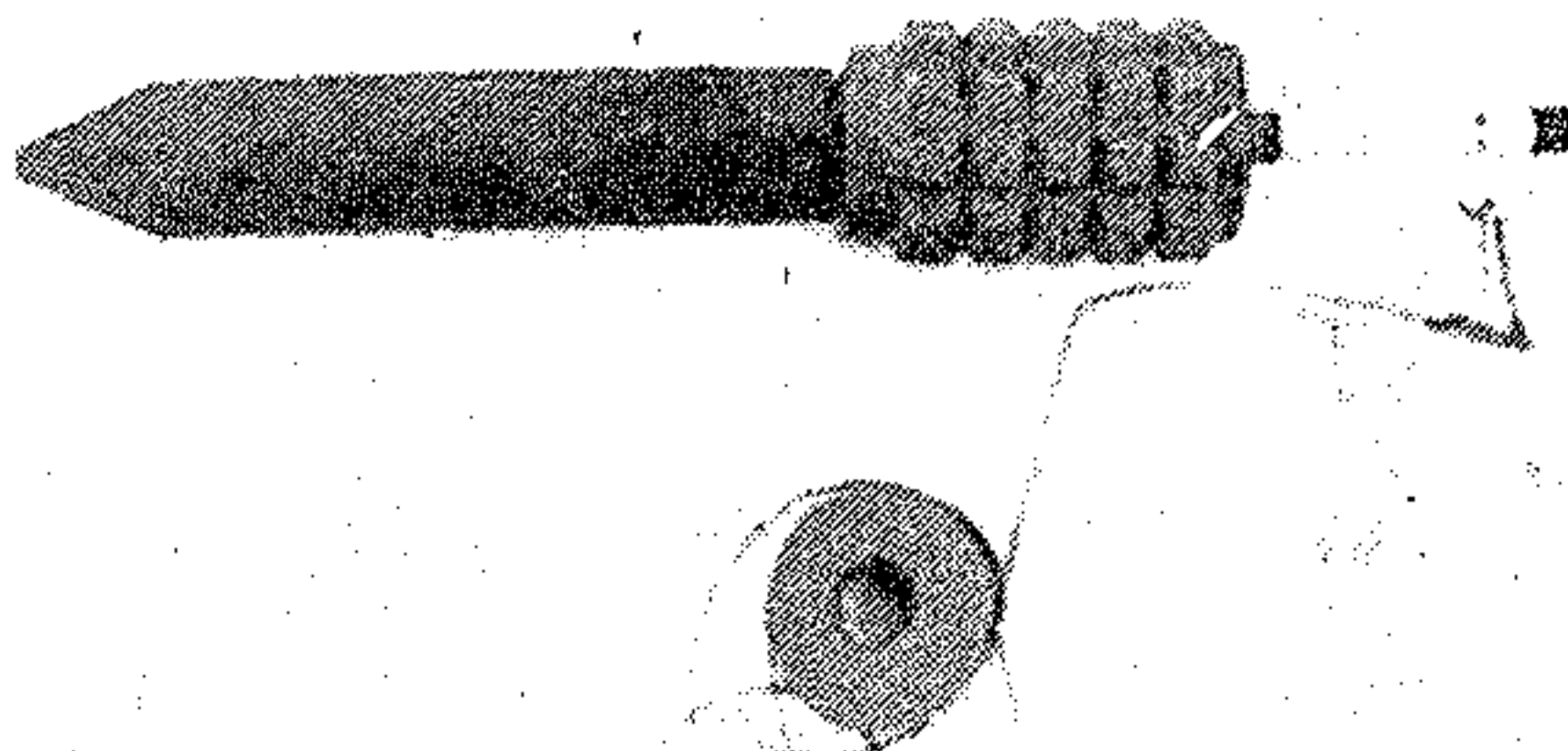
## Many do not return

He pointed out that many of the blacks who had left South Africa would not necessarily return, because:

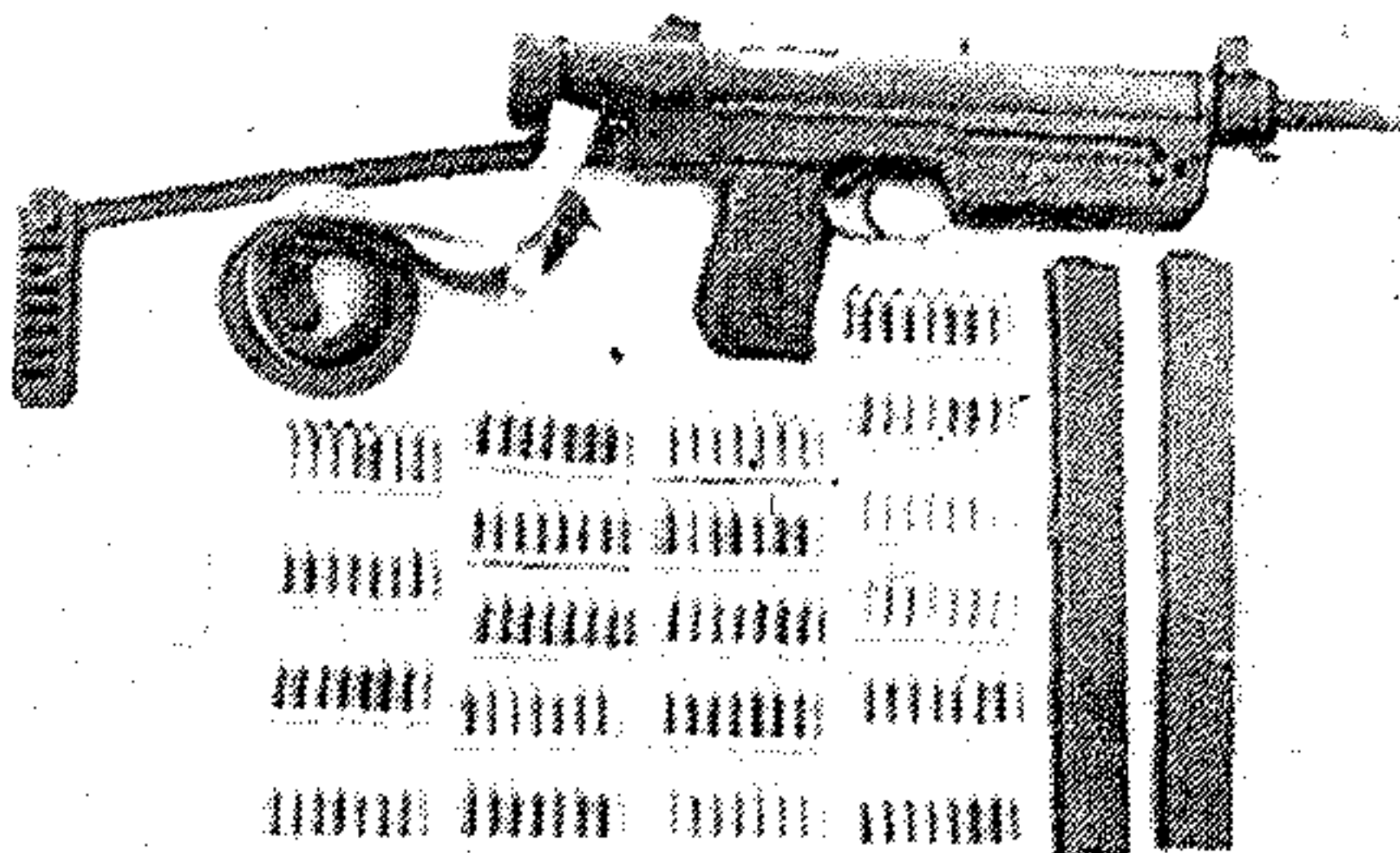
- Some took up residence in foreign countries, worked and married there.

- Camps were not always what recruits had hoped for. Often fights and disagreements occurred and men would desert the bases.

- Others returned to South Africa only to dump their weapons instead of fighting. Some joined the police and assisted them.



This "Pomz non-directional personnel mine" is attached to a stake which can be planted in the ground next to a footpath. It carries a charge of 75 gm of TNT. When the trip-wire is pulled it sets off the detonator. The mine sprays shrapnel in all directions.



A confiscated Czechoslovakian made "VZ 25" submachine gun. The long magazines hold 40 rounds of 9 mm calibre. The gun fires at a rate of 650 rounds per minute, has a folding butt for easier handling, and a slide visible on the side makes loading the "clips" of eight bullets quick and easy, by sliding the magazine along the clip.

Cape Times  
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Brigadier Zietsman said recruits received relatively limited training and their level was not as high as about 10 years ago. Present recruit training periods were limited to two or three months. In the late sixties to early seventies, terror training courses lasted from seven to nine years.

Nevertheless, the danger of these terrorists should not be underestimated, he said. "We have seized highly-sophisticated explosives, large amounts of lethal weapons, mines and cortex — a powerful rope-like explosive — and numerous dangerous chemicals.

### Smuggling methods shown

Yesterday Brigadier Zietsman showed for the first time some of the methods used by terrorists to smuggle explosives, hand-grenades, weapons, ammunition and detonators into the country.

Among them were:

- Toothpaste tubes used to conceal written instructions. (The instructions obtained by squeezing the toothpaste out of the tube.)

- Cigarette boxes containing cigarettes where tobacco had been taken out and replaced by plain detonators. (The ends on either side of the cigarette were again filled with tobacco and the "cigarettes" were placed back into the cigarette box and sealed.)

- Biscuit tins and milk and coffee tins too were used to hide plastic explosives and TNT which were then covered by the original contents. (The bogus container in each case weighed about the same as the original article.)

- Soap powder boxes with hand-grenades hidden inside. (Again the weight remained approximately correct).

- False-bottom suitcases were used to smuggle TNT, detonators and plastic explosives.

Brigadier Zietsman said his advice to the public was to be more and more on the alert — "Know what is going on in your own backyard." Occasionally African quarters in peoples' homes were found to be used as political gathering places unknown to the owner of the house.



2/6/78

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# 4000 quit for terror training

(Mercury Correspondent)

**JOHANNESBURG** — An estimated 4 000 Black South Africans are presently undergoing terrorist training in Angola, Libya and Tanzania, the chief of the South African Security Police, Brigadier C. F. Zeitsman, revealed yesterday.

And the Security Police expect the numbers of the terrorist — many of them former Soweto men and schoolboys who left the country after the June, 1976, riots — to increase.

Brigadier Zeitsman said that South Africans should be prepared for an escalation of terror by constantly being on the alert against returning terrorists, many of whom took up employment as domestic workers and brought with them sophisticated explosives in innocent-looking containers.

Police estimate that 75 percent of those currently undergoing training have been recruited by the African National Congress, and most of the others by the Pan Africanist Congress.

Police are aware of the movements of many of those returning and they would find it difficult to slip through the closely guarded border, Brigadier Zeitsman said.

He said the increase in urban terrorism last year was the natural result of the mass exodus of Blacks after the Soweto riots.

## Bases

Hundreds of young Blacks left South Africa and many found their way into terrorist training camps. There were known terrorist bases in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Libya, he said.

"It is known that some of the Blacks who left after the June riots are now attending various schools in various countries. Some are undergoing ordinary school training.

"In the end they are all earmarked for military training. Their training includes

## Limited

Brigadier Zeitsman said that at present recruits received relatively limited training and their level was not as high as about 10 years ago. Present recruit training periods were limited to two or three months.

In the late 60s to early 70s terror training courses lasted from seven to nine years.

Nonetheless the danger should not be underestimated, he said. "We have seized highly sophisticated explosives, large amounts of lethal weapons, anti-personnel mines and Cortex — a powerful ropelike explosive — and numerous dangerous chemicals.

all aspects — even espionage and counter-espionage."

He pointed out that many of the Blacks who had left would not necessarily return as:

- Some took up residence in foreign countries, worked and married there,

- Camps were not always what recruits had hoped for. Often fights and disagreements occurred and men deserted, and

- Others returned to South Africa only to dump their weapons, instead of fighting. Some joined the police and assisted them.



# Captured terrorist tells of training in Russia

Cape  
Times

5/6/78

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Russian-trained terrorist recently captured by police disclosed at the weekend how he was trained to kill and to help overthrow the South African Government.

The 24-year-old black Witwatersrand man returned from Russia to South Africa at the end of last year after receiving one year of extensive military training there.

In an interview he gave details on why he changed from a mild-mannered South African construction worker to a "cold-blooded killing machine".

Security police did not identify the man, for his own safety.

He was captured after secretly crossing the border carrying a Scorpion submachine-gun, three hand-grenades, a quantity of Russian TNT, Russian plastic explosives and detonators.

He said he had given up his terrorism ideas after his capture by police, but he would take a long time to return to his former self.

"I have a standard five education but I mixed a lot with students on the Witwatersrand. It all started when I wanted to further my education and get near to the legendary sunken city of Atlantis, which students had told me about.

## 'I sold my clothes'

"Students told me I could get a good education with little money in other countries. So in 1975 I gave up my job and legally left South Africa to become a sailor in Mozambique. But conditions at that time were hard and there was no work in Mozambique. I sold my clothes to get money.

"One day I was stopped by Frelimo soldiers who accused me of being a South African spy because I wore a compass on my wrist and wore heavy black boots and carried a road map.

"I was arrested and beaten up for two-and-a-half weeks. I was left with a choice: Carry on being beaten up, or prove I was not a spy by joining a liberation army and help overthrow the South African Government.

"There was no way out. I undertook to go for training. After a short period of lectures in Mozambique on Africa, its economy and trade, I was flown to Tanzania and then to Russia.

"Landing in Russia marked the start of my most intensive training period.

"It was summer when I arrived. The camp looked like a hospital and was enclosed by a fence. There were about 50 black South Africans with me. We wore military clothes and received military drill which often lasted until 2am in the morning," he said.

"The young man said he was taught the precise handling of several types of firearms, including pistols and submachine-guns. He was trained in the handling of TNT and plastic explosives.

He was taught how to apply them for the destruction of installations and was taught to lay landmines. He was given lectures of Marxist theory and all aspects of communism, and taught secret writing methods and how to make coded contact when back in South Africa.

Cape Times

S/L/78

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### 'There were grievances'

"I was told South Africa, because of its wealth and the Cape sea route, was a strategic country for communist purposes.

"I passed all my exams in Marxism. We were invited to criticize them because they said they were democratic, but sometimes we were told our criticism was not taking the right lines.

"There were some grievances when we were not allowed a holiday on Christmas Day. They rejected religion.

"Life was hard, some of the blacks were criminals who fled from the CID out of South Africa. Some lost interest in the training and were eventually removed from the camp — I don't know where to.

"We became quite homesick when we were shown American movies to exhibit 'the warped way of life in the capitalist world'.

"The Cadillacs, highways and music reminded us of South Africa. In Russia one sees very few bright, colourful advertisements and neon lights.

"When my training course was completed last year I was flown via Congo to Angola," he said.

In Angola, the young man said, he stayed in a huge ANC transit camp where he became an instructor to new recruits.

The young man said he returned to South Africa through Botswana at the end of last year. He was carrying arms and explosives concealed in innocuous containers when he secretly crossed the border.

He was told to go Johannesburg, find more recruits and hide his weapons and explosives till the time was ripe to use them.

He was heading for Johannesburg and intending to go underground for a while when he was arrested by security police.



**Captured South African terrorist tells how**

# Reds trained me to be a killer

AD 5/6/78 (327)

**JOHANNESBURG — A Russian-trained terrorist, recently captured by police, revealed at the weekend how he was trained to kill and to help overthrow the Government.**

The 24-year-old Witwatersrand man returned from Russia to South Africa at the end of last year after receiving one year of extensive military training there.

In an exclusive interview, he gave details on why he changed from a friendly South African construction worker to a "cold-blooded killing machine".

Security Police did not identify the man for his own safety.

He was captured after secretly crossing the border carrying a Scorpion submachine gun, three hand grenades, a quantity of Russian TNT, plastic explosives and detonators.

He said he had given up his terrorism ideas after his capture by police, but he would take a long time to return to his former self.

"I have a Std 5 education, but I mixed a lot with students on the

Witwatersrand.

"Students told me I could get a good education with little money in other countries.

"So in 1975 I gave up my job and legally left South Africa to become a sailor in Mozambique. But conditions at that time were hard and there was no work in Mozambique.

"One day I was stopped by Frelimo soldiers who accused me of being a South African spy.

"I was arrested and beaten up for 2½ weeks. I was left with a choice — carry on being beaten up or prove I was not a spy by joining a liberation army and help overthrow the South African Government.

"There was no way out. I undertook to go for training. After a short period of lectures in Mozambique on Africa, its economy and trade I was flown to Tanzania and then to Russia.

"Landing in Russia marked the start of my most intensive training period.

"It was summer when I arrived. The camp looked like a hospital and was enclosed by a fence. There were about 50 black South Africans with me.

"We wore military clothes and received military drill which often lasted until 2 am," he said.

The man said he was taught the precise handling of several types of firearms, including pistols and submachine guns. He was also trained in the handling of explosives.

He was taught how to apply them for the destruction of installations and was taught to lay landmines. He was also given lectures on Marxist theory and all aspects of communism.

"I was told South Africa, because of its wealth and the Cape sea route, was a strategic country for communist purposes.

"We were always closely watched. Our trips to

town were organised and chaperoned and we were not allowed to mingle too much with the townfolk.

"When my training course was completed last year I was flown via the Congo to Angola," he said.

In Angola, he stayed in a huge ANC transit camp where he became an instructor to new recruits. He taught them the fundamentals of weapons and explosives.

He said he returned to South Africa through Botswana at the end of last year. He was carrying arms and explosives concealed in innocuous containers when he secretly crossed the border.

He was told to go to Johannesburg, find more recruits and hide his weapons and explosives until the time was ripe to use them.

He was heading for Johannesburg and intending to go underground for a while when he was arrested by Security Police. — DDC.



# The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1978

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## ROOTS OF TERRORISM

THE REVELATION by the chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Zietsman, that an estimated 4 000 Black South Africans are undergoing terrorist training in Angola, Libya and Tanzania is a disturbing reminder that official warnings of an intensification of the terrorist campaign against South Africa are not without substance.

Incidents of urban terrorism in various parts of the country have alerted the public to the nature of the threat. There is certainly no room for complacency, but neither should one jump to hasty or panicky conclusions.

South Africa has been the target of a determined and sustained campaign of subversion and terrorism for twenty years or more. The fully documented public proceedings in scores of terrorist trials provide a wealth of information on how this insidious war is being waged. They also show that bald statistics concerning the forces ranged against this country tend to look more alarming than they really are.

As Brigadier Zietsman has pointed out, many of those in training will not, for various reasons, return as terrorists, and those who do will have to run the gauntlet of a security system that has so far proved highly efficient. However, South Africa, like many other countries where terrorism is a constant danger, will have to learn to live with it in a vigilant and disciplined way.

Civil defence and psychological preparation can do much to blunt the effectiveness of terrorism, but it must never be forgotten that the real battlefield against terrorism and subversion is in the hearts and minds of the people. Our own Defence chiefs have left us in no doubt about that.

It is not simply a question of preventing large-scale and prolonged disturbances, like the Soweto riots, that unsettle whole communities, particularly the young, and cause many of them to flee the country.

The great majority of all population groups in South Africa do not want the indiscriminate violence of terrorism, nor do they see it as an answer to their problems. But this patient and law-abiding majority must be convinced that the democratic free-enterprise system can and does offer them a better chance of realising their economic, social and political aspirations than the sterile socialist and totalitarian systems that have been foisted on hapless Black masses elsewhere by those who are the main advocates and exporters of terrorism.

It is the failure to give more substance and credibility to this vision of the future, and to make more rapid progress along the road to its realisation through mutual consultation and consent, that drives the frustrated and the disaffected to take up arms. It is the task of the politicians, not the generals, to remove as many grievances as possible and secure basic loyalties.



# Terrorist tells of Red training

By EMIELIA  
JAROSCHEK

A RUSSIAN-TRAINED terrorist recently captured by police revealed at the weekend how he was trained to kill and to help overthrow the South African Government.

The 24-year-old black Witwatersrand man returned from Russia to South Africa at the end of last year after a year of extensive military training.

In an exclusive interview he gave details on why he changed from a friendly South African construction worker to a "cold-blooded killing machine".

Security Police did not identify the man for his own safety, during the interview which was arranged by Security Police and held at John Vorster Square in the Security Police offices.

The man was captured after secretly crossing the border carrying a Scorpion submachine-gun, three handgrenades, a quantity of Russian TNT, Russian plastic explosives and detonators.

He said he had given up his terrorism ideas after his capture by police but he would take a long time to return to his former self.

"I have a Standard

Five education but I mixed a lot with students on the Witwatersrand.

"It all started when I wanted to further my education and get near to the legendary sunken city of Atlantis which students had told me about.

"Students told me I could get a good education with little money in other countries.

"So in 1975 I gave up my job and legally left South Africa to become a sailor in Mozambique. But conditions at that time were hard and there was no work in Mozambique. I sold my clothes to get money.

"One day I was stopped by Frelimo soldiers who accused me of being a South African spy because I wore a compass on my wrist and wore heavy black boots and carried a roadmap.

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"It was summer when I arrived. The camp looked like a hospital and was enclosed by a fence. There were about 50 black South Africans with me.

"We wore military clothes and received military drill which often lasted until two in the morning", he said.

The young man said he was taught the precise handling of several types of firearms including pistols and submachine-guns. He was trained in the handling of explosives such as TNT and plastic explosives.

He was taught how to apply them for the destruction of installations and was taught to lay landmines; he was given lectures of Marxist theory and all aspects of communism, and taught secret writing methods and how to make coded contact when back in South Africa.

"I was told South Africa, because of its wealth and the Cape searoute, was a strategic country for communist purposes.

"I passed all my exams in Marxism. We were invited to criticise them be-

cause they said they were democratic, but sometimes we were told our criticism was not taking the right lines.

"When my training course was completed last year I was flown via the Congo to Angola", he said.

In Angola, the young man said, he stayed in a huge ANC transit camp where he became an instructor to new recruits.

"The food seemed second-rate tinned stuff and there were lots of flies. I suffered. Angola seemed a mess to me because of the war. I was amazed at how militant everyone was in Angola. Even 12-year old kids were seen to carry rifles and handgrenades around."

The young man said he returned to South Africa through Botswana at the end of last year. He was carrying arms and explosives concealed in innocuous containers when he secretly crossed the border.

He was told to go to Johannesburg, find more recruits and hide his weapons and explosives until the time was ripe to use them.

He was heading for Johannesburg and intending to go underground for a while when he was arrested by Security Police

*CAPE TIMES 6/6/78 (327)*  
**Police raid at UCT**

STUDENT newspapers, printing plates and a banned dossier on SWA/Namibia were confiscated by security policemen yesterday in raids on the University of Cape Town's SRC offices and the Nusas head office in Rondebosch.

The top floor of the new student complex, housing the SRC offices, was sealed off at 11.15am by 10 security policemen who searched the premises for 50 minutes, confiscating 50 copies of the latest edition of Varsity, the UCT student newspaper, several copies of the Nusas newspaper, National Student, and printing plates used to publish copies of the Students for Social Democracy newsletter.

Simultaneously, two security policemen searched the offices of Nusas in Rondebosch and confiscated copies of "Focus on Namibia", a Nusas dossier banned recently.

The confiscated material is to be referred to the Attorney-General. Yesterday's raid was the eighth on the SRC offices since April.





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. 156]

PRETORIA, 7 JUNE 1978  
7 JUNIE 1978

[No. 6055

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1212

7 June 1978

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—  
LIST P78/45**

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.—P78/5/197.*

*Publication.—Varsity—No. 4, 16th May 1978.*

*Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.*

*Section.—47 (2) (e).*

*Entry No.—P78/5/198.*

*Publication.—Muslim News—Vol. 18, No. 8, Friday, May 5, 1978.*

*Author or producer.—Muslim News Publications, Athlone.*

*Section.—47 (2) (e).*

*Entry No.—P78/5/206.*

*Publication.—National Student—No. 2, May 1978.*

*Author or producer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.*

*Section.—47 (2) (a) and (e).*

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

No. 1216

7 June 1978

**NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 (4) OF THE  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Rapodile, Sydney, alias Ostrich Mapadile has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 1907, dated 16 November 1962.

73129—A

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1212

7 Junie 1978

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—  
LYS P78/45**

'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:

*Inskrywing No.—P78/5/197.*

*Publikasie.—Varsity—No. 4, 16th May 1978.*

*Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.*

*Artikel.—47 (2) (e).*

*Inskrywing No.—P78/5/198.*

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*Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.*

*Artikel.—47 (2) (a) en (e).*

**DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE**

No. 1216

7 Junie 1978

**KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 8 (4) VAN  
DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950  
(WET 44 VAN 1950)**

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegee dat die naam van Rapodile, Sydney, alias Ostrich Mapadile, geskrap is van die lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16 November 1962 afgekondig is.

6055—1

CAPE TIMES 7/6/78

# Bid to enlist 'spy'<sup>327</sup> denied

Staff Reporter

SECURITY police did not approach Eric Abrahams, a former University of Cape Town student and Guardian correspondent, and ask him to spy on fellow students, according to a letter from the Directorate of Publications.

The letter was a reply to a request by Mr Steve Kahanovitz, president of the UCT Students' Representative Council, for the reasons why two editions of the student newspaper Varsity were declared undesirable and why an edition of Spark, published by the Arts Student Council, had been banned.

Among reasons given in the letter to Mr Kahanovitz for banning one of the editions was that one of the article, "The Rise of the Student Right", was "prejudicial to the peace and safety of the State".

The letter said a section of the article implied that Mr Abrahams was approached to spy on fellow students in 1975 and that possibly there would have been payment for it.

"Information submitted to the committee, at its request, from a high and reliable authority reveals that the purpose of the meeting between Abrahams and Captain Basson (of the security police) had nothing to do with enlisting his help," the letter said.

## Confrontations

The "same authoritative source" told the committee that another allegation, that John Frankish, a UCT student, had been offered money in exchange for information was "devoid of all truth".

The letter said that the article was calculated to undermine the work of the police, to cause campus confrontations and to set groups and races against each other.

It also stated that an attempt to commemorate Sharpeville in the paper was calculated to inflame racial feelings.

The use of foul language in Varsity was an aggravating circumstance.

The letter said Spark was a radical leftist or Marxist publication.



# Terror Act two plead guilty

AD 8/6/78

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**CAPE TOWN —** Two Mowbray men, Mr Timothy Jenkin, 29, and Mr Stephen Lee, 26, pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court yesterday to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The State rejected both men's pleas of not guilty on a second count which alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

Count one alleges they took part in terrorist activities from August 1, 1975, to March 2, 1978.

Count two alleges they took part in the activities of unlawful organisations such as the Communist Party of South Africa and the African National Congress.

Mr T. Louw, for the State, told the court in his opening address that the investigating officer of the case, Det-W/O J. van Wyk, would give evidence on the police's observation of the two men until their arrest on March 2 this year.

Maj Van Tonder, a member of the bomb disposal unit of the SAP, would testify on the functioning of the bombs before the court as well as to some of the books found in a garage. The garage keys were found in the men's Mowbray flat.

Lt Greyling of Johannesburg would give evidence on a bomb which exploded while he was attempting to defuse it.

Mr Louw said that a Mr X, a person whose name should not be published for security reasons, would give evidence on the activities of the unlawful organisations mentioned in the indictment.

A schedule of 17 pamphlets either disseminated by "bucket bombs" or sent through the post, was attached to the charge sheet. Examples of the pamphlets included were: "Let us advance the liberation struggle," "The ANC lives," "Vakuni-Awake" and "Don't collaborate with the racist interven-

tion in Angola."

According to an agreed statement of facts between the State and the defence, Mr Jenkin and Mr Lee returned to South Africa from overseas in 1975.

Mr Lee possessed certain of the pamphlets and helped to duplicate others. Both men addressed envelopes containing five of the pamphlets and posted them.

Mr Jenkin identified the places to the police where he had placed 11 bucket bombs and Mr Lee pointed out where he had placed 12 bombs activated to disseminate pamphlets.

The first State witness, W/O Van Wyk, a member of the Security Police in Cape Town, told the court investigations began on December 10, 1975, and involved the distribution of propaganda pamphlets through the post and by "ideological bombs."

Describing the bombs, he said they were designed to throw pamphlets into the air. The letters contained the pamphlets.

One of the seized pamphlets was entitled "South Africa — get out of Angola" which was posted in Cape Town on December 10, 1975.

Copies of another pamphlet entitled "Don't collaborate with the racist intervention in Angola" posted in Cape Town on February 8, 1976, were also handed to the police.

Eleven copies of the pamphlet "The ANC say to Vorster and his racist regime" which was disseminated by "ideological bombs" in Johannesburg on March 12, 1976, were handed to the police by members of the public.

The police observation of Mr Jenkin and Mr Lee



One of the 26 "ideological bombs" exhibited in the trial of Mr Timothy Jenkin and Mr Stephen Lee yesterday.

at their flat began on February 22 this year, he said.

He noticed certain movements of both men.

On the evening of February 28 this year, W/O Van Wyk saw a folding wooden table, a chair and a duplicating machine half-covered by a plastic jacket on the seat of Mr Jenkin's car, parked some distance from their flat.

About an hour later, Mr Jenkin came out of the flat, got into his car and drove off. He stopped later outside a row of garages. Mr Jenkin was seen unloading the equipment into a garage. He then drove back and parked outside his flat.

On March 2, W/O Van Wyk and several other members of the Security Police went to the men's flat.

The door was opened

after half an hour by Mr Jenkin.

The police entered to find Mr Lee in one of the bedrooms. After a search of the flat, several padlocks and keys were found. The men were arrested.

W/O Van Wyk said Mr Lee handed over a bunch of keys and showed the police the garage which was unlocked in his presence.

A steel trunk filled with books was found. A large number of exhibited books on explosives and communism were identified by W/O Van Wyk.

He also found over R500 and several blocks of stamps in a cash box. Stencils, typewriters and various kinds of wiring and bottled solutions were also found.

The trial continues today. — DDC.



No. 1200

9 June 1978

## 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:

LIST/LYS P78/43

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/4/128.....	<i>Set, The</i> .....	Gwen Davis.....	(a)
P78/4/169.....	<i>Blind Date</i> .....	Jerzy Kosinski.....	(a)
P78/5/33.....	<i>Dreaming of Babylon</i> .....	Richard Brautigan.....	(a)
P78/5/84.....	<i>Upon the Pun</i> .....	Patrick Hughes and/en Paul Hammond.....	(a)
P78/5/97.....	<i>Sputnik—No 5, May 1978</i> .....	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow.....	(c)
P78/5/120.....	<i>Het Zwarte Verzet Voor en Na Soweto de Vuist van het ANC</i>	Nkosazana Dlamini, Yusuf Kaje, Sikosi Mji, Alfred Nzo and/en Oliver Tambo	(c)
P78/5/126.....	<i>South Africa and U.S. Multinational Corporations</i> ....	Ann and/en Neva Seidman.....	(d)+(c)
P78/5/203.....	<i>Allorto Bakery &amp; Confectionery 1978 Calendar with nude female figure "Harvest Maiden"/1978 Kalender met naakte vrouefiguur "Harvest Maiden"</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/5/204.....	<i>Kyalami Bearings (Pty) Limited 1978 Calendar/ Kalender</i>	Printed/Gedruk in Japan.....	(a)
P78/5/201.....	<i>Re-Veal Blue Photograph/Foto</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)

No. 1201

9 June 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/83.....	<i>Wits Student—20 February 1978, No 2</i> .....	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(c)
P78/4/81.....	<i>Sechaba—Vol 12, First Quarter 1978</i> .....	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(c)
P78/4/85.....	<i>Opinions—No 3, October 1977</i> .....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(c)
P78/4/86.....	<i>March 21st, 1960: Sharpeville</i> .....	SDA, University of Natal, Durban.....	(d)+(e)
P78/4/89.....	<i>Millions Against Millions: The People Against Apartheid</i>	Free Southern Africa, Committee, Alberta.....	(e)
P78/4/115.....	<i>Kommunikee—January/February 1978</i> .....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P78/4/116.....	<i>Vow (Voice of Woman)—First Quarter 1978</i> .....	ANC(SA) Women's Section, Lusaka.....	(e)
P78/4/137.....	<i>Women's Home Companion—April 1978, Vol 2, No 2</i> ..	Stories, Layouts & Press Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/4/139.....	<i>Best of Playgirl, The—Vol 1</i> .....	Playgirl Inc, Los Angeles.....	(a)
P78/4/140.....	<i>Terror in Namibia? Pamphlet/Pamflet</i> .....	SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(c)
P78/5/1.....	<i>Blueboy—Vol XIV, November 1977</i> .....	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida.....	(a)

No. 1201

9 Junie 1978

## 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:

# Buy National Savings Certificates

# Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1202

9 June 1978

No. 1202

9 Junie 1978

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

ONGEWENSTE 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)
P78/5/1.....	Blueboy—Volume XIV, November 1977.....	Blueboy Incorporated of Florida, Florida....	(a)

1978

-2-

Tutorial 3

Why were both South Africans and Southern Rhodesians divided in 1922 in their attitudes towards the possibility of the absorption of Southern Rhodesia in the Union?

- Martin Chanock, Unconsummated Union: Britain, Rhodesia and South Africa, 1900-1945. 1976.
- P.R. Warburst, 'Rhodesia and her neighbours' (D.Phil., Oxford, 1970).
- P.R. Warburst, 'Rhodesian-South African relations, 1900-1923', SA Historical Journal, Nov. 1971, no. 3.
- Ronald Hyam, The Failure of South African Expansion, 1908-48. 1972.
- M.A.G. Davies, 'Incorporation in the Union of South Africa or self-government' (M.A., UNISA, 1963).
- E.P. Munn, 'Southern Rhodesia and Responsible Government, 1902-1923' (Hons. research essay, UCT, 1961).
- V.K. Hancock, Smuts. Vol. 2. 1968.
- Terence O. Ranger, The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia, 1898-1930. 1970.
- L.H. Gann, A History of Southern Rhodesia, early days to 1934. 1965.
- L.H. Gann and M. Gelfand, Huggins of Rhodesia: the Man and his Country. 1964.

Tutorial 4

Why, by the mid-1930's, had the A.N.C. lost its pre-eminence in African politics?

- Peter Valsehe, The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa: the African National Congress, 1912-52. 1970.
- Thomas Kariis and Gwen Carter, eds., From Protest to Challenge: A Documentary History of African Politics in Southern Africa, 1884-1964. 1972 etc.
- E. Roux, Time Longer than Rope. 1948, rev. 1964.
- Edmund S. Mungler, Afrikaner and African Nationalism: South African parallels and parameters. 1967.
- N. Stithole, African Nationalism. 1959.
- Leo Kuper, An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class and Politics in South Africa. 1965.
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Hansard 18 June 1978  
Question 732 Col. 919-920

Prisoners on Robben Island

732. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Prisons:

- (1) (a) How many prisoners on Robben Island were found to have abused study privileges during the latest year for which statistics are available, (b) what disciplinary steps were taken against them and (c) in respect of what year are the figures given;
- (2) (a) how many prisoners who served sentences for offences against the security of the State (i) were after-release again convicted of such offences or (ii) fled the Republic after

JUNE 1978

their release, during the past 10 years and (b) how many of them in that category had obtained post-Matriculation qualifications while in prison.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (1) (a) 4.  
(b) The privilege to study in respect of three of them was permanently withdrawn. One was released before action could be taken against him.  
(c) 1977.
- (2) (a) (i) 10.  
(ii) 47.  
(b) Of the 10 who were after release again convicted of such offences none obtained post-Matriculation qualifications while in prison.  
Of the 47 who fled the Republic after their release, 12 obtained post-Matriculation qualifications while in prison.

327



Hansard 18 9 June 1978  
Question 697 Col. 913

327

913

FRIDAY, 9

Persons under age of 16 years detained on  
Robben Island

697. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the  
Minister of Prisons:

- (1) Whether any persons under the age of 16 years are being detained on Robben Island; if so,
- (2) (a) how many and (b) what are their ages;
- (3) whether they have been convicted of any crimes; if so, of what crimes, if not, (a) in terms of what legislation are they being held in each case and (b) how long has each of them been held.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) Six.  
(b) 1—14 years.  
5—15 years.
- (3) Yes—they were found guilty by an authorized court and were sentenced for sabotage.  
(a) and (b) falls away because no unsentenced prisoners are being detained at Robben Island Prison. These prisoners, however, are not being detained and treated together with adult prisoners.

# Newspaper office searched

CAPE TIMES  
9/6/78  
(327)

MARITZBURG. — Police armed with a search warrant visited the Natal Witness newspaper here yesterday afternoon and took possession of a letter.

Mr Jon White, assistant to the editor, confirmed the incident, but declined to elaborate in the absence of the editor, Mr Richard Steyn.

It is understood that three policemen were involved in the search.

Spokesman for the uniformed, CID and security branches in Maritzburg said they knew nothing about the matter.



## NATIONAL WELFARE AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 77, 1978

**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

# ACT

To amend the National Welfare Act, 1965, so as to repeal the provisions relating to the circumstances under which persons may not be registered as social workers; and to create an additional offence.

(English text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 29 May 1978.)

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 34 of the National Welfare Act, 1965, is hereby  
5 repealed. Repeal of  
section 34 of  
Act 79 of 1965.
2. Section 37 of the National Welfare Act, 1965, is hereby  
amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of  
the following paragraph: Amendment of  
section 37 of  
Act 79 of 1965.  
10   “(a) use the title ‘registered social worker’ or directly or  
indirectly hold himself out as a registered social worker  
or take part at any institution in the training of any  
15   person in any aspect of social work unless he is  
registered under section 33, whether conditionally or  
otherwise, as a social worker or, in the case of a person  
so taking part in such training, was appointed at such  
institution within a period of five years after 1 July  
1966; or”.
3. This Act shall be called the National Welfare Amendment Short title.  
Act, 1978.

# Kruger bans Zapu men at UCT

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, stepped in yesterday to prohibit an address on the University of Cape Town campus by Mr Kennedy Sibanda, a Zapu executive and legal adviser to the Patriotic Front.

Security police were waiting for Mr Sibanda when he arrived at a lecture theatre packed by about 1 000 students. He was handed a notice — signed by Mr Kruger yesterday — prohibiting him from attending any political gathering and any gathering of pupils or students on the campus till June 30.

The notice, issued in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, prohibited Mr Sibanda from engaging in activities which endangered or were "calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

It also barred him from any political gathering in South

Africa at which any form of state or any principle or policy was discussed.

Mr Sibanda left Cape Town for Johannesburg early yesterday evening. Copies of the speech he was to have delivered were made available to the press but may not be used because as a restricted person — even though the notice expires on June 30 — he may not be quoted.

News of the ban had a mixed reception among students. The SRC president, Mr Steve Kahanovitz, said he had suggested to the SRC executive that Mr Sibanda be invited to speak.

"We are willing to offer a platform for a complete focus on Rhodesia featuring different opinions, but so far we have not been able to arrange it," Mr Kahanovitz said.

Mr Kahanovitz said he found it strange that Mr Sibanda had been allowed to appear on television and to address University of the Witwatersrand students, but was barred from addressing UCT students.

"What I find most disturbing is that there are students who support Mr Kruger's action."

He was referring to the mixture of jeers and applause which greeted the announcement of the ban. Pamphlets were circulated at the meeting which questioned the guest speaker's credibility and two organizations described the invitation to Mr Sibanda as "disgraceful" and "an insult".

Meanwhile, Senator Adrienne Koch has asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to investigate the invitation to Mr Sibanda.



# Robben Island holds children

10/6/58 RDM  
(327)

## POLITICAL STAFF

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday six children under the age of 16 were imprisoned on Robben Island after being sentenced for sabotage.

The Progressive Federal Party's Dr Alex Boraine, said it was beyond belief that the Ministry could do such a thing.

He called on him immediately to transfer the children to a reformatory.

Replying to a question by Dr Boraine, in the House of Assembly, Mr Kruger said one child of 14 and five aged 15 were being detained on Robben Island after "they were found guilty by an authorised court and were sentenced for sabotage".

Mr Kruger said no unsentenced prisoners were detained on Robben Island but the six prisoners under the age of 16 "are not being detained and treated together with adult prisoners".

Commenting afterwards, Dr Boraine said it was unbelievable that children of 14 or 15 should be in prison on Robben Island which was associated in the minds of South Africans as a jail for long-term political prisoners.

"How on earth the Minister can do such a thing to children is beyond belief."

"I call on him to transfer the six children immediately to a reformatory where they will be with children of their own age and where rehabilitation will be possible," Dr Boraine said.



The fate of democracy in Africa has not been a happy one since the departure of the colonial Powers. IAN MATHER, the Observer's Foreign Correspondent, reviews a new book that tries to analyse the situation ...

10/6/78

(32) NIM

WHY is most of Black Africa run by dictators? Is it inevitable that democracy is doomed to failure in that continent?

One of the strongest arguments of those who support White rule in southern Africa is that wherever White colonialists have left behind democratic constitutions based on Western models, the mace as the symbol of parliamentary democracy, has quickly been replaced by the baton of military rule.

The view that Africans, after being given the key to democracy, have thrown it away through incompetence and graft is challenged by Basil Davidson, a respected academic and writer on African affairs for 28 years in a significant new study on African nationalism. *Africa in Modern History: The Search for a New Society*. (Allen Lane.)

Davidson's thesis is that disaster was the inevitable result of importing models of the European nation State into Africa. In spite of all the magic of new national flags and anthems, ceremonial artillery, police outriders on monster motorbikes and oratorical flapoodle, independence itself solved none of the social problems.

Nationalism was based on two pillars: escape from foreign rule and the promise of a better life. The new nationalist rulers assumed the former would lead to the latter. When it didn't happen the people rebelled and overthrew them.

## 19 Black States

By 1970, 19 Black African States were under military rule, with more on the way.

The picture is depressingly familiar to lovers of democracy. "The warlords and bandits rampage in more than one national caravanserai of buffoonery or Papa Doe-like gloom, brandishing their clubs and filling up their cemeteries," Davidson writes.

"The get-rich-quick brigades march through carnivals of pseudo-parliamentary charade, chanting hymns to Negritude plus 10 percent and calling in their police whenever honesty may threaten to appear."

As for the cost of the presidential and ministerial

# What went wrong in Africa?

Julius Nyerere

☆☆☆

"He is open to criticism of simply producing a dressed-up version of an old-style populist movement."



establishments "with all their useless journeyings back and forth" it is probably higher in proportion to the national income of, say, Gabon than the cost to France of the court of Louis XVI on the eve of the French revolution, says the author.

But Davidson is a friend to Black Africa, and his book is an attempt to explain the reasons for the disaster. He sees reasons for hope.

First, the European colonialists showed virtually no genuine interest in the people over whom they ruled: huge territories of which nothing was known were taken and occupied or at least claimed often for no other reason than to deny them to rivals in the scramble for Africa.

The Europeans who settled were guilty of the same narrow race. Their curiosity about the human beings they found was practically nil. "They had to be set down as naturally inferior and as barely human since otherwise they could not be dispossessed or reduced to helotry on any terms acceptable to Victorian morals," writes Davidson.

The African nationalists who inherited power from the departing Europeans accepted unthinkably the philosophy that the European model was to be imitated in an African context. The result, however, was that multi-party systems rapidly gave way to one-party systems and then to no-party systems.

With populations expanding and orthodox policy insisting on maximising exports, food for home consumption became scarcer and therefore dearer. Rural incomes appear to have dropped steadily.

Urban wages reflected the same trend. Thus the Niger index of real wages, with a base of 100 in 1939, stood at 144 in 1965 but had dropped to 112 in 1970. In that year an official commission found that Nigeria had "intolerable suffering at the bottom of the income scale because of the rise in the cost of living."

By the mid-1970s three categories of Black African regime had emerged, the third of which contains the seed of hope, Davidson says.

The first category consists of those few regimes with

strong economies, some under military rule, some not. Examples are Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Kenya and Tunisia. None has produced any political innovation.

The second, more numerous category, consists of regimes with weak economies. Often relying on foreign partners for their survival they are bureaucratic dictatorships of peculiarly crude type; a few are personalised tyrannies such as the regimes of Emperor Bokassa and Mobutu of Zaire. These also have no policies worth the name, Davidson says.

## Weak regimes

The third list also consists of regimes with weak economies. But these are countries in which Davidson discerns a turning away from the given European model with its decadent derivatives and a willingness to experiment with new "African African" policies that could prove to be "democratic."

Davidson considers that an important political experiment has been taking place in Tanzania since 1967. Here, as in most other African States, independence produced some real gains. But growing inequalities became the focus of wide protest.

## Julius Nyerere

Julius Nyerere launched the outlines of an alternative society in a document known as the Arusha Declaration in 1967.

The main aim was to build a party of mass participation against the increasing power of the bureaucracy. By 1977, for instance, nine principle government secretaries were said to have accumulated 89 directorships and 26 chairmanships in the State sector.

This is an indication that the Tanzanian experiment has by no means succeeded, and Nyerere is open to criticism of simply producing a dressed-up version of an old-style populist movement. However, Davidson argues, Tanzania has moved into a new arena of debate and participation.



# Nats set for a

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE Government is preparing for a fresh crackdown on leftists — and exponents of black theology could be among its first targets.

There is mounting speculation in informed Nationalist circles that Pisco — the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission foreshadowed by the Schlebusch Commission — will be appointed before the end of the year.

One of its first tasks, they say, could be to examine black theology, which many Government politicians see as the spiritual "cover" for black power.

It is accepted in political circles that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is merely

# crackdown

## Black theology could be target

awaiting the Cillie Commission's report into the Soweto disturbances before appointing Pisco.

Although the Government has, since the days of the Schlebusch Commission, which was almost directly responsi-

ble for the demise of the United Party, given up hope of any real opposition representation on Pisco, there is every likelihood that it will be able to claim a bipartisan appearance for the commission by including South African Party MPs.

The name mentioned most often is Mr Theo Aronson, SAP MP for Walmer.

Certain Nationalist MPs expected to be invited to serve on the commission, said this week that the Schlebusch Commission — it investigated Nusas, the Christian Institute and the University Christian Movement — had only begun to uncover the scope of black theology and "much was left to be done".

The commission would have to determine the extent to

which black theology was linked to black consciousness and black-power projects, which were a cover for "the liberation struggle".

Since the post-Schlebusch crackdown that struggle was not being waged through organisations, but through many different projects which "may or may not be innocent".

A line would also have to be drawn between black nationalism, "which was acceptable", and black power, which was not.

**TEOPOBET**  
**APPA-VAN-UP-STEVSUF**  
*noesbou*  
*fontein*  
*11/15/78*  
*327*  
*Magere na Magerfontein*  
*sy weet na*  
*kan sy*  
*Schlebusch*



## **DIE Hooggeregshof se uitspraak oor Magersfontein, O Magersfontein! vandeeweek het implikasies wat min. Alwyn Schlebusch nie kon voorsien het toe hy die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Publikasiebeheer opgestel het nie.**

*Dit sou kan meebring dat hy dit sal wil terughou en eers verdere wysigings aanbring voordat hy dit volgende sitting indien. Ingevolge die vertolking wat die Hooggeregshof gegee het aan 'n bepaling van die ou wet wat min. Schlebusch van plan was om in sy gewysigde wet te behou, kan 'n onhoudbare situasie ontstaan.*

So sê 'n woordvoerder van die Appèlraad gister aan RAPPORT. Intussen berig Johan Vosloo uit die Parlement dat dit in elk geval skuur-skuur sal gaan om die wet op die wetboek te kry voor Vrydag, wanneer die Volksraad verwag word om te verdaag.

Die wetsontwerp het reeds sy eerste formele lesing gehad, maar as dit weens die Volksraad se drukke wetgewingsprogram nie voor verdaging tot by die derde lesing gevoer kan word nie, moet dit volgende sitting in elk geval van voor af ingedien word.

### **BAIE DUUR**

Min. Schlebusch self wil in die stadium niks sê nie . . . ook nie of hy intussen al Magersfontein gelees het nie. Hy het laas gesê hy wil.

Vandeeweek, met die Hooggeregshof-uitspraak in Pretoria dat die Appèlraad se verbod op Magersfontein gehandhaaf word, het Magersfontein-mense nie mooi geweet of hulle moet huil of dalk darem ook oor 'n klein oorwinning kan bly wees nie.

Die terugslag vir hulle is dat Magersfontein verbied bly, 'n boek wat aanvaar word as moontlik die beste in sy soort wat Afrikaans nog opgelewer het, en 'n aanwinst vir die hele Suid-Afrikaanse letterkunde.

Vir die uitgewers, Human en Rousseau, is daar die verdere slag dat hulle die saak met koste verloor het. Dit kan na R20 000 toe staan, want die staatsprokureur se koste beloop na RAPPORT verneem, om en by R9 000 of R10 000. Reken daarby dat die appèl na die Appèlraad die uitgewers reeds sowat R7 000 gekos het, dan raak dit vir hulle 'n baie duur veldslag.

Tog het mnr. Heini Jaekel, besturende direkteur van die Nasionale Boekhandelgroep waarvan Human en Rousseau 'n filiaal is, in die naweek gesê dat 'n verdere appèl na die Appèlhof oorweeg word.

Ná 'n direksievergadering van Nasionale Pers Vrydag is die saak „verwys vir bestudering en latere besluitneming”. Wen hulle die appèl, gaan die saak terug na die Appèlraad.

Die Hooggeregshof het bevind Magersfontein moet verbied bly: Die Appèlraad, het hy gesê, was reg toe hy die waarskynlike leser nie in ag geneem het by art. 47 (2) (B) en oorweging of die boek aanstoot gee aan die godsdienstige gevoelens of oortuigings van 'n bevolkingsdeel nie.

Dit gaan daar om 'n absolute begrip van aanstootlikheid en nie 'n relatiewe nie, het waarn. Regter-president Wes Boshoff en regters Piet

van der Walt en A. P. Myburgh bevind.

Maar in die voorafgaande deel van die uitspraak het letterkundiges wat sterk pleit dat die waarskynlike leser of toeskouer in ag geneem moet word, gedink hulle sien 'n blink ligstraal.

Waar dit gaan om art. 47 (2) (A) en obseniteit of aanstoot aan sedes, het die Appèlraad naamlik volgens die Hooggeregshof „gefouteer deur in sy uitspraak oor Magersfontein te sê hy „mag” nie die waarskynlike leser in aanmerking neem nie. Daarmee het hy diskresie beperk, en dit was 'n fout, het die Hooggeregshof bevind.

### **GEEN DISKRESIE**

Dit het vir baie waarnemers gelyk of 'n deurbraak dus tog gemaak is en by klagtes oor obseniteit en aanstoot vir sedes — wat terloops, veel meer volop is as klagtes oor aanstoot aan godsdienstige gevoelens.

Hulle het dit saamgelees met die bepaling van die nuwe wetsontwerp oor voorwaardes waaronder sekere publikasies tog versprei sal kan word.

'n „Woordvoerder van die Appèlraad” wat Vrydagaand op TV-nuus aangehaal is, het ook die indruk geskep dat dit voortaan vir die Appèlraad „makliker” sou wees.

'n Senior lid van die Appèlraad sien dit glad nie so nie. Hy sê die Hooggeregshof het bevind die Appèlraad was verkeerd toe hy gesê het die Raad „mag” die waarskynlike leser nie in aanmerking neem nie. Die Raad mag dit dus wel in die toekoms in aanmerking neem, maar dit word aan sy diskresie gelaat, en hy „hoef” nie. Die slag vir die waarskynlike leser op daardie gebied is nog lank nie gelewer nie.

Volgens hierdie Appèlraad-woordvoerder is 'n nuwe problemsituasie geskep deur die Hooggeregshof se kategoriese bevinding dat die waarskynlike leser nie in aanmerking geneem mag word by oorweging of daar aanstoot gegee is aan die godsdienstige gevoelens of oortuigings van 'n bevolkingsdeel nie.

Dáár het die Appèlraad dus voortaan geen diskresie meer nie. En die uitspraak geld ook die volgende twee klousules, wat gaan om die belaglik of veragtelik maak van 'n bevolkingsdeel of die aanwaker van rassegevoelens.

Jy kan dus in 'n Rooms-Katolieke Portugese boek aanstoot gee aan die godsdienstige gevoelens van Protestantse Afrikaanse kerkmense wat die boek nooit sou kan lees nie, sê die Appèlraadman.

Jy's 'n „damn sight worse off”, reken hy.

Afgesien van die Oenskynlike meningsverskil binne die Appèlraad self word daar ook in regsringe 'n verwarrende veelvoud van vertolkings gelees in die Hooggeregshof se uitspraak oor art. 47 (2).

\* Dit word dus moontlik dat die minister nog 'n keer sal wil kyk na die bepalinge van daardie omstrede artikel, wat volgens die huidige wysigingswetsontwerp net so behoue sou bly.

Letterkundiges vrees so lank daar in daardie bepaling verwys word na „'n publikasie of enige deel van 'n publikasie”, sal gehalte werke waarvan dele uit verband geruk kan word, nie die valbyl van sensuur ontkom nie.

\* En wat sê die vrou van Ventersburg, mev. Lena van Wyk, wat Magersfontein oorspronklik „ontbloot” het. Die Transvaler het haar gevra:

„Nee wat, ek is nie bereid om kommentaar te lewer nie. Ek het my destyds in 'n ding begewe en te veel openbare verleentheid ervaar . . . Dis nie die moeite werd om jou opinie uit te spreek nie.”

## Freed Poqo in Transkei

UMTATA. — The head of the security police in Transkei, Major M Ngceba, said yesterday 27 members of the Poqo political organization who were convicted in the early 1960s for plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima had come back from Robben Island after serving 15-year sentences.

The men had been given a safe return to locations in western Tembuland.

Major M Ngceba denied that the men had been banished to outlying areas of Transkei. He said they had been held in Butterworth after their release by the South African authorities during April, May and June this year.

He said no restrictions had been placed on the men, who were transported to western Tembuland by security police.

Sapa

Cape Times 12/6/78 (327)



**EDITORIAL OPINION**

# Need to prove support

"Southern African liberation" is what blacks are talking about in various African capitals as well as in Washington.

Central African chaos, as exemplified by events in Zaire, Somalia and Ethiopia, and largely orchestrated by Russian and Cuban exploitation of local passions, does not concern them as much as the political situations in the south.

In Washington, for example, America's black congressmen who have their own black caucus, do not confine their attentions only to Rhodesia and South West Africa, which are committed to change. They list as a priority in Southern Africa "a search for a rapid and minority rule in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa."

Clearly, therefore, constitutional settlements for Rhodesia and South West Africa will not, in their opinion, be sufficient to meet Southern Africa's immediate needs. Their attention will afterwards be directed entirely to South Africa and the clamour, predictably, will be for majority rule here, too.

But Mr Vorster, like Rhodesia's Mr Smith before him, says his government will never agree to this. His answer is to offer one-man one-vote in

separate parliamentary institutions for whites, Coloureds and Indians and to grant sovereign independence to blacks in agreed homeland states.

Progress is slow in these directions, however, because only whites, and not all of them seem to share the government's enthusiasm for the scheme.

The world outside and particularly the recognised black states of Africa interpret this as indicative of a majority desire to run the affairs of the whole country and not only parts of it.

That is probably why there has been no international recognition of Transkei. The world seems reluctant to give encouragement to South African white designs for surrendering only part of the land to black authority in exchange for perpetuation of white rule and white privilege in the rest of it.

All South Africa's diplomatic efforts are directed towards an accommodation of the government's policy but so far the government has enjoyed little success.

Its case will surely fail unless it can prove general acceptance of this policy by the acknowledged leaders of all racial groups in South Africa.

Why doesn't it try?



# Buthelezi more popular than Mandela — survey

FRIEDBURG — Kwa-Zulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is South Africa's most popular black leader — more popular than imprisoned Nelson Mandela or Transkei's Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This emerged from a 490-page survey of black and white attitudes before and after the 1976 Soweto eruptions by the influential Arnold-Bergstraesser Institut.

It was presented at the South Africa — Is Peaceful Change Possible conference in Friedburg, West Germany and includes a comprehensive opinion poll of black attitudes in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria.

The three-day conference is being attended by leading South Africans, including National Party MPs — but two leading Soweto residents, Dr Mphahlele Motlana and Mr Mkhize Kambule, were absent.

They have been denied South African passports for refusing to take out homeland travel documents on the grounds that this would imply acceptance of government policy.

The survey also shows blacks are maintaining a high degree of tolerance towards whites.

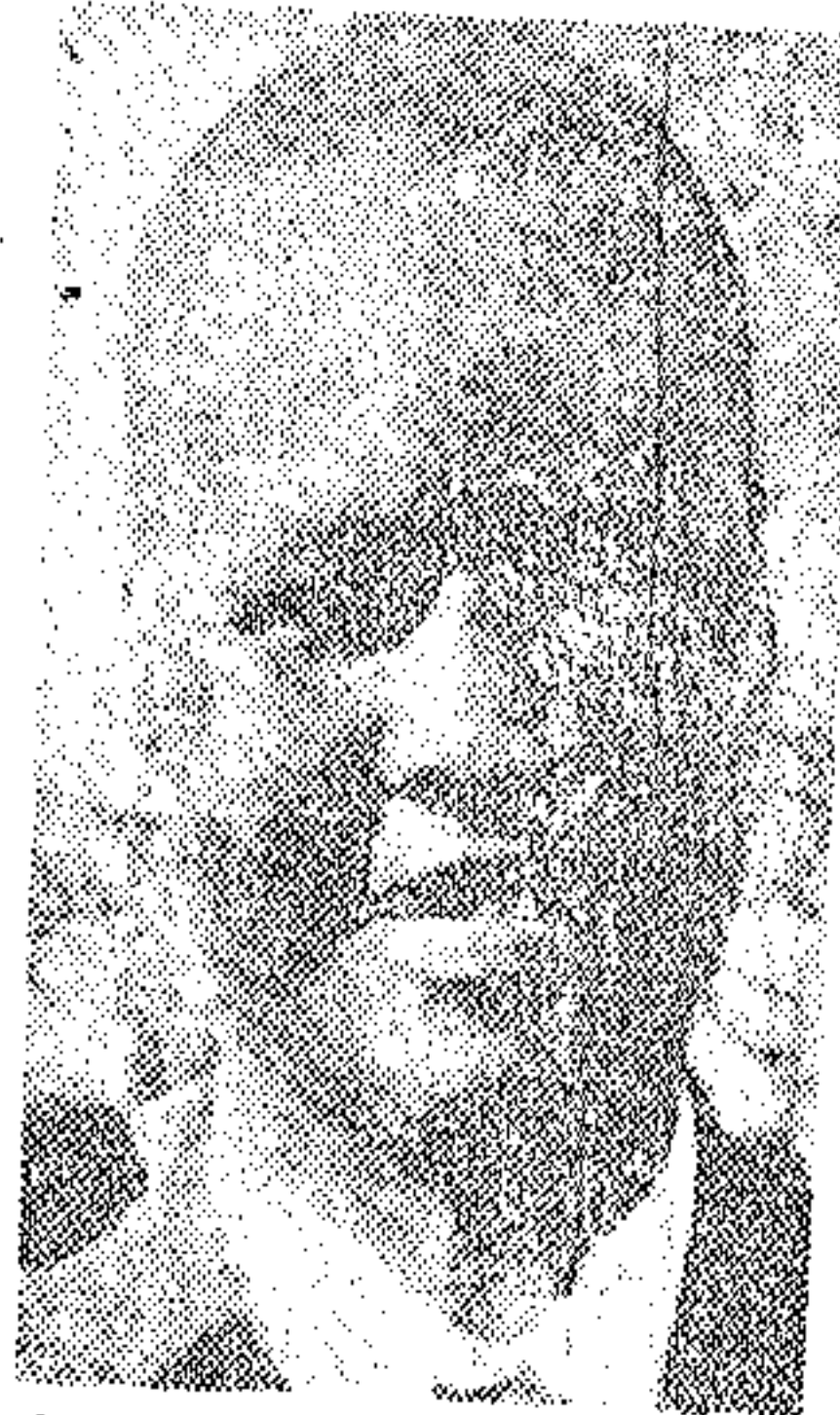
But while a majority of blacks believe in a liberal democracy and a free enterprise economy, the readiness for conflict is rising, above all, among black youth.

It is by no means certain that the present high degree of tolerance towards whites will continue to exist in future," says the report.

According to the report, Chief Buthelezi was preferred by 43.8 per cent of black political leaders, ahead of the banned African National Congress



GATSHA BUTHELEZI... the most popular?



KAISER MATANZIMA... 3.6 per cent support?



ROBERT SOBUKWE... 7.4 per cent support?

From J. H. P. SERFONTEIN in West Germany

came second with 21.7 per cent, with the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela being preferred by 18.6 per cent.

Then followed the homeland leaders with 18.3 per cent. But Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Lucas Mangope, the leaders of the two new independent homelands, were backed by only 3.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died early this year, was preferred by 7.4 per cent, but the black consciousness movement leaders received only 5.6 per cent.

The report states: "The outstanding political phenomena in black urban politics is, without a doubt Gatsha Buthelezi. The results of the inquiry show, not only that he alone of all homeland leaders is a national political figure, but that over and above this he is the political figure of black South Africa."

"More important is that he is shown not to be a mere tribal leader.

Without doubt he is the leader of his own group, but the support he enjoys goes far beyond that. Altogether 40.3 per cent of his supporters among urban blacks are not Zulus."

The report concluded that "the political direction advocated by Buthelezi represents a force in South Africa as a whole beyond its regional and ethnic concentrations."

A multiracial unitary state was overwhelmingly the most popular concept among supporters of political leaders of all shades of political opinion.

But significantly, no more than 1/3 of all black political groups advocated solely an unconditionally a unitary state. And more than 4 in all political tendencies accepted sharing of power between various ethnic groups.

The report emphasised that "will probably depend to a large extent on Buthelezi's supporters how the formation of a

nion on these different concepts will develop in future among urban blacks."

If found there could be no doubt that Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, which has opened its ranks to other groups, "represents by far the strongest organised political tendency among urban blacks — the organised core of a much larger body of support for Buthelezi... Inkatha occupies a key role in the future orientation of the urban black population."

Significantly 1/4 of ANC supporters approved of Inkatha "which is a reflection of the ambivalent relationship between ANC tradition and Inkatha."

Objectives for change showed that 95 per cent of people interviewed stated unequivocally they desired to have what the whites had in South Africa. A large majority favoured the free enterprise system.

Almost 2/3 of respondents made it clear that they favoured the

capitalistic concept private to public ownership of the means of production.

"As a whole the urban blacks do not seem by any means to oppose a free enterprise system. What they want is a fair place for it, not its abolition."

On the issue of peaceful conflict, 57.1 per cent agreed that the 1976 demonstrations by young people in Soweto and other places were a good thing for the future of the South African people.

A total of 27.6 per cent of the respondents declared that blacks would never get improvements without fighting and violent actions. This — which is influential because it represents the more educated and better off groups — has written off possibilities of peaceful change.

Yet, 64.7 per cent still believed that improvements for blacks would come through patient negotiations between white and black leaders.

But the report warned: "Even among the urban black population, the most politically informed and interested part of black South Africa, there is a clear majority for non-violent change. However, the fears of the black political leadership groups that this could quickly change are confirmed by empirical data: with the progress of urbanisation and the growth of education, this disillusionment increases, and hopes of peaceful change decrease."

"The readiness for conflict is growing, above all, among urban black youth."



27 Poqo  
plotters  
returned  
to Kei

1  
2/6/78 R.A.M.  
327

UMTATA. — Twenty-seven members of the Poqo political organisation convicted in the early 60s for plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima had returned from Robben Island after serving 15-year sentences, the head of the security police in Transkei, Major M Ngceba, said at the weekend.

The men had been given a safe return to locations in western Tembuland.

Maj Ngceba denied that the men had been banished to outlying areas of Transkei. He said they had been held in Butterworth after their release by the South African authorities during April, May and June this year.

No restrictions had been placed on them. They had been transported to western Tembuland by security police, Maj Ngceba said. — Sapa.

13/6/78 R. 4.32

# Black poll results surprise prof

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**  
Political Staff

IT WAS "quite extraordinary" that the African National Congress was supported by more than one in five blacks 18 years after it had been banned, Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town said yesterday.

The professor of African government was commenting on the results of a survey on black attitudes conducted by the German Arnold-Bergstaesser Instituut.

The results, published in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, showed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, to be the dominant black leader in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi's popularity rating was more than twice as high as that of his nearest rival, the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela — 43,8% against 18,6%.

"There is no doubt that Chief Buthelezi has significant support, but Mandela has been out of action for some time now," Professor Welsh said.

"If Mandela had the

same freedom to mobilise opinion as Chief Buthelezi has, I have no doubt the extent of his support would go up. I am not denying that Chief Buthelezi is a national leader or saying that Mandela would necessarily eclipse him."

Mandela has been on Robben Island since 1964, when he was sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage and planning to overthrow the State by violence.

The ANC was backed by 21,7% or more than one in five of the blacks surveyed by the Instituut.

It was declared an unlawful organisation in April 1960. Support for it carries heavy penalties, particularly since it has openly espoused a policy of violence since its banning.

Professor Welsh said: "It is quite extraordinary that the ANC commands that kind of support 18 years after it has been banned. In all that time it has not been able to canvass opinion and has had to function as a clandestine organisation."



Answered 19 14 June 1978.  
Question 4 Cols. 938

327

Sentences of life imprisonment for offences  
against security of State

\*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Prisons:

How many persons are serving sentences  
of life imprisonment for offences against  
the security of the State.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-  
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT (for the  
Minister of Prisons):

1 White-man; 35 Black men.

TABLE 19.

NYANGA EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA

i) DORMITORIES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	31	32	34	35	36	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	51	73	74	75			
1.	Number of Beds	29	46	31	20	40	38	23	40	40	40	40	40	20	16	20	40	40	36	34	26	24	32	28	29	25	16	20	12	22	20	15	16	12	20	24	22	20	37	26	26	26			
2.	Floors -	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Cement	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Wooden	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3.	Stove	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.	Roof	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Leaks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5.	Electric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ii)	TOILET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Showers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Taps	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
iii)	COMMON TO EACH SHED	BURNT BY FIRE																																											
	Length	No.																																											
	Breadth	15'																																											
	Kitchen facilities	8'																																											
	Sink inside	None																																											
	Lockers	None																																											
	Hot water in toilets or elsewhere	None																																											
	Drains & Gutters	None																																											
	Walls	Asbestos																																											

# Security laws: 440 in prison

327.15/6/78 R.D.M

## Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 440 people were serving prison sentences at the beginning of this year for convictions under South Africa's four major security laws.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said in the Assembly yesterday that 10 whites, 14 coloureds, 16 Asiatics and 400 blacks were serving sentences under these laws.

The Minister said 244 people were serving sentences under the 1962 General Law Amendment Act, usually known as the sabotage law.

He said there were 20 people serving sentences under the Internal Security Act. The only white person imprisoned under this law was convicted last year as were nine blacks.

Mr Kruger said only one black was serving sentence under the Unlawful Organisations Act on January 1 this year, although three people were convicted in terms of the law last year.

The Minister said six whites, five coloureds, six Asiatics and 158 blacks were serving sentences in terms of the Terrorism Act. Of these, 44, all black, were convicted last year.



# Cars stopped in

CAPE TIMES 16/6/78 327

## Peninsula blitz

POLICE set up roadblocks on main roads throughout the Peninsula in a big crime prevention sweep last night.

Detectives, uniformed policemen and Traffic Department officers stopped cars to check motorists for drunkenness, possession of drugs and dangerous weapons, and to test cars for roadworthiness.

Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said the sweep was "right across the Peninsula" and organized on the district level in Wynberg, Cape Town, Athlone and Bellville.

He said crime prevention campaigns were to become a regular feature of police operations in the Peninsula and Western Cape.

By late last night many arrests had been made.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

**STAATSKOERANT**  
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Vol. 156]

PRETORIA, 16 JUNE 1978  
16 JUNIE 1978

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[No. 6069

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1296 16 June 1978

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—**  
LIST P78/48

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P78/5/95.

Publication.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 2, No. 2, April 27–May 4, 1978.

Author or producer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/71.

Publication.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 1, No. 27, April 13–20, 1978.

Author or producer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/5/71.

Publication.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 2, No. 1, April 20–27, 1978.

Author or producer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

Entry No.—P78/6/95.

Publication.—*Student Day—June 16: A Day of Mourning to Commemorate Our Dead.*

Author or producer.—African Youth Movement.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P78/6/102.

Publication.—*Varsity—Soweto 76 Into the Future—*including insert “*Commemorating 30 years Nat Regime*”.

Author or producer.—SRC, University of Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

73132—A

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1296 16 Junie 1978

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—**  
LYS P78/48

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/95.

Publikasie.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 2, No. 2, April 27–May 4, 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/71.

Publikasie.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 1, No. 27, April 13–20, 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/71.

Publikasie.—*Voice, The*—Vol. 2, No. 1, April 20–27, 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/6/95.

Publikasie.—*Student Day—June 16: A Day of Mourning to Commemorate Our Dead.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—African Youth Movement.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P78/6/102.

Publikasie.—*Varsity—Soweto 76 Into the Future—*insluitende byvoegsel “*Commemorating 30 Years Nat Regime*”.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—SRC, University of Cape Town.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

6069—1



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1248

16 June 1978

## 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:

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1248

16 Junie 1978

## 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 P78/46

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/2/75.....	<i>Golden Gun, The (Gunslinger)</i> .....	Charles C Garrett.....	(a)
P78/4/20.....	<i>Ice Trap Terror</i> .....	Nick Carter.....	(a)
P78/4/78.....	<i>Investment in Apartheid</i> —March 1978.....	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels	(c)
P78/4/97.....	<i>House on the Hill, The</i> .....	Jonathan Black.....	(a)+(b)
P78/5/70.....	<i>Bijeen</i> —April 1978, Nr 4.....	Bijeen, Deurne.....	(e)
P78/5/110.....	<i>October</i> —2-3, 1978.....	October, Canada.....	(e)
P78/5/156.....	<i>Documents of the Third Annual Convention of the East Indian Defence Committee</i> —December 31, 1977	East Indian Defence Committee, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/109.....	<i>Objective: Justice</i> —Vol 9, No 4, Winter 1977/78.....	United Nations Office of Public Information, New York	(e)
P78/5/157.....	<i>Documents of the Ninth Annual Conference of the Canadian Student Movement</i> —March 11-19, 1978	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/158.....	<i>Blame the Rich and not the People for Racist Attacks!</i> ..	EIDC, WIPO and/en CPDC/Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)
P78/5/172.....	<i>Dome</i> —May 3, 1978, No 4.....	S.R.C., University of Natal, Durban.....	(d)+(e)
P78/5/160.....	<i>Intercontinental Press</i> —May 1, 1978, Vol 16, No 17; May 8, 1978, Vol 16, No 18	Intercontinental Press, New York.....	(e)
P78/5/167.....	<i>Proletariat is at the Centre of the Struggle Against Racist Attacks, The</i>	EIDC, WIPO and/en CPDC/Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)
P78/5/183.....	<i>Documents of the First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/195.....	<i>Estonia '78</i> .....	Vladimir Raudsepp.....	(e)
P78/5/27.....	<i>Gabrielle</i> .....	Theresa Conway.....	(a)
P78/5/36.....	<i>Petals of Blood</i> .....	Ngugi wa Thiong'o.....	(a), (b)+(e)
P78/5/39.....	<i>Critique</i> —Vol 1, No 1, Spring 1973.....	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland.....	(e)
P78/5/40.....	<i>Critique</i> —No 3, Autumn 1974.....	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland.....	(e)
P78/5/41.....	<i>Critique</i> —No 4, Spring 1975.....	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland.....	(e)
P78/5/42.....	<i>Critique</i> —No 5.....	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland.....	(e)
P78/5/43.....	<i>Critique</i> —No 8, Summer 1977.....	Critique, Glasgow, Scotland.....	(e)
P78/5/76.....	<i>Summit of Unity</i> .....	Carmen Press, Oregon Village, Ikeja.....	(e)
P78/5/128.....	<i>Voice, The</i> —Vol 2, No 3, May 4-11, 1978.....	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein...	(d)+(e)
P78/5/148.....	<i>News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic</i> —5/1978	GDR-Afrika Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
P78/5/154.....	<i>From Feudalism to Capitalism</i> —BB 1436.02, Cassette tape/Kassetband	Pacifica Tape Library, California.....	(e)
P78/5/177.....	<i>Felte-Facts</i> —No 9.....	N.S. Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
P78/5/184.....	<i>Open Letter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile to the Communist Party of China</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/214.....	<i>Biko Inquest, The</i> .....	Jon Blair and Norman Fenton.....	(c)+(e)
P78/5/241.....	<i>International Union of Students—Statement on Tense Situation in Namibia</i>	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/5/241.....	<i>International Union of Students—Statement on the Recent Aggression Against the People's Republic of Angola by Racist South Africa</i>	International Union of Students, Prague Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/5/249.....	<i>Nux</i> —Number Three, Friday, 5th May 1978.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(a), (b)+(e)



No. 1247

16 June 1978

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

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):

**LIST/LYS P78/44**

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P8/4/46.....	<i>Cox &amp; McKay Electrical Engineering (Pty) Ltd</i> 1978 Calendar/Kalender	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg.....	(a)

No. 1249

16 June 1978

**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:

**LIST/LYS P78/47**

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/4/126.....	<i>Text of the Play/Teks van Toneelstuk</i> Karnaval.....	Pieter-Dirk Uys. ....	(a), (b) + (c)

No. 1250

16 June 1978

**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:

*International Union of Students*—17th November Street, 110 01 Prague 01, P. O. B. 58, Czechoslovakia.

No. 1250

16 Junie 1978

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**  
**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

'n 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 uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

No. 1251

16 June 1978

**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 publication is 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. 1251

16 Junie 1978

**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 bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/4/106.....	<i>Bulletin Two</i> .....	Bulletin One Editorial Board, UCT, UND, Wits University	(e)



No. 1252 16 June 1978

## PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 7 June 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 1 June 1978 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. 1252

16 Junie 1978

## PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 7 Junie 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 1 Junie 1978 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 Appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/4/177.....	<i>Unmarried Woman, An.....</i>	Carol DeChellis Hill

No. 1253

16 June 1978

## 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:

No. 1253

16 Junie 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/160.....	<i>Intercontinental Press—May 8, 1978, Vol 16, No 18...</i>	Intercontinental Press, New York.....	(e)
P78/5/177.....	<i>Facts-Feite—No 9.....</i>	N.S. Boerenasie, Peitermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d) + (e)
P78/5/241.....	<i>International Union of Students Statements.....</i>	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia.	(e)

No. 1256

16 June 1978

## 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:

No. 1256

16 Junie 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/128.....	<i>Voice, The—Vol 2, No 3, May 4-11, 1978.....</i>	Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein....	(d) + (e)

Buy National Savings Certificates

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

# The Voice CAPE TIMES 16/6/78 newspaper 327 is banned

THE VOICE, a weekly newspaper published by the Ecumenical Trust Fund in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, was banned yesterday.

The newspaper was declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town. A notice will be published in the Government Gazette today.

The editor of the Voice, Mr Revelation Ntola, was taken to John Vorster Square in Johannesburg for questioning yesterday morning.

The newspaper's assistant-manager, Mr Zakes Mofokeng, was released last Saturday from detention. Another member of the staff, Mrs Juby Mayet, who is assistant to the chief sub-editor, is still in detention. — Sapa



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# NEE VIR

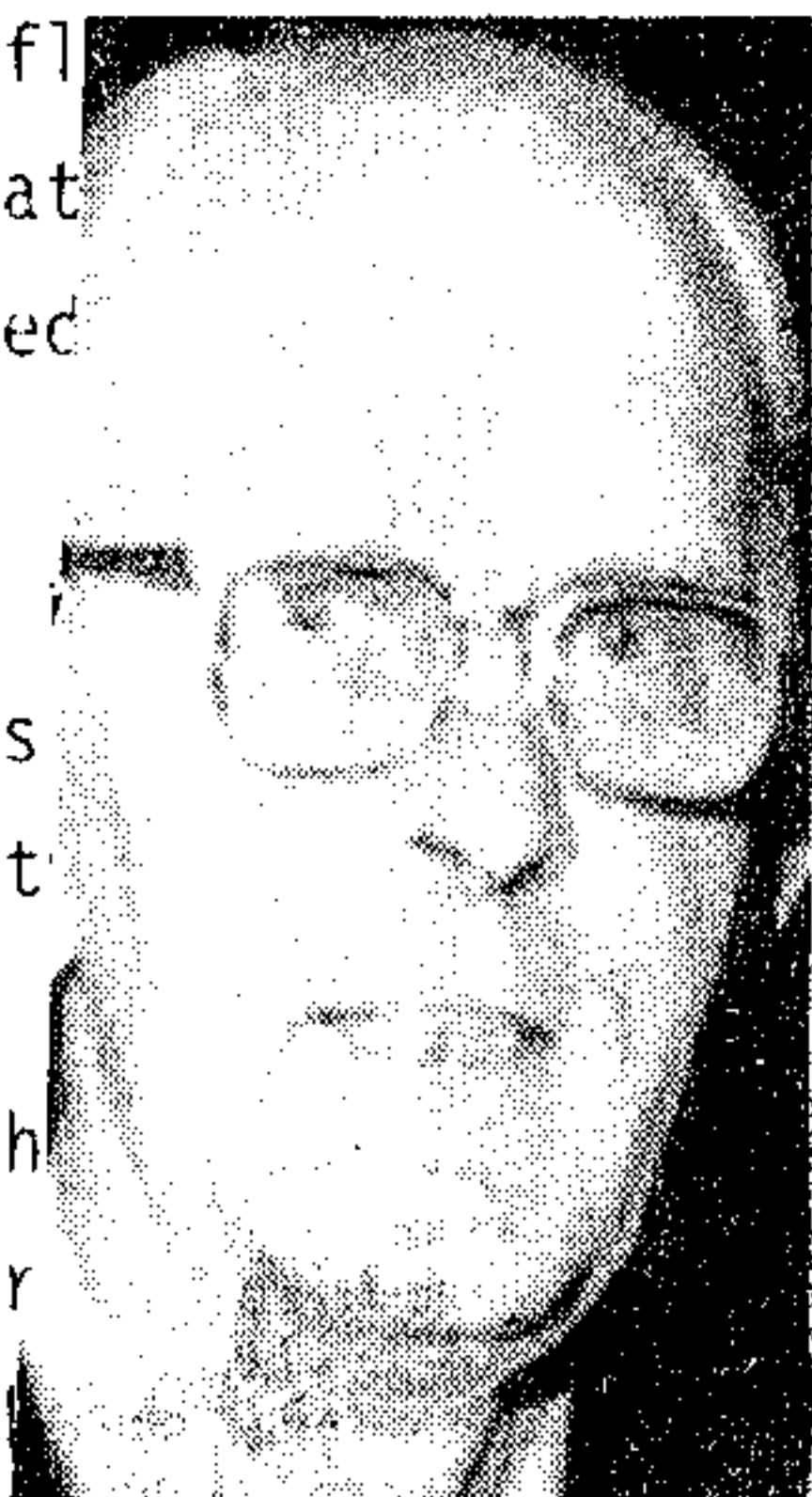
Rapport 18/6/78

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327

## Maar by bet ander plan

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

WASHINGTON.

**AMERIKA wil nie vir genl. Hendrik van den Bergh toelaat nie. 'n Visum is pas vir die tweede keer geweier aan die uittredende hoof van die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid en veiligheidsadviseur en vertroueling van die Eerste Minister, mnr. John Vorster.**

diplomatieke sendings hier.

Toe Amerika hom nie wou toelaat nie, het hy grappen-derwys aan mense na aan hom gesê: „Lyk my ek is nou 'n gevaar vir die Amerikaanse staat!”

Die Amerikaners het geen rede vir die weiering van die visum versterk nie.

In die dae van pres. Ford en dr. Henry Kissinger was dit baie anders. Genl. van den Bergh was persoonlik bevriend met die destydse hoof van die CIA, mnr. George Bush (nou 'n sterk kandidaat van die Republikeine vir die volgende presidents-verkiesing), en met die CIA se tweede man, genl. Vernon Walters.

### Skoonmaak

Ná die jongste „huisskoonmaak” deur die Carter-administrasie is geeneen van hierdie en ander grootkopkontakte meer in die Central Intelligence Agency se diens nie.

\* Maar genl. Van den Berg sal hom nie deur visumweiering van stryk laat bring nie. Daar is ander maniere van doen. As hy Inligting se geheime operasies in Amerika wil nagaan, kan hy byvoorbeeld sekere sleutelmannes uit Amerika in Europa ontmoet, het hy aan sy top-manne gesê.

\* Tien jaar gelede, in 1968, is 'n visum geweier aan S.A. se huidige Weermagshoof, Genl. Magnus Malan, inder-

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 \*

*Die generaal sal Amerika dus ook nie kan besoek ingevolge sy nuwe opdrag van die Eerste Minister om vertrouelike projekte van die Inligtingsdiens te ondersoek nie.*

Die visumweiering word beskou as 'n direkte klap van die Carter-administrasie vir die SA Regering. Die voorspelling hier is dat dit selfs vir hoë Suid-Afrikaners al hoe moeiliker sal word om visums te kry vir besoeke aan Amerika.

Vir die lang generaal was baie min deure oor die wêreld die afgelope dekade gesluit. Hy was eintlik Suid-Afrika se „geheime diplomaat.”

Sy ongemerkte verkennings-ogte het hom oor die aardbol geneem — na Noord- en Suid-Amerika, na Europa, en stil-stil ook hoog op in Afrika self. Hy het op hoë vlak dialoog aangevoer, waarvan baie selfs nou nog nie bekend geword het nie.

Amerika is die eerste land wat hom 'n visum weier.

### 'n Gevaar

RAPPORT verneem op goeie gesag dat genl. Van den Bergh ook reeds verlede jaar 'n visum vir Amerika geweier is. Hy wou uit die aard van sy werk besoek aflê by sy manne by die gewone

# Preparings for Marxist challenge'

*Agas*

20/6/78 (327)

# SAVO to go it alone'



# says Vorster

ARGUS 20/6/78 327

## The Argus Bureau

**LONDON. —** South Africa is preparing to 'go it alone' against what Mr Vorster described as 'the deadly serious Marxist challenge to the whole of Southern Africa.'

The Prime Minister told this to John Ellison, foreign editor of the Daily Express, London, in an interview in his office in Cape Town. Mr Vorster is quoted as saying that 'if the West loses Africa it will pay dearly for it.'

Mr Vorster made it clear that he doubted the West's ability to stand up to what he called 'the grand strategy of the Marxists.'

'Naturally I am worried,' he continued, 'because with the West as weak as it appears to be today anything is possible.'

'And then you should take into account the real value of the Cape Route.'

'And so you must make sure that South Africa does not fall prey to the Marxist onslaught.'

'It worries me not only for the sake of South Africa, but for the free world, of which I am a part, that you see these risks evolving before your eyes and you do nothing.'



MR B J VORSTER . . .  
*I am shock-proof.*

'But I have lived so long with the realities that I am shock-proof. And I am confident because I believe we have a calling to perform and this is to keep this part of the world free of Marxism.'

'This we shall do even if we have to stand alone with the trivial resources we have at our disposal.'

'We shall do it whatever the difficulties, regardless of the consequences. If the West will make a stand I shall consider that a bonus and thank them in public for it.'

### A realist

'If they don't then I know I must go it alone. As a realist I am preparing myself for the worst.'

Mr Vorster nevertheless had some suggestions about what the West could do to halt the infiltration of Africa by Marxists.

'First,' the Prime Minister said, 'You should make absolutely sure that the oil countries around the Persian Gulf do not themselves fall victim to Marxism.'

'Then you must commit yourselves to seeing that the mineral resources of Africa are not taken from you.'

**Shock-proof**

CAPE TIMES 20/6/78 (327)

# UCT SRC president held in police raid

The two-tie  
able to be

increasing THE University of Cape Town SRC president, Mr Steve Kahanovitz, was held for more than two hours by security police after a raid on the SRC offices and his flat yesterday. About 11.50am, six security policemen entered the SRC offices with a search warrant, which they showed Mr Kahanovitz.

of foam or They seized a copy of the student newspaper, Varsity No. 5 — which was banned last week — a printing plate and an internal accounting receipt which concerned the printing of Varsity.

All dormiti Mr Kahanovitz was asked to accompany police to his Gardens flat but asked to call his attorney, Mr Charles Nupen.

structure Mr Nupen and Mr Kahanovitz then went with police to the flat, which was searched.

It surely A copy of the Nusas newspaper, National Student, an Amnesty International publication on political imprisonment in South Africa, a copy of a paper called "Riot police and the suppression of truth", and a Christian Institute publication, "South Africa — Police State", were confiscated.

All floors Mr Kahanovitz was then taken to Caledon Square police station where he was held for more than two hours.

most cover Mr Nupen waited outside the security police offices while Mr Kahanovitz was held.

of effect electric

heaters in their rooms if they wish to do so. Each room requires its own electric light. The dormitory at large, requires far more than one electric light.

unks are in any event  
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ed. Whenever possible  
t the men can use electric

All dormitories should have proper cooking facilities. What these should be can be ascertained by a survey of the men themselves. If nothing further is done however, at least the kitchen facilities should be completely separated from the rest of the dormitory. This can be done once again by the addition of an extra wall and door in those dormitories where there is only one partition wall, in such a way as to form a separate room. All kitchens should be fitted with aluminium sinks and provided with hot water.

A complete overhaul of all the existing ablution blocks is necessary. It is suggested that an architectural team be engaged to draw up the specific details. However, it can be said at once that ablution blocks should conform to set requirements of hygiene as well as provide adequately for the basic needs of the men. The latter necessarily includes hot water, proper sinks, proper toilets with seats, and proper floor covering.

All dormitories should be fitted with gutters and proper drainage. A certain amount of concreting should also be considered. This should be sufficient for the men to walk both to the ablution blocks and to the road without having to tramp through mud. Once again designers should be consulted on a plan to improve the general surroundings which are presently grey and sterile for the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.





# Freed after 5 years — deported

327  
ARGUS  
20/6/78

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — John William ('Sean') Hosey, 28, released yesterday from Pretoria prison after a five-year jail term for terrorism, was deported from South Africa within hours.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the Department of the Interior which is responsible for deportation.

Hosey, holder of an Irish passport, was apparently put on an aircraft bound for Britain.

He was sentenced on June 20 1973 after being found guilty with five other men at the end of a three-month trial in Pretoria.

## AT THE TIME

At the time of the trial and after the sentence his father, Mr John Hosey, said he would not rest until the five-year sentence on his son was waived. He promised to pursue the matter through diplomatic channels.

Last year the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, promised to take up the case. He claimed he had spoken to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, and later wrote to Mr John Hosey saying he 'could not guarantee any results.'

KEY		BOUNDARY TO	ACCOMMODATION FOR
---	NORTH BARRACKS	---	---
---	MAIN BARRACKS	---	---
---	EMPLOYER DORMATORIES	---	---
---	FLATS	---	---
---	BATCHELOR QAUTERS	---	---
---	RAILWAY COMPOUNDS	---	---
---	RAILWAY BARRACKS	---	---
---	DOUBLE STOREY BOARD HOSTELS	---	---
---	SINGLE STOREY BOARD HOSTELS	---	---



AREAS OUTSIDE THE TOWNSHIPS:

Outside the townships, employers require a special permit to house their men. The accommodation they provide varies considerably: sometimes men are housed singly or in small groups, and sometimes they are housed temporarily in compounds, building workers on site; sometimes they are housed in a compound to give an impression of being outside the townships.

me,



Mr H Pearson (74) of Garden Mansions, is making a statement to the press, bordering on the subject of the building. He is surrounded by the former owners of the building. He is standing in a compound though the building is situated between the PFP and the Railway.

cells of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts, Swanepoel — who was on a motorbike — waved down a car on the main road to Lawley. The car, which he may have thought belonged to his wife, contained detectives. When Swanepoel realised his mistake, he opened fire with a 0.22 revolver. Police returned the fire and Swanepoel was hit in the head. Detectives found R1455 on the body.

TABLI

IGLE MEN OUTSIDE THE TOWNSHIPS.

Compound	1 719
Compound	2 315
Bungalows	2 000
Total	6 034
ii) Other Licensed premises excluding women (City Council)	2 672
Other Licensed premises (Divisional Council)	3 804

ARGUS 20/6/78 (327) Blast at SAA office

The Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — A blast damaged the Las Palmas offices of South African Airways last night. A SAA spokesman in Johannesburg said today the bomb was left outside the door of the offices and exploded about 8 pm. There were no casualties. Earlier reports said the offices were wrecked but the airline spokesman said that damage was estimated at R2000.

Services have not been affected. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack but suspicion has centred on a Canary Islands separatist group called MPAIAC, the Movement for the Autonomy and Independence of the Canary Archipelago, which had been responsible for similar bombings on the islands. Las Palmas is a staging point for south-bound

flights from London. Four flights a week refuel at the island's airport. The Argus London Bureau reports that an official of a British airline office in Las Palmas said in a telephone interview, that he had passed the nearby SAA offices in Luis Morote Avenue after the blast but had seen no sign of major damage. The SAA offices are on the second floor of the building. Las Palmas police are investigating.

n	Total	
	No.	%
34,4	106 258	100
26,7	72 113	100
31,8	123 069	100
27,3	90 997	100

Over 16	66 178
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# Funds bill gets go-ahead — with amendments

Political Staff

THE controversial Fund-raising Bill was passed, with some amendments, by both Houses of Parliament last week and will become law when the State President gives it his assent.

This was established yesterday after a number of the organizations affected by the measure had expressed confusion as to whether it was already a law or not.

The bill was strongly opposed in both Houses by the progressive Federal Party, but although the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, did accept some amendments, these did not change the basic aims of the original measure.

During the Parliamentary debate, Mr De Klerk said the new law would not be used against organizations opposed to the government, as long as they complied with the law and, provided that funds collected for the organizations were used for the purpose they were raised for and were legal.

The PFP disputed this view, however, and Mrs Helen Suzman (MP, Houghton), said she was convinced the measure would be used to prevent money being sent into the country to finance defence costs of people facing charges under the country's security laws.

The provisions also allow for the exemption of a number of organizations from the law's ambit. These include State hospitals, funds collected from the membership of a body, money raised by religious bodies during a service or for its normal religious activities, educational institutions collecting money from parents or scholars, political parties and

universities or colleges.

The Minister of Social Welfare will also have the power to exempt funds collected by organizations designated by him.

The penalties for contraventions of the law could amount to a fine of R1 500 or three years or both.

Provision has been made for an appeal committee appointed by the minister and appeals to the courts will not be permitted against decisions made by the fund-raising directorate, who will have wide powers of control and search.

THE ZONES:

The Zones in Langa are the areas where men are housed in single storey hostels. Each hostel is a building with two units. Each unit is designed so as to be convertible to family housing by building a wall down the middle of the unit, thereby dividing it into two separate houses. In each unit there are six rooms, two with two beds, four with three beds. There is a central kitchen, a lavatory bathroom, and a 'store' room. (See Fig. 1 p. 21)

Both local men and contract workers live in the Zones. Short of going through each permit, it is impossible really to say how many contract workers there are in the Zones. Even then the number would be inaccurate for the reasons

It should be noted that the dormitories will move to new reasons why the hostels were conducted the dormitories a maximum

TABLE 8.

ACCOMMODATION

beds per unit	
Total number of men in Zones	13 600

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE ZONES

There are two types of beds in the hostels. These are standard single beds which the men themselves buy and 'built-in' beds which consist of cement supports to a 6' length of wood. The men often alter the built-in beds with varying degrees of skill and care. Some are so totally altered that they cannot in any way be recognised for what they were before. The men must provide their own mattresses.

Banned material: Student in court

CAPE TIMES 21/6/78

327



Mr Kahanovitz

THE president of the UCT Students Representative Council, Steven Paul Kahanovitz, 22, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on four charges of possessing prohibited material.

Mr Kahanovitz was not asked to plead to the charges under the Publications Act. No evidence was led and the case was postponed for trial in the Regional Court on August 17.

His appearance was a sequel to a security police raid on the SRC offices at the University and at his Gardens home on Monday.

Mr Kahanovitz was warned to be present and to bring any witnesses that he might wish to call.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr P Theron appeared for the State. Mr C Nupen appeared for Mr Kahanovitz.

uilt dormitories. The exact e without a properly small rooms in es, and that the hostels have



# 'ANC's aim at armed might'

22/6/78  
R.D.M.  
(327)

DURBAN. — The objective of the African National Congress (ANC) was the overthrow of the South African Government by military and political means, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stadler said in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

Lt-Col Stadler, head of the Security Branch in Durban, was giving evidence before Mr X Odendaal at the trial of Mr Mibongani Clement Khanyi, 53, on a charge under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Khanyi has pleaded not guilty to taking part in the activities of the banned ANC or carrying on a direct or indirect interest in the organisation by distributing literature between June, 1976, and July last year.

He also pleaded not guilty to the alternative charge that the distribution of the literature was calculated to further the aims of any of the objectives of communism.

Lt-Col Stadler said the ANC's objective was the use of armed might against the Government through the military wing "Spear of the Nation".

The trial continues. — Sapa.

TABLE 1. ACCOMMODATION FOR SINGLE MEN IN LANGA

Type of accommodation	No. of beds
Main Barracks	2 032
North Barracks	840
Brick Employer Dormitories	2 020
Asbestos Employer Dormitories	1 452
Special Quarters	300
Flats <sup>1/</sup> Ground Floor	464
Other Floors	1 336
Single Storey Hostels: Zones	13 600
Double Storey Hostels: Zones	2 176
<u>TOTAL SIN</u>	
<u>TOTAL POPU</u>	

**Van den Bergh's  
successor is  
announced**

Cape Times  
22/6/78

32,7

TABLE 2. ACCOMMODA

Type of accommod
Board Hostels
Employer Hostels
'Temporary' Emp
<u>TOTAL SIN</u>
<u>TOTAL POPU</u>

PRETORIA. — Mr Alec van Wyk has been appointed Secretary for Security Intelligence with effect from July 1, the Prime Minister's office announced here yesterday.

He succeeds General H J van den Bergh, who retires from the post on that date.

Mr Van Wyk was born at Hondeklipbaai on February 11, 1920, and matriculated at Garies High School. Through private study, he later obtained a degree at the University of South Africa.

**Commandant**

He joined the SA Police Force at the age of 19 in 1940 and was stationed at Hillbrow, Jan Smuts Airport, Germiston, Springs and Heidelberg (Transvaal), where he served as district

commandant. In 1963, he was transferred to Security Police headquarters here where he reached the rank of colonel. In 1969 Mr Van Wyk, together with General Van den Bergh, joined the Bureau for State Security. They had been working together for the past 15 years.

He is at present Chief Deputy-Secretary for Security Intelligence and has served on several foreign assignments. Mr Van Wyk is married and has a married daughter and one grandson.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced last week that General Van den Bergh, after his retirement on July 1, would evaluate the secret operations of the defunct department of information. — Sapa.

on the

<sup>1/</sup> The distinction ground floor, all See p. 21 BAAI



# New BSS chief holds 'open house'

ARG 45  
22/6/78

327

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The new Bureau for State Security chief, Mr Alec van Wyk, has been the right-hand man of his predecessor, General Hendrik van den Bergh, for the past 15 years.

It was 'open-day' for Pressmen and television crews yesterday as the genial 58-year-old former police district commandant opened his security-tight offices at the bureau in Skinner Street, Pretoria for interviews.

'Ask any question you like,' he said as he ordered tea, 'I have nothing to hide.'

## NO CHANGES

Mr van Wyk, whose post had he still been in the police would have been equivalent to a general, said he had no intention of changing the bureau when he takes charge at the end of the month.

'General van den Bergh is leaving the bureau well organised and shipshape, and its activities will carry on as usual,' he said.

Mr van Wyk is leaving his post as Chief Deputy Secretary for Security Intelligence where he has served on several foreign assignments. He is considered one of the best informed in the bureau on South African and foreign security affairs.

Mr van Wyk was born at Hondeklipbaai in Namaqualand, matriculated at Garies High School and later obtained a degree at the University of South Africa.



No. 1310

23 June 1978

No. 1310

23 Junie 1978

## 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:

## 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 P78/42

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/3/54.....	<i>Glory of the Perfumed Garden, The</i> .....	Shaykh Nafzawi.....	(a) + (b)
P78/3/98.....	<i>La Fleur</i> —No. WG2377 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Photo: David Hamilton.....	(a)
P78/4/14.....	<i>Voice, The</i> —Vol. 1, No. 23, March 16-23, 1978.....	Voice Biblical Trust Fund, Braamfontein..	(d) + (e)
P78/4/30.....	<i>Casablanca</i> .....	Christopher Leopold.....	(a)
P78/4/111.....	<i>Act of God</i> .....	Charles Templeton.....	(a) + (b)
P78/4/135.....	<i>Rolling Stone</i> —Issue No. 246, August 25th, 1977.....	Rolling Stone, Boulder.....	(a) + (b)
P78/4/136.....	<i>Rolling Stone</i> —Issue No. 248, September 22nd, 1977.....	Rolling Stone, Boulder.....	(a)
P78/4/158.....	<i>Voice, The</i> —Vol. 1, No. 26, April 6-13, 1978.....	Voice Biblical Trust Fund, Braamfontein..	(d) + (e)
P78/4/166.....	<i>Sword of the Golden Stool, The</i> .....	Ashley Carter.....	(a)
P78/4/167.....	<i>Violation: A New Dimension in Bizarre Ecoticism</i> .....	Godfrey J. Anderiesz.....	(a)
P78/5/4.....	<i>Over 21</i> —February 1978.....	MS Publishing Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/5/26.....	<i>Warrior's Woman</i> .....	Phyllis Leonard.....	(a)
P78/5/55.....	<i>Seventh Power, The</i> .....	James Mills.....	(a) + (e)
P78/5/75.....	<i>International Union of Students: Statement on the "Internal Settlement" in Rhodesia Pamphlet/Pamflet</i> .....	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/5/79.....	<i>List of Trade Unionists Imprisoned/Restricted in South Africa</i> —AFR 53/12/77, December 1977.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/5/87.....	<i>Camera 35</i> —Volume 22, Number 3, April 1978.....	Popular Publications Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/5/88.....	<i>Freizeit &amp; Reisen</i> —Nr. 3/4, 5 Jahrgang, März/April 1978.....	Christ Zeitschriftenverlag G.m.b.H., Frankfurt	(a)
P78/5/132.....	<i>Dapper</i> —Volume 3, Number 4.....	Royal Publications, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/5/133.....	<i>Spectacular</i> —Special Issue, No. 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/5/134.....	<i>Circumcision! Pros &amp; Cons: Uncut</i> .....	Atlantis Studios.....	(a)
P78/5/140.....	<i>Xandria Collection, The Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet</i> .....	The Xandria Collection, San Francisco.....	(a)
P78/5/141.....	<i>Justine's Fantasy Catalogue/Katalogus</i> .....	The Xandria Collection, San Francisco.....	(a)

No. 1312

23 June 1978

No. 1312

23 Junie 1978

## 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:

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section/Artikel 47 (2)
P78/6/71.....	<i>Holland Boys</i> —Nr 2.....	Black & White, Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/6/73.....	<i>Rits</i> —Week 17, 29 April 1978.....	Rits, Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/6/78.....	<i>Men International</i> —No 6.....	Nordisk Bladecentral, Copenhagen.....	(a)
P78/6/31.....	<i>Amandla</i> —March/April 1978.....	Halt all Racist Forces Movement.....	(e)

No. 1314

23 June 1978

No. 1314

23 Junie 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1012 of 19 May, 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6024 of 19 May 1978 delete the following entry:

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewernmentskennisgewing 1012 van 19 Mei 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6024 van 19 Mei 1978 skrap die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section/Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/8.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> —Jaargang 4, No 11, 17 Maart 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)



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1311 23 June 1978 No. 1311 23 June 1978

## 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.

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

‘n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslist dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

LIST/LYS P78/49

Entry No. Lyswings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section/Artikel 47 (2)
3/123.....	<i>Little Sisters</i> .....	Fay Welton.....	(a)
3/158.....	<i>African Worker Under Apartheid</i> .....	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium.....	(c)
3/190.....	<i>Black Fire</i> .....	Michael Raeburn.....	(c)
3/102.....	<i>Three Lives</i> .....	T. Lobsang Rampa.....	(b)
3/130.....	<i>Snowman</i> .....	Norman Bogner.....	(a)   (b)
3/171.....	<i>Homosexual Matrix, The</i> .....	C. A. Tripp.....	(a)   (b)
3/53.....	<i>Single</i> .....	Harriet Frank, Jr.....	(a)   (b)
3/93.....	<i>Journal of Southern African Affairs</i> Vol. 11, No 1, January 1978.....	Southern African Research Association Inc., and/en Afro-American Studies University of Maryland, Maryland.....	(c)
3/130.....	<i>Lucifer's Hammer</i> .....	Larry Niven and/en Jerry Pournelle.....	(a)
3/131.....	<i>Madelaine</i> —Volume 1; Volume 2.....	Michaela Morgan.....	(a)
3/137.....	<i>Sex Therapy Today</i> .....	Patricia & Richard Gillan.....	(a)
3/166.....	<i>Foreign Affairs Bulletin</i> —Vol 18, 1 May 1978, No 13.....	Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic.....	(c)
3/181.....	<i>Report of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) Delegation to Eritrea</i> .....	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(c)
3/228.....	<i>Doctrine and Life</i> —April 1978, Vol 29, No 4.....	Dominican Publications, Republic of Ireland.....	(c)
3/247.....	<i>Lumea</i> —No 9, April 28–May 4, 1978.....	Lumina, Bucharest.....	(c)
3/251.....	<i>News From Mongolia</i> —No 11, March 1978; No 12, March 1978; No 13, March 1978; No 14, March/April 1978; No 15, April 1978.....	Mongolian News Agency, Montsame.....	(c)
3/253.....	<i>Romanian News</i> —May 2, 1978, No 7.....	Romanian News, Bucharest.....	(c)
3/255.....	<i>Solidarity</i> —Február/März 1978, No 25.....	Skala, Basel.....	(c)
3/265.....	<i>Big Dick</i> .....	Peter Pepper.....	(a)
3/71.....	<i>Holland Boys</i> —Nr 2.....	Black & White, Amsterdam.....	(a)
3/73.....	<i>Rits</i> —Week 17, 29 April 1978.....	Rits, Amsterdam.....	(a)
3/78.....	<i>Men International</i> —No 6.....	Nordisk Bladcentral, Copenhagen.....	(a)
3/80.....	<i>Benahilte Busen</i> 1731 poster/plakkaat.....	Printed/Gedruk in Sweden by/deur Scandecor, Uppsala.....	(a)
3/81.....	<i>Wetlook</i> 2109 poster/plakkaat.....	Bethlin, Randburg.....	(a)
3/82.....	<i>Water Nymph</i> 6252 poster/plakkaat.....	Scandecor, Sweden.....	(a)
3/98.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> —Nr 13, 31 Maart 1978.....	Sjaboom Odijk.....	(c)
3/174.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice</i> —Vol XVII, November 1977, No 11.....	NIP 'Komunisti', 'Aktuelna Pitanja Socijalizma', Beograd.....	(c)
3/176.....	<i>Sana</i> (Southern African News Agency): <i>International Press Comment</i> —December 1977, 1/1.....	Southern African News Agency, Geneva.....	(c)
3/248.....	<i>Leninist Theory of Organisation, The</i> (Marxist Education Bulletin Number 2).....	Ernest Mandel.....	(c)
3/16.....	<i>Vogue Paris</i> Advertisement pamphlet/advertensie-pamflet.....	Yashica Co., Ltd., Japan.....	(a)
3/16.....	<i>Vogue Paris</i> .....	Yashica Co., Ltd., Japan.....	(a)
3/31.....	<i>Amandla</i> —March/April 1978.....	Half all Racist Hours Movement.....	(c)

1313 23 June 1978 No. 1313 23 June 1978

## PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 13 June 1978 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (2) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film OH GOD. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (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 notice:

## VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 13 Junie 1978 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur ‘n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent OH GOD. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (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:

Entry No. Lyswings No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
3/95.....	<i>Oh God</i> .....	C. I. C. Warner (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

115

23 June 1978

## PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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 in 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 decided by the Publications Appeal Board under section 10 of the said Act:

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1315

327

23 Junie 1978

## VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

Die 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.

No. ong No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section/Artikel 47 (2)
115	<i>Critique of Arms, A—Volume 1</i> .....	Régis Debray.....	(e)
115	<i>Ifor Report—21 March 1978</i> .....	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar, Netherlands	(e)
115	<i>Jana Shakti—No 3, March 1978</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
115	<i>Workers' Unity—Issue No 8, March 1978</i> .....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)
115	<i>Girls of Playboy, The</i> .....	Playboy Press, Chicago.....	(a)
115	<i>Black Scholar, The—Volume 9, Number 5, January/ February 1978</i> .....	The Black World Foundation, Sausalito.....	(e)
115	<i>Gar, The—No 32, April 1978</i> .....	Gar Pub Co., Austin.....	(d)-(e)
115	<i>WFDY News—No 2, 1978; No 3, 1978</i> .....	World Federation of Democratic Youth.....	(e)
115	<i>Quick Lips</i> .....	Fancy Love.....	(a)



① ~~60~~  
② ~~259~~  
③ 327  
CAPE Times  
24/6/78

LONDON. — The South African Government — through the Department of Information — controlled and financed an international covert



## Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The South African Government — through the Department of Information — controlled and financed an international covert propaganda campaign to sell apartheid to Western nations through the world's most respected newspapers.

# Denials were consistent

Own Correspondent  
LONDON. — Former Judge Gerald Sparrow and the South African Government have over the years consistently denied the government ran or financed the mystery Club of Ten and its vast advertising campaign.

Ever since the launching of the club after a visit to South Africa by Mr Sparrow in 1972, controversy has raged over the identities of the people behind it.

It led to speculation and heated debates in Europe, the United States and Britain and

even led to a debate in the House of Commons.

As recently as three weeks ago the Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, denied to a visiting American journalist that the South African Government was behind the club.

And this week, Mr Carl Noffke, South Africa's Department of Information chief in Washington, relected Mr Sparrow's claims

Continued on page 2



Judge Sparrow and his Thai-born wife

## More next week

DON'T MISS the Cape Times next week for Judge Sparrow's full story . . . How the money was spent . . . Why Eschel Rhoodie admired the Godfather . . . How the government used the Club of Ten as a front — and denied it . . . and lots more.

This was disclosed in Brighton, England, yesterday, by a man who launched the campaign, Judge Gerald Sparrow, 76, a right-wing British barrister and former East End judge.

In an exclusive interview at his Brighton home this week, Judge Sparrow said that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was involved.

"All lines led ultimately to the Prime Minister's office and he was completely informed of all activities at home and abroad," Judge Sparrow said.

He added that "every penny" he spent on the conspiracy reached him through the Department of Information.

The false front used was the Club of Ten which was reported to be financed by wealthy South African businessmen.

The only one ever to identify himself as a member was the millionaire Transvaal farmer, Mr Lampas Nichas, a South African of Greek descent. Others named by the British press last December were Mr Louis Luyt, Mr Werner Ackermann and Mr Jan Pickard.

But Judge Sparrow said he had only met Mr Nichas, whom he described as a member of the "inner circle" of power in South Africa.

Judge Sparrow said he doubted whether the club existed in any form other than by name.

### Close friend

"Mr Nichas was a close friend of the authorities and he was what might be called a founder-member of the Club of Ten, if by this we mean that he was a supporter and would help if asked."

He said the other alleged members also were merely names that could be used by the Department of Information.

One of the men named by the Observer of London was in no way involved, Judge Sparrow said.

Judge Sparrow's full account of his three-year involvement as the club's front-man from 1973 to 1975 will be published in the Cape Times next week.

He said yesterday that his go-between in London was the former Director of Information at South Africa House, Mr Vlok Delport, who also arranged for the money which paid for the advertisements. It was deposited in an account in Judge Sparrow's name and later changed, at his insistence, to the club's name, at Coutt's Bank, central London branch.

"Mr Delport would ring me asking whether I needed more money. If so, he would top up the account at Coutt's."

"Because of the strange position I was in — and the secrecy — I had a completely free hand to do as I liked. I was accountable to no one for how the money was spent."

"Even the ambassador was kept in the dark," Judge Sparrow said.

Now a committed opponent of apartheid, although still in love with the country, Judge Sparrow said he was drawn into the plan to deceive the Western press while on a visit to South Africa in 1972. He was there to gather material for a tourist book sponsored by South African Airways and the Department of Information.

He said the sponsorship was worth more than R5 000 and this was a vital factor in his eventual recruitment to front for the Club of Ten because, "I was indebted to them."

Continued on page 2



24/6/78  
I founded club,

says millionaire

No link with club

Staff Reporter

MR LAMPAS NICHAS, the Eastern Transvaal farmer millionaire, described by Judge Sparrow as a "member of the inner circle" last night insisted that he personally founded the Club of Ten and at no stage had any contact with Dr Eschel Rhoodie or the Department of Information.

He himself approached Judge Sparrow to organize the placing of advertisements in foreign newspapers.

Mr Nichas refused to name the other members of the club nor would he divulge their topics of discussion at meetings which he said the club had held.

— information man  
MR VLOK DELPORT, the former Director of Information at South Africa House in London, last night denied that there was any connection between the Department of Information and the Club of Ten or that he had ever given "a cent" to Judge Gerald Sparrow. "The position in a nutshell is this. Judge Sparrow approached me after his visit to South Africa in 1972. He asked whether I was interested in a book on his experiences called 'Not What I Expected'. I replied that, once it was published, my department would consider buying 750 copies at £2 each.

## Club of Ten

## 'Govt front'

Continued from page 1

The title, Club of Ten, was conceived by Dr Eschel Rhoodie, Judge Sparrow said.

Dr Rhoodie spelled out the plan to him with a "consuming passion". Then it came to the question of choosing a title for their international operation.

"I suggested Friends of South Africa", Judge Sparrow said. "But Dr Rhoodie came up with the Club of Ten. He said this would create intense speculation in the world's press, which he was almost paranoid about, and they would worry until they found out who was behind the operation. It would provide interest and publicity."

He said that one of the reasons for Dr Rhoodie's campaign was the Department of Information's contempt for the English press in South Africa.

The government felt that at a time when South Africa was under attack, the English press was playing into the hands of its enemies, Judge Sparrow said.

To Judge Sparrow, Dr Rhoodie came across as, a "bizarre and fascinating" character.

"I came to the conclusion that this was a man who lived in his own world of fantasy. He fancied himself as the great spider who spun the snares that would trap the enemies of his country. Secrecy was second nature to him and he was his own mysterious hero."

In the months to follow, Judge Sparrow said he reached the conclusion that Dr Rhoodie was a "power-happy person" and he was not

surprised at the eventual collapse of the Department of Information. In 1974 Sparrow said he was called to a meeting with Dr Rhoodie and Mr Les de Villiers, a former Department of Information official, who now works for the American public relations organization of Sydney Baron.

During this Paris meeting Dr Rhoodie said that he admired the film character "the Godfather".

Judge Sparrow asked him why and Dr Rhoodie replied: "He (the Godfather) got what he wanted, and he had a wonderful rule that if his opponents could not be removed, he made them an offer which they could not refuse."

He said the Paris meeting was an example of how Dr Rhoodie spent the "people's money" unstintingly. "No expense was spared on this trip of mine, paid for out of the Club of Ten funds. The meeting was unimportant. Dr Rhoodie just had a whim that he wanted to see me and money was no object."

## Tolerant of apartheid

He said that during his association with the Department of Information he personally spent about R260 000 and additional personal costs elsewhere, mostly in South Africa, came to about R50 000.

Judge Sparrow said that by mid-1975 he had become disenchanted with the campaign and apartheid. Through his Thai wife, he began to experience the inequalities

## Rhoodie had one question

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Judge Sparrow's allegations were read to Dr Eschel Rhoodie last night.

Three-quarters of the way through the story Dr Rhoodie interjected with: "How much more are you reading? At this

Mr Delport, who is at present head of press liaison for the department, said Judge Sparrow made similar allegations some months ago. After the British Foreign Office had conducted an inquiry into the allegations, Mr Delport was completely vindicated and Judge Sparrow apologized to Dr Mulder in writing.

"I can't understand why the judge is still trying to ride that horse," Mr Delport said.

would like to ask the Rand Daily Mail, and that is: "How much did you pay Judge Sparrow to say all this? Otherwise, I have no comment."

Dr Rhoodie would not listen to the rest of the story, also, to comment further on any

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Cap Times

24/6/78

# Denials

Continued from page 1

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the Secretary for Information, is also on record as saying that it was totally incorrect that he or Dr Mulder had formed the Club of Ten or had asked anybody to form it.

He said it was formed by the former judge himself and that after it had been formed "we encouraged him to go ahead". He said no South African Government funds were involved and all the financial arrangements were made by Mr Sparrow.

Mr Sparrow, too, perpetrated the mystery while "discreet" rather than secret operations.

he was the organizer of the club by claiming that four prominent South Africans were among the backers. They were said to be Mr Werner Ackermann, a Pretoria property owner, Mr Jan Pickard, a Cape Town financier, Mr Lampis Nicholas, a millionaire Transvaal potato farmer, and Mr Louis Luyt, the fertiliser magnate who launched the Citizen.

Dr Connie Mulder personally sanctioned it for his wife, Chauley, to visit South Africa as an honorary white. "I was far more tolerant of apartheid than my wife was, but the use of the term courtesy (honorary) white became a caustic family joke. My wife resented it bitterly and told me that she did not want to be a 'bloody courtesy white'.

"If it were not for my wife's experiences as a courtesy white I think I might still have been handling the Club of Ten account today," he said.

After confrontations with the Department of Information over official South African Government policy, Judge Sparrow was sacked.

In early 1975 he was called to a meeting in a luxurious London hotel attended by Mr Les de Villiers and Mr Vlok Delpoit where they read him the "riot act".

"Mr De Villiers told me that difficulties had arisen, as I well knew, and they wanted our relationship to be terminated. It was more a relief than a disappointment to me," he said.

## Ackermann 'no comment'

THE PROMINENT Pretoria businessman, Mr Werner Ackermann, husband of Mimi Coetzer, last night confirmed that he was a member of the Club of Ten but declined to comment on the membership or formation of the club.

Mr Ackermann was named by the British press last December as one of the members.



CAPE TIMES  
Saturday, June 24, 1978

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# ANC picket prevents Boraine show

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — African National Congress pickets forced the cancellation of a nationally televised debate on South Africa featuring Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands.

The decision to scrap the programme was made 20 minutes before it was due to be aired live.

The hour-long show "The Advocates" was part of a series in which issues are fought in a trial-like setting. It was to be televised before a large audience in Boston's Nathaniel Hall.

Dr Boraine was flown from South Africa to present the case against cutting off links with the Republic. Ironically, the target of protest was the panel ranged against him — white South African exiles Dr Margaret Marshall and Mrs Jennifer Davis, and Judge William Booth, a black American who is president of the American Committee on Africa.

The ANC group insisted that it should debate with Dr Boraine. Mrs Marshall and Mrs Davis declined to cross their picket line and enter the hall.

Dr Boraine offered to debate with the protesters instead, but the producers said no.



Dr Boraine

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draughty.

# **'Club of Ten' man silent**

SUNDAY TIMES 25/6/78

327

It is clear that the  
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conditions can be pas  
The events of the sec  
in the townships are

MR GERALD SPARROW,  
the British barrister in-  
volved in the Club of Ten,  
rejected a challenge yester-  
day to produce bank state-  
ments to support his allega-  
tions that the Department  
of Information had covertly  
financed the club's propa-  
ganda campaign to sell  
apartheid overseas.

The challenge came from  
Mr Vlok Delpont, Press liai-  
son officer for the Depart-  
ment of Information.

He had been named by  
Mr Sparrow as the man who  
had paid money for the  
campaign into an account at  
a branch of Coutt's Bank,  
London.

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Asked by the Sunday  
Times yesterday to produce  
bank statements to support  
his claims, Mr Sparrow  
said: "No comment."

The Rand Daily Mail re-  
ported yesterday that Mr  
Sparrow had claimed he  
was used as a front for a  
campaign during which con-  
troversial advertisements  
were placed in British, Eu-  
ropean and American news-  
papers.

He said that the cam-  
paign had cost more than  
R400 000 in three years. He  
had personally spent  
R200 000 and had had addi-  
tional personal costs of  
R50 000 before becoming  
"disenchanted with the  
campaign and apartheid".

Mr Delpont denied that he  
had been a "paymaster" to  
Mr Sparrow and questioned  
Mr Sparrow's right to call  
himself a judge.

He said the British Law  
Society had warned Mr  
Sparrow not to use the title.

Mr Sparrow, told of Mr  
Delpont's denial, said: "I  
stick to my story 100 per  
cent."

Mr Sparrow's full account  
of his three-year role as the  
Club of Ten's front man will  
be published by the Rand  
Daily Mail next week.

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proper healthy environment  
employer dormitories which  
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atisfied with their living  
which houses its men in the  
men out on strike recently.  
s to how long these bad living  
t giving rise to open unrest.  
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INTRODUCTION

The three residential townships in the Cape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. Most of the contract workers live in Langa. If an employer wishes to house his workers outside the townships, he must apply to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for a special permit to do so.

# Hosey nuwe held van SA vyande

klappant 25/6/78

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Van Ons Londense Kantoor.

**STEVE BIKO** is vergete. Staan opsy, Donald Woods. Brittanje se anti-Suid-Afrikaanse groepe het 'n nuwe held. Hy is Sean Hosey, 27, wat vandeeweek met 'n blommekrans om die nek hier op die lughawe Heathrow terugverwelkom is nadat hy vyf jaar en agt maande in Suid-Afrikaanse tronke opgesluit was.

Drie geslagte van die Hosey-familie, 'n ouma van 74 onder meer, was daar om hom terug te neem in hul boesem nadat hy al die jare in „die barbaarse tronke van Vorster deurgebring het.”

Saam met die familie was daar ook die linkses en die Kommuniste om toe te sien dat hy 'n helde-ontvangs kry. Die indrukwekkende lys het mense soos Yusef Dadoo, voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party, Gordon McLennan van die Britse Kommunistiese Party, verteenwoordigers van die ANC, van vakbonde, en sommer almal wat anti-Suid-Afrikaans is, ingesluit.

Hosey, wat in die tronk was omdat hy vervalste paspoorte aan ingeperkte vakbondleiers in Suid-Afrika voorsien het, het met sy aankoms gesê dat hy hier sal voortgaan met sy stryd teen die „barbaarse apartheid” van Suid-Afrika.

Hy sê hy sal nie na Suid-Afrika kan terugkeer nie, want sy gesig is daar te

bekend, maar hy sal soveel as moontlik vergaderings toespreek om sy doel te bereik.

Hy is van plan om Suid-Afrika op handelsgebied seer te maak. Hy sê hy sal probeer druk uitoefen op

langtermyn-beleggers van Brittanje in Suid-Afrika. „Hierdie mense maak 'n geweldige wins uit slawe-arbeid in Suid-Afrika,” sê hy.

In Londen het hy vertel hoe hy vóór sy skuldigbe-



**MET** gebalde vuus begroet Sean Hosey, nuwe held van Suid-Afrika se vyande in Europa, die skare wat hom vandeeweek op die lughawe Heathrow ingewag het ná sy vrylating in Suid-Afrika.

vinding deur die polisie on mishandel is. Hy beweer dat hy gedurende sy onder-vraging ure lank gedwing is om nakend te staan. Hy is ook geskop en geslaan.

Ná sy skuldigbevinding is hy nie meer gemartel nie, sê hy.

Hosey se ontvangs op Heathrow was indrukwekkend, maar dit is nog niks in vergelyking met wat vorentoe beplan word nie, skryf die Rooi koerant Morning Star. 'n Reuse-saamtrek word vir volgende Sondag ter ere van hom in Coventry beplan.

Hosey se ou universiteit, Warwick, het ook reeds laat weet dat hy aanstaande jaar meer as welkom daar sal wees en verskeie Arbeider-parlementslede het 'n mosie ter tafel gelê om hom amptelik terug te verwelkom.

Hosey se grootste ideaal is nou om die komende wêreld-jeugfees in Kuba by te woon. Daarna wil hy Frankryk toe gaan om namens 'Alex Moumbaris groete aan sy vrou oor te dra. Moumbaris moet nog sewe van sy twaalf jaar in Suid-Afrikaanse tronke uitdien.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.



# Motlana

"WHEN the day comes and Azania's constitution is drawn up, Whites will be full citizens, not of some ridiculous White-stan in the Karoo, but of a common fatherland."

This was one of the most recent public statements made by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, before he was effectively gagged by the Government this week.

Now the eloquent but unassuming doctor from Dube, whom many Whites and even more Blacks consider a moderate, has been officially told he will be detained if he makes further speeches unacceptable to the Government.

He has responded by cancelling all speaking engagements.

Dr Motlana did not choose to gain the title "spokesman for Soweto". Over the past year the role has been thrust on him, partly because of the desperate need of urban Blacks to have their grievances publicised and partly because concerned Whites were attracted to a man with whom they could talk and — they hoped — establish common ground.

His often incisive criticisms of the Nationalist Government and apartheid may have made Whites wince — but they have endeared him to most Blacks.

Attacking homeland citizenship for urban Blacks at a public meeting last October Dr Motlana said: "South Africa belongs to everyone who lives here and Blacks refuse to be made foreigners in this country by a crazy scheme dreamed up by that Hollander Verwoerd."

He went on to slam homeland citizenship as an evil device which would cause great bitterness and could eventually lead to open revolt.

Some dismissed this as incitement, others wondered whether there was perhaps some prophetic truth in the statement.

Practising what he preached, Dr Motlana this month refused to apply for a BophuthaTswana passport to attend a conference in West Germany, for this would have implied acceptance of his new status as a non-South African. He was refused a South African passport.

One of the ironies of his situation, as the Afrikaans paper Beeld pointed out this week, was that had he been granted his passport he would not have been in Soweto to speak at the second anniversary service for victims of the Soweto riots.

□ □ □

His hallmark as a leader is his direct, non-selective approach — he does not reserve his cutting remarks and dire forebodings for Blacks, while soft-peddalling to Whites.

On the contrary, Dr Motlana gives the views of his people to whoever chooses to listen. His audiences have ranged from supporters of Black consciousness who streamed to Steve Biko's funeral in their thousands last September, to a gathering of young Afrikaners at the Rand Afrikaans University in October.

The RAU appearance, like his recent one on TV, brought its own problems

committee be regarded as authentic leaders.

Dr Motlana spoke to them all.

He saw businessmen and opposition politicians and was always available to reporters of all political hues, but his blueprint for an autonomous Soweto had cold water thrown on it by Bantu Administration officials and the Government would not allow the idea of municipal status to be canvassed among the people who were chiefly concerned with it — the people of Soweto.

Three consecutive rallies organised by the Committee of Ten were banned. Yet Dr Motlana went on seeking direct contact, despite accusations that he was setting his committee on "a Black Power confrontation course" with the Government.

He hotly opposed community councils, labelling them "the old puppet Urban Bantu Councils in disguise".

At a public meeting he

described Soweto as "a monster created by Whites to pander to their own prejudices". The only reasonable solution for this monster, he stressed, was to allow it to become a city in its own right with its own genuine leaders in full control.

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Dr Motlana predicted last August that the community council election in Soweto would draw fewer than 10% of voters. Even this was an over-estimation.

The first election in February polled 5% and the by-election in April drew 6% of eligible voters.

When it became clear the Government would press on with its community councils — despite huge opposition from the Black urban community — Dr Motlana termed the elections "a White political game and a futile exercise".

His committee moved ahead with its own plans to

## THE VOICE THAT THE WOULD

establish a municipal structure for Soweto.

Dr Motlana was still talking publicly about his plans for improved housing, schooling, and "the quality of Soweto life" when he was detained, along with the other members of his committee, in October.

Released in March, Dr Motlana continued to give the views of his committee. He continued to be invited on to public platforms and on Republic Day alarmed White liberals by his blunt rejection of entrenched guarantees for racial minorities in a future constitution.

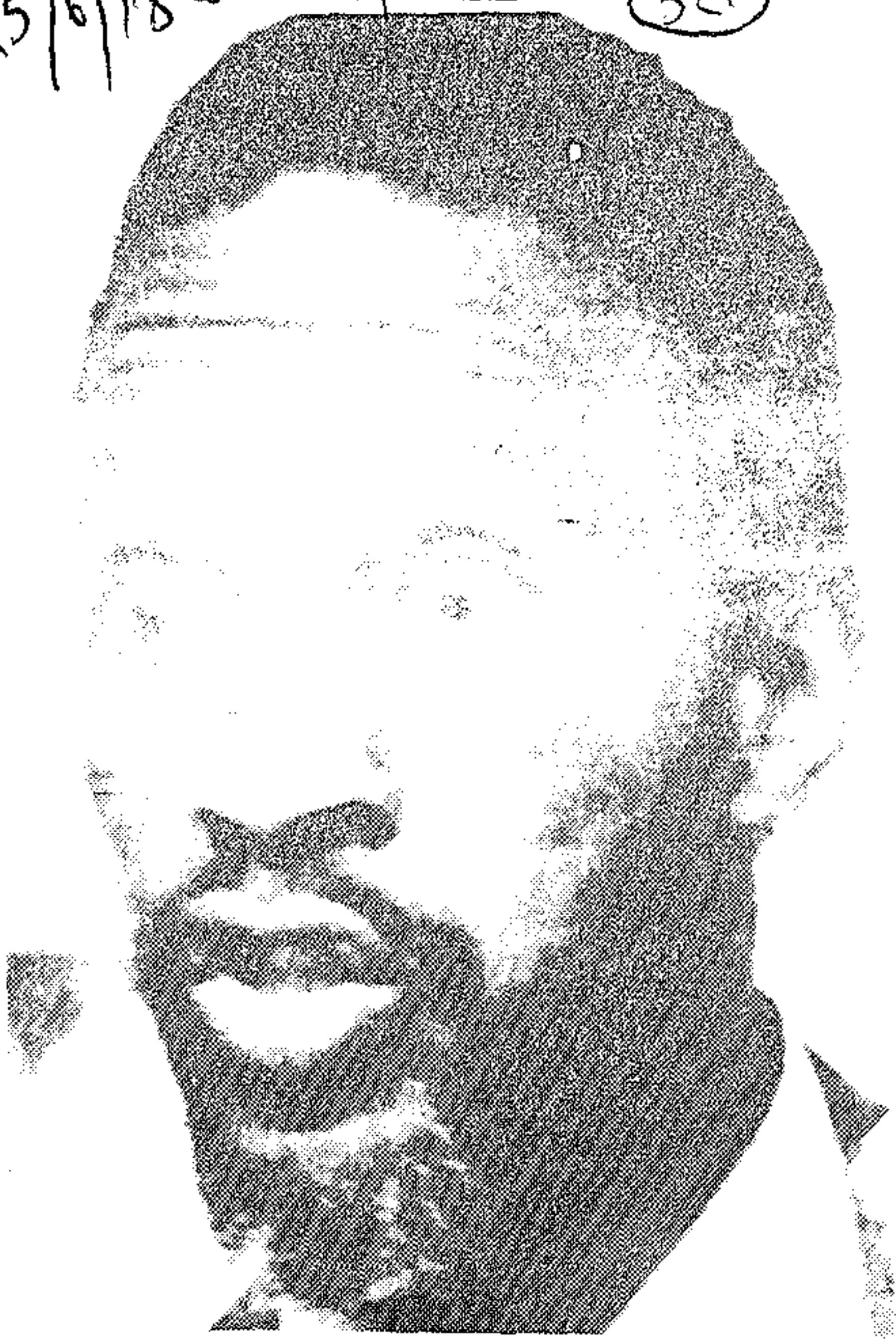
The unpalatable fact that Dr Motlana's speech presented to Whites was that a middle-aged, non-radical Black leader who wanted to negotiate was still firmly convinced that only majority rule — that all-time bogey of "one-man-one-vote" — would ultimately bring justice and peace to South Africa.

"South Africa will be Azania in 10 years," he told a newspaper correspondent only three days before his detention.

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● Nthato Motlana . . . he didn't choose to be the spokesman of Soweto.

# GOVT MUTE

In an interview with the New York Times soon after his release he predicted that political accommodation could be reached without the apocalyptic violence forecast by so many.

He was quoted as saying he foresaw a situation where external pressures, including an economic squeeze, would bring to power "an Afrikaner de Gaulle" who would lead a reluctant White community into granting full political rights to Blacks.

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"I don't believe in that Masada business for one moment," he added, referring to the popular belief that conservative Afrikaners would rather die like the Jewish zealots besieged at Masada than submit to "Roman" (Black) rule.

"You can't convince me that people would prefer to commit suicide rather than share this rich land when sharing has become inevitable," he said.

But it was an angry Dr Motlana who told a crowd

of thousands of mourners in Soweto last week that "the twilight of a little freedom is over".

Detailing the latest spate of detentions, harsh sentences "for throwing a stone or breaking a window", child prisoners, and bannings, he said:

"Time was when we thought the senseless deaths in the streets and in prison had brought a sense of remorse among those who rule over us.

"We remember the many promises made while the dirty, smog-filled, neglected Black ghettos of Azania went up in smoke. We thought that this time the promises were for real.

"We are entering a period of darkness . . . the lights are dimming, the lights are going out."

Whether they agree with him or not, millions of South Africans believe that what Dr Motlana and others like him think is important and should be heard.

The Government, by gagging him, has made it clear that it does not want South Africa to hear voices like his.

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within the Black community where hardliners criticised Dr Motlana's willingness to talk to "the oppressors".

Dr Motlana, honest about his predicament, admitted publicly that his attempts to reach across the colour line were losing him credibility among his own people.

He justified his contact with White Nationalists by saying: "My hope is that as long as we're talking to each other we shall stop shooting at each other."

In a question-and-answer session last year with Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Nationalist paper Die Transvaler, he sent a "message of peace" to the Government and urged consideration of the Committee of Ten's blueprint for an autonomous Soweto.

"I believe in my heart," he added, "that it can solve the fear and violence in Soweto."

As early as last July, when the Committee of Ten was formed, Dr Motlana said: "There are no hardliners on the Committee of Ten — we are all reasonable people."

A growing chorus of voices from Whites — including prominent Nationalists — also urged that the



# Terror trial told of bid to raise money

DD  
28/6/78  
(327)

**WHITTLESEA** — A group of young Mdantsane men who planned to undergo military training outside South Africa hoped to get money from the leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi.

This was evidence given before Mr F. A. du Preez in the Ciskei Circuit Court here yesterday at the trial of an Mdantsane man, Mr Khumbele Hector Mnikina, 26. He is facing two charges under the Terrorism Act and one of housebreaking and has pleaded not guilty to the three charges and their alternatives.

On count one, Mr Mnikina is accused of taking steps to incite, instigate, advise, command or encourage ten young people to undergo military training for terrorism in Botswana, Russia or elsewhere.

On the second count, he is accused of attempting to commit or conspire with the ten to manufacture bombs to destroy places in East London such as O. K. Bazaars, Checkers, the Mdantsane Hotel and the airport.

Alternatively, he is accused of manufacturing bombs which would have endangered the safety of the public.

On the third count, he is charged with breaking into Geisa Technical School, Mdantsane, and stealing chemicals and other laboratory equipment.

The hearing was heard

in camera again because the prosecutor, Mr J. J. Nortje, feared some of the witnesses might be intimidated.

The press were allowed to remain providing they did not name witnesses who were warned as accomplices.

An East London factory worker told the court Mr Mnikina had on one occasion said Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, had died like Jesus Christ.

He said when Mr Mnikina had asked him if there was any way he could help, he told him he would go to Transkei and try to contact Mr Ncokazi for funds.

When the prosecutor asked him if he contacted Mr Ncokazi, he said he did not and had no intentions to do so because he wanted to stall Mr Mnikina for time.

Mr Mnikina had said they were to leave for Lesotho on December 28 last year to undergo military training.

When he arrived at Mr Mnikina's home after that date, Mr Mnikina told him he had not gone because all his fund-raising efforts had failed.

The witness said under cross-examination by Mr Mnikina that Mr Mnikina

was introduced to him as a member of the BPC.

But Mr Mnikina said the witness had tried to recruit him for the BPC.

"Did I not discuss with you that the BPC was distorting black consciousness and black power for the purpose of creating unrest among the masses?" asked Mr Mnikina.

The witness agreed Mr Mnikina said something like that, but said he had criticised the BPC at a later date because of its non-violence.

"You further accused Sti (a friend in the BPC) of meeting Donald Woods. You criticised the BPC because it met whites. You said you could not mix with whites," said the witness.

"I put it to you that it is pure fabrication on your part," Mr Mnikina said.

Another unnamed witness — a 17-year-old boy who works in East London — told the court he went to Mr Mnikina's house about three weeks after Mr Biko's death.

"He told me Steve Biko was following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ. He asked me if I was interested in joining the struggle of young black

people and asked me if I was interested in going to Lesotho where they would meet foreign officers to undergo military training."

Mr Mnikina had told him they would return from the military training to fight for the freedom of black people who were oppressed by the white people.

From Lesotho, they were told they would proceed to Angola where they would meet Fidel Castro who would take them to Cuba for training.

The witness said he and a number of recruits had agreed to undergo this military training in the beginning of October last year.

They eventually did not go as fund-raising efforts were a flop.

When all their efforts to raise funds failed, the group raided the Geisa laboratory to obtain chemicals to make fire bombs under the instructions of Mr Mnikina.

Mr Mnikina accused this witness of implying that he was always "spoon-fed".

The trial continues. — DDR.

## SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS ACT, 1978.

Act No. 110, 1978

**ACT**

**To provide for the establishment of a Council for Social and Associated Workers and to define its powers and functions; for the registration of social and associated workers; for control over the profession of social work and associated professions; and for incidental matters.**

*(English text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 20 June 1978.)*

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

- 1.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
- Definitions.**
- (i) "associated profession" means a profession declared as an associated profession by the rules; (ii)
- (ii) "associated worker" means a person registered under section 18; (iii)
- (iii) "committee" means a committee established under section 9 or 10; (v)
- (iv) "council" means the council established by section 2; (xi)
- (v) "financial year" means a year ending on 31 March; (i)
- (vi) "legal representative" means an advocate or an attorney; (xiv)
- (vii) "magistrate" includes an additional magistrate; (v)
- (viii) "Minister" means the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions; (ix)
- (ix) "prescribed", in relation to any matter referred to in section 27, means prescribed by rule made under that section, and in relation to any matter referred to in section 28, prescribed by regulation made under the last-mentioned section; (xvii)
- (x) "registrar" means a registrar appointed under section 11; (xiii)
- (xi) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 28; (xv)
- (xii) "rule" means a rule made under section 27; (xii)
- (xiii) "Secretary" means the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions; (xvi)
- (xiv) "social work" means any act, activity or method directed at diagnosing, eliminating, preventing or treating social malfunctioning or problematic functioning in man, or at promoting social stability in man, and includes any process which is calculated to promote the efficient performance or application of such act, activity or method; (vii)
- (xv) "social worker", except in section 15 (1), means a person registered under section 17; (viii)
- (xvi) "this Act" includes the rules and regulations; (iv)



## SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS ACT, 1978.

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- (xvii) "unprofessional or improper conduct" means conduct contemplated in section 27 (1) (c). (x)

## CHAPTER I

## COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS

- 5 2. There is hereby established a juristic person to be known as the Council for Social and Associated Workers. Establishment of Council for Social and Associated Workers.

## 3. The objects of the council shall be—

Objects of council.

- 10 (a) to regulate the practising of the profession of social work or an associated profession, and the registration of social and associated workers;
- (b) to determine the minimum standards of tuition and training of social and associated workers;
- (c) to exercise effective control over the professional conduct of social and associated workers;
- 15 (d) to determine the standards of professional conduct of social and associated workers and to ensure that they are being maintained;
- (e) to determine the qualifications for registration as social and associated workers;
- 20 (f) to encourage and promote efficiency in and responsibility with regard to the practice of the profession of social work and any associated profession;
- (g) to protect the interests of the profession of social work or any associated profession and to deal with any matter relating to such interests;
- 25 (h) to maintain and enhance the prestige, status and dignity of the profession of social work or any associated profession and the integrity of social and associated workers;
- 30 (i) to advise the Minister in relation to any matter affecting the profession of social work or an associated profession;
- (j) to encourage the study of social work.

## 4. The council may, in order to achieve its objects—

Powers and functions of council.

- 35 (a) acquire or hire movable or immovable property;
- (b) develop, mortgage, let, sell or otherwise dispose of or burden movable or immovable property of the council;
- (c) accept, draw, endorse, issue, make, pay or perform any other act in respect of negotiable instruments;
- 40 (d) spend and invest funds of the council;
- (e) enter into contracts;
- (f) subject to the provisions of this Act, appoint such persons at the remuneration and on the other conditions of service which it deems fit for the carrying out of its functions and may dismiss such persons;
- 45 (g) establish, support, administer or assist in the establishment or administration of pension funds or provident funds or pension schemes and medical aid schemes or medical benefit schemes for social and associated workers and such ex-workers and for the staff of the council and for the dependants of such social and associated workers and ex-workers and of the staff;
- 50 (h) undertake or cause to be undertaken any research or study on any matter relating to the profession of social work or to any associated profession;
- 55 (i) exercise or perform any power or function conferred or imposed upon it by or under this Act or any other act;

## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

## GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

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To amend the provisions of the Publications Act, 1974, so as to provide for the imposition of conditions in respect of the distribution of certain publications or objects or editions thereof which are not undesirable; for the amendment by the appeal board of certain decisions of committees relating to the giving of public entertainments or specified parts thereof; for the establishment of committees of experts so as to advise the appeal board in certain circumstances; for the transfer of certain powers of the appeal board to the chairman thereof; for the reference of certain questions of law arising in the course of the proceedings before the appeal board, for opinion to a division of the Supreme Court of South Africa; and for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 20 June 1978.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 8 of the Publications Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:
- “(bA) distribute a publication or object in conflict with any condition imposed under this Act in respect of the distribution thereof, if such imposition has been made known by notice in the *Gazette*; or”
- Amendment of section 8 of Act 42 of 1974, as amended by section 6 of Act 79 of 1977.

2. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- (a) by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:
- “(5) The appeal board shall—
- (a) consider the declaration, prohibition or decision which forms the subject of an appeal under this section;
- (b) decide whether the publication or object or edition in question is undesirable in its opinion; and
- (c) (i) if it is of the opinion that such publication or object or edition is not undesirable, set aside the declaration, prohibition or decision in question and, if it is of the opinion that the distribution of such publication or object or edition should be subject to conditions, impose in respect of such distribution such conditions as it may think fit; or
- (ii) confirm ~~for set aside~~ the declaration, prohibition or decision in question.”
- Amendment of section 13 of Act 42 of 1974.



## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

(b) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

“(6) The director shall without delay inform the appellant of the decision of the appeal board under subsection (5) and, if **the appeal board sets aside the declaration, prohibition or decision** such decision was given under subsection (5) (c), the director shall without delay—

**[(i)] (a)** make known the decision of the appeal board by notice in the *Gazette*;

**[(ii)] (b)** withdraw by notice in the *Gazette* the notice published under section 12 (3) in respect of the declaration, prohibition or decision in question; and

**[(iii)] (c)** if the decision **so set aside** of the appeal board **related** relates to a decision of a committee in respect of an application under section 10 (1) (b) or (c)—

(i) issue a permit for the distribution, subject to such conditions, if any, as the appeal board may have thought fit, or importation (as the case may be) of the edition in question to the person who made that application; or

(ii) amend any permit issued under section 12 (2) by imposing conditions in respect of the distribution of such edition.”;

(c) by the insertion after subsection (6) of the following subsection:

“(6A) The conditions which may be imposed under this section or section 14 or 15 by the appeal board in respect of the distribution of a publication or object or edition thereof, may among other things—

(a) require that the publication or object in question, or an edition thereof, shall not be sold, hired out, lent out or otherwise be made available to persons falling within a specified age group;

(b) determine the manner in which the publication or object in question, or an edition thereof, shall be or shall not be displayed or exhibited in public.”.

### 3. Section 14 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

“(b) If the appeal board decides that the publication or object or edition in question—

(i) is not undesirable, it shall confirm the decision in question: Provided that—

(aa) if it is of the opinion that the distribution of such publication or object or edition should be subject to conditions, it shall impose in respect of such distribution such conditions as it may think fit;

(bb) if a permit was issued in pursuance of the decision, it shall amend such permit, when applicable, in accordance with a decision referred to in subparagraph (aa);

(ii) is undesirable, it shall set aside the decision in question and, if a permit was issued in pursuance of such decision, it shall withdraw such permit.”;

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of the following paragraph:

“(b) make known a decision of the appeal board referred to in the proviso to subsection (4) (b) (i) or in subsection (4) (b) (ii) by notice in the *Gazette*.”;

Amendment of  
section 14 of  
Act 42 of 1974,  
as amended by  
section 8 of  
Act 79 of 1977.

## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

- (c) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

5       “(6) A permit amended or withdrawn by the appeal board under subsection (4), shall be deemed to have been amended or withdrawn on the date on which the amendment or withdrawal was made known by notice in the *Gazette*.”;

- (d) by the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection:

10       “(7) A decision of the appeal board referred to in the proviso to subsection (4) (b) (i) or in subsection (4) (b) (ii) shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a decision of a committee.”.

4. Section 15 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- 15       (a) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of the following paragraph:

20       “(d) if it decides that the publication or object in question is not undesirable, set aside the decision referred to in subsection (1) which relates to that publication or object and, if it is of the opinion that the distribution of such publication or object should be subject to conditions, impose in respect of such distribution such conditions as it may think fit.”;

- 25       (b) by the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection:

      “(7) The director shall without delay make known a decision of the appeal board under subsection (6) (d) by notice in the *Gazette*.”.

- 30       (c) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of the following paragraph:

      “(b) If the appeal board decides under the provisions of section 14, as so applied, that the publication or object in question—

35       (i) is not undesirable, it shall confirm the decision referred to in subsection (8): Provided that, if it is of the opinion that the distribution of such publication or object should be subject to conditions, it shall impose in respect of such distribution such conditions as it may think fit;

40       (ii) is undesirable, it shall set aside that decision.”;

- (d) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of the following paragraph:

45       “(c) The director shall without delay make known a decision of the appeal board under the proviso to paragraph (b) (i) or under paragraph (b) (ii) by notice in the *Gazette*.”.

Amendment of section 15 of Act 42 of 1974, as amended by section 9 of Act 79 of 1977.

5. Section 31 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

50       “(6) The appeal board shall consider the decision which is the subject of any appeal or appeals under this section and ‘[shall] may confirm [or set aside] that decision or may—

55       (a) in the case of an appeal against a decision in terms of which the giving of the entertainment in question, or any specified part thereof, was prohibited, if it is of the opinion that—

      (i) the giving of such entertainment or part thereof is not or will not be undesirable;

60       (ii) the conditions referred to in section 30 (5), or one or more thereof, should be imposed in respect of the giving of such entertainment or part thereof,

Amendment of section 31 of Act 42 of 1974.



## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

in accordance with its decision set aside such decision or impose the condition or conditions in question in respect of the giving of such entertainment;

5 (b) in the case of an appeal against a decision in terms of which any condition was imposed—

(i) delete that condition and impose in the place thereof any of the conditions referred to in section 30 (5);

10 (ii) impose in addition to that condition any of the said conditions; or

(iii) delete that condition.”.

6. Section 35 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection: Amendment of section 35 of Act 42 of 1974.

15 “(8) The chairman of the appeal board may in **[its]** his discretion consult any person who in the opinion of the **[appeal board]** chairman is an expert on any matter relating to the functions of the appeal board.”.

7. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 35: Insertion of sections 35A and 35B in Act 42 of 1974.

20 “Committees of experts.

35A. (1) The chairman of the appeal board may of

his own accord and shall at the request of the directorate or any person referred to in section 13 (1), 14 (3) (b), 23 (1), 24 (2) (b), 31 (1) or 32 (2) (a) appoint a committee of experts to advise the appeal board in respect of a publication or object or an edition of a publication or object, or any film, or any public entertainment or intended public entertainment examined by the appeal board under this Act.

25 (2) A committee of experts referred to in subsection (1) shall consist of such number of members, but not fewer than three, as may be appointed by the chairman of the appeal board subject to the provisions of section 35B.

30 (3) Any person who has been designated under section 35B (4) and who is appointed as a member of a committee of experts under subsection (2), shall act as chairman of the committee of experts concerned: Provided that if two persons who have been so designated are appointed as members of the same committee of experts, the person who is determined by the chairman of the appeal board shall act as chairman of the committee of experts concerned, while the other person shall act as chairman of that committee in the absence of the first-mentioned person.

35 (4) Three members of a committee of experts shall constitute a quorum and the decision of the majority of members present at a meeting of the committee of experts shall be the decision of the committee of experts: Provided that in the event of an equality of votes the person presiding at the meeting in question shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote.

40 (5) (a) The period of office of members of a committee of experts shall be determined on appointment.

45 (b) The conditions of office, remuneration and allowances of members of a committee of experts shall be as prescribed.

60 (6) The advice referred to in subsection (1), together with minority opinions if any, shall, during the examination referred to in the said subsection, be made known to the parties concerned in the examination and shall form part of the documents in which reasons are furnished by the appeal board in terms of the provisions of section 36 (5).

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## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

Persons  
eligible for  
appointment  
as members  
of committee.

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**35B.** (1) No person shall be appointed as a member of a committee of experts unless his name appears on the list referred to in subsection (2).

(2) The chairman of the appeal board shall annually compile a list of the names of the persons to be designated by the Minister under subsection (3).

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(3) Persons designated by the Minister for the purposes of the list referred to in subsection (2), shall be persons who in the opinion of the Minister are by reason of their educational qualifications and special knowledge of and experience in art, language or literature fit to advise the appeal board in respect of a publication or object or an edition of a publication or object, or any film, or any public entertainment or intended public entertainment examined by the appeal board under this Act.

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(4) The Minister shall designate as many of the persons referred to in subsection (1) as he may deem necessary, to serve, subject to the provisions of the proviso to section 35A (3), as chairmen of committees of experts when they are appointed as members thereof.

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(5) The list referred to in subsection (2) shall be supplemented by the chairman of the appeal board from time to time when necessary after the Minister has designated the person or persons concerned.”.

8. Section 36 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

Amendment of  
section 36 of  
Act 42 of 1974.

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(a) by the substitution in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) for the words preceding subparagraph (i) of the following words:

“The chairman of the appeal board may direct—”;

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of the following paragraph:

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“(c) The chairman of the appeal board may direct any person to appear before the appeal board and may direct such person to give evidence which, in the opinion of the chairman, relates to the matter being considered by the appeal board.”.

9. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act 40 after section 38:

Insertion of  
section 38A in  
Act 42 of 1974.

“Statement of  
question of  
law for  
opinion of  
Supreme  
Court.

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**38A.** (1) At any stage before giving a decision in terms of this Act, the appeal board may of its own accord and shall at the request of the directorate or any person referred to in section 13 (1), 14 (3) (b), 23 (1), 24 (2) (b), 31 (1) or 32 (2) (a), state any question of law arising in the course of the proceedings in question of the appeal board, in the form of a special case for the opinion of a division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, and shall transmit that special case to the registrar of that court.

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(2) If such special case is stated at the request of any person referred to in section 13 (1), 14 (3) (b), 23 (1), 24 (2) (b), 31 (1) or 32 (2) (a), he shall lodge with the registrar security to such an amount as the registrar may determine, in respect of any such costs as the court may order such person to pay.

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(3) A question of law referred to in subsection (1) may be argued before the court in question and such court may call for such further information, to be supplied by the appeal board, as it may deem fit.

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(4) The court may give such opinion in respect of the special case, as supplemented by the information referred to in subsection (3), if any, and may make such order as to the costs of the proceedings before it, as it may deem fit: Provided that no order of costs

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## PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978.

Act No. 109, 1978

shall be made against any person referred to in section 13 (1), 14 (3) (b), 23 (1), 24 (2) (b), 31 (1) or 32 (2) (a) in any case in which a request as referred to in subsection (1) was not made to the appeal board by such person.

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(5) The directorate or any person referred to in subsection (1), shall have a right of appeal to the appellate division of the Supreme Court against an opinion referred to in subsection (4).

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(6) The provisions of subsection (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of an appeal referred to in subsection (5).

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(7) An opinion given under subsection (4) or (6) shall be binding on the appeal board when giving the decision referred to in subsection (1)."

10. (1) This Act shall be called the Publications Amendment Act, 1978, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Short title and commencement.

(2) Different dates may in terms of subsection (1) be fixed in respect of different provisions of this Act.

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# ACT

To provide for the establishment and constitution of a South African Welfare Council and of regional welfare boards and certain committees; and to define their powers and functions; to provide for welfare programmes and for the registration of welfare organizations; and to provide for incidental matters.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 20 June 1978.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates— Definitions.
- 5 (i) "council" means the South African Welfare Council established under section 2; (ix)
- (ii) "executive committee" means an executive committee appointed under section 11 (4); (xvi)
- 10 (iii) "magisterial district" means a district created in terms of section 2 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944); (iii)
- (iv) "Minister", in relation to the provisions of Chapter 1, means the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, and, in relation to any other provision of this Act of which
- 15 the administration has been assigned to a Minister by proclamation under section 22, the Minister to whom the administration of such provision has been assigned; (vi)
- (v) "national council" means any organization which in terms of its constitution has been established to organize and represent on a national or provincial basis welfare
- 20 organizations pursuing objects which correspond substantially, and to promote, propagate and co-ordinate the interests, objects and activities of such welfare organizations and to act in an advisory capacity for such organizations; (vii)
- 25 (vi) "nomination list" means a list prepared in terms of section 10 (1); (viii)
- (vii) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulation; (xvii)
- 30 (viii) "region" means a region established under section 5; (xiv)
- (ix) "regional welfare board", in relation to a region, means the regional welfare board established under section 6 in respect of the region; (xy)
- 35 (x) "registered branch", in relation to a welfare organization, means a registered branch as defined in section 1 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978; (i)
- (xi) "registration certificate" means a registration certificate issued under section 13 (1); (x)
- 40 (xii) "regulation" means a regulation made under this Act; (xi)
- (xiii) "Republic" does not include a territorial authority area as defined in section 1 of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act No. 26 of 1970); (xii)



## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

Act No. 100, 1978

- (xiv) "Secretary", in relation to the provisions of Chapter 1, means the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions, and, in relation to any other provision of this Act of which the administration has been assigned to a Minister by proclamation under section 22, the head of the department of State under the control of that Minister; (xiii)
- 5 (xv) "social welfare services" means organized activities, measures or programmes in connection with—
- 10 (a) social work as defined in section 1 of the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978;
- (b) the prevention and treatment of social pathological conditions in the community or in groups of persons or in families or individuals;
- 15 (c) the promotion, protection or stability of family or marital life;
- (d) the welfare of the aged or physically or mentally handicapped persons;
- (e) the welfare of children;
- 20 (f) the prevention of alcoholism or dependence upon dependence-producing substances or the treatment of persons who are dependent upon alcohol or any other dependence-producing substance;
- (g) the provision of housing to indigent persons or persons in need;
- 25 (h) any corrective service;
- (i) social relief; (iv)
- (xvi) "social worker" means any person registered as a social worker under section 17 of the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978; (v)
- 30 (xvii) "this Act" includes the regulations; (ii)
- (xviii) "welfare committee" means a welfare committee appointed under section 11 (5); (xviii)
- (xix) "welfare organization" means a welfare organization which is registered in terms of section 13 (1) or which is deemed to be registered in terms of section 13 (4); (xix)
- 35 (xx) "welfare programme" means a welfare programme referred to in section 11 (1) (c). (xx)

## CHAPTER 1

## 40 SOUTH AFRICAN WELFARE COUNCIL

2. (1) There is hereby established a council to be known as the South African Welfare Council, which shall exercise such powers as may be conferred, and perform such functions as may be imposed, upon it by or under this Act.

Establishment and constitution of South African Welfare Council, meetings thereof and remuneration of members.

45 (2) (a) The council shall consist of so many members, but not exceeding twenty-one, as the State President may from time to time determine.

(b) The members of the council shall be appointed by the State President from persons who, in his opinion, have expert or special knowledge or experience of social problems and who are able to make a substantial contribution to the combating of such problems.

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(3) (a) A member of the council shall be appointed for a period not exceeding three years subject to such conditions as the State President may determine.

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(b) A member of the council whose period of office has expired shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The period of office of a member of the council may be terminated at any time if, in the opinion of the State President, there are good reasons for doing so.

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(4) If a member of the council dies or vacates his office before the termination of the period for which he has been appointed, the

## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

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State President shall appoint any other person to hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which such member was appointed.

(5) The State President shall designate one of the members of the council as president of the council and the members of the council shall elect one of its members as deputy-president.

(6) The council shall meet at least twice per annum at such times and places as may be determined by the president of the council with the approval of the Minister.

(7) The quorum for and procedure at meetings of the council shall be as prescribed.

(8) There may be paid to a member of the council who is not an officer in the public service, while he is engaged on work of the council, such fees and such travelling and subsistence allowances as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

3. (1) The functions of the council shall be to advise the Government in relation to— Functions of council.

(a) the general policy which should be followed to promote and ensure the social stability of the inhabitants of the Republic and to prevent social decline;

(b) the measures generally necessary to combat or prevent social problems;

(c) the measures particularly necessary for stabilizing, protecting or promoting family life or married life or the welfare of the aged or children or physically or mentally handicapped persons or other groups of the population;

(d) the measures which should be taken in order to improve social welfare services in the Republic;

(e) the rendering of social welfare services by welfare and other organizations and matters connected therewith;

(f) any research which should be undertaken in connection with any social problem;

(g) any social welfare matter referred to the council by the Minister or about which the council deems it necessary or desirable to advise the Government,

and to provide information and guidance to welfare organizations in connection with social welfare services.

(2) The council may with the approval of the Minister arrange conferences in connection with social problems or matters relating to its functions.

(3) The council shall, at least twice during its term of office and at such other times as the Minister may determine, submit to the Government a report on the performance of the functions of the council.

4. (1) The Secretary shall appoint an officer in the public service as secretary of the council, who shall also perform the administrative work of the council. Appointment of secretary to council.

(2) The secretary of the council shall perform his functions under the supervision and guidance of the council and shall be subject to the administrative control of the Secretary.

## CHAPTER 2

## ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONS AND REGIONAL WELFARE BOARDS

5. The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette*—

(a) establish regions, each of which shall consist of one or more magisterial districts, and determine the name by which such a region shall be known;

(b) increase or decrease the limits of any region or alter the name by which it is known or abolish any region or incorporate any region with any other region;

(c) amend or withdraw any notice under this section by similar notice.

6. The Minister shall by notice in the *Gazette* establish a regional welfare board for each region. Establishment of regional welfare boards.



## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

Act No. 100, 1978

7. (1) A regional welfare board shall consist of so many members, but not exceeding fifteen and not less than eleven, as the Minister may from time to time determine.

Constitution of regional welfare boards.

(2) The members of a regional welfare board shall be appointed by the Minister and at least three-fourths of such members shall be persons whose names appear on the nomination list for the region concerned.

(3) The Minister shall designate one of the members as chairman and another member as deputy chairman of the regional welfare board.

8. (1) A member of a regional welfare board shall be appointed for a period of three years subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine.

Period of office of members of regional welfare boards.

(2) If a member of a regional welfare board dies or vacates his office before the termination of the period for which he has been appointed, the Minister shall, with due regard to the provisions of this Act, appoint any other person to hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which such member was appointed.

(3) A member of a regional welfare board whose period of office has expired shall be eligible for reappointment.

(4) The period of office of a member of a regional welfare board may be terminated by the Minister at any time if, in the opinion of the Minister, there are good reasons for doing so.

9. (1) A regional welfare board and its executive committee shall meet at such times and places as may be prescribed.

Meetings, and quorum for and procedure at meetings, of regional welfare boards and executive committees.

(2) The quorum for and procedure at meetings of a regional welfare board and its executive committee shall be as prescribed.

(3) The chairman of a regional welfare board shall preside at the meetings of the board, and of its executive committee at which he is present, and in the absence of the chairman at any meeting the deputy chairman shall preside at the meeting.

10. (1) The Minister shall as soon as practicable after the commencement of this section prepare in respect of each region a list of the names of persons resident or employed in the region who have been nominated in terms of subsection (2) to serve on the regional welfare board for that region.

Preparation of nomination lists.

(2) The Minister shall, for the purposes of subsection (1), by such public notice as he may deem fit, request the nomination college of each region to submit to him the names of persons who are competent and willing to serve on the regional welfare board for the region concerned.

(3) (a) The nomination college of any region shall consist of—

(i) the management of each welfare organization, and of each branch of a welfare organization, which is registered or is deemed to be registered in respect of the region concerned;

(ii) the management of each national council;

(iii) the executive authority of each training institution in the region concerned;

(iv) the management of each professional association of social workers in the region concerned.

(b) Each management or executive authority referred to in paragraph (a) may submit the names of not more than five persons referred to in subsection (1), and each name thus submitted shall be placed on the nomination list for the region in which such person is resident or employed, unless his name already appears on the list.

(c) A national council shall not submit any name in respect of a region for which it has not been established as a national council.

(4) (a) Nomination lists shall be revised by regional welfare boards every twelve months as from the date of the notice referred to in subsection (2) and such a board may on such revision recommend to the Minister that the name of any person who is no longer available or competent to serve on the board be removed from the

## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

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list, and submit to the Minister the name of any other person in substitution of any name so removed.

- (b) A nomination college may submit to the regional welfare board the names of competent persons to replace persons whose names are removed in terms of paragraph (a).

(5) Any person who is a member, or who is in the service, of a welfare organization or any branch of such an organization, or who is engaged in the training of persons in social work at a training institution, or who is a social worker or who is participating in the functions or activities of a welfare organization, may be nominated under subsection (2) if he is resident or employed in the region in respect of which he is nominated.

(6) Nomination lists shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), remain in force for a period of three years as from the date of the notice referred to in subsection (2), or for such shorter period as the Minister may determine, after which fresh lists shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1).

(7) For the purposes of this section, "training institution" shall mean a training institution as referred to in section 15 (4) of the Social Workers and Associated Workers Act, 1978: Provided that for the purposes of preparing a first list in terms of subsection (1), any institution for the training of persons which immediately prior to the commencement of this Act could lawfully submit the names of persons for insertion on a nomination list referred to in section 15 (2) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act No. 79 of 1965), shall be deemed to be a training institution.

11. (1) The powers and functions of a regional welfare board shall be—

- (a) to investigate the social problems which occur in its region, and to consider, plan and propose measures for the solution thereof;
- (b) to determine of its own accord or at the request of the Secretary or otherwise, the existing or future welfare needs of the inhabitants of its region or any part thereof;
- (c) to plan and prepare a welfare programme with a view to the future development or provision of the social welfare services or facilities which are likely to be necessary to satisfy the welfare needs referred to in paragraph (b), and to recommend the order of priority in which such services or facilities should be accorded;
- (d) to obtain the co-operation of welfare organizations in order to ensure efficient and co-ordinated action by such organizations during emergencies;
- (e) to encourage, promote and co-ordinate the rendering of social welfare services by welfare organizations in its region and, without curtailing the right of such welfare organizations to self-determination, to stimulate the development of such services in a manner calculated to ensure an efficient, purposeful and fully co-ordinated social welfare service for its region;
- (f) to regulate the registration of welfare organizations and matters relating thereto;
- (g) to consult with other regional welfare boards on any matter in connection with social welfare or the rendering or provision of social welfare services or facilities;
- (h) to advise the Secretary in regard to any matter relating to its functions;
- (i) to perform such other functions as may be imposed upon it by or in terms of this Act or by the Minister or the Secretary.

(2) A regional welfare board may, with the approval of the Secretary, arrange for discussions and conferences in connection with any matter relating to its functions.

(3) A regional welfare board shall report to the Minister on its activities annually or in respect of such other periods as the Minister may determine.

Powers and functions of regional welfare boards and appointment of executive committees and welfare committees.



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- (4) (a) A regional welfare board may appoint an executive committee which shall consist of the chairman, the deputy chairman and three other members of the board.
- 5 (b) The executive committee shall perform the functions assigned to it by the regional welfare board which appointed it.
- 10 (5) (a) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any regional welfare board may, with the approval of the Secretary, appoint welfare committees for any area determined by the board within its region, to perform within such area such functions of the board, other than the functions referred to in subsection (1) (f) and (g), as the board may assign to it, and to advise the board on social welfare services and facilities for such area.
- 15 (b) A welfare committee shall consist of not more than seven members.
- (c) A regional welfare board shall designate one of the members of a welfare committee as the chairman thereof.
- 20 (d) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (e), a welfare committee shall be appointed for such period as may be determined by the regional welfare board.
- (e) A member of a welfare committee shall not be appointed for a period which exceeds the period for which the members of the regional welfare board concerned have been appointed.
- 25 (f) The appointment of a member of a welfare committee may for good reasons be terminated by the regional welfare board which appointed it.
- (g) The quorum for and procedure at meetings of a welfare committee shall be as prescribed.
- 30 (6) The administrative functions of a regional welfare board shall be performed by an officer in the public service designated by the Secretary and who shall be known as the secretary of the board concerned.
- 35 12. (1) Every regional welfare board shall as soon as practicable after the commencement of this section, and thereafter at the prescribed times or whenever it deems it necessary or is requested thereto by the Minister or the Secretary—
- 40 (a) determine the existing and future welfare needs of the inhabitants or any particular section of the inhabitants of its region or any part thereof, and for this purpose investigate and consider any representations received in this connection;
- 45 (b) plan and prepare in the prescribed manner a welfare programme, and make the recommendation, referred to in section 11 (1) (c), for the purpose of providing in any welfare needs determined under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (2) A regional welfare board shall as soon as possible furnish 50 any welfare organization or body which, or any person who, to the knowledge of the board, has a substantial and direct interest in the rendering or provision of any social welfare service or facility referred to in a welfare programme prepared by the board, or from which or from whom any representations have been received in 55 connection with such service or facility, with the particulars which have been included in such programme with regard to such service or facility.
- (3) Every welfare programme prepared by a regional welfare board shall, together with any representations received in connection therewith and any comment which the regional welfare board may desire to make thereon, be submitted for consideration and approval to the Minister at the prescribed times.
- 60 (4) A regional welfare board may at any time prior to such submission amend any welfare programme prepared by it.
- 65 (5) (a) The Minister may approve or reject, or partly approve and partly reject, any welfare programme submitted to him or refer it back to the regional welfare board concerned for further investigation or consideration or such other action as he may deem fit.

## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

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(b) If the Minister approves or partly approves a welfare programme, he may impose such conditions in connection with the implementation of the programme or any part thereof as he may deem fit.

- 5 (6) If at any time after the approval of a welfare programme it is in the opinion of the Minister necessary or desirable to amend or reconsider the programme, he may refer it back to the regional welfare board concerned for amendment or reconsideration.

## CHAPTER 3

## 10 REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a regional welfare board may, on the application of a fund-raising organization as defined in section 1 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, which is contemplating the rendering of social welfare services in the region for which the said board has been established, and if it is satisfied that such social welfare services will provide in the welfare needs of the community or a specified part of the community of its region and that the organization will probably be capable of complying with the prescribed requirements which apply in the case of a welfare organization, register the fund-raising organization as a welfare organization for the said region subject to the prescribed conditions and any other conditions, and with the objects, specified by the regional welfare board, and issue a registration certificate containing the prescribed particulars to the fund-raising organization.

Registration of welfare organizations.

(2) The regional welfare board which issues the registration certificate under subsection (1) may at any time record on the registration certificate the prescribed particulars of any registered branch of the welfare organization concerned, which renders social welfare services in the region in question, or classify in the prescribed manner such welfare organization or branch and record the classification on the registration certificate.

(3) The regional welfare board with which an application under subsection (1) is lodged, may require the fund-raising organization concerned to furnish such further information with reference to the application as the board may consider necessary or expedient, and may cause the application to be investigated in order to obtain such further information relating to the application as may be necessary.

(4) Any organization which at the commencement of this section is rendering social welfare services in the Republic and which, immediately prior to such commencement, was registered as a welfare organization in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act No. 79 of 1965), or which, at such commencement, is the holder of a valid letter of delegation granted under section 27 of that Act, shall, for a period of two years after such commencement, be deemed to be registered or recorded in terms of this Act as a welfare organization or branch of such an organization, respectively.

14. (1) A regional welfare board may at any time amend any registration certificate in order to correct any error therein and may at the request of any organization to which a registration certificate has been issued, vary, substitute or withdraw any condition attached thereto or add any condition thereto, and may, after enquiry in the prescribed manner, at discretion, amend such registration certificate for any reason other than the afore-mentioned reasons or substitute therefor a fresh registration certificate.

Amendment, suspension or withdrawal of registration certificate.

(2) If any organization to which a registration certificate has been issued, refuses or fails, after a written request by the secretary of the regional welfare board concerned, to return the registration certificate, for the amendment thereof in terms of subsection (1), to the board within a period of fourteen days after such request, the board may withdraw the registration certificate without further notice.

(3) A regional welfare board may at any time at the request of any welfare organization to which a registration certificate has



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been issued, withdraw the registration certificate, or may, after enquiry in the prescribed manner, withdraw the registration certificate if it is satisfied—

- 5 (a) that such welfare organization or any branch mentioned in its registration certificate has refused or failed to comply with any provision or condition of the registration certificate;
- 10 (b) that such welfare organization has wilfully made a false or misleading statement, or furnished false or misleading information, in or in connection with any application in terms of this Act;
- (c) that such welfare organization has been lawfully dissolved or that it has not, for a period of one year, functioned in furtherance of its objects; or
- 15 (d) that such welfare organization does not pursue its objects effectively or that no substantial need exists for the social welfare services rendered by it.

(4) A regional welfare board holding an enquiry in terms of subsection (3) may direct that the management of the welfare organization concerned shall appear at such enquiry, or that the management of any other welfare organization registered by such board or of any organization which has applied to such board for registration in terms of this Act and which is rendering social welfare services that are essentially similar to the social welfare services rendered by such first-mentioned welfare organization or which is pursuing objects essentially similar to the objects of such first-mentioned welfare organization, shall appear before such board, to reply to the questions or to discuss any matter relating to the subject of such enquiry which the board may raise.

30 (5) A regional welfare board may, in lieu of withdrawing any registration certificate for any reason referred to in subsection (3) (a), (b) or (c), suspend, except in the case of a welfare organization which has been lawfully dissolved, the registration certificate for such period and on such conditions as it may deem fit.

(6) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), the amendment, suspension or withdrawal of any registration certificate in terms of this section shall come into operation on the date on which a written notice of the amendment, suspension or withdrawal is served in the prescribed manner by the secretary of the regional welfare board concerned on the welfare organization to which the registration certificate was issued.

45 (b) If the service of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) is, in the opinion of the said secretary, not practicable in any particular case, he may cause a prescribed notice of the amendment, suspension or withdrawal to be published in the *Gazette*, whereupon such amendment, suspension or withdrawal shall be deemed to come into operation on the date on which the notice is so published.

15. (1) A welfare organization or other organization which is aggrieved by a decision of a regional welfare board relating to the rejection of an application under section 13 or to the amendment, suspension or withdrawal of a registration certificate, may, in the prescribed manner, appeal against the decision to an appeal committee constituted by the Minister for the particular case.

Appeal against decisions of regional welfare board.

(2) The commencement of an amendment, a suspension or a withdrawal of a registration certificate shall be postponed by the noting of an appeal in terms of subsection (1) until the date on which the appeal is withdrawn or is disposed of by the appeal committee.

(3) Such appeal committee shall consist of—

- 65 (a) a magistrate with at least ten years' experience as magistrate, who shall be the chairman; and
- (b) two persons who are not members of the regional welfare board concerned or of a committee of that board and who, in the opinion of the Minister, have experience

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and knowledge of the functions of welfare organizations and who have no direct interest in the affairs of the appellant and are not in the employ of the appellant or in the public service.

5 (4) The appellant may appear before the appeal committee by a member of its management or by counsel or an attorney or may submit written statements or arguments in support of its appeal.

(5) The procedure to be followed in connection with the noting and prosecution of an appeal lodged in terms of this section, shall  
10 be as prescribed.

(6) The appeal committee may confirm or set aside the decision of the regional welfare board concerned or give the decision which such board, in the opinion of the appeal committee, should have given, and may direct such board to do everything necessary  
15 to give effect to the decision of the appeal committee.

(7) A person who is appointed to an appeal committee in terms of subsection (3) (b), may be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister may determine in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

20 16. A registration certificate issued under section 13 shall remain in force until withdrawn or substituted under this Act. Period of validity of registration certificate.

17. A regional welfare board may, upon the application of the management of any organization whose certificate of registration has been withdrawn under this Act, and after the expiry of a  
25 period which the board may deem fit, issue a fresh registration certificate in respect of such organization, and the provisions of section 13 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in relation to such application. Organization whose certificate has been withdrawn may again be registered.

## CHAPTER 4

## 30 GENERAL.

18. (1) The Minister may delegate to the Secretary or any other officer of the department of which the Secretary is the head, any power conferred upon the Minister by this Act, except a power referred to in section 5, 6, 7 or 21. Delegation of powers.

35 (2) The Secretary may with the approval of the Minister authorize any other officer of the department of which the Secretary is the head, to exercise any power conferred upon the Secretary by this Act.

19. (1) There may be paid to any member of a regional welfare board or an executive committee or a welfare committee, who is not in the full-time service of the state, while he is engaged on work connected with the business of such board or such committee, such fees and travelling and subsistence allowances as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the  
45 Minister of Finance. Allowances to members of, and payment of expenditure incurred by, regional welfare boards and committees.

(2) The expenditure incurred by any regional welfare board, executive committee or welfare committee in the performance of its functions shall be paid by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Finance out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for  
50 the purpose.

20. (1) The Minister may in consultation with the Minister of Finance and on such conditions as he may deem fit make grants to national councils or welfare organizations or branches of such organizations out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the  
55 purpose. Financial aid to national councils and welfare organizations.

(2) A grant made in terms of subsection (1) shall be subject to the prescribed conditions and to such other conditions as the Minister may determine.

21. (1) The Minister may make regulations with regard to—  
60 (a) the form of any application, certificate, notice, register or summons which is required to be, or may be, made, granted, given, issued or kept under this Act, and any Regulations.



## NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978.

Act No. 100, 1978

other form required for the administration of the provisions of this Act;

- (b) the registration of welfare organizations;
- 5 (c) the records and registers to be kept by regional welfare boards, welfare organizations and branches and committees of such organizations and welfare committees and the manner in which and places where the records and registers shall be kept and be dealt with and the returns and reports which shall be furnished;
- 10 (d) the circumstances under which, the purposes for which and the conditions subject to which the expenditure referred to in sections 2 (8) and 19 (1) shall be paid, and the manner in which any moneys paid thereunder shall be accounted for;
- 15 (e) the functions which may be performed by executive committees and welfare committees;
- (f) the procedure which shall be followed in connection with the noting and prosecution of an appeal in terms of section 15;
- 20 (g) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed under any provision of this Act, or which the Minister considers necessary or expedient to prescribe in order that the objects of this Act may be achieved.

22. (1) The State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette* Administration of  
25 assign the administration of all the provisions of this Act, except Act.  
the provisions of Chapter 1, either generally or in respect of persons belonging to a population group specified, or a class defined, in the proclamation, to any Minister or partly to one Minister and partly to another Minister or other Ministers, and  
30 may in such proclamation specify the powers and functions which shall be exercised or performed by the several Ministers and may specify that any power conferred or duty imposed upon any Minister by this Act, shall be exercised or performed by the Minister acting in consultation with another Minister.
- 35 (2) The State President may by like proclamation vary or amend any such proclamation.

23. The National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act No. 79 of 1965), the Repeal of laws.  
National Welfare Amendment Act, 1971 (Act No. 13 of 1971),  
and the National Welfare Amendment Act, 1976 (Act No. 44 of  
40 1976), are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to the establishment and functions of the National Welfare Board, the commissions of the National Welfare Board and regional welfare boards and to the registration and control of welfare organizations referred to in the said Acts.

- 45 24. (1) This Act shall be called the National Welfare Act, 1978, Short title and  
and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State commencement.  
President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

(2) Different dates may be fixed under section (1) in respect of different provisions of this Act.

No. 6094

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# GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1383

30 June 1978

### 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:

LIST/LYS P78/50

# GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1383

327

30 Junie 1978

### 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrifwer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/28.....	<i>Black Marble, The</i> .....	Joseph Wambaugh.....	(a) + (b)
P78/5/34.....	<i>Succesa</i> .....	Martin Amis.....	(a)
P78/5/83.....	<i>Matter of Science, A</i> .....	Roland Harding.....	(a) + (b)
P78/5/85.....	<i>Romany Passions</i> .....	Alexandre Ellis.....	(a)
P78/5/86.....	<i>Girl Whiffer, The</i> .....	James Lawson.....	(a)
P78/5/146.....	<i>New Left Review</i> —Number 107, January-February 1978	New Left Review Ltd, London.....	(c)
P78/5/194.....	<i>Evangelische Jugend Information</i> —ejl 3/78, 20. März 1978	AFJ-Geschäftsstelle, Stuttgart.....	(c)
P78/5/212.....	<i>Heart Breaker</i> .....	Katherine Winston.....	(a)
P78/5/223.....	<i>Whiskey Man</i> .....	Howell Raines.....	(a)
P78/5/242.....	<i>Internationale Solidarität</i> —Nr 4, April 1978.....	Internationale Solidarität G.m.b.H., Köln.....	(c)
P78/5/267.....	<i>Destinies of Darcy Dancer, Gentleman, The</i> .....	J. P. Donleavy.....	(a)
P78/6/22.....	<i>LWF/LWB Information</i> —11 May 1978, Release No 19/78	Lutheran World Federation News Service, Geneva, Switzerland	(c)
P78/6/23.....	<i>Information 5/78</i> .....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(c)
P78/6/28.....	<i>Building and Wood</i> —1/1978.....	The International Federation of Building and Wood Workers	(c)
P78/6/32.....	<i>African American Institute, The: 1977 Annual Report</i> ..	The African-American Institute, New York....	(c)
P78/6/33.....	<i>Africa Policy Update: Report: 1977 African-American Conference, Williamsburg, VA.</i>	The African-American Institute, New York....	(c)
P78/6/47.....	<i>Artikel Kommentare</i> —S III 116/3.8.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(c)
P78/6/48.....	<i>Bulletin: Information for Abroad</i> —No 396, May 1978...	Central Committee/Japanese Communist Party, Tokyo	(c)
P78/6/58.....	<i>Marxian and Christian Ethics: Basic Identity and Difference (Spearhead No 51)</i>	Chukwulum Barnabas Okolo.....	(c)
P78/6/63.....	<i>United Nations: Actions by International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on the Problem of Apartheid, and Assistance Provided by them to the Oppressed People of South Africa</i> —March 1978	Centre Against Apartheid Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(c)
P78/6/67.....	<i>Sofia News</i> —Wednesday, March 1, 1978, No 9 (474)...	Sofia Press Agency.....	(c)
P78/5/76.....	<i>Sexy Maxi in Mini No 164: De Geilste van alle Griften!</i>	Jason Cannon.....	(a)
P78/6/77.....	<i>Sexy Maxi in Mini No 159: Als de Mensen dat Wisten...</i>	Brad Harris.....	(a)
P78/6/91.....	<i>USSR: 100 Questions and Answers—Part one, 1977-1977</i>	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(c)
P78/6/142.....	<i>Pickering's Playmates of '78 - A Political Candid Calendar/Kalender</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/6/151.....	<i>Films and Filming</i> —June 1978, Vol 24, No 9.....	Henson Books, London.....	(a)
P78/6/152.....	<i>Molykote 1978 Calendar/Kalender</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/6/72.....	<i>Sex Top Nr 162: Niks kan me Remmen!</i> .....	'De Schorpioen', Strombeek.....	(a)
P78/5/38.....	<i>Robot to Xanadu, The</i> (i.e. only the 1978 Edition with the No ISBN 0 330 25270 4/d.l. slegs die 1978 Uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 330 25270 4)	John Livingston Lowes.....	(a)



No. 1384

30 June 1978

## 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:

No. 1384

30 Junie 1978

## 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 bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/4/141.....	S.A. History Theme Poster/Plakkaat.....	SASPU, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P78/5/81.....	No 46 - Steve Biko.....	Hilja Bernstein.....	(d)   (e)
P78/5/92.....	Soweto Crimes Against Humanity 1978 Calendar/Kalender.....	The American Committee on Africa, New York	(d)   (e)
P78/5/100.....	Omkror No 1, May 1978.....	Salscom.....	(d)   (e)
P78/5/127.....	Sabukwe of Azania 1921-1978.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(d)   (e)
P78/5/134.....	Cremation! Pros & Cons: Uncut.....	Atlantis Studios.....	(a)
P78/5/140.....	Xandria Collection, The Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensieamflet	The Xandria Collection, San Francisco.....	(a)

## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

## GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

327

To regulate the organization and control of the Bureau for State Security; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 20 June 1978.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

## CHAPTER I

## 5 DEFINITIONS

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates— Definitions.
- (i) "Bureau" means the Bureau for State Security established under section 20 (1) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Act No. 32 of 1961); (i)
- 10 (ii) "department" means a department as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957); (ii)
- (iii) "member" or "member of the Bureau" means any person contemplated in section 3; (iv)
- 15 (iv) "Minister" means the Minister to whom the administration of the Bureau has been assigned; (v)
- (v) "misconduct" means—
- (a) the commission of any offence; or
- (b) a contravention of any provision of this Act which is not an offence; (ix)
- 20 (vi) "prescribed" means prescribed under this Act; (viii)
- (vii) "regulation" means a regulation made under this Act; (vi)
- (viii) "Secretary" means the Secretary for Security Intelligence mentioned in Column II of the First Schedule to the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957); (vii)
- 25 (ix) "this Act" includes the regulations. (iii)
2. Unless the context otherwise indicates, the provisions of this Act shall apply in respect of all members of the Bureau, Application of Act.
- 30 irrespective of whether they were appointed as members of the Bureau before or after the commencement of this Act, and irrespective of whether they work in or outside the Republic.

## CHAPTER II

## CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF BUREAU

- 35 3. The Bureau shall consist of— Constitution of Bureau.
- (a) the persons who, on the date of the commencement of this Act, are members of the Bureau; and



## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

- (b) the persons appointed as such members after the commencement of this Act in terms of the provisions thereof.

4. (1) The Secretary is the head of the Bureau and exercises, Head of Bureau.  
 5 subject to the directions of the Minister and the provisions of this Act, command, superintendence and control of the Bureau.

(2) The Secretary may, subject to the directions of the Minister and the provisions of this Act, make such rules and issue such directions as he may deem expedient for the efficient command,  
 10 superintendence and control of the Bureau.

5. A member of the Bureau may exercise such powers and shall Powers and duties of members of Bureau.  
 perform such duties as are by or in terms of this Act or any other law conferred or imposed on him, and shall in the performance of his functions obey all lawful directions which he may from time to  
 15 time receive from a person having the authority to give such directions.

6. (1) The Minister may, subject to the provisions of this Act General powers of Minister.  
 and any other law, do or cause to be done all things which in his opinion are necessary for efficient superintendence and control of,  
 20 action by and functioning of the Bureau.

(2) Without derogating from the generality of his powers in terms of subsection (1), the Minister may—

(a) acquire or hire any land, with or without any buildings thereon, which may be necessary for the efficient functioning of the Bureau, and erect and maintain any buildings so required;  
 25

(b) acquire any vehicles and any other equipment which may be necessary for the efficient functioning of the Bureau;

30 (c) sell, let or otherwise dispose of any land, with or without any buildings thereon, and anything referred to in paragraph (b), which are no longer required for the said purposes.

7. (1) The Minister may, subject to the provisions of this Act, Appointment, promotion, discharge, demotion and transfer of members.  
 35 appoint any persons as members of the Bureau, and members may in accordance with the said provisions be promoted, discharged, reduced in rank or grade and transferred.

(2) Any document in the prescribed form purporting to have been signed by the Minister and certifying that any person has  
 40 been appointed a member of the Bureau, shall be *prima facie* proof that such person has been so appointed.

8. (1) The State President may from time to time appoint by Appointment of officers and withdrawal of commissions.  
 commission members as officers and withdraw any such commission.

45 (2) A commission referred to in subsection (1) shall be issued by the State President under the signatures of the State President and the Minister or under replicas of those signatures.

9. A member of the Bureau who absents himself from his Discharge of members on account of long absence without leave.  
 official duties without the permission of the Secretary for a  
 50 period exceeding one month, shall be deemed to have been discharged from the Bureau on account of misconduct with effect from the date immediately following upon the last day on which he was present at his place of duty: Provided that if any member absents himself from his official duties without such permission  
 55 and accepts other employment he shall be deemed to have been so discharged even if he has not yet so absented himself for a month: Provided further that if a member deemed to have been so discharged again reports for duty, the Secretary may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law but subject  
 60 to the Minister's approval, reinstate him in his former or appoint him to any other post or appointment in the Bureau on such conditions as the Secretary may deem fit, and in that event the period of his absence from his official duties shall be deemed to have been absence on vacation leave without pay or leave on such  
 65 other conditions as the Secretary may determine.

## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

10. (1) Any member may be discharged from the Bureau by the Secretary, if after enquiry, in the prescribed manner, as to his state of health, the Secretary is of opinion that he is by reason of ill-health unfit to remain in the Bureau. Discharge of members on account of ill-health.
- 5 (2) Any member discharged from the Bureau in terms of subsection (1) may in the prescribed manner appeal to the Minister who may thereupon set aside or confirm his discharge.
11. (1) A member may be discharged from the Bureau or reduced in rank or grade by the Secretary if after enquiry, in the prescribed manner, as to his fitness to remain in the Bureau or to retain his rank or grade, the Secretary is of opinion that he is incapable of performing his duties efficiently. Discharge or reduction in rank or grade of members on account of inefficiency.
- 10 (2) A member discharged from the Bureau or reduced in rank or grade in terms of subsection (1), may in the prescribed manner appeal to the Minister who may thereupon set aside or confirm his discharge or reduction in rank or grade, as the case may be.
12. (1) If the public interest so requires, the Minister may—
- 20 (a) transfer any member of the Bureau from the post held by him to any other post—
- (i) in the Bureau; or
- (ii) if the Minister concerned has concurred therein and the Public Service Commission has so recommended, in any other department, whether or not such post is of a lower grade than that of the post held by him, and whether such post is within or outside the Republic; or
- 25 (b) discharge any such member from the Bureau on such conditions as the Minister may determine:
- Provided that—
- 30 (i) upon such a transfer a member's salary shall not be reduced without his consent, except in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III;
- (ii) such a transfer to another department shall take place on such conditions as may be determined on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission; and
- 35 (iii) a member shall not without his consent be transferred to a post outside the Bureau, if such transfer will, save for his salary, result in a change in his conditions of service.
- (2) A member may, with his consent and upon such conditions as may be approved by the Minister, be seconded by the Secretary for the performance of a particular service or for a specified period, to the service of any other government or any other authority, or any board, institution or body, but shall, while so seconded, remain subject to the provisions of this Act and any other law which applies to him.
- 40 (3) The Secretary may engage any person for the performance of a particular service or for any period approved by the Minister.
13. (1) The Minister may on such conditions as he may deem fit delegate any power conferred upon him by this Act, excluding any power conferred upon him by section 6 (1), 8 (2), 10 (2), 11 (2), 12 (1) (a) (ii), (1) (b), (2) or (3), 15 (10), 19 (1), 21 (3) (a) or (4), 23, 24, 28 (1) or (2) or 29 (2), to the Secretary or any other member of the Bureau. Delegation of powers by Minister and Secretary.
- 50 (2) The Secretary may delegate any power conferred upon him by or in terms of this Act to any other member of the Bureau.
- 55

## CHAPTER III

## DISCIPLINE

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as indemnifying any member against prosecution in or conviction by any court of law in respect of any offence. Savings with respect to misconduct.
- 60



## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

15. (1) The Secretary may, in the manner prescribed, charge any member with misconduct and request him to submit, within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed, a written admission or denial of the charge and any written explanation he may wish to offer in connection with the alleged misconduct.

Procedure in case of alleged misconduct of members.

(2) After the expiration of the said period the Minister may appoint a board of enquiry to investigate the charge in question.

(3) A board of enquiry shall consist of one or more persons being a member or members of a rank or grade equal to or higher than that of the member charged.

(4) A board of enquiry may subpoena any person as a witness and administer an oath to a person so subpoenaed or, in lieu thereof, accept an affirmation from him.

(5) At the investigation of any charge in terms of this section, the law relating to evidence and witnesses as applicable in connection with criminal proceedings in a magistrate's court, except the first proviso to section 217 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply.

(6) Where a member is charged with misconduct which constitutes an offence in respect of which he has been convicted by a court of law, a certified copy of the record of the trial in question shall, on its mere production by any person, be admissible in evidence before the board of enquiry investigating the charge, and a certified copy of the charge and conviction in question shall, on its mere production by any person to such board, be *prima facie* proof of the commission of such offence by the member concerned.

(7) After considering the evidence adduced at the enquiry and affording the member charged or another member assisting or representing him an opportunity of addressing the board of enquiry, the board shall find the member charged guilty or not guilty of the misconduct with which he has been charged and inform him of its finding: Provided that if the member charged admits, pursuant to a request under subsection (1) or to the board, that he is guilty of the misconduct in question, he may be found guilty without any evidence having been adduced.

(8) A member found guilty of misconduct may, within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed, appeal to the Minister against the finding of the board of enquiry and make representations in writing to the Minister in regard to the imposition of punishment.

(9) The board of enquiry shall and the Secretary may make recommendations to the Minister regarding the punishment which may be imposed upon a member found guilty.

(10) The Minister may, after considering the record of the proceedings before the board of enquiry and the recommendation of the board, and the recommendation of the Secretary and the grounds of appeal of and any representations made by the member charged (if any)—

- (a) direct that no further action be taken in the matter;
- (b) direct that the member concerned be cautioned or reprimanded;
- (c) impose upon the member concerned a fine not exceeding one hundred rand which may be recovered by way of deductions from his salary or allowances;
- (d) direct that his salary, rank or grade or both his salary and rank or grade be reduced to such extent as may be recommended; or
- (e) direct that he be discharged or be called upon to resign from the Bureau from a date specified by the Minister.

16. (1) Any person subpoenaed in terms of section 15 to appear as a witness at an enquiry who fails to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, or, having attended, refuses to answer all questions lawfully put to him, shall be guilty of an offence and

Witnesses before boards of enquiry.

## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any such witness who at any such enquiry makes any false statement on oath knowing it to be false shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by law for perjury.

17. At any enquiry held in terms of this Act, the member with reference to whom the enquiry is held, may if he so elects, be assisted or represented by any other member of the Bureau.

Representation of and assistance to member at enquiry.

18. (1) A member of the Bureau may be suspended from his office pending his trial or after his conviction of any offence, whether under this Act or otherwise, or pending any enquiry at which a charge of misconduct against him or his fitness to remain in the Bureau or to retain his rank or grade is being investigated, and shall be so suspended during any period during which he is under arrest or detention or is serving a term of imprisonment, but shall not by reason of such suspension cease to be a member of the Bureau.

Suspension of members of Bureau.

(2) During the suspension of a member of the Bureau his powers, functions and authority as such a member shall be in abeyance, but he shall continue to be subject to the same duties and discipline as if he had not been suspended.

(3) The suspension of a member of the Bureau may be terminated at any time.

(4) The suspension or the termination of the suspension of a member shall take place on the instructions of the Minister or, if the Minister has not delegated his powers under this subsection, as a provisional measure pending the decision of the Minister, on the instructions of the Secretary.

19. (1) A member of the Bureau who has been suspended from office, shall not in respect of the period of his suspension be entitled to any salary, wages, allowances, privilege or benefit to which he would otherwise have been entitled as such a member, but the Minister may in his discretion direct that in respect of the period of suspension of such a member, not being a period during which he is or was serving a term of imprisonment in pursuance of a sentence which has not been set aside on appeal or review, there be paid to him the whole or a portion of his salary or wages and allowances or be granted to him such privileges and benefits as the Minister may determine.

Salary, allowances, privileges and benefits of suspended member of Bureau.

(2) If it is decided not to discharge a member of the Bureau who has been suspended from office, such member shall in respect of the period of his suspension, not being a period during which he was serving a term of imprisonment in pursuance of a sentence which has not been set aside on appeal or review, be paid his full salary or wages and allowances and be granted all the privileges and benefits to which he would, but for his suspension, have been entitled as a member of the Bureau: Provided that if such a member is reduced in rank or grade, he shall in respect of such period be paid the salary or wages and allowances applicable to such rank or grade to which he is reduced, but if in respect of such period he was in terms of subsection (1) paid any salary, wages or allowances in excess of the salary or wages and allowances applicable to the rank or grade to which he is reduced, he shall not be obliged to refund the excess.

20. If by this Act it is provided—

(a) that any notice, statement or other document is to be given or supplied to or served upon any person or that any matter is to be or may be conveyed to any person in writing, the notice, statement, document or writing may be sent by post in a registered letter or be delivered to him or left at his last known place of residence; or

Manner in which notices may be given or process served.



## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

Act No. 104, 1978

- (b) that any person is to be informed of any decision or finding, he may be informed thereof verbally or by writing sent by post in a registered letter or delivered to him or left at his last known place of residence.

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## CHAPTER IV

## GENERAL

21. (1) Unless otherwise provided in this Act—
- (a) every member shall place the whole of his time at the disposal of the State;
- 10 (b) no member shall perform or engage himself to perform any remunerative work outside his employment in the Bureau; and
- (c) no member may claim as of right additional remuneration in respect of any official duty or work which he is
- 15 required by competent authority to perform.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Minister may grant permission to a member to perform or engage himself to perform remunerative work outside his employment in the Bureau.
- 20 (3) (a) Where a member receives any remuneration, allowance or other reward whatsoever in connection with the performance of his work in the Bureau, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act or in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) (b),
- 25 such member shall pay to the Bureau an amount equal to the amount of such remuneration, allowance or reward or, where it does not consist of money, the value thereof, as determined by the Secretary, and if he does not do so, the Secretary may recover it by way of legal proceedings or in such other manner as the Secretary may deem fit: Provided that—
- 30 (i) there shall be a right of appeal to the Minister against that determination by the Secretary; and
- (ii) the Minister may approve the retaining by a
- 35 member of the whole or a portion of that remuneration, allowance or reward.
- (b) Where in the opinion of the Secretary a member has received any remuneration, allowance or other reward as contemplated in paragraph (a) and it is still in his
- 40 possession or under his control or in the possession or under the control of some other person on his behalf or, if it is money, has been deposited in any bank, the post office savings bank or any building society or other financial institution in his name or in the name of some
- 45 other person on his behalf, the Secretary may in writing require such member or such other person or such bank, the post office or such building society or financial institution not to dispose thereof or, if it is money, to retain a corresponding sum of money, as the case may
- 50 be, pending the outcome of any legal steps for the recovery of such remuneration, allowance or reward or the value thereof.
- (c) Any person who fails to comply with a requirement in terms of paragraph (b) shall be guilty of an offence and
- 55 liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.
- (4) Any salary, allowance, fee, bonus or honorarium which may be payable in respect of the services of a member seconded to any
- 60 other government or any other authority or to any board, institution or body in terms of section 12 (2), shall be paid to the Bureau: Provided that in special circumstances the Minister may approve the payment to such member of an amount equal to the said salary, allowance, fee, bonus or honorarium, or a portion
- 65 thereof.

Whole time of  
members to be at the  
disposal of the State.

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22. A member of the Bureau shall not, without the approval of the Secretary, assign any salary or allowance payable to him in terms of this Act, or any part thereof, and such salary or allowance or part thereof shall not be liable to be seized or attached under or by virtue of any judgment or order of any court, other than a garnishee order, or pass under or by virtue of any order made for the sequestration of the estate of any such member.

Salary or allowance may not be assigned or attached.

23. The Secretary may, with the approval of the Minister, award to any person who is or was a member of the Bureau, for extraordinary diligence or devotion in the performance of his duties as such a member, such monetary or other reward as he considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Reward for extraordinary diligence or devotion.

24. The State President may establish and introduce decorations and medals, as also bars, clasps and ribbons in respect of such decorations and medals, which may be awarded by him or by the Minister, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, to any person who is or was a member of the Bureau, in respect of his services as such a member or to any person who has rendered exceptional services to the Bureau.

Establishment of decorations and medals for members of Bureau.

25. Any person who wears or without the written permission of the Secretary makes use of any decoration or medal established or introduced under this Act, or its bar, clasp or ribbon, or anything so closely resembling any such decoration, medal, bar, clasp or ribbon as to be calculated to deceive, shall, unless he is the person to whom such decoration or medal was awarded, be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand.

Offences in respect of decorations and medals.

26. Any person who, without the approval of the Minister, in connection with any activity carried on by him takes, assumes, uses or in any manner publishes any name, description, title or symbol indicating or conveying or purporting to indicate or to convey or calculated or likely to lead other persons to believe or infer that such activity is carried on under or by virtue of the provisions of this Act or under the patronage of the Bureau, or is in any manner associated or connected with the Bureau, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rand.

False representations as to association with Bureau.

27. Any person, not being a member of the Bureau, who—  
 (a) by words, conduct or demeanour pretends that he is such a member;  
 (b) persuades any member to omit to carry out his duty or to do any act in conflict with his duty; or  
 (c) is an accomplice to the commission of any act whereby any lawful order given to a member or any regulation may be evaded,  
 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Offences in connection with members and membership of Bureau.

28. (1) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* or in any other manner which he deems sufficient in the circumstances, prohibit or restrict access to any land or premises under the control of the Bureau.

Prohibition of access to premises of Bureau.

(2) The Minister may take or cause to be taken such measures as he deems necessary for the security of, or the application of a prohibition of or a restriction on access to, such land or premises, and the Minister may in connection with any measures so taken cause such notices to be published or such warning notices to be erected as he may in each particular case deem necessary.

(3) Any person who enters upon any land or enters or is on or in any premises in contravention of any prohibition or restriction under subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and liable on



## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

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conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

29. (1) No tax, duty or fee (other than customs, excise or sales duties leviable by law) shall be payable in terms of any law in respect of a certified canteen of the Bureau contemplated in subsection (2) or in respect of any article on sale at such a canteen.

Canteens of Bureau exempted from certain taxes, duties and fees.

(2) The production of an official document signed by the Minister and indicating that he has certified a canteen for the purposes of this section, shall be conclusive proof that it is a canteen falling under this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section "canteen" includes any mess or institution of the Bureau or any premises temporarily or permanently used for providing recreation, refreshment or necessities mainly for members or retired members of the Bureau or for the families of such members or retired members or for persons employed in any work in or connection with any such mess, institution or premises.

30. (1) Any civil proceedings against the State or any person in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall be instituted within six months after the cause of action arose, and notice in writing of any such proceedings and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant not less than one month before it is instituted.

Limitations of actions, notification of proceedings and cause of action, and service of certain process.

(2) If any notice contemplated in subsection (1) is given to the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be notification to the defendant concerned.

(3) Any process by which any proceedings contemplated in subsection (1) is instituted and in which the Minister is the defendant or respondent, may be served on the Secretary.

31. Whenever any person is conveyed in or makes use of any vehicle, aircraft or vessel which is the property of the State and is used by or on behalf the Bureau, the State or a member of the Bureau shall not be liable to such person or his spouse, parent, child or other dependant for any loss or damage resulting from any bodily injury, loss of life or loss of or damage to property caused by or arising out of or in any way connected with the conveyance of such person in, or the use by him of, such vehicle, aircraft or vessel, unless such person is so conveyed or makes use thereof in or in the interest of the performance of the functions of the State: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not affect the liability of a member of the Bureau who wilfully causes the said loss or damage.

Limitation of liability of State and members of Bureau.

32. (1) If a member of the Bureau is missing and the Secretary is satisfied that his absence arose from the performance of his functions in terms of this Act, such member shall for all purposes be deemed to be still employed by the Bureau from the first day after the day on which such absence commenced until the day on which he again reports for duty or, in the opinion of the Secretary, should have reported for duty, or a competent court issued an order whereby the death of such member is presumed.

Missing members.

(2) The salary or wages and allowances accruing to a member during his absence contemplated in subsection (1) shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), be paid to his spouse or, if he has no spouse, to his other dependants, or to any person who, in the opinion of the Secretary, is competent to receive and administer such salary or wages and allowances on behalf of his spouse or such other dependants.

(3) Payment of any salary or wages and allowances in terms of subsection (2) shall for all purposes be deemed to be payment thereof to the member concerned, and an amount so paid shall not be recoverable by the State from any person.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) the Secretary may in his discretion direct that only a portion of the

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salary or wages and allowances of a member be paid in terms of the said subsection or that no portion thereof be so paid.

33. The provisions of section 28 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of a member of the Bureau. Exemption from certain duties and fees.

34. (1) The provisions of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), relating to compulsory service, service or the liability to undergo training shall not apply to any member of the Bureau. Exemption from training and compulsory service in the South African Defence Force and the South African Police.

(2) The provisions of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), relating to the establishment or functioning of, or service or training in, the Police Reserve, shall not apply to any member of the Bureau.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), the Minister may, in the event of war or when, in his opinion, a state of emergency exists, and with due regard to the requirements of the Bureau, second any member of the Bureau for service or training in the South African Defence Force or the South African Police.

(b) A member of the Bureau shall, while so seconded for service or training, be subject to the discipline, command and control applicable to the South African Defence Force or the South African Police, as the case may be, but shall not thereby be exempted from the application of the provisions of this Act.

35. (1) The State President may make regulations as to— Regulations.

- (a) the employment, training, promotion, posting, transfer, leave of absence, resignation, discharge, dismissal, suspension or reduction in rank or grade of members of the Bureau;
- (b) the standards of physical and mental fitness and the medical examination of members of the Bureau, and the medical, dental and hospital treatment of such members and their families;
- (c) the provision of medical, dental and hospital treatment of members of the Bureau who have retired or retire on pension, and their families and of the families of members of the Bureau who have died or die;
- (d) the numerical establishment of the Bureau, the conditions of service of the members thereof, and the various divisions, branches, grades, ranks and designations in the Bureau;
- (e) the establishment and maintenance of training institutions or centres for members of the Bureau, and the instruction, training, discipline and control of such members at such institutions or centres;
- (f) the definition of offences against duty and discipline and, generally, the control and discipline of the Bureau;
- (g) the deductions to be made from the salaries, wages or allowances of members of the Bureau;
- (h) the assembly of boards of enquiry constituted under this Act, the procedure at the proceedings of such boards and the attendance of witnesses thereat;
- (i) the charging of members with misconduct;
- (j) appeals in terms of this Act;
- (k) the provision of stores, accessories, other equipment and means of transport required for the Bureau, and the care, safe custody and maintenance thereof;
- (l) the exercise of their powers and the performance of their duties and functions by members of the Bureau;
- (m) the design, award, use, care, loss, forfeiture and restoration of any decoration or medal established or introduced in terms of this Act, and its bar, clasp or ribbon;
- (n) returns, registers, records, books, forms, other documents and correspondence relating to the Bureau;



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- (o) the recovery from a member of the Bureau of any deficiency, loss, damage or expense which he has unlawfully caused to the State;
- 5 (p) the establishment and conduct, and the control of the funds, of canteens contemplated in section 29;
- (q) the control of funds collected or received by members of the Bureau for the benefit of members or ex-members of the Bureau, or their dependants;
- (r) the general government and maintenance of the Bureau;
- 10 (s) the retention of rank on retirement or resignation from the Bureau and the award of honorary ranks;
- (t) generally, all matters which he deems necessary or expedient to prescribe in order that the purposes of this Act may be achieved.

15 (2) Different regulations may be made with reference to different categories of members of the Bureau.

(3) A regulation relating to conditions of service of members may be applied also to persons who were members but who had ceased to be members not more than two years previously, calculated from the date on which the regulation in question is so applied: Provided that such a regulation shall not apply in respect of a particular person if it would be to his detriment.

(4) Regulations under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) may provide for benefits in respect of medical, dental and hospital treatment of members of the Bureau who have retired on pension and their families and of the families of members of the Bureau who have died on the same basis on which provision therefor is made for members of the Bureau and their families.

(5) A regulation made in terms of this section with reference to members need not be published in the *Gazette* but shall be notified to members to whom it applies in such manner as the State President may determine.

36. Section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "Commission" of the following definition:

40 " 'Commission' means the Public Service Commission established by section 4 (1) and, in relation to any powers conferred upon or function entrusted to or duty imposed upon the commission by this Act or any other law, includes any member or members of the Commission or any officer **[or any Minister]** to whom the exercise of such power or the performance of such function or duty has been lawfully delegated by the Commission in terms of section 5 (2) **[or by the State President in terms of section 6A]**;"

45

Amendment of section 1 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 1 of Act 71 of 1963, section 1 of Act 47 of 1965, section 1 of Act 63 of 1967, section 29 of Act 67 of 1968, section 1 of Act 86 of 1969, section 1 of Act 65 of 1971, section 51 of Act 66 of 1974 and section 1 of Act 64 of 1976.

37. Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

50 "(2) The provisions of this Act which do not exclude persons employed in the services or the Bureau shall apply to or in respect of such persons only to the extent that they are not in conflict with the laws governing their employment."

Amendment of section 2 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 1 of Act 9 of 1961, section 30 of Act 67 of 1968 and section 52 of Act 66 of 1974.

38. Section 3 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion in subsection (1), after subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 55 (a), of the following subparagraph:

"(iii) in the Bureau;"

Amendment of section 3 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 31 of Act 67 of 1968, section 53 of Act 66 of 1974 and section 2 of Act 64 of 1976.

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39. Section 6A of the principal Act is hereby repealed.
- Repeal of section 6A of Act 54 of 1957, as inserted by section 2 of Act 86 of 1969.
40. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (2), for the words immediately following upon paragraph (j), of the following words:
- Amendment of section 7 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 4 of Act 63 of 1967, section 3 of Act 86 of 1969 and section 6 of Act 64 of 1976.
- 5 "involving expenditure from the State Revenue Fund, other than a recommendation **[relating to the organization or functions of the Bureau or to a person holding a post or appointment in the Bureau or a recommendation]** required to be carried out by or on the authority of an Administrator of a province or of the territory, shall be communicated to the Treasury and shall not be carried out unless the Treasury approves such expenditure: Provided that the Treasury may, in its discretion and upon such conditions as it may determine, delegate its power to approve of such expenditure, to any officer."
- 10
- 15
41. Section 11 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for that part of the proviso to subsection (4) preceding paragraph (i) thereof of the following words:
- Amendment of section 11 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 2 of Act 9 of 1961, section 4 of Act 86 of 1969, section 1 of Act 54 of 1973 and section 1 of Act 97 of 1976.
- 20 "Provided that, if the Commission recommends the appointment of a person who is not an officer, to fill any post in the administrative division, the Commission shall **[except in the case of the filling of a post in the Bureau]** furnish in its annual report the following particulars:"
- 25
42. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- Amendment of section 13 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 5 of Act 86 of 1969, section 4 of Act 65 of 1971, section 2 of Act 54 of 1973 and section 54 of Act 66 of 1974.
- 25 (a) by the deletion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1); and
- (b) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:
- 30 "(4) A member of any of the three branches of the services shall not, without his consent, be transferred to a post in any other of the said branches of the services or to a post in the administrative, clerical, professional, technical, general A or general B division; an officer holding a post in any such division shall not, without his consent, be transferred to a post in any branch of the services; and an officer holding a post in any such division outside the Bureau shall not, without his consent, be transferred to a post in the Bureau, and **[an officer holding a post in]** a member of the Bureau shall, subject to the provisions of the Bureau for State Security Act, 1978, not, without his consent, be transferred to a post in any such division outside the Bureau **[if such transfer will result in a change in his conditions of service]**."
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- 40
43. Section 14 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- Amendment of section 14 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 6 of Act 86 of 1969, section 1 of Act 58 of 1972 and section 7 of Act 64 of 1976.
- 45 (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:
- "(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) **[and (5)]**, an officer (other than a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) **[appointed on or after the twenty-fourth day of June, 1955]** shall have the right to retire from the public service on attaining the age of sixty-five and shall be so retired on reaching the said age.";
- 50
- (b) by the deletion of subsection (2);
- 55 (c) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:
- "**[(3)]** (2) An officer (other than a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) who was appointed with effect from a date prior to 24 June



## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

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- 1955, shall have the right at any time before or after attaining, in the case of a male officer, the age of sixty years or, in the case of a female officer, the age of fifty-five years, to give written notification to his head of department of his wish to be retired from the public service, and if he gives such notification he shall—
- 5 (a) if such notification is given at least three calendar months prior to the date on which he attains the said age, be so retired on attaining that age; or
- 10 (b) if such notification is not given at least three calendar months prior to the date on which he attains the said age, be so retired on the first day of the fourth month following the month in which such notification is received.”
- 15 (d) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:
- “**[(4)] (3)** If it is in the public interest to retain an officer, not being a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau, in his post beyond the age at which in accordance with subsection (1) **[or (2)]**, he shall be retired, he may be so retained from time to time, on the recommendation of the Commission and subject to the approval of the Minister or Administrator, for further periods which shall not, except with the approval by resolution, of the Senate and the House of Assembly, exceed in the aggregate two years **[: Provided that in the case of an officer whose pensionable age is sixty-one years, the further period which shall not be exceeded shall be four years]**.”;
- 20 (e) by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:
- “**[(5)] (4)** An officer (other than a member of the services **[an officer employed in]** or the Bureau or an officer referred to in subsection (9)) who has reached the age of sixty years may, subject in every case to the recommendation of the Commission and the approval of the Minister or Administrator, be retired from the public service: Provided that in the case of an officer to whom subsection (2) refers, the age at or after which he may be so retired shall in the case of a male officer be fifty-five years and in the case of a female officer be fifty years.”;
- 25 (f) by the substitution in subsection (6) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:
- “**(6)** Every officer (other than a member of the services or the Bureau) is liable to be discharged from the public service—”; and
- 30 (g) by the substitution in subsection (8) for the words preceding the first proviso of the following words:
- “**(8)** An officer (other than a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) who absents himself from his official duties without permission of his head of department, office or institution for a period exceeding one calendar month, shall be deemed to have been discharged from the public service on account of misconduct with effect from the date immediately succeeding his last day of attendance at his place of duty.”.
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- 45
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44. Section 15 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the
- 60 substitution for subsection (1) of the following section:
- “**(1)** If a head of a department reports to the Minister or Administrator that any officer (other than an officer who is the holder of a post in the general B division, and other than a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) in his department is, in his opinion, unfit for his
- 65

Amendment of  
section 15 of  
Act 54 of 1957,  
as amended by  
section 7 of  
Act 86 of 1969.

## BUREAU FOR STATE SECURITY ACT, 1978.

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5 duties or incapable of carrying them out efficiently, the Minister or Administrator shall appoint an officer to enquire into the subject matter of that report; and if any such report is made to a head of department by an officer designated in terms of section 9 (3) to inspect departments, the said head of department shall, within one calendar month of the date on which he received it, transmit it to the Minister or Administrator who shall appoint an officer to enquire into the subject matter of that report."

10 45. Section 17 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

Amendment of section 17 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 5 of Act 63 of 1967, section 8 of Act 86 of 1969 and section 3 of Act 54 of 1973.

15 "Any officer (other than a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) shall be guilty of misconduct and may be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 18, if he—"

46. Section 18 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

Amendment of section 18 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 9 of Act 86 of 1969.

20 "(1) When an officer (other than a head of department or a member of the services or **[an officer employed in]** the Bureau) is accused of misconduct, his head of department, or any officer in that department who has been authorized thereto by the head of department, may charge him in writing under his hand with that misconduct."

25 47. Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

Amendment of section 25 of Act 54 of 1957.

30 "(b) officers representing officers in the public service (excluding the services and the Bureau) who shall, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may likewise be prescribed, be nominated by staff associations recognized by the Commission."

48. Section 26 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

Amendment of section 26 of Act 54 of 1957, as amended by section 4 of Act 71 of 1963, section 6 of Act 63 of 1967, section 10 of Act 86 of 1969 and section 5 of Act 54 of 1973.

35 (a) by the deletion of paragraph (eA) of subsection (1);  
(b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

40 "(3) **[It shall not be necessary to lay upon the Table in the Senate or in the House of Assembly any regulation made under this Act on the recommendation of the Minister referred to in section 6A but every other regulation]** Every regulation made under this Act shall be of force and effect unless and until, during the session in which it has been laid upon the Table in the Senate and in the House of Assembly as provided by section 17 of the Interpretation Act, 1957 (Act No. 33 of 1957), both the Senate and the House of Assembly have by resolution disapproved of the regulation, in which event the regulation shall lapse as from a date to be specified in the resolution, but the lapsing of the regulation shall not affect the validity of anything done under the regulation before the date of the resolution, and nothing contained in this subsection shall affect the power of the State President to make a new regulation as to the subject matter of that regulation."

55 and  
(c) by the deletion of subsection (4).

49. This Act shall be called the Bureau for State Security Act, Short title. 1978.



# Magistrate bans writers' congress

*Cape Times 30/6/78 (327)*

PORT ELIZABETH. — The annual congress of the Non-racial Writers' Association of South Africa was banned by the city's Chief Magistrate, Mr C B van Zyl yesterday.

About 100 writers and journalists — most blacks — were to attend the congress here this weekend.

The association has been prohibited from holding its meeting in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act because the Chief Magistrate had "reason to apprehend that the public peace would be seriously endangered".

The order was served yesterday on the local chairman of the association, Mr Mono Badela, a reporter on the Evening Post, and on the manager of the Alabarna Hotel, where the congress was to have been held.

A black educationist and former principal of Orlando High School in Soweto, Mr Wilkie Kambule, was to have addressed the congress on Sunday. — Sapa

1778 (343) 321  
**Soweto**

## **arms not for terror**

JOHANNESBURG — Two men were acquitted in the regional court here yesterday of possessing for terrorist purposes items from a cache of arms, ammunition and explosives found in a field near Soweto by a nine-year-old boy.

The cache included hand grenades and anti-personnel mines.

Mr David Moroke, 51, and Mr Wright Gambu, 38, had pleaded not guilty to the charge under the Terrorism Act.

The court heard that the boy came to Mr Moroke who then uncovered the cache and handed some of the items to the police. Mr Moroke told the court he forgot to hand in some items.

He was convicted on three alternative counts of illegally possessing arms. — SAPA.



The

Times

pistol-pac kin,

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SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1978

3

parson



**THE REV Dr James Dearmore, a missionary based in one of Rhodesia's hottest spots, considered the statistics of 31 missionaries killed in the terrorist war and drawled: "I just ain't going out that way."**

Most of the missionaries died without firing a shot.

Pistol-packin' Dr Dearmore, however, is making sure he will not be remembered as an undefended martyr.

This independent Baptist from Dallas in Texas lives 3 km from the Mozambique border and 30 km from the scene of last week's Vumba mission massacre in which 13 died.

Home to Dr Dearmore and his wife Georgia is an isolated farm called Beaver Dam, 60 km from Umtali.

All their neighbours have been murdered or have fled.

If intruders venture across the Dearmores' fence, which is rigged with an alarm system, they will face two sand-bagged firing positions.

A mortar-proof bunker is under construction.

Inside the house are shotguns, sub-machine guns, machine pistols.

## Enormous

And strapped to Dr Dearmore's side is his constant companion... a Browning 9 mm parabellum.

Also inside the house is a former British Special Air Services major known only as Mike, his German girl friend, Monica, and two enormous Great Danes.

Mike, a veteran of World War 11, holds the Military Cross and says: "I came here to witness and defend the final phase of the British Empire."

**I just  
ain't  
going  
out  
like  
those**

**others did, he says**



Arms and the Dearmores... plus Solomon, one of their two Great Danes

**By Simon Barber in Salisbury**

burnt-out farms, we reached a spot Dr Dearmore calls Ambush Alley.

Suddenly there was a thud on the roof.

In my terror I thought I saw movement. I opened fire. There was no reply. We pushed on.

At one point, as we slowed, we heard human whistlers call each other.

A member of the escort said later that we had probably passed through an ambush, untouched because we were not considered a soft target.

Dr Dearmore said: "This is a battle between civilisation and barbarism, and we must fight."

"For every verse in the Bible that preaches turning

the other cheek there are three which say followers of God should destroy His enemies."

Dr Dearmore and Georgia have vowed that if attacked they will not be taken alive.

"I don't intend taking prisoners either," he says.

The couple have been stationed in Rhodesia for six years.

"Africa," says Dr Dearmore, "is my home and I'm not fixin' to leave."



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2/7/78

Beaver Dam stands at the end of one of Rhodesia's most notorious dirt tracks.

This week I was collected in Umtali by the Dearmores' armour-plated, mine-proofed, 7-litre air-conditioned truck.

This lacks only bullet-proof glass and that, shipped specially from America despite sanctions, is waiting at Beaver Dam to be installed.

The Dearmores and Mike and Monica sat in the armoured cab, each cradling an automatic weapon.

I was put in the rear with a shotgun, a cylinder of gas and three 50-gallon drums of petrol.

## Landmines

Just after hitting the dirt track the truck was stopped by branches across its path, sure signs of landmines or at least trouble.

After running into two such obstacles and removing them gingerly in case they were linked to a bomb, we called in Security Force troops.

By the time they arrived it was dusk, the most deadly time.

A contact was reported nearby and the officer in charge said he had to go. We were left with two policemen and a Land-Rover to escort us more than 30 km over winding hillside track in the dark.

Passing deserted or

# Afrikaans row splits ANC and Okhela

327

2/7/8

A DISPUTE has broken out between the banned African National Congress and Okhela — Breyten Breytenbach's anti-apartheid organisation — over the role of Afrikaans in the "liberation struggle".

The dispute developed from a scheme put up by Okhela to try to encourage anti-apartheid activities

By David Beresford  
LONDON

among white South Africans and particularly in Afrikanerdom.

The scheme included the promotion and circulation of underground literature in South Africa — an idea borrowed from the circulation of "Samizdat" literature by dissidents in Russia.

Okhela put up an application for funds — through a programme it has established called the Cultural Project Against Apartheid (CPAA) — to a Dutch aid organisation, the Netherlands Organisation for International Relations (Novib).

But Novib, before agreeing to help, invited a representative of the ANC, Alex Laguma, to the Netherlands to discuss the proposal.

Laguma vetoed it. And in a subsequent interview with a Dutch newspaper he said English was the medium of 'the liberation struggle.

## Frozen

Incensed, Okhela sent a statement to Novib — a copy of which has been obtained by the Sunday Times — attacking Laguma and arguing its case.

Okhela was established as a white support group to the ANC. After Breytenbach's arrest on a mission into South Africa and his conviction on Terrorism Act charges, Okhela was frozen out by the ANC.

With the banned South African Communist Party wedded to the ANC and the banned rival PAC on the wane (it is staggering under a leadership crisis after the death of Robert Sobukwe) the ANC has gained a near monopoly of the anti-apartheid movement outside South Africa.

But at the same time the ANC has so far failed to resolve various important forces in the movement, particularly black consciousness (to which it remains hostile) and an embryonic white consciousness movement.

It is its articulation of the latter force which makes the Okhela statement to No-

vib intriguing.

The statement's basic argument is that "British imperialism" rather than white South Africa is to blame for apartheid — that the "apartheid-colonial" state was a product of 1910 rather than of 1948.

By 1948 the "apartheid colonial" state had "swallowed up the language and the culture of the white African and turned it into state repression", it says.

"But since then there has been the emergence of an identity crisis, most clearly elaborated by Breyten Breytenbach, the leading Afrikaans writer, based on the alienation of the white African under apartheid-colonialism."

The statement complains that both in South Africa and in the "liberation movement anti-apartheidism has expressed itself as anti-white African, and this leaves very little room for a white African response to challenge the state."

"We are asking for the ideological space to place Beyers Naude, Breyten Breytenbach and Van Wyk Louw. . . . This is nothing more than a cultural response to the black consciousness movement."

## Critical

The Sunday Times has also obtained a copy of a policy document put out by Okhela which shows that the organisation is taking a strong line against Soviet imperialism in Africa — or what it terms "Red vulture culture".

It condemns Cuban and Soviet involvement in Ethiopia and is critical of the Cuban role in Angola. It is also highly critical of the ANC, claiming that the organisation's key 1969 decision at Morogoro, Tanzania, to go multi-racial was "power politics" and a "proletarian international" (the foreign policy of the Soviet Union) formula.



TRUMPHANT BLACK GUERRILLAS SWEEP OPPOSITION OFF THE BOARD

# Whites must lose race war, say game experts

## SOUTH AFRICA

The Death of Colonialism

● It's only a game . . .

BY PETA THORNYCROFT

A STARTLING parlour game based on race war in South Africa is being sold throughout the world.

The game is called "South Africa — The Death of Colonialism". It costs R8.

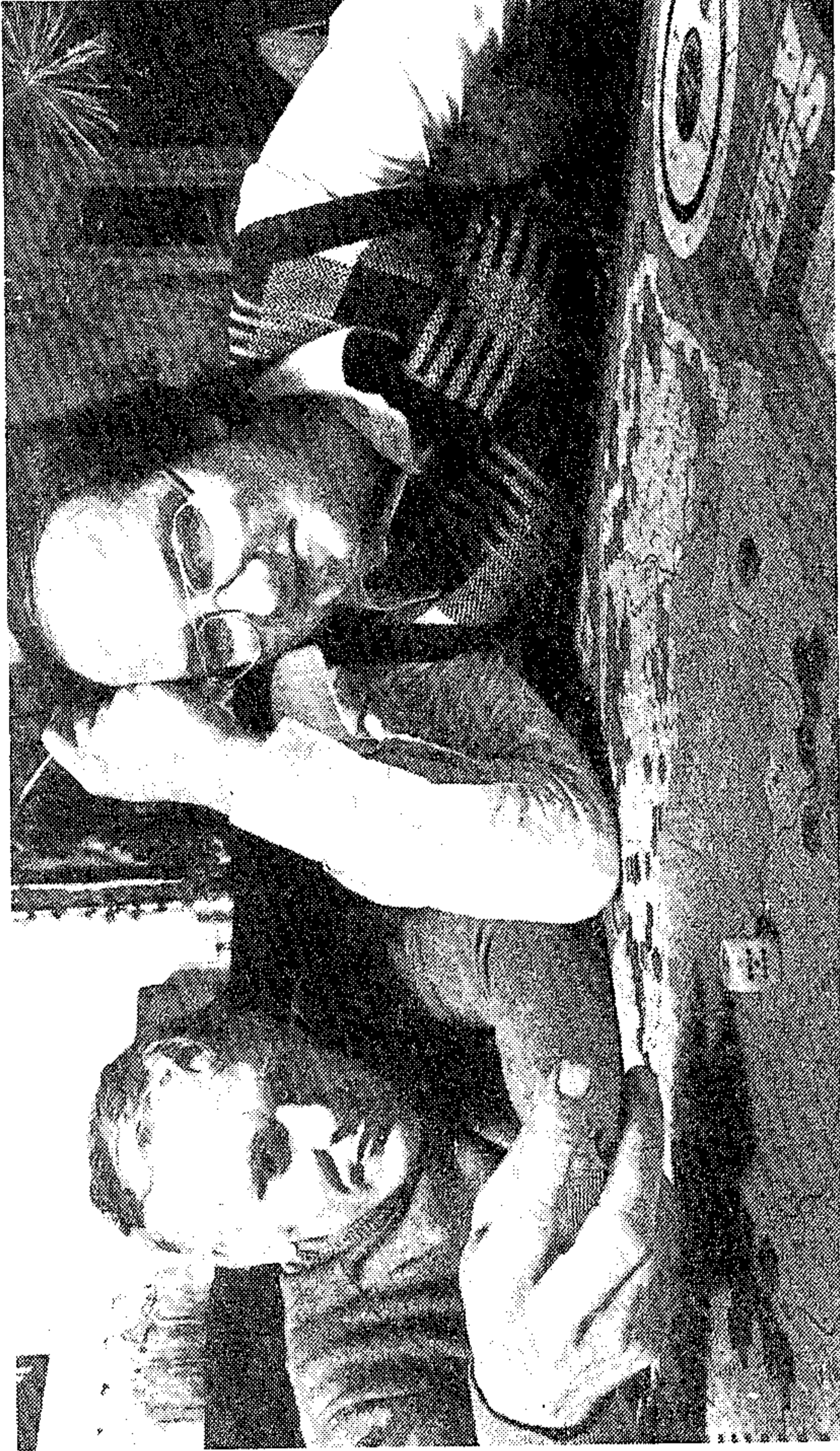
And one of its biggest built-in shocks for White South Africans is that the White Government forces cannot win.

They have to score by averting total but inevitable defeat for as long as possible. That is the only option open to them.

The game was thought so dangerous by a top Johannesburg hobby dealer, Redleys, that it was destroyed after one look at the rules.

But it is selling well in America, England and Australia — and night after night adults all over the world sit down in their homes to play out the fall of White South Africa.

Triumphant Black Na-



● War game enthusiasts Robin de Lorm and John Lewis try out the new game.



tionalists sweep the board while demoralised, Whites struggle desperately to stave off total disaster for another turn.

The Carlton Centre dealer who destroyed his stocks at first sight told the Sunday Express: "We didn't think the Government would approve of the game. We thought it would be considered dangerous."

"We read the rules and immediately put them through the shredder."

Like Monopoly, the six-hour long game is played on a board. But there the resemblance ends.

It is the latest in a series of super-realistic war games marketed by Simulations Publications Inc, one of the big American companies that is cashing in on a growing war game craze.

Most of the games are historically authentic and based on real battles in the First and Second World Wars.

Some actually form part of the syllabus for the prestige U S military academy, West Point.

Some, like the South African game, are carefully researched projections of battles that may still take place.

The South African game was designed by two experts over a period of four months.

A spokesman for Simultaneous Publications told The Sunday Express: "We con-

### [12.3] GAME LENGTH AND VICTORY DETERMINATION

Despite their initial military superiority, the strategic situation confronting the White South African forces is grim. Assuming sufficient internal determination and external support and material aid, a Black Nationalist victory is probably inevitable in the event of a protracted conflict. The major question is how long could the White regime sustain political and economic control of South Africa. The Campaign game of South Africa focuses solely on this question and the objective of the R.S.A. Player is simply to delay the B.N. Player from achieving victory for as long as possible.

sult with the highest authorities when designing a game.

"We speak to the Department of Strategic Studies, military magazines, and our contacts in the highest positions in America for advice.

"We also talk to specialists both inside and outside the country who can give us top level information about whatever country we decide to stage a war in for a new game.

"In the case of the South African game, we discovered a unanimous and widespread opinion that the White South African Government would lose an inevitable war against Black nationalists."

The skill for the players, according to Strategic Games Inc, is for the player who represents the Government to stave off a Black win for as long as possible, while the Black player will use his wits to overthrow the Government of the Republic of South Africa as quickly as he can.

The Black player cannot lose the war.

The map of South Africa which is the playing board is comprehensively and accurately drawn up, with all the homelands — those which are independent and those due to become independent — clearly marked.

Surrounding nations such as Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) also play a part in the bush war and are of strategic importance for both players.

The sea surrounding South Africa is also marked for strategic play, and all the permanent and territorial forces in this country are named and take part in the war.

The game, which has complicated rules, takes between six to eight hours.

South Africa has been making headlines in the American Press for some time and one of the directors of the company conceived the idea for this game.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Sport and Recreation was unavailable for comment on this game, considered by experts to contain significant information about the military strength of South Africa's armed forces.





# Co-operate or die warns top SA banker

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The challenge facing South Africa and the world was "co-operate or die," Dr Ian Mackenzie, president of the Road Ahead conference here, said in his opening speech in Grahamstown yesterday.

Addressing his audience of local and overseas experts and members of the public at the 1820 Settlers Monument, he called for the formulation of solutions to South Africa's problems "in which all sides can benefit from a redistribution of economic and political power."

South Africans might need to show more courage than they had in the past in trying to solve the problems of their multiracial society, said Dr Mackenzie, who is the Rhodes University chancellor and chairman of the Standard Bank in South Africa.

"This may require a change in direction and we know the fundamental fear of change that besets us all," he said.

The conference should present "wholly novel, imaginative political alternatives for public discussion."

He agreed with Mr Alvin Toffler, the author of Future Shock, that South Africa had become the "social laboratory of the world."

South Africans were the best equipped of any nation to help devise solutions, Dr Mackenzie said.

"The decisions we in South Africa have taken during the past few years and will take in the years to come will set a pattern which history will condemn or condone. The choice is as drastic as that," he said.

Africa has awakened like a "sleeping giant" and the "focus of the world's spotlight has now shifted to this continent."

Southern Africa had now become the "ideological battleground between East and West." It contained a variety of nations and tribes and its economic structure varied from highly developed to subsistence economies.

"All this is compounded by the issue of race with its highly charged emotive issues.

"If a formula could be found enabling the peoples representing these diverse concepts to live in harmony we will have achieved one of the greatest breakthroughs in the history of human relations," Dr Mackenzie said.

By the year 2000, South Africa's population would be about 51 million people — necessitating the creation of 27 cities the size of Johannesburg to accommodate them.



DR MACKENZIE . . . need for more courage.

The challenge of this type of situation meant concerted co-operation between scientific disciplines and the nations of the world was necessary.

The challenge facing the 1820 Settlers had been "take root or die."

That facing South Africa and the world now was "co-operate or die," Dr Mackenzie said.

The conference, which continues today, will hear numerous overseas and local politicians and experts talk on their disciplines. — DDC.



# 6-year sentence for bomber

5/7/78

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*Mercury Reporter*

THROWING petrol bombs at a policeman's house was a serious offence for which the public was entitled to expect a stiff sentence, said a magistrate in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

Mr. H. W. Weitz sentenced Abdool Backarer (22) to six years' imprisonment, two of which were conditionally suspended for five years.

On Monday, Sergeant Roheath, stationed at Wentworth at the time of the offence, said he was woken early on March 25 by loud explosions.

His bedroom curtains were on fire and he saw three people running towards a blue car.

He recognised one of them as being Backarer.

A 17-year-old schoolboy said he had seen four men, all wearing stockings over their faces, in a blue car near the sergeant's house.

The driver of the car, Mr. Samuel James Dreyer (45), was charged with Backarer but was acquitted.

Giving evidence yesterday Mr. Dreyer said he smelt petrol when the three people climbed into his car.

A 16-year-old youth originally charged with Backarer had charges against him withdrawn.

Mr. S. B. Slabbert appeared for the State.

Interviewed after the hearing Sergeant Roheath said he had arrested Backarer on a number of occasions, for various offences.

5/7/78 14/327

# Call to lift trade bars

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa would become the shop window of Africa if the government removed restraints on equal participation in the country's economy, a member of the South African Indian Council, Mr S. Abram-Mayet, said here yesterday.

He was addressing the congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students on "the Future Role of Black, Coloured and Indian Businessmen in South Africa."

Mr Abram-Mayet said a "normalisation of the abnormal situation" in the country's free enterprise system should be an urgent priority.

He said legislation had disqualified traders from remaining in central business districts where they had been operating for years and where many had owned their premises. In many cases they were resited on the outskirts where the authorities had built shopping complexes.

Altogether 5 078 Indian businessmen had been disqualified from remaining in their businesses since the enforcement of the Group Areas Act, he said.

"So far the Government had also constructed more than 900 shops throughout the country at a total cost to the taxpayer of about R27 million."

"Not only have these plans been met with stern opposition from the affected Indian traders themselves, but some local authorities, business organisations and even white politicians have expressed concern. The traders will be confined to specified space in such business centres with no room for future expansion whatsoever."

"In the majority of cases no expert viability studies are conducted before deciding on the location of such centres. It is one slapdash ideological exercise, and in fact officials from a State department with no business acumen decide your fate."

He said "urgent steps" had to be taken to normalise the situation by permitting blacks to enter into non-discriminatory partnerships with whites.

— SAPA.



# No Smit

# currency

*Cape Times 6/7/78*

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# Horwood

LONDON. — A report here that Dr Robert Smit, the National Party candidate for Springs, was murdered last year because he had uncovered a major currency racket involving South African cabinet ministers was rejected by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, here yesterday.

Senator Horwood is on a two week visit to Western Europe. He was asked about this report which appeared in the current edition of the magazine "Euromoney", when he saw reporters at the South African Embassy.

The magazine cited as its source persistent rumours in Washington, where Dr Smit had once been South Africa's delegate to the International Monetary Fund.

The minister said he had personally spoken to police who had investigated the murder, which he called a tragic and great blow to South Africa.

"They can find nothing to support that (report) whatever," he said. "There is no factual basis for that allegation."

The minister said he could not comment in detail on the extent and seriousness of illegal capital outflow from South Africa. He did not want to prejudge the report of the judicial commission into this



Dr Smit

"The general stability of South Africa now is very much better than it has been for some time," he said, citing developments in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

"The less interference from outside, from whatever quarter, the better for those two countries," he said. — Sapa

troduced.

The minister said his government had no need at this time to go to outside capital markets. His current visit had not been designed to seek capital.

Cape Times

6/7/78

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matter.

Mr Justice A W Mostert, heading this commission, had visited Britain, Europe and other countries in the line of his investigation which was being undertaken as a matter of urgency. He expected the commission to report within a matter of months.

He rejected suggestions that the South African public had not been fully informed about the new sales tax. Equally, he refuted reports here that the introduction of the tax this week had been chaotic.

"I don't think the effect of the new tax will be seriously inflationary at all," he added.

Senator Horwood did not reply to a reporter's tongue-in-cheek suggestion that he had chosen to be outside South Africa when the tax was in-

However, South Africa's friends internationally were advising him that now was a good time to go to the market.

As a developing country, South Africa could always use the capital. It would not be necessary to go to public issue, he said.

The minister said he could not give any figures for this.

South Africa was a very good credit risk. But hostile and uninformed reports on non-economic criteria created a problem for his government.

Large-scale government efforts to uplift South Africa's less privileged population groups were almost ignored in the international media. "But a stone thrown by a misguided youth in Soweto makes the front pages of the world's biggest newspapers," he said.



# Black hatred is brewing — bishop

GRAHAMSTOWN — Whites were building a heritage of hate in South Africa as young blacks grew up to hate them, Dr Manas Buthelezi told the Road Ahead futures conference here yesterday.

Dr Buthelezi, Bishop of the Central Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, said opportunities for people of different races to meet together had become fewer and fewer as a result of deliberate Government policy.

He was speaking on religious faith and idealism in social change.

"In the black community has emerged a generation of young people who, relatively speaking, do not know the white man as a friend, but only as a police officer, or in some other related capacity, for the implementation of Government policy," he said.

The problem for the church was how to promote love relations between population groups that did not meet in a normal social way.

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"How can those who meet only during adverse moments like arrest and prosecution develop a love relationship?" he asked.

"It is an open secret that young black people have developed very bitter and hostile feelings towards white people as a group and not just as individuals.

"It is frightening when you think of the bitter feelings of a whole generation, many of whose members are serving long spells of prison sentences at an early age.

"Detentions have placed racial resentment in the family level instead of on a vague social level. When a father is detained, the family is aware of it every day," he said.

Meanwhile a senior lecturer in political studies at Stellenbosch University, Dr Andre du Toit, said that State action against the black consciousness movement last October had dealt the greatest blow yet to prospects of accommodation between black and white.

"For black consciousness once again to

## State gets blame for traffic jam

GRAHAMSTOWN — A former Secretary for Transport yesterday criticised the Government for failing to provide enough money to alleviate South Africa's growing urban traffic congestion.

Mr Johan Driessen, who retired in 1976, told the Road Ahead conference that one of the main reasons for the alarming growth of traffic congestion in the cities was lack of funds to finance costly remedial measures.

These were beyond the scope of local authorities, yet the Government had refused to assist until the publication of the Driessen Report on urban transport.

It had then agreed to provide R44 million annually — but a total of only R6 million had been made available since 1975.

He recommended efforts to persuade the Government to provide at least the annual amount it had agreed to pay. — SAPA.

become a legitimate and public movement, the overthrow of the present political order is now required whether or not that had been part of the original objectives of the movement," he told delegates.

"Given such momentous consequences one might well begin to wonder if the political diagnosis underlying the security actions of October 1977 had been correct and judicious."

"Black consciousness spokesmen have always been very forthright in their total opposition to various aspects of the present order, such as the systematic denial of the human dignity of the black man through institutionalised white racism, his economic exploitation, his lack of effective political rights, etc."

"In the meantime we can only conclude that the current uses of the politics of identity by some Afrikaner leaders in defence of the discriminatory order is highly dangerous," he said. — SAPA.

## Censors will stay says PG

GRAHAMSTOWN — Censorship in South Africa was here to stay, the prize winning playwright and SATV personality Dr P. G. du Plessis told the Road Ahead conference here yesterday.

Censorship was the product of a clash of nationalisms with the politically coloured utterances of the weaker being censored by the stronger for the sake of the status quo, he said.

If communists took over they would set their re-education programmes in motion and instead of just censoring they would prescribe. Nothing worse could happen in artistic life, he said.

"I am against censorship — up to a point. That point will be when I write a book telling everyone how to make the bomb and where to place it.

"That must just be banned. But moral censorship is something else." — SAPA.

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## Why rejection?

GRAHAMSTOWN — Evolving black states rejected the white man's religion, dress, names and culture as symbols of post-independence domination, a professor at the University of Zululand said here yesterday.

Prof Zibusiso Bengu told the future's conference here cultural identity could be used as an emancipation tool.

He rejected, however, the government view of tribal cultural identity which he said was part of a "divide and rule" strategy.

"The exponents of the ideology of apartheid repeatedly refer to the respect for cultural differences between races. In this case the invocation of cultural diversity is merely a rationalisation for a system of domination based on race."

Prof Bengu said the Western colonisation of Africa had resulted in a widespread and deep-rooted identity crisis for the African brought up under European education.

The concepts of negritude, black power and black nationalism were part of the reaction against Western cultural influences. — SAPA.



# Black views, white fears

**LAURENCE:** What do you see as your role in South Africa?

**BISHOP TUTU:** Christians believe in what the Bible calls the ministry of reconciliation. But when one says peace, people think that means you cry peace when there is no peace. Reconciliation is to face up to realities and point to injustices and inequalities in the hope that by articulating the views of one side the other will hear — and a dialogue between the two will really begin... But the Council of Churches exists primarily to glorify God. The spiritual is the all-embracing harbour.

**Why did you give up your position as Bishop of Lesotho for your present office?**

In a matter of two years I was faced with two decisions which tore me in two. First when I was Dean of Johannesburg and asked to become Bishop of Lesotho. Then this one. I felt, as I felt when I agreed to become Dean of Johannesburg, that the Church was playing an important role in the liberation struggle of all of us. I came back after the bishops said: We not only advise you to take this job, we urge you to.

**You say liberation of all of us. Would you elaborate?**

Well, it is obvious that the blacks are not free... We do not have a voice in decisions which affect us deeply. Like the question of whether you become a citizen of this

## Face to face



**BISHOP TUTU,** general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, talks to **PATRICK LAURENCE** about black and white South Africans — and the dangerous path they are treading.

or that part of South Africa that has been balkanised.

The white community deludes itself into believing that there is something called separate freedoms. It is true that they can enjoy various kinds of freedom.

Yet they know in their heart of hearts that they are not as free as they want to be.

Let's take the matter of what you can read, the whole question of censorship. When you've been overseas and you've seen the kind of

thing that people are able to read and see, you realise the level of control that even whites are subject to.

But to continue enjoying even their limited freedoms whites have to spend enormous sums of money. Do you imagine that if we really

of Rhodesia, but I received with gladness the news of their families' witness - that they had forgiven their relatives' killers.

The Council of Churches has always believed that the answer to the staggering problems of this sub-

proud of that. It was pro-Afrikaner, not necessarily anti-English.

Black consciousness is saying the same sort of thing: You are black. God has created you and for that reason you have infinite value in the sight of God. You don't have to go round shuffling your feet. You don't have to apologise for your presence. Black consciousness is pro-black, which is not the same thing as being anti-white.



had a shared society we would have to invest as much in the police, in BOSS and in defence generally?

Some observers argue that the struggle in Southern Africa is ideological, not racial - that even if South Africa had a black government, money would have to be spent on defence, police and internal security?

Yes. Any state has to ensure that its integrity is not infringed and that its citizens are not engaged in nefarious and subversive schemes. But I firmly believe that we would have less to fear if our society was ordered differently. If we were then exposed to external aggression, all our inhabitants would say there was something worth dying for. Now most black people - and, I think, a growing number of white people - are saying that the present system is not.

So we come back to the whole matter of where true security lies. I have said repeatedly that the white community, for whom I have deep concern, will not have its security ensured by military and police power if the majority of the people feel hard done by.

What do you say to the view that most whites are prepared to die for the existing order because to them the alternative of black majority rule means total loss of security?

I got a little carried away when I said a growing number of whites. But I am aware of quite a few white youths who have serious crises of conscience about the call up . . . I still maintain that if our white fellow South Africans have accepted us as fellow human beings they would have to accept the only guarantee that we can give them: we do not want to drive them into the sea.

That is an assurance that has been given by most of our more responsible leaders. The South Africa they are working for is a South Africa in which people matter because they are persons created in the image of God and not because of the colour of their skin.

I am hoping that people will hear the anguished cries that so many of us are making . . . I want to be able to give my life to this cam-

continent lies, not in violence, but in ways of repentance, forgiveness and reconciliation. (327)

Given the situation in certain black African countries, what is your reaction to white anxiety about a black-dominated future? (6/7)

I recognise and understand the anxieties and fears. I know they are for real . . . But you can be selective in regard to the countries that you point to the north of us, the Congo, Uganda and so forth. Then, you see, we can do one of two things. We can argue at the level at which we try to score debating points. Blacks can say: look at what is happening in Ulster . . .

Why do people not point to what has happened in Kenya? Most of them would have said: because of the Mau-Mau experience, Kenya would have been the last place where whites would survive after Uhuru. Yet today Kenya is one of the most stable countries in Africa. It has a very large influx of whites, most of whom live quite unmolested . . . You look for and find the kind of things that you want to find.

I would like to say that even among our young black leadership are many who have had deep relations with whites. You know that. Some would even have to use the awful saying: Some of our best friends are white.

One of the sadnesses of Government action against our top level young leadership is that we are beginning to get young blacks in leadership roles who have not had this happy experience of whites.

What is your view of the younger generation of politically conscious and politically militant blacks?

One thing is quite clear about them: they are determined to be free. They may be hindered by the actions of the authorities - teargas, guns and so on. But this is just a momentary obstacle. They are quite certain of reaching their goal. The goal, I think, is a free, open and nonracial South Africa for many of them.

Even with the Black Power slogans and the Black Power rhetoric?

Let's talk about black consciousness. You are aware that black consciousness is

Do you say there is racism in black consciousness?

There will be people who understand it in terms of race. They think the advocates of black consciousness are saying to blacks: you are black and therefore you are better than the white person. But we haven't spoken in these terms.

What we have said is: Do not accept white criteria as to what controls your life. White criteria, white value-judgments have got to be scrutinised critically.

We, blacks, have a peculiar contribution to make. That is the glory of this country, man - its diversity. We really could make a tremendous contribution to the commonwealth of nations, precisely because we do have a microcosm of world society.

I am sure there are quite a large number of young people - and even not so young people - in the black community who are filled with bitterness and hatred. But those who are acknowledged leaders are attempting to exorcise this bitterness and hatred - because, ultimately, it will be self-destructive of blacks.

You have talked of reconciliation. What about reconciliation between black and black to heal some of the bitter divisions within the black community?

Over a long period I took issue with the black consciousness people for their criticisms of certain people. I said: Look we cannot afford internecine struggle. We need to sit down with people who see solutions to our common crisis differently.

I am willing to meet with those who differ from me. I do not see myself as a kind of Archbishop Makarios with political ambitions. But obviously I am in a leadership role and it may appear as if I have political ambitions. The political animals are people like Nthato Motlana and Leonard Mosala and Chief Buthelezi.

We need to be able to get together and at the least agree to disagree amicably.

You drew an analogy between Afrikaner nationalism and black consciousness. Do you draw any comfort from that reunifica-



# Censors are here to stay — writer

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Censorship in South Africa is here to stay.

That is the view of prize-winning playwright, Dr. P. G. du Plessis, who yesterday addressed an international conference in Grahamstown on South Africa's future.

Censorship was the product of a clash of nationalisms with the politically coloured utterances of the weaker being censored by the stronger for the sake of the status quo, he said. "If, after a clash of nationalisms within a single political framework, a new nationalism gains the upper hand, then the now stronger, will, for the sake of its newly acquired power, censor quite harshly during and after the period of transition."

"I therefore predict that whatever the outcome of the change taking place in South Africa, censorship will stay."

Dr Du Plessis said matters concerning art should be kept away from party politics wherever possible. Where censorship could not be avoided all erring should be on the side of leniency.

Professor Donald Inskip, former deputy principal of the University of Cape Town described the activities of the Publications Control Board as a further manifestation of a battle between the arts and the church which had been waged over the centuries. — Sapa.

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# Gatsha's grim SA forecast

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The possibility of fundamental peaceful change in the South African situation was remote, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

This was not because blacks would not permit it, but because whites were intent on "a last ditch stand" which conceded as little as possible.

Speaking in Grahamstown at the Futures conference, Chief Buthelezi also contrasted his own position as a black leader with that of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, as leader of the whites, and was strongly critical of Mr Vorster's role and tactics.

He rejected the present South African constitution and said that as constitutional change was a precondition of joint black-white future participation, a new constitution

should not offend the majority of the people.

The "folly of apartheid" might give rise to a greater folly of a triple parliament and a super cabinet."

No leader of any black group would survive long in that "travesty of democracy," he said.

"My understanding of my people tells me that it is as yet not too late to bring about fundamental changes by peaceful means. It is still possible to accommodate black aspirations for a new non-racial South Africa.

"Too little too late, however, makes these possibilities remote. Constitutional changes will have to be made by the whites of South Africa. The changes which will be made will continue to be the smallest possible shifts to withstand a relentlessly increasing pressure.

"Mr Vorster has quite clearly elected to follow a

military solution to our country's problems. He is mobilising at a rate which in effect exceeds the rate to which South Africa mobilised during the Second World War.

"There is more military activity, there is more military training, there is a greater military consciousness in our civil defence-bound white community," he said.

"The powers of Parliament are usurped by the powers of the military and the police.

"Peace-loving men in Southern Africa have been forced into moulds not of their choosing by hands that shaped their circumstances," he said.

Mr Vorster was making the double error of bringing pressures to bear for constitutional settlements in Rhodesia and South West Africa while not being prepared to do the same in South Africa, and

of not calling a national convention.

Mr Vorster dealt in sleight-of-hand politics, Chief Buthelezi said.

"In our own country we have the hand of Mr Vorster and we have my own hand," he said.

"Mr Vorster's hand is busy tampering with our institutions and our constitution.

"Some of his moves we can see; others are behind our backs. His sleight-of-hand politics make him difficult to follow.

"His mixture of morality and pragmatism makes him a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals pursuing selective group advantage," he said.

"We are, he and I, the two individuals in this country most intimately engaged in the national political battle," said Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said later that his objectives were the same as those of banned organisations such as the Pan-Africanist Congress, but that his strategy differed.

Answering questions, he said he often met representatives of the banned organisations during visits outside South Africa.

"They say I speak about non-violent change too often, but they realise I cannot advocate violence."

Asked about his fears that violence would develop, he said one should not give up trying to avoid it. He was not encouraged, however by the developing war psychosis amongst whites. — Sapa.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrand and John Ryan; newbills by Trevor Bliseker; headlines and sub-editing by Colin Thompson; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.



# Plea for a single education system

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A strong plea for Black education to be incorporated in one national education system was made yesterday by a former Bantu Education official and a former Soweto headmaster.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education, and Mr Willie Kambule, former head of Orlando High School and now a University of Witwatersrand lecturer, both told The Road

Ahead conference of a crisis in black education.

They were strongly supported by Mr R van den Heever a coloured teacher at Athlone High School in Cape Town and editor of the Cape Teachers' professional journal.

Prof W M Kgware, Principal of the University of the North at Turfloop stood by his earlier arguments against integrated education, but called for a differentiation other than on racial lines between rural and urban education.

Dr Hartshorne said the whole separateness of black education with its resultant isolation from the mainstream of South African education had to be ended.

Mr Kambule said what had killed black education in 1976 were not riots but a revolt.

"1976 was a revolt against an education system which black people had rejected long ago. The riots happened when it was introduced in 1953.

"Blacks in Soweto and other urban areas knew they had overcome what was wrong, although those in charge would not accept it."

Mr Kambule noted without drawing any deduction that some 20 000 black scholars had not returned to school in Soweto after the riots. — Sapa.



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## The Road Ahead

# SA race policy 'costly liability'

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Separate development was not an ideology but a blueprint of expedience, a Canadian sociologist told the plenary session at The Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown yesterday.

Professor Herbert Adam, Professor of Sociology at the Simon Fraser University of Vancouver, said that as such separate development could be modified or even discarded when it no longer served Afrikaner power.

"When that happens," he said, "Afrikaner identity would have come to maturity by relating to others as equals. It would therefore ensure its preservation by the acceptance of its former opponents."

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — There is little chance that meaningful change will occur in South Africa "without a rapid escalation of violence," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Road Ahead conference yesterday.

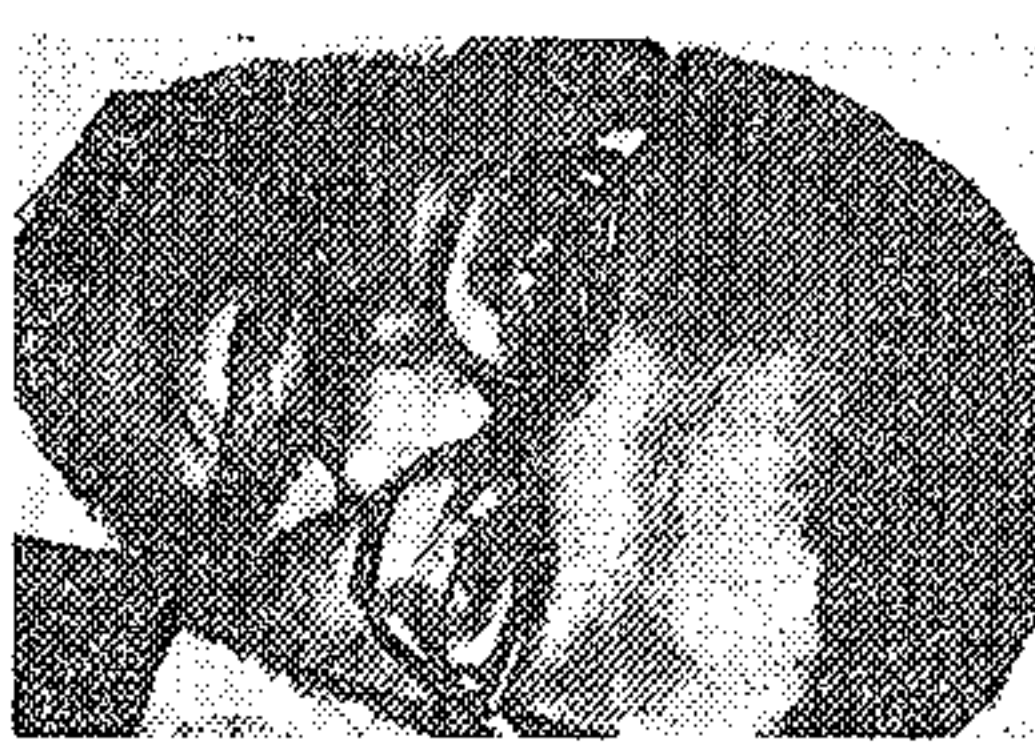
"Constitutional development in southern Africa is going to be a by-product of bullets and power," said Chief Buthelezi.

But legalised racial exclusion of a black majority by a white minority was increasingly seen by the outside world as a costly liability.

"The risks of having to bail out a stubborn ally are contemplated with unease among affected Wall Street bankers and British Tories alike."

Professor Adam said that for politicians "the ceaseless rhetoric against South Africa couched as moral indignation now reflects a shrewd dissociation from a leper among nations."

# Buthelezi's warning



Chief Buthelezi... "South African states all linked by common destiny."

liament are usurped by the powers of the military and the police.

Chief Buthelezi pointed to the failure of peaceful solutions in southern Africa. He argued that the southern African states were all linked by a

## Violence is building up, Grahamstown

## conference told



Mr Vorster... criticised for "tampering with our institutions and constitution."

lies to impossibilities." He criticised the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, for "tampering with our institutions and our constitution."

"Some of his moves we can see, others are behind our backs. He is a mixture of palliatives and poison. He is pursuing the impossible and has no answers

to the South African situation."

Chief Buthelezi pictured himself and Mr Vorster as two cars involved in a head-on collision. "When he (Mr Vorster) ventures into the administration of the 20-million blacks he goes forth with a body-guard of secret police and armed with executive

loaded with vested interests, he argued.

"I see a local, regional and provincial political structure deriving authority and power from a central Government orchestrating a vast number of little bodies of people scattered through the length and breadth of the country, beavering away at furthering white vested interests."

Chief Buthelezi said his mind boggled when considering the process involved in giving blacks a vote. Even the gradual inclusion of blacks into the white parliamentary system was "just not feasible."

He called on Mr Vorster "to abandon his political folly and call a national convention."

"Nothing Mr Vorster can do, nothing whatsoever that he can do within the framework of legitimised action as far as his constituency goes can halt the polarisation which is taking place in South Africa."



# Slabbert's look at SA's future

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — South Africa is heading towards violent unrest and civil strife unless the Government abandons its "politics of siege," Dr F van Zyl Slabbert said at The Road Ahead conference here today.

Two main strategies were open to South Africa — the politics of siege or negotiation.

He referred to the Government as a "modernising oligarchy" which accepted that the status quo was untenable and that there had to be a move away from racial discrimination.

"This can be seen in the underlying logic of the homelands policy, the new constitutional proposals for coloureds and Asians and more local autonomy for urban blacks," said Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

## MODERNISE

If the Government continued its present policies there would be a continual shift between the desire to modernise and the desire to maintain political power at all costs.

"Vital to the success of the siege under a modernising oligarchy is support and co-operation from black groups," said Dr van Zyl Slabbert. "So far the Government has not been particularly successful in achieving this."

He predicted that South Africa's politics of siege would continue for the next 10 to 15 years resulting in increasing racial and ideological polarisation, black solidarity and international isolation and pressure.

If the Government moved towards the politics of negotiation it would create the basic preconditions for peaceful change.

Among the points Dr van Zyl Slabbert mentioned were: a department of education administering all education institutions, allowing



DR F VAN ZYL SLABBERT

black labour trade unions and full South African citizenship, a realisation that unilateral white political decision making was no longer tenable and negotiation for an alternative political dispensation.

"The likelihood of this coming about would depend on whether the Government and black political movements eventually see violent confrontation as a no-win situation for both sides," he said.

"At present there is no indication that the Government or a significant section of its support defines the situation in such a way."

said.

## 'Blacks will read more'

Own Correspondent

The trend in South African journalism will be towards an ever-increasing black readership, the head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University said today.

Speaking on media trends in South Africa, Professor Tony Giffard said as the relatively young and poorly educated blacks moved into the newspaper-reading age groups, as their education and status improved, as a growing proportion lived in urban areas and moved from low status into higher occupations, so their media usage would rise.

"But the increase in newspaper circulation will not be directly proportional," he said.

## Homelands welcomed

Own Correspondent

A black woman teacher told the Road Ahead conference yesterday that she welcomed the development of the homeland policy as it had brought with it the establishment of industries "within reach of our homes."

Mrs M Stamper who is married to a member of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly said the "evils" of the migratory labour system could be summed up as "the complete break up of family life for blacks."

## Business 'must accept blacks'

Own Correspondent

For the economy to survive South Africa will need about 3-million blacks in managerial professional and technical skilled positions by the year 2000, said Mr Derick de Villiers, MP for Constantia today.

Speaking at the Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown, he said whites must accept black professionals.

"For if a free and productive society is to flourish within a stable democracy in South Africa it is essential that the majority of our people should share in it and be committed to improve and defend it."

# UN violates its charter, says top SA official

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr J S F Botha, says attacks in the United Nations on South Africa's internal policy are not recent developments which can be blamed on irresponsible small powers and members of the Third World.

Speaking on the role of international organisations at the Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown today, Mr Botha said the United Nations General Assembly had found majority support for invading the domestic jurisdiction of South Africa for 30 years.

While the General Assembly's functions and powers under the United Nations Charter were clearly circumscribed, it had from the very outset arrogated to itself rights in whose support it could muster majorities, Mr Botha said.

## HYSTERIA

"Activities by the General Assembly which are contrary to the letter of the Charter undoubtedly contribute to

considerable dangers for the international communities when it is combined with the tendency of the General Assembly to claim greater powers for itself than it was granted by the Charter.

"This is particularly dangerous in a body whose members claim sovereign equality when voting, but where the majority are in no position to accept an equal burden of responsibility even in mundane matters let alone for outrageous proposals of which they are the authors and which can command automatic majorities."

## IMAGE

Mr Botha said it was important to recognise the vast difference between the image of the world evoked in speeches at the United Nations, and the real world.

One portrayed mankind as devoted to human liberty and a universally accepted code of human rights, while in reality we lived in an age of incredible intolerance, animosity, unrest and violence.

Mr Botha concluded: "It is not

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

'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:

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 P78/51

Skrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
5/216.....	<i>Rude Awakening, A</i> .....	Brian W. Aldiss.....	(a)
5/218.....	<i>Fifty Years A Medium</i> .....	Estelle Roberts.....	(b)
6/5.....	<i>Xaviera's Fantastic Sex</i> .....	Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)
6/41.....	<i>Gallows Tree, The (Breed No 5)</i> .....	James A. Muir.....	(a) + (b)
6/62.....	<i>Doctrine and Life—Volume 29, March 1978, No 3</i> .....	Dominican Publications, Dublin.....	(e)
6/70.....	<i>Men &amp; Their Boys</i> .....	Victor J. Banis.....	(a)
6/74.....	<i>Zwarte Dokter, De (Doktersroman 39)</i> .....	René Charvin.....	(a)
6/75.....	<i>Verstrengelde Lichamen! (Aphrodite 20)</i> .....	Rémy Garroux.....	(a)
6/84.....	<i>What is Life Like in the GDR?</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
6/87.....	<i>Romania and the Developing Countries—No 3, March 1978</i> .....	Agerpres, Romanian News Agency, Bucharest..	(e)
6/109.....	<i>Sunday Times—Sunday, May 14, 1978</i> .....	Daily Times of Nigeria, Limited, Lagos.....	(e)
6/132.....	<i>APN News and Views from the USSR—23rd February 1978, No 16; 27th February 1978, No 18; 28th February 1978, No 19</i> .....	Novosti Press Agency, Lusaka.....	(e)
6/154.....	<i>Africa—No 82, June 1978</i> .....	Africa Journal Ltd, London.....	(e)
5/252.....	<i>Resistance: Bulletin D'Information—No 167, 27 Avril au 3 Mai</i> .....	Bureau D'information de la Resistance Anti-fasciste Chilienne, Alger.....	(e)
6/56.....	<i>Lotus—Issue No 35—1/78, January–March 1978</i> .....	The Afro-Asian Writers, Cairo, Egypt.....	(e)

On the Historiography of Women

PART I



7 July 1978

### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 June 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 21 June 1978 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the under-mentioned 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
P78/4/170.....	<i>Kalki</i> .....	Gore Vidal.

## Tutorial 3

Why were both South Africa and Rhodesia in their attitudes to the U. N. marks the Southern Rhodesia in

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Ronald Hyam,	SA-
M. A. G. Davies,	the
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W. K. Hancock,	sel
Terence O. L. Banks,	'Sc
L. H. Gann,	190
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## Tutorial 4

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Naboth Mokgalle, The  
Muriel Hoffell, A Su

Monica Wilson and Leonard South

16. In which one of the following

1978

Southern Africa since 1910

Write the answers, giving only the number which you think is correct, Tutorial in the answer sheet. Make sure that your name is also on this sheet. Would you regard the crisis precipitated by the war issue in 1939 as

1. Some of the main arguments of the old debate on the imperial connection?
2. Niger
3. Senegal
- Survey of the British Commonwealth Affairs. Vols. 1 and 2. 1957-42.
2. V.K. Hancock, :  
N.G. Garson,
- Smuts. Vols. 1 and 2. 1962, 1968.  
'English-Speaking South Africans and the British Connection' 1962-1966. Andre de Villiers, ed., English-Speaking South Africa Today. 1976.  
'Party politics and the plural society: South Africa 1910-60. 1960.
3. Of which of the following does SA mark the 50th anniversary?  
A. Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson, Oxford History of S.A. Vol. 2. 1971.  
D.W. Kruger, ed., South African Parties and Policies, 1910-60. 1960.  
P.V. Engelenburg, General Smith's Botha. 1929.  
C.M. van den Heever, General Smith's Botha. 1943.  
Oswald Pirow, J.B.M. Hertzog. 1957.  
Basil Williams, Botha, Smuts and South Africa. 1946.
4. D.F. O'Malley, :  
G. Heaton Nicholls, :  
A.A. Mawby, :  
J.D. Haude, :
- African Vols. 1 and 2. 1958, 1962.  
The Union of South Africa' (Hons. research essay, 1965) (BZB 76/41).  
General Pirow, M. Hertzog en die ontstaan van die Nasionale Party, 1913-14. 1970.  
Die Levens van D.P. Malan: die eerste veertig jaar. 1959.  
The Nationalist States of South Africa. 1974.
5. N.M. O'Sullivan, of the following which does not mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of South Africa?
1. Bunyoro  
2. Monomotapa  
3. Kordofan  
4. Zululand
- Discuss the long-term consequences for African life in the rural areas (including the Reserves) of a decision to proceed with land segregation in 1913.
6. F. marks the site of:  
H.M. Robertson,
- I. Schaperae ed., Western Civilization and the Natives of South Africa. 1934.  
Native Land in South Africa before and since the European War and the Boer Rebellion. 1916.  
'Farming' in Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson, Oxford History of S.A. Vol. 2, 1971.  
The Emergence and Decline of a South African Peasantry', African Affairs, October 1972.  
'White Farming', a case study of change in South Africa', Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, vol. XII, March 1974.
7. G. marks the site of:  
C. Bundy,
- Rural Improvement and Rural Exodus.  
Neil Parsons, eds., The Roots of Rural Poverty in Central and Southern Africa. 1977.  
'The changing pattern of economic relationships in rural Natal, 1838-1914', SSA, vol. 3.  
R.S. Maitland, The South African Economy.  
The South African Reminiscences. Vols. 1 and 2. 1958, 1962.  
Shadow and Substance in South Africa; a study in land and franchise policies affecting Africans, 1910-60. 1962.
8. H. marks the site of:  
Henry Slater,
- J.P.W. Grosskopf, and R.S. Maitland, The South African Economy.  
The South African Reminiscences. Vols. 1 and 2. 1958, 1962.  
J.W. Macquarrie, ed., The South African Reminiscences. Vols. 1 and 2. 1958, 1962.  
C.M. Tatz,

7/7/78 2227

## The Road Ahead

# It's between me and Vorster says Buthelezi



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

GRAHAMSTOWN — South African politics boils down to a division between the Prime Minister and himself, according to the KwaZulu homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He told the Road Ahead conference here yesterday: "In our own country we have the hand of Mr Vorster and we have my own hand."

"We are both faced with circumstances created by other hands and we both respond within the limitations of our beings and with what wisdom we may possess."

"We are, he and I, the two individuals in this country most intimately engaged in the national political battle," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Mr Vorster's hand is busy tampering with our institutions and our constitution."

"Some of his moves we can see — others are behind our backs. His sleight-of-hand politics make him difficult to follow."

"His mixture of morality and pragmatism makes him a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals pursuing selective group advancement."

Chief Buthelezi said.

"He is pursuing the impossible and has no answers to the South African situation. At least we are persuaded that this is the case from what he has said and done."

Chief Buthelezi said he did not need a bodyguard or "Draconian powers" as Mr Vorster did and that his own constituency was larger and more coherent in its support than Mr Vorster's.

One would be excused, he said, for thinking Mr Vorster spun coins in his spare time — though he conceded he himself did not have all the answers to the South African situation either.

But Mr Vorster, he said, would be exposed one day of having dealt a double error.

On the one hand his diplomacy and the pressures he could bring to bear were exerted to bring about settlements in

Zimbabwe and Namibia.

His first error was that he was not prepared to do so in South Africa.

His second error, "which compounds his first error" was that he was prepared to back a constitutional development which was quite clearly not authentic.

Referring to the Government's proposed new constitution, he said no black leader would survive long in "that travesty of democracy."

He feared, he said, that his own options would be "so narrowed" as to destroy the base from which he would like to play a role in South Africa.

"Mr Vorster does not talk. Worse still, he does not even talk about talking. There is very little to encourage the views that meaningful change will occur in our country without a rapid escalation of violence," Chief Buthelezi said. — DDC-SAPA.

## Urban blacks seen as key

GRAHAMSTOWN — Any meaningful solution for peaceful change in South Africa needs the acceptance of urban blacks.

And there is growing Western concern that, without meaningful change, Western support for South Africa would help a communist advance in Africa.

This is the finding of Prof T. Hanf, director of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in West Germany, which recently staged a conference on the prospects for peaceful change in South Africa.

In an interview at the Road Ahead Conference here yesterday, Prof Hanf said West German foreign policy was based on interest, rather than on moral considerations.

"These interests have changed dramatically since the growing Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa."

The majority view among policy makers was that "if the West becomes South Africa's ally without meaningful change, then it becomes the death ally of communism." The West feared alienating the African bloc.

Returning to an internal solution for South Africa, he said: "If Soweto accepts a peaceful solution, then it's on. Otherwise not."

He told the conference the South African Government had "flopped magnificently" in its attempts to influence the political thinking of young blacks through Bantu education.

His institute's research

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showed the system of Christian National Education for whites had been "a minor flop" because the more education an Afrikaner received, the more critical he became of Government policy. — DDC.

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### 25. The Genitive

The standard definition of the Genitive is that it is used to show possession. That this definition falls short of the truth, should be clear from the following examples:



# SA a key to peace in Africa — Muzorewa

GRAHAMSTOWN — Economic growth and a solution to the South African problem were the two keys to defusing the confrontation situation in Africa, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, current chairman of the Rhodesian executive council, said here yesterday.

He told the Road Ahead conference that while South Africa followed its present political philosophy the problems of Africa would remain difficult — but not impossible — to solve.

Bishop Muzorewa called on the West to recognise its post-imperial responsibility in Africa through economic development rather than abandon the continent to communist influence and destructive war.

"The two keys to defusing the confrontation situation in Africa are economic growth and a solution to the South African problem," he said.

"Let us fight an economic war — not a

shooting war," he said.

"There will still be the position of South Africa as an actual or potential threat to stability. I do not intend to suggest today how they should resolve the problem.

"However, I believe I can justifiably say that Africa is unlikely to accept the continuation of the political philosophy which it currently follows.

"To that extent the potential for conflict and therefore for instability will continue to exist.

"As long as that is so the problems of Africa will remain difficult to solve. Difficult, but not impossible."

He told a press conference later this did not mean an independent Zimbabwe would push for change in South Africa.

As a family man he knew that one son could be more enthusiastic and quarrelsome than the others and cause tension because of this incompatibility.

"He is a threat to the stability of the family, but he is still our son."

Bishop Muzorewa said tension between Rhodesia and South Africa for this reason would not mean Rhodesia would deny the two countries were neighbours or that there should not be trade relations between them.

"I have no business to push for change in a neighbouring country. I have no business to come here and tell you what to do, but the relationship won't be stabilised if people do things that cause tension."

He also told the conference he assumed stability in Africa was in the broad long-term interests of the West. This was not a "begging bowl" approach nor did he advocate economic neo-colonialism.

"But somehow the training and development needs of the continent must be provided ideally on a co-ordinated basis," he said.



PROF GIFFARD

*More black readers — prof*

GRAHAMSTOWN — Increasing black readership would be the single most significant future trend in South African newspapers, the head of Rhodes University's department of journalism, Prof Tony Giffard, told the Road Ahead conference here yesterday.

He also predicted that because of television morning daily newspapers would continue to gain at the expense of afternoon papers.

"English dailies in particular are attracting large black audiences who now outnumber their white readers two to one in some cases," he said.

The planned vernacular TV services aided by electrification of black townships would prove a significant competitor, and radio listening would continue to increase.

The prediction was based on the assumption that newspapers would continue their essentially white and middle-class editorial content.

More newspapers like the banned World — which had immediate relevance for the black community and at the time of its demise was the fastest-growing paper in the country — could alter the picture substantially.

"There seems little likelihood of the Government permitting that to happen," Prof Giffard said. — SAPA.

## Restrictive political system must go conference told

GRAHAMSTOWN — Peaceful change and the economic well-being of all South Africans cannot be assured unless the Republic's restrictive political system is relaxed.

This was the message to come out of the Road Ahead conference here yesterday when the coordinators of the conference's five themes summed up opinion.

Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, who co-ordinated the theme, The international political climate awaiting South Africa on its road ahead referred to Bishop Muzorewa's stress on economic prosperity as a guarantor of peace when he addressed the conference.

"Economic development cannot take place in-

side an inadequate and restrictive political system," Mr Barratt said.

Mr Andrew Spier, of the unit for futures research of Stellenbosch University, who co-ordinated the economic theme, said individual freedom to vote and work could reduce political pressures on economic development.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Institute for Social Research in Durban, who planned the theme on society and culture, asked: "Has the white political culture the ability to avoid the deepening crisis and the rising costs of our system?"

If whites did not have the rational capacity to count the costs of the system "then our attempts at peaceful change will fail miserably," he said.

Mr Barratt also said there seemed to be agreement among delegates that South Africa's international position could not improve if the Government persisted with its policy of separate development or a version of it.

"There are clear indications that the political process in South Africa is not limited to the formal political constitution. We are moving into a transitional phase. The question is, will this transition be peaceful or violent?" he said.

Mr R. A. Pistorius, co-ordinator of the section on natural resources and the environment, said it was to be regretted that there seemed to be a blind reliance on technologists to carry on looking after everybody's physical welfare. — DDC.

3. Inflected languages differ from languages like English in a further important respect. In the conjugation of the verb, for example, the different



Saturday night in London is not a time one would expect more than 1 000 people to congregate in Westminster Cathedral for a memorial service. But they did: the occasion a "glorious commemoration" for Steve Biko, Chief Albert Luthuli and Martin Luther King.

It was an unusual experience. Present were a score of clerics ranging from ordinary priests up to the Archbishop of Westminster. There were also two British Government ministers, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, some actors, musicians and a Caribbean dance troupe supported by a steel band.

All took part in the unusual service — unusual at any rate, by South African standards where memorial services tend to be a bit more on the conventional side.

A politician was first introduced to the congregation — if that is the right word for those present — with flamboyant showmanship by the organiser, musician Ian Hall.

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, had the microphone. She spoke at length, talking about the commemoration of people

who had worked for equality and justice for all.

"The struggle will be won," she proclaimed. "Steve Biko, Chief Luthuli and Martin Luther King were all famous people. But there are many others — just black people — who died in the struggle at Sharpeville, Soweto and in Zimbabwe."

"Our guilt," she said, talking now about and to the people of Britain, "is that we have not been sharing the sacrifices of the little people."

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr S. S. Ramphal, was next, as the applause for Mrs Hart's speech died down. He declared it was time to drive out the racists from the temples of the nations.

He paid tribute to the three dead men, speaking of the tragedy that they were taken away "just when a sick world needed them most." The three shared a vision and the three were all victims of racism.

It was time, he said, to end collaboration with

apartheid — a sentiment that was applauded around the grand cathedral.

Then it was time for music, and later for dancing. The programme went remorselessly on through another dozen items: two hours later it was still going on.

And that was one of its weaknesses: the congregation, perhaps as committed a collection of people as you would find anywhere in one spot on a London Saturday evening, grew restive and some tipped out.

It was organised by a group called the Bloomsbury Society which aims to "advance the interests of inter-ethnic understanding as expressed through the media of arts and education and proposes to destroy spurious barriers (often induced by fear and ignorance) between people of diverse origins... seeks to promote points of reconciliation to inspire greater understanding between black and white people".

# No comfort for

# Pretoria



ROGER OMOND in London

In other words, what Dr Treurnicht and Co might call liberal dogooders. But before they write it off, they should examine the list of patrons, who include former Conservative Minister and millionaire Christopher Chatway, Canon Collins, cricketer Colin Cowdrey, Conservative one-time contender for the British premiership Lord Hailsham, British Minister of Sport Denis Howell, a host of clerics and actors and actresses like Glenda Jackson, Dame Anna

Neagle, Janet Suzman and Susannah York.

Not, in other words, a bunch of ineffectual unknowns.

And despite the service being poorly advertised, more than 1 000 people did turn up on a cold London Saturday evening to attend the "glorious commemoration."

The Bloomsbury Society is largely the creation of one person, Ian Hall, a Guyanese musician who, among other things, is musical director of the University of London Choir. He was the first black music graduate from Oxford and also the only music graduate to represent his university in two sports: athletics and soccer.

Mr Hall was also the first black to present a major TV series in Britain, and is a composer, teacher and performer — presenter of music.

With his ability goes a large dash of ego: the programme for the commemoration service contained no less than ten photographs and a page and a half of biographical

notes of Mr Hall. Not a man to hide his lights under the proverbial bushel.

But despite — or perhaps because of — the projection of personality, the Bloomsbury Society has done valuable work for charity. Christian Aid, Help the Aged, International Defence and Aid Fund, Help the Children Fund, Martin Luther King Memorial Trust, Nutritional Research in Africa, War on Want, South African Scholarship Appeal — these are some of a wide range of good causes to whom the society has contributed.

The Bloomsbury Society is not a name which rings many bells of recognition in South Africa, nor, perhaps, too many in London. But it appears to be growing and is now looking around to establishing a permanent secretariat.

It is one of many struggling or flourishing groups that, in different ways, is fighting against policies of apartheid — whether it is separate development in South Africa or an abortive plan by a London council to

house Bengali immigrants in one area of the British capital.

The existence of societies like this new Bloomsbury group shows it is not merely some misguided Left-wing politicians the South African Government has to contend with in its propaganda campaign. It is fighting a mass of opinion from Margaret Thatcher down to West End actors and actresses.

Mrs Thatcher, on whom Pretoria sometimes seems to be relying to usher in the era of "non-interference" in South Africa's "domestic affairs", even delivered a message to the memorial service. With great flourish, Mr Hall announced he had just collected a sealed message from the Conservative Leader of the Opposition and, perhaps, the soon-to-be Prime Minister. Her message was unequivocal: We stand for equal rights for all.

The Conservatives have just been repeating that message in Britain, as the run-up to the general election comes closer. As Mrs Thatcher moves closer to the centre of British politics, it will not bring much comfort to Pretoria.

12/11/78 AD 327



# Rightists killed <sup>Cape Times</sup> 12/1/78 Smit (327) — writer

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — The Dutch news magazine Haagse Post says in an article that a right-wing activist group; the Republican Afrikaner Union (RAU), was responsible for the murder in November of Dr Robert Smit, verligte parliamentary candidate of the National Party.

The murder was a clear indication of increasing opposition among Afrikaners to those verligte National Party members who wanted to adjust the system of apartheid to make it acceptable to modern liberal capitalism, said the author of the article, Wiecher Hulst.

Members of the secret overseas-based white resistance organization, Okhela, allegedly told Hulst that the Afrikaners were facing a crisis with strong "fascist" opposition emerging in their ranks in reaction to enlightened policies advocated by National Party members, including the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

This opposition was increasingly manifesting itself publicly, as demonstrated by the murder of Dr Smit shortly before the General Election in November, Hulst said.

According to Hulst's informant, Dr Smit was a leading exponent of the direction in which the verligte elements in the National Party wanted to move, namely, towards an adaptation of the apartheid system by forming a black bourgeoisie that would be prepared to uphold the status quo, by abolishing petty apartheid and by softening the homelands policy.

The letters RAU were found painted in Dr Smit's house after the murder.

Hulst claims that a fascist group, the "RAU", had him murdered.

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1467

14 Julie 1978

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/216.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 15, 14 April 1978.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)

No. 1466

14 Julie 1978

## 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/108.....	<i>Free Labour World</i> —March/April 1978.....	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels, Belgium	(e)
P78/6/112.....	<i>Mao Tse-Tung: The Struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains</i>	Mao Tse-Tung.....	(e)
P78/6/124.....	<i>Shame and Glory</i> .....	Eric Corder.....	(a), (b), (d) + (e)
P78/6/134.....	<i>Voice of Christians for Peace, The</i> .....	The Press Department of the Hungarian Reformed Church for the Christian Peace Conference	(e)
P78/6/136.....	<i>Journalist, De</i> —Nr 7, 31 Maart 1978.....	Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten, Amsterdam	(a)
P78/6/138.....	<i>Solidarity</i> —No 5, May 1977; No 6, June 1977.....	Novosti Press Agency/Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee	(e)
P78/6/159.....	<i>Halt the Repression, Democratic Liberties! Solidarity with the People and Youth of Nicaragua</i> Plakkaat/Poster	The World Federation of Democratic Youth..	(e)
P78/6/161.....	<i>Information</i> —6/78.....	Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P78/6/166.....	<i>Repression: Torture &amp; Death—South Africa</i> .....	African National Congress, London.....	(e)
P78/6/216.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 15, 14 April 1978.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/6/217.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 14, 7 April 1978.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/6/218.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 13, 31 Maart 1978.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)
P78/6/219.....	<i>Nieuwe Revu</i> —Nr 12, 24 Maart 1978.....	De Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., Amsterdam.....	(a)

LYS/LIST P78/51

327 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1467

14 July 1978

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:

No. 1466

14 July 1978

## 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:



Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/3/46.....	<i>Walter</i> .....	David Cook.....	(a)
P78/5/49.....	<i>Discovering Poetry 1</i> .....	E. W. Parker/Michael Marland.....	(b)
P78/6/26.....	<i>Children of Soweto</i> .....	Rosalyn de Ainslie.....	(c)
P78/6/65.....	<i>Zimbabwe Solidarity—Vol 1, No 2, April 1978</i> .....	Zimbabwe Solidarity Committee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada	(e)
P78/6/122.....	<i>Interflow—Vol 1, No 6, 5th April 1978</i> .....	I.M.C.S. Asian Secretariat, Hong Kong.....	(b), (d) + (c)
P78/6/125.....	<i>Sofia News—Wednesday, February 8, 1978, No 6 (471)</i>	Sofia Press Agency, Bulgaria.....	(e)
P78/6/137.....	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR—May 1978, B 1..</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/6/140.....	<i>Romanian News—Tuesday, May 23 1978, No 10.....</i>	Romanian News, Piata Scintei, Bucharest....	(e)
P78/6/165.....	<i>Mavibuyel! Poëzie Tegen Apartheid</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/6/186.....	<i>Gevangen van de Apartheid</i> .....	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging/Defence and Aid Fund	(e)
P78/6/187.....	<i>Apartheid</i> .....	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)
P78/6/188.....	<i>Apartheid Bedreigt de Vrede</i> .....	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)
P78/6/241.....	<i>Kassetband: Liedere wat met volgende woorde begin/ Cassette Tape: Songs beginning with the following words:</i> 1. Sound—and they said we'll make this our own piece of ground. 2. We may not live to change the world. 3. I'm a great politician. 4. The apple thrives upon the bough ( . . . the hands are black). 5. They call it the law. 6. I'm just a busy housewife ( . . . I support the boycott) 7. Swim, Mkana, swim. 8. In the factories of Johannesburg. 9. For over two hundred years ( . . . raise your fists). 10. It's good to see you, comrade. 11. The day is warm, the sky is clear ( . . . We will fight). 12. The good ship Granma. 13. Fidel Castro's in the mountains. 14. What's you doin' there in Vietnam, brother? 15. Far away across the ocean ( . . . Ho Chi Min). 16. No come all you loyal Britons ( . . . Uncle Sam's pulled out).	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/6/268.....	<i>Carletoncrete 1978 Kalender/Calendar</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

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14/7/78



**STAATSKOERANT**  
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Volg 157]

PRETORIA, 14 JULIE 1978  
14 JULY

[No. 6115

**GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1506

14 Julie 1978

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**

**VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)**

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie het kragtens artikel 14 (1) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die Appèlraad oor Publikasies gelas om die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, te heroorweeg. 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 lasgewing kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 30 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

*Inskrywing No.—P78/4/69.*

*Publikasie.—Yasir Arafat.*

*Skrywer of voortbringer.—Thomas Kiernan.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1506

14 July 1978

**PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974**

**REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)**

The Minister of the Interior and Immigration under section 14 (1) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, directed the Publications Appeal Board to reconsider the decision 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 direction is hereby determined as 30 days from the date of this notice:

*Entry No.—P78/4/69.*

*Publication.—Yasir Arafat.*

*Author or producer.—Thomas Kiernan.*

**INHOUD**

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
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# Steyn orders two priests to quit SWA

By DAVID FORRETT  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Deportation orders were yesterday served on two priests in South West Africa by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

Security Police handed the deportation orders to the Rev Ed Morrow, Anglican vicar-general of the Damaraland diocese, his wife, Laureen, and Father Heinz Hunke, a Roman Catholic Priest.

Mr Morrow and his wife, both South African citizens, were given seven days to leave the territory, while Father Hunke was told to quit within 96 hours.

The clampdown on clergymen comes at a delicate stage in international efforts for a peaceful settlement in the territory, and only a day after Mr Justice Steyn's proclamation empowering him to deport "undesirable" people from SWA.

Bishop Rudolf Koppmann, Roman Catholic Bishop in Windhoek, said the deportation of Father Hunke cast doubts on South Africa's sincerity for a peaceful settlement in the territory.

In terms of Mr Justice Steyn's proclamation,



THE REV MORROW  
... told to go

known as AG 50, deportation orders would apply to anyone who threatened the peace or good government of the territory.

It would include those who had inflicted or threatened to inflict hurt or damage on other people in order to attain certain objectives.

Mr Morrow's deportation order comes in the wake of a statement — issued by Anglican clergymen who met in Lesotho last week — that implicitly associated the church with Swapo's "liberation struggle".

gle".

The churchmen rejected the West's SWA peace package which was accepted this week by Swapo during negotiations in Luanda.

Father Hunke, a German citizen who has lived in SWA for the past 10 years, has clashed with Mr Justice Steyn during the past few months over allegations of torture.

Father Hunke's allegations of torture against the SA security forces have been consistently rejected by Mr Justice Steyn.

Mr John Viall, chief director in the Administrator-General's office, said yesterday that no reasons were given for the deportation orders.

Mr Morrow said Mr Justice Steyn had emerged as a "dictator" and people had no recourse to parliament or courts of law.

Bishop Koppmann said: "I must protest in the strongest terms against the dictatorial and undemocratic measures of the Administrator-General in deporting one of my priests."

## Swapo yes pleases NNF

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian National Front (NNF) yesterday welcomed Swapo's acceptance of the Western proposals on South West Africa.

In a statement the NNF — a non-racial political alliance — said it regretted Swapo had taken so long to reach the present position.

"For the first time in the history of our country free elections on the basis of one man, one vote are close to becoming a reality," the statement said.

The statement called upon all South West Africans to set aside their racial or ethnic differences and prejudices and unite as a single nation.

It called on the people to participate in a peaceful and democratic electoral process to elect members to a constituent assembly.

Earlier this week in Salisbury, the former Rhodesian Front MP, Mr Alan Savory, said South Africa had adopted a course of realism by accepting the Western proposals.

He suggested the Rhodesian Government follow suit by convening an all-party conference acceptable to the Western powers and the leaders of the Patriotic Front.

Sapa.

(327) 15/7/88 RHM

# All cards won't reach Mandela

By ROY DEVENISH  
Pretoria Bureau

ITS 3/333 to one. That's the best chance any of the 10 000 birthday cards the British Anti-Apartheid Movement is hoping to send Nelson Mandela have got of reaching him on Robben Island.

Reports from London say the movement is planning to stage a campaign to post 10 000 birthday cards to Mandela for his 60th birthday on Tuesday.

The cards will bear photographs of Mandela, the former leader of the ANC, and statements against South Africa's race policy.

But a spokesman for the Department of Prisons, said prisoners such as Mandela, who is serving a life sentence after being convicted of sabotage in 1964, were allowed to write only three letters

and receive only three postal items per month.

It was not policy to discuss an individual prisoner, he said, but added that, in any event, no prisoner in South African jails would be permitted to receive 10 000 birthday cards.

He said each prisoner was given mail as it arrived, until his monthly quota was filled. The quota would include postcards and birthday cards as letters.

The spokesman declined to say what would happen if the first three postal items for Mandela were all birthday cards, or what happened to the extra mail received for a prisoner.

It is understood, however, that by the time the cards arrived Mandela's postal quota for the month will have been filled.





# INTERNATIONAL FUTURES CONFERENCE

ONE of the most ambitious conferences ever to be organised in South Africa has passed — the International Futures Conference held in Grahamstown — but the task set for the conference is far from complete.

Now the organisers and the planning committee are to identify major points of broad agreement, integrate these findings and then document the viewpoints and proposals for wider dissemination.

As part of this process, submissions will be made to the relevant authorities in an attempt to contribute meaningfully to policy formulation for the future.

As the co-ordinator of only one of the five sections of the conference — which covered an exhaustive range of topics including natural resources, the environment, the economy, energy, the arts, politics and planning — it is impossible for me to assess the conference as a whole. I can only give a very few highlights, and major points in the area of society and culture.

Here the conference succeeded, I believe, in challenging some very basic and established assumptions of a kind which may be dangerous to take into the future. Dr Andre du Toit, for example, made a meticulous and razor-sharp analysis of that favourite white South African notion of the preservation of identity.

Ethnic identity may be important for whites and particularly for Afrikaans - speaking whites but, he argued, when you strip away the vague, suggestive and symbolic rhetoric, it can be boiled down to two interests — the preservation of Afrikaans as a language and the maintenance of autonomy in education.

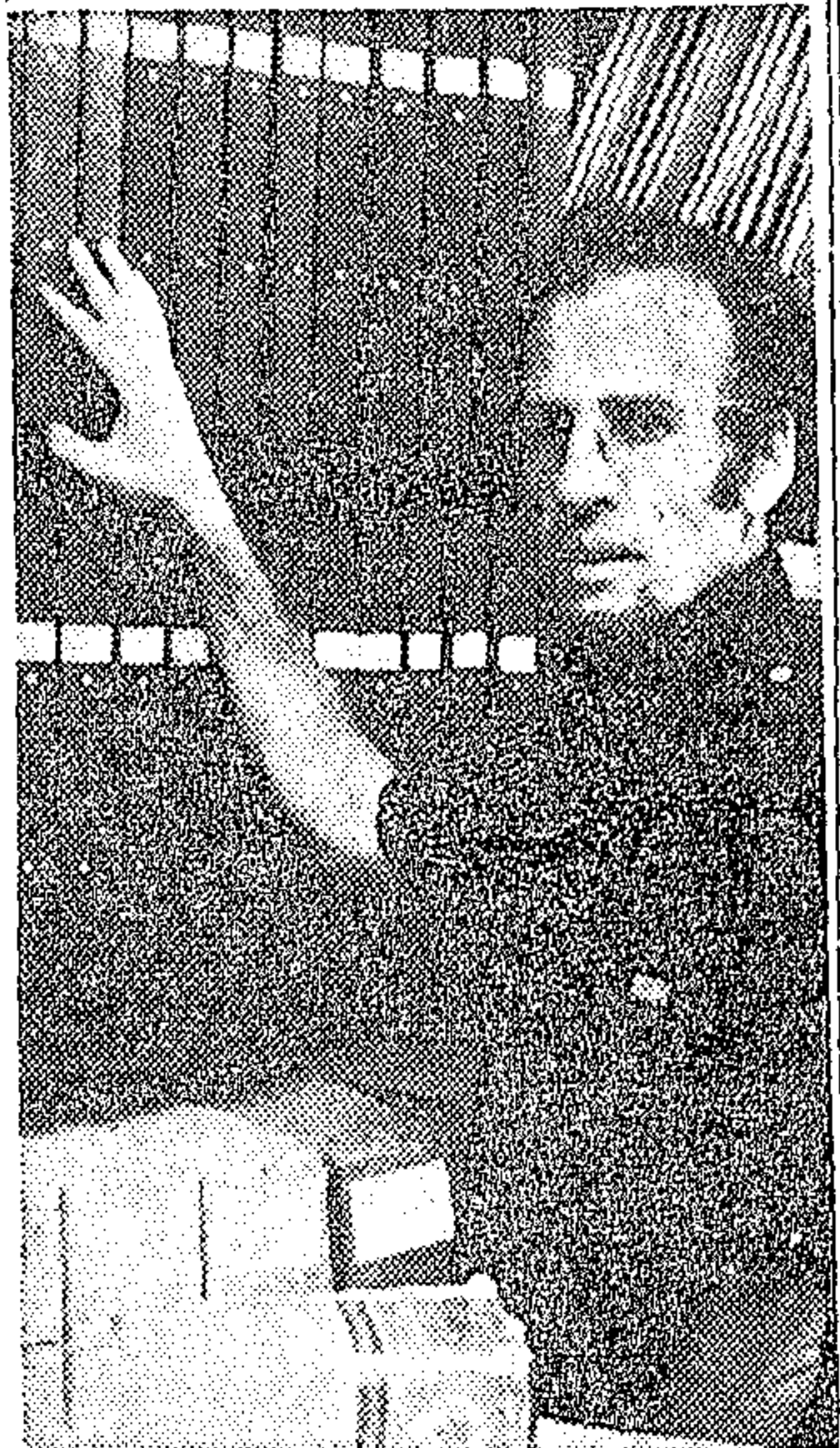
Neither of these two interests necessarily requires the maintenance of power or political sovereignty as a condition of its protection. He did acknowledge that in the light of current political realities, a shift of power to blacks might prejudice the future of Afrikaans as an official language.

## Refusal

He also reminded us, however, that the refusal on the part of the present Government to move towards ge-

(327) 16/7/8 Sund Tr.  
With South Africa facing a seemingly uncertain future, leading academics and opposition politicians met in Grahamstown last week under the auspices of the 1820 Settlers' Memorial Association to debate the road ahead.

Professor  
Lawrence  
Schlemmer,  
co-ordinator  
of the  
section on  
society  
and culture,  
evaluates  
the talks



# BLUEPRINT

# FOR THE

# FUTURE



main power-sharing means mounting hostility towards Afrikaans which simply deepens the threat to the language in the long run.

Attempts at the imposition of ethnic identity by Government were extensively debated. Prof Theo Hanf, on the basis of wide research in South Africa and elsewhere, argued that such attempts not only failed but produced a popular reaction against the identity imposed.

Bantu education and other ethnic policies had been very influential in stimulating black unity and black consciousness.

The desire to impose a "Christian National" identity on white South Africa was one of the reasons advanced by Prof Guy Butler for a persistent antipathy towards Afrikaners by young English-speaking whites, acting against other pressures forging a unity between the two white groups.

## Identity

Attempts to impose identity were seen as being not only futile but dangerous for the future. Black Consciousness was described by Prof Noel Manganyi as a philosophy of growth and liberation of the spirit of the black community from a yoke of psychological bondage created by race policies.

But Dr van Zyl Slabbert warned that if rigid race policies continued to force it to become an ideology of political resistance, the implications could be tragic.

Unlike other political interests like privilege, class, and welfare, "blackness" and "whiteness" were fatally non-negotiable categories. In a future South Africa when we probably will have to negotiate on a new order, stark futility and failure will result if our interests are defined in the mutually incompatible terms of blackness and whiteness.

A number of speakers pointed out that the current imposition of ethnic identities, by

# 'A note of entreaty to our leaders...'



Van Zyl Slabbert

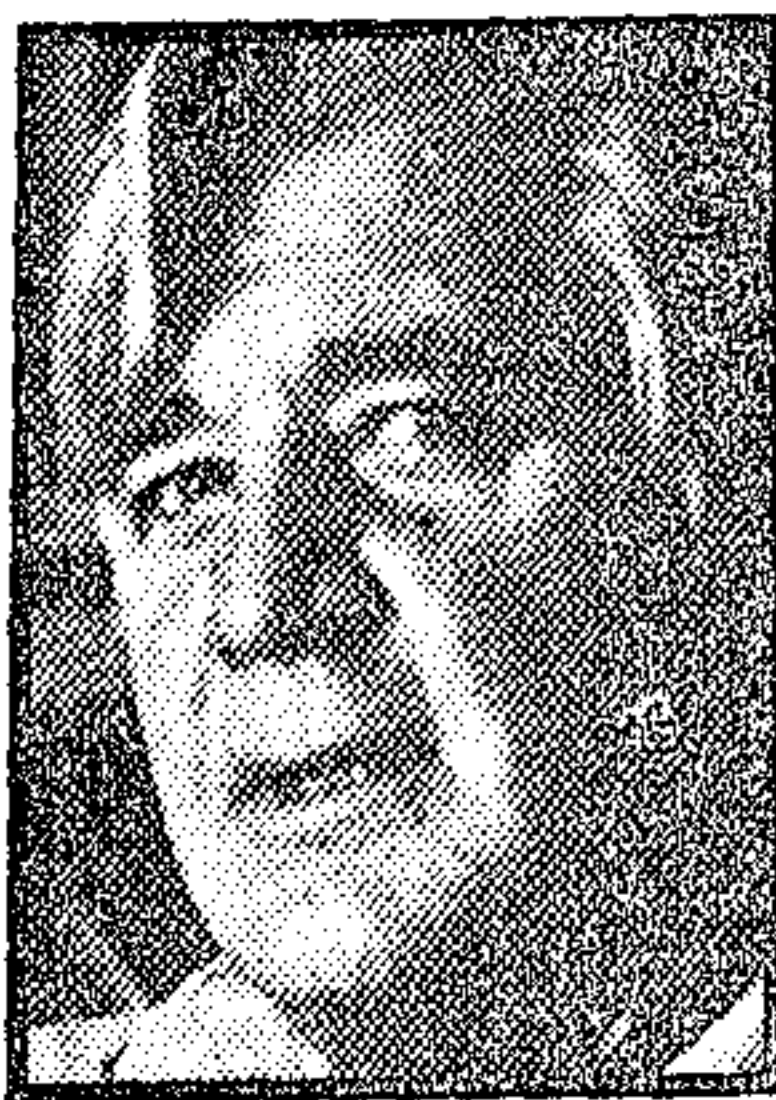
creating resistance, prevents the emergence of the "real groups" in our population — different social and political groupings based on class, occupation, social tastes, welfare interests and even genuine ethnic identity.

Such groups, by cutting across race divisions could blur and soften lines of conflict, and because they are inevitably numerous in an advanced economy, could also create a multiple balance of power.

For example, black and white businessmen could share interests and strengthen the tradition of private enterprise; a stronger middle class could emerge, balancing the potential weight of the working class, which in turn would see its interests as distinct from those of subsistence peasants; and many coloureds and whites could find a new source of shared interest in Afrikaans culture.

## Warning

Inasmuch as it seemed that a mixed common society outside of the homelands was a future inevitability, it seemed vital to protect that common society from race-polarisation.



Guy Butler

At present, most whites take comfort in the fact that their power is unassailable, but Prof. Heribert Adam warned of the increasing costs of maintaining unilateral control.

## Costs

These costs in the future could include a lowering of white standards of living, increasing restrictions on everyone's freedom, greater uncertainty, fear and tension in everyday life, the steady closing-off of the rest of the world to South Africans, and numerous other disadvantages.

Constitutional and policy alternatives were seen to be available which would protect the



Andre Du Toit

interests of whites yet could ease and fragment the conflicts in our society.

The question arose finally as to whether or not our leaders, white and black, are sufficiently rational, pragmatic and informed to grasp these opportunities of safeguarding our collective future.

On this issue the conference could give no answer, particularly since key white political actors chose to avoid the conference — a discouraging sign in itself. Hence in many ways this section of the debate, in the absence of evidence, had to end on a note of entreaty for our leaders to face up to the future.



The good was plundered rather than incorporated.

[illegible]

(43) Wilson, p.24

(44) Frankel, p.12

was Read by J. J. J. J. J.

Page 2

(14) P.B. Doeringer and M.J. Piore - Internal Labour Markets and Manpower Analysis (Heath, Lexington, 1971).

05955

Accused  
denies  
links to  
ARM 187178  
ANC (3:27)

**DURBAN:** — Judgment was yesterday reserved until August 21 in the Durban Regional Court in the trial of Mr. Mbongani Clement Khanyi, 53, on a charge under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Khanyil, who pleaded not guilty before Mr X Odendaal, is alleged to have taken part in the activities of the African National Congress, or carried on a direct or indirect interest in the unlawful organisation by distributing literature between June 1976 and July last year.

Mr Khanyi also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of distributing literature calculated to further the achievement of the objects of Communism.

Mr Khanyo admitted distributing the literature but denied that the distribution constituted taking part in the activities of the ANC or furthering communism. Sapa.

[illegible]



1705 onwards, and above all by the imposition on the Russian peasantry in 1719 of the poll-tax (literally 'soul tax', *podushnaya podat'*). Peter made the landowner responsible for the collection of this tax and for the supply of recruits from his estates. By so doing he greatly increased the lord's authority over his serfs. The nature of serfdom in Russia was thus fundamentally changed. From being primarily an attachment to the soil, as it had been under the legislation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it became increasingly one to the person of the landlord, and hence approximated to slavery. This was emphasized in 1762, when Peter III gave the lords the power to transfer serfs from one estate to another, thus depriving the serf of his traditional attachment to the land he cultivated. The abolition of slavery as a recognized legal status in 1723 thus indicated a decline in the position of the serf rather than a rise in that of the slave. Russia indeed was the one European State in which the legal position of the serf changed clearly and decisively for the worse in this period. In 1760 landowners were granted the right to exile to Siberia lazy or rebellious serfs.

## Accused denies

links to  
ANC (321)

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to the labour services exacted from the peasants of Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia. These efforts culminated in the great reforms introduced by Joseph II in the early 1780s (see pp. 168-9). In the same way in Prussia an attempt was made in 1723 to limit the control hitherto exercised by the Junkers over the marriage of the peasant girls on their estates; and in 1763, as one of his agrarian reforms of that year, Frederick II attempted without much success to give the peasantry of Upper Silesia greater security of tenure. In no part of Europe except Poland and perhaps Hungary was the peasant quite so completely abandoned to the mercies of his master as in Russia.

Serfdom was also becoming the lot of an increasingly large proportion of the Russian people. In the far north, where the population

was scanty and the soil poor, it was never of much importance. In Central Russia, on the other hand, its prevalence steadily increased, while the territorial expansion of the later decades of the century extended it to the steppe and 'black earth' regions of the south. Its establishment in the Ukraine, made final in 1783, was followed at the end of 1796, immediately after the death of Catherine II, by its extension to the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Don region. Nowhere in European Russia was now exempt from its influence. Moreover from the reign of Peter I onwards social groups hitherto free were beginning, under the pressure of taxation and conscription, to sink into serfdom. Increasingly the population of much of the country was tending to divide, apart from churchmen and a small merchant class, into a minority of landlords and a huge mass of 'bonded people' (*krepostnye lyudi*). Thus during this period rural society in Russia, though not exactly un-European, was developing along lines which had been abandoned or were being modified over most of the rest of the continent.

Areas such as the Habsburg provinces, Poland and Russia, where serfdom was onerous and the authority of the central government hard to enforce, were the natural breeding-ground of peasant revolts. All of them suffered during this period from disturbances of this type. In Poland there was a serious rising in 1775, and another broke out in 1794. In the Polish Ukraine there was a very savage revolt, provoked by the antagonism between an Orthodox and Uniate peasantry and a mainly Catholic landowning class, in the 1730s. In Russia the agrarian discontent and disorder were endemic throughout the century, especially in its second half. Seventy-three peasant risings, most of them of purely local importance, are known to have taken place in 1762-69; and the widespread rural disorder which marked the early years of the reign of Catherine II culminated in the revolt led by the Cossack Pugachev which broke out in 1773 and was not completely suppressed till 1775. This was the greatest outburst of social protest anywhere in Europe during this period. In the Baltic provinces there was serious rural unrest in 1778 and 1783; and in another great wave of discontent in 1796-97 in Central Russia 278 separate outbreaks were recorded.

None of these revolts, however, in Russia or elsewhere, had any real programme beyond that of removing some or all of the burdens which weighed so heavily on the peasant. Most of them were little more than inarticulate outbursts of hatred and resentment. Occurring as nearly all of them did in areas where towns were few and small they were deprived



~~327~~  
**Birthday**  
*Cape Times 19/7/78*  
**wishes to**  
**Mandela**  
**from UK**

LONDON. — Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, received 60th birthday wishes from Britain's Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, here yesterday.

Mr Callaghan was told by Miss Joan Lester MP that the South African Embassy had refused to accept greetings to Mandela from Labour and Liberal Party MPs, trade unionists and students.

Mr Callaghan replied: "Whether South Africa accepts them or not, I would like, on behalf of the British Government, to send him my formal greetings."

The South African Embassy on Trafalgar Square was picketed by more than 50 people, mostly members of the ANC, to mark Mandela's birthday.

The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape Province director of the banned Christian Institute, who arrived here yesterday after fleeing South Africa, attended a gathering of 150 in the main House of Commons committee room last night.

Among the speakers at the two-hour meeting was the Nigerian ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, who said the abolition of apartheid was as imperative as the abolition of slavery had been in its days.

British cabinet ministers, Mr Michael Foot, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Tony Benn, (Energy) Mr Fred Mulley (Defence), and Mrs Shirley Williams (Education) were among those who had signed cards.

— Sapa-Reuter

# Gas at Pretoria multiracial show halts performance

*On the Tinkles 19/7/78 (327)*

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A teargas-type device was let off in the Piet van der Walt theatre, Pretoria, last night, halting the city's first multiracial theatre performance.

Twenty minutes after the performance of "The Monkey Walk" began, people at the back of the theatre began streaming out — driven by the fumes of the gas. When about a third of the audience had left the theatre, the curtain went down. Plainclothes police in the audience alerted headquarters and immediately began investigations.

Later the performance was resumed but only half the audience remained to see it.

Theatre attendants said two men had bought single tickets just before the beginning of the show. They saw a man run from the theatre immediately before the first stinging effects of the gas were felt.

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STAR 14h/78  
27 held... (327)  
only two  
charged

Twenty-seven members of the Young Christian Workers (YCW) have been detained by the police in the past three months and only two have been charged so far.

Twelve of the 27 are still in detention in different parts of the country and 15 have been released. Dozens more YCW members have been questioned by the police.

Those still in detention are being held under either the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act.

The widespread crack-down on the YCW began in April when police questioned its members on YCW activities.

On May 3, the first arrest took place with YCW national president, Mr Phelelo Magane, being detained. Mr Magane has now been in detention for 77 days.

#### RELEASED

Detentions continued throughout May and were followed by two major crack-downs on June 5 and 13, when 14 YCW members were arrested in the Cape, Natal, Free State and Transvaal.

The most recent detentions are those of Miss Baile Nelson (19), and Miss Kuki Ramphore (21), both of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, on July 11.

As a result of the YCW crack-down, a "Charge or release" campaign has been initiated by international YCW members who are located in 129 countries.

# Police suspended after man's death

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Three Zululand policemen have been suspended from duty while detectives investigate the death of a carpenter who claimed before he died that he had been assaulted by the Ilubluwe police while in their custody.

Mr Paulos Ngolosi Cane, 22, made the allegation to two district surgeons, a hospital doctor and his mother hours before he died at Ngwelezana Hospital outside Empangeni, last Thursday.

Brigadier Ben Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner of the Natal inland division of the SAP, said today that two white and one black policemen — all constables stationed at Ilubluwe — had been suspended from duty pending the outcome of a top-level police investigation.

## TO HOSPITAL

Details of the alleged assault first emerged when police took the young Zulu to Empangeni's district surgeon, Dr L. J. Fourie, for treatment last Thursday.

Dr Fourie ordered that Mr Cane be taken to Ngwelezana Hospital.

Dr B. S. Ngubane, district surgeon for Nseleni, said he was 'absolutely nauseated' by what he had seen. Mr Cane appeared to be the victim of 'sadistic torture', he said.



# Security

## Drastic

# Police changes in PE

ARGUS 21/7/78

327

PRETORIA. — Drastic staff changes in the Security Police of Port Elizabeth and the creation of an additional senior post at Police Headquarters in Pretoria were announced here today by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

**2 deaths:  
Action  
against  
10 police**

In a statement issued on the instructions of the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, General Geldenhuys said this followed a departmental report he had received in connection with the death of Mr Lungile Tabalaza in Port Elizabeth on July 10.

The text of the statement is: 'As instructed by the Minister of



General Geldenhuys

Argus

21/7/78

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JOHANNESBURG. — A total of 10 policemen have been suspended on charges ranging from assault to murder after the deaths of two Africans in the Free State and Natal. They had been held by the police.

The Bloemfontein Supreme Court is to hear charges against six of the policemen — five for alleged murder and one for alleged assault. Two civilians are also involved in this case.

In Natal, three policemen were suspended yesterday while an official investigation takes place into the death of an African awaiting sentence for theft.

#### FREE STATE

In the Free State the charges arise from the death of 25-year-old Mr Jankie Mahlomola Matobako, a security guard at the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital at Welkom.

He died in a Bloemfontein hospital eight days after he and four other Africans were arrested on charges of housebreaking. Mr Matobako was found to have swollen feet and injuries to his private parts, eyes and mouth.

The police have refused to disclose the names of the men involved.

When Regional Court magistrate, Mr J H C Goosen, entered the court at Empangeni, Natal, on Wednesday, last week, he

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Police, the Commissioner issues the following statement:

#### A report

'With regard to the death of Mr Lungile Tabalaza in Port Elizabeth, which occurred on July 10, 1978, I have now received a departmental report from a major-general in the South African Police.

'It would appear from the report that strict police instructions regarding the safety of detainees may not in this case have been strictly adhered to and therefore the following has been decided:

#### Transfers

Sergeant P J Nel, a member of the Security Branch, Port Elizabeth, will be relieved of his duties in the Security Branch and immediately transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department.

'Major P R de Jongh will be relieved of his duties in the Security Branch of Port Elizabeth and transferred to the CID in another area as from August 1, 1978.

#### Colonel Goosen

'The Commanding Officer of the Security Branch of Port Elizabeth, Colonel P J Goosen is being transferred to another post in another area as from August 1 1978.

'It has further been decided to create an additional senior post on the existing Police Inspectorate at South African Police Headquarters. This officer will be primarily responsible for security matters throughout the country.

'These steps are purely administrative and a statutory inquest into the death of Mr Tabalaza will be held as soon as possible, after completion of which it will be decided whether any further steps should be taken.' — Sapa.



# Raid on

ARGUS 21/7/78

# illegal

# radio

# men

327

SECURITY police, detectives and post office technicians, swooped on illegal citizen band radio operators in the Peninsula early today. It is believed that thousands of rands worth of equipment was confiscated.

One of the men raided, said he was charged with security violations and would appear in the Magistrate's Court on Monday.

He said police knocked on his door at 4 am today. They asked whether he had any illegal radio equipment. He said he had and they asked to see it.

## CHARGED

He was taken to Camps Bay police station where he was charged 'along with a number of my friends.'

Another man raided, but not arrested, said the barking of dogs woke him at 4.15. There was banging on his front door. He was told to open the door otherwise 'it would be broken down.' He said more threats followed and added that the police claimed that the property was now theirs.

A police spokesman said today no one was held during the raid, but several people were taken to police stations where they were charged and warned to appear in Court on Monday.

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1518

21 Julie 1978

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF  
VOORWERPE

Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet, het beslis dat die 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:

Skrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object
1518/253.....	Aksie—Action 88—No 117-806.....
1518/173.....	Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws—No 89, Februarie 1978.....

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1518

21 July 1978

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 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:

Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+ (e)
Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)

No. 1517

21- Julie 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet, het beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

Skrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object
1517/126.....	Play Things.....
1517/130.....	Property of.....
1517/222.....	Unguarded Hours.....
1517/266.....	Spawn.....
1517/310.....	Nude, The (d.i. slegs die 1977 uitgawe met die No E254/i.e. only the 1977 edition with the No E254)
1517/396.....	Natural, The.....
1517/404.....	Blue Collar.....
1517/482.....	Rhodesië? Zimbabwe! (Tweede, Herziene Druk).....
1517/483.....	Zwarte Vakbeweging in Zuid-Afrika, De (Tweede, Herziene Druk)
1517/490.....	Nederlandse Belangen in Zuidelijk Afrika, De.....
1517/497.....	"Will I Like It?".....
1517/499.....	4 Schock Schockierende Limericks.....
1517/526.....	Open School Writing—No 3, 1978.....
1517/540.....	June 16th: Soweto, Guguletu, Langa, Alexandra—Have We Forgotten? Pamflet/Pamphlet
1517/542.....	I Found It at the Movies.....
1517/543.....	Second Coming, The.....
1517/548.....	Confessions of a Sex Kitten.....
1517/551.....	2 Protea Take-away Foods 1978 Kalenders met half-naakte vroue figure/Calendars with semi-nude female figures
1517/554.....	SLR Camera—July 1978, Vol 12, No 2.....
1517/557.....	Namibia.....
1517/563.....	Namibië: Zuidwest-Afrika Bevrijd.....
1517/573.....	Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws—No 85, Juni 1977; No 86, Augustus 1977; No 87, Oktober 1977; No 88, Desember 1977; No 89, Februarie 1978
1517/572.....	Black Peoples' Convention (BPC)—South Africa: Historical Background and Basic Documents
1517/574.....	Judah Lion Contract, The.....
1517/576.....	Brigitte Bardot.....
1517/575.....	American Atheist, The—Vol 20, No 3, March 1978.....
1517/575.....	Gospel According to the Ghetto, The.....
1517/575.....	International Labour Conference—64th Session 1978..
1517/575.....	Strijd van Het Patriottisch Front, De: Voor Een Vrij Zimbabwe—Februarie 1978
1517/575.....	Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland: Jaarverslag 1976—Maart 1977
1517/575.....	W.F.T.U.—Arab Workers Bulletin of Solidarity—1st Quarter 1978

No. 1517

21 July 1978

## 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)
Peter Prince.....	(a)
Alice Hoffman.....	(a)-(b)
A. N. Wilson.....	(a)
Robert Holles.....	(a)
Nergis Dalal.....	(a)
Bez Newton.....	(a)
Leonard Schrader.....	(a)
Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(c)
Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(c)
Drs. P. Juffermans, K. Zeelenberg en/and F. Nijsen	(c)
Peter Mayle.....	(a)
Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, G.m.b.H., Frankfurt am Main	(a)
Open School, Johannesburg.....	(d)+(c)
Black Students Society, University of the Witwatersrand	(c)
Isadore Atlantis.....	(a)
John Cleve.....	(a)
Mamie St George.....	(a)
Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
Haymarket Publishing Ltd, London.....	(a)
The British Council of Churches, London....	(c)
Uitgeverij In den Toren, Baarn.....	(c)
Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(c)
Sipho Buthelezi.....	(c)
Philip Atlee.....	(a)
Françoise Sagan.....	(a)
American Atheist, Austin, Texas.....	(b)
Rev. Canaan Banana.....	(b)+(c)
International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(c)
Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland, Amsterdam	(c)
Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(c)
The World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(c)



Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/225.....	<i>Zimbabwe Must be Free!</i> Plakkaat/Poster.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/6/227.....	<i>NUX—Number Five</i> , Monday, 5th June 1978.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b) + (c)
P78/6/237.....	<i>Students and People of Soweto</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/6/238.....	<i>Atomic Bombs?</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/6/249.....	<i>Xaviera!</i> BUSR 246 Kassetband/Cassette Tape.....	Shel Safran/Monument Records.....	(a)
P78/6/252.....	<i>Some Facts About the Labour Movement in Zimbabwe</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Publicity Department of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions, Lusaka, Zambia	(c)
P78/6/253.....	<i>Aksie—Action 88—No 117-806</i> .....	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d) + (c)
P78/6/254.....	<i>Come With Me!</i> SC 106 Kassetband/Cassette Tape....	Stag of London, Findraus (G.M.) Ltd, Surrey...	(a)
P78/7/1.....	<i>Biketique</i> Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

Om

I

No. 1519

21 Julie 1978

### 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 bekrachtig:

No. 1519

21 July 1978

### 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 of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/5/132.....	<i>Dapper—Volume 3</i> , Number 4, February 1967.....	Royal Publications, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/5/133.....	<i>Spectacular—Special Issue</i> , No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/5/129.....	<i>Focus on Namibia—May 1978</i> .....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town.....	(d) + (e)

# Police

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21/7/98

(Continued from Page 1)

saw two black men in the dock who were 'obviously injured.'

One of the accused men, Paulos Ngolosi Cane, died at Ngwelezana Hospital outside the town the following night.

But by then he had told Mr Goosen, two district surgeons, a hospital doctor and his mother that he had been assaulted by police at Hluhluwe.

## INVESTIGATION

The assault allegations made to Mr Goosen by Mr Cane and his co-accused, Mr Thomas Mazola, 27, resulted in a top-level investigation which yesterday saw the suspension from duty of three police constables. The police investigations continues.

A Progressive Federal Party MP and an Afrikaans newspaper have called for changes in attitude in the police force following the death in police custody of Mr Cane.

Die Transvaler said today that his death created a crisis of confidence in the South African Police.

An editorial in the newspaper referred to other deaths of people in police custody and warned of harm that was being done to much-needed confidence in the police.

Extraordinary measures would have to be taken to restore confidence by ridding the police of undesirable elements and attitudes, the editorial said. It would have to be clear to the public that such steps were taken.

## MRS SUZMAN

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on police matters, said the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, had a misplaced loyalty to policemen that gave them the feeling that they were a law unto themselves.

South Africa was getting a very ugly reputation, she said. There was police violence in every country, but in South Africa there was not enough condemnation from the top and not enough action against those members of the Police Force who perpetrated it.—The Argus Correspondents and Sapa.



# *Died by*

NM 21/7/76

# *his own*

327

# *terror*

# *bomb*

JOHANNESBURG — An alleged terrorist, Roland Siphso Sibisi, died in a house in Alexandra, here when a home-made bomb he was making exploded, an inquest court at Randburg near here found.

Another alleged terrorist who lived in the house with Sibisi disappeared after the explosion and the police are still searching for him.

The investigating officer, Lieut. P. van Niekerk of the Security Police at John Vorster Square, said the wreckage of the house was inspected by explosives experts.

They found a quantity of TNT, time-mechanisms and batteries and came to the conclusion that Sibisi had been making bombs immediately before his death.

Lieut. van Niekerk said his investigation showed that Sibisi had left South Africa in the second-half of 1976 for military training overseas. He had returned to South Africa in December last year.

## **Arrest**

Fearing arrest, Sibisi had not gone to his parent's home in Soweto but to his friend, Mr. Ntime Sam Montwedi, owner of the wrecked house.

Mr. Montwedi fled after the explosion and was being sought. The police believed he had been involved in terrorist activities with Sibisi, Lieut. van Niekerk said.

An explosives expert, Mr. A. J. van Sittert, told the court he found about 500 grams of TNT, broken into pieces, and detonators at the scene of the explosion. The explosives were of foreign origin.

The Magistrate, Mr. B. van der Merwe, found that Sibisi had died of injuries received when one of the bombs he was making exploded. — (Sapa.)

Plon f

# Shake-up in PE security police staff

CAPE TIMES 22/7/78

327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An administrative shake-up of security police in Port Elizabeth — including the transfer of the commanding officer, Colonel P J Goosen — was announced yesterday by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

Port Elizabeth's security police were at the centre of international attention last year at the inquest into the death of the black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

The changes, however, were the sequel to a departmental report into the death of another detainee, Mr Lungile Tabalaza, who was detained by Port Elizabeth security police.

Mr Tabalaza reportedly fell to his death last week from Port Elizabeth's security police headquarters. The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, appointed a major-general to investigate.

The changes announced by General Geldenhuys on the instructions of Mr Kruger included:

- The transfer of Colonel Goosen "to another post in another area" as from August 1.

- The transfer of Major P R de Jongh from the Port Elizabeth security police to the CID in another area as from August 1.

- The relief of Sergeant P J Nel from security branch duties and his immediate transfer to the CID.

## Durban BSS man found shot dead

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A member of the Bureau for State Security in Durban was found shot dead in his car at Umlazi yesterday morning.

Mr Bhekithemba Mayeza, 30, was found with a bullet wound beneath the arm pit on the back seat of a kombi shortly before noon.

It could not be established last night whether the car belonged to the bureau or what Mr Mayeza was doing in Umlazi at the time of the shooting.

Brigadier Arnold Hansen, Divisional CID Officer for Port Natal, said all he could confirm was that the man was found shot dead and that a murder docket had been opened. No motive for the killing had been established.

When found the dead man was still wearing his wristwatch and he had some money in his pocket," he said.



General Geldenhuys



22 17/78

"It has further been decided to create an additional senior post on the existing police

**Eglin: Change  
system, not staff —  
page 2.**

inspectorate at South African Police headquarters," General Geldenhuys said.

The man filling the new post will be primarily responsible for security matters throughout South Africa.

The measures were taken because it appeared from the major-general's report that "strict police instructions regarding the safety of detainees may not in this (the Tabalaza) case have been strictly adhered to", General Geldenhuys said.

A strict instruction announced by Mr Kruger in Parliament in May was that special care should be taken that detainees did not jump from buildings.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, yesterday expressed doubt as to whether the steps would be described as appropriate action.

Professor John Dugard, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the Institute of Race Relations, was more positive, however.

Professor Dugard said: "One of the disturbing features relating to security police activity in the past has been the failure of the Minister of Justice to exercise full responsibility when the circumstances appeared to warrant it.

"Mr Kruger's present action indicates that he does accept full responsibility and that he is prepared to act when necessary. It goes a long way towards restoring confidence in Mr Kruger."

# Tears for exiled vicar

N/E ARGUS  
22/7/78

327

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG. — Black people shed bitter tears and showered money and gifts on deported Anglican Vicar-General of South West Africa, the Reverend Ed Morrow and his wife Laureen, before they flew out on Thursday.**

Mrs Morrow said last night in Johannesburg where she is staying with friends, that she would join her husband in London next week.

'We just walked out with a suitcase of clothes and left behind everything we would have loved to take along,' Mrs Morrow said.

She added that she was concerned about the political prisoners among whom she had worked.

## NO HATRED

'There's no hatred really for white people who work among black people. It's incredible how we were mobbed at the airport. There was a tremendous amount of love.

'Swapo's Women's Council dressed in their colourful costumes, also came to see us off,' she said.

She said the election registration situation was tense. She didn't thank the reports that people were being forced into registering were exaggerations.

'Since the Cassinga incident, there's been a breakdown in trust. Many of the black people there don't see Justice Steyn (the Administrator-General) as impartial,' she said.

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de Grâce jaillie du coeur percé par  
a beau être la fille de Camille, selon  
elle l'enfant spirituelle de Prouhèze  
Eau sera toujours l'Elément naturel  
trérons jamais que sur un bateau, ou

ée retirée du coeur de Rodrigue, gît  
acrifice, dit-elle, est tout ce qu'elle  
9) et ce n'est que quand tout le sang  
nd Rodrigue crucifié par elle connaîtra  
ourra le donner à Dieu découvert et  
e dans un coup de tonnerre, c'est alors  
elle verra "sa joie" (Th II, 780).

et la Lune lui "baise le coeur".  
si Rodrigue dans son bateau qui, l'Epée

lam (...).  
and la femme lui fut enlevée  
que de nouveau il  
oces (...)?



(N.B. This programme can be altered by common consent as we go along. It's been drawn up so that you'll know what to prepare for tuts, in case you forget/are absent.)

WEEKS 1. W. BLAKE\*

The Echoing Green (p8) Laughing Song (p12)  
Nurses Song (p17) Night (p15) The Sick Rose (p27)  
The Lilly(p29) The Nurse's Song (p26) London (p31)  
The Garden of Love (p30) The Tyger (p28)

2. W. BLAKE

(\* page numbers from Everyman edition.)

3. E. COMRINGER

Words are shadows (p28)  
I would like (p29)  
The Corner (p30)  
Constantly (p31)  
In broken (p32)  
This image (p33)  
Preface to (p34)  
Goody Blake (p35)  
Biographia (p36)

4. L. FERLINGHETTI

Asked about a claim made on the sleeve of the book that Breytenbach has been an international cause celebre since his arrest in 1975 for marrying an Asian woman, he agreed that a wrong impression has been created (p4)

R. GRAVES

C. AIKEN

5. W. WORDSWORTH

Oxford Wordsworth Poetical Works p. 734 ff (ditto p 420)  
on short loan Chs.14,15 & 18 (ronoed sheets)

7. W. STEVENS

The Idea of (ronoed sheets)

8. W. STEVENS

The Idea of

VAC

9. W.B. YEATS

Long-legged

10. D.H. LAWRENCE

Ship of De

11. D.H. LAWRENCE

Best of Sc

12. T. HUGHES

Crow Goes

13. W.B. YEATS

Circus And

14. L. MACNEICE

To Poster

D.J. ENRIGHT

Blue Umbre

15. R. GRAVES

The Cool p

VAC

Breyten's  
SUN, TIMES  
poetry  
(327) 23/1/78  
buzzes  
abroad

By Wynter Murdoch  
LONDON

IN Africa even the flies are happy - that's the title of a new book of poems by Breyten Breytenbach, published this month in London.

The poems, translated from the Afrikaans, span the years 1964 to 1977 and include some written in Pretoria Central Prison where Breytenbach is serving a nine-year sentence under the Terrorism Act.

The translation was made in terms of a special award by the committee of the International Publisher's Prize, which Breytenbach won in April, 1977.

The Dutch publishing company which holds the copyright to the original version of the poems said the prison anthology was made up of poems that Breytenbach had smuggled out of his prison cell.

In the wave of publicity that followed his trial, some of the poems were published in newspapers. Others were sent to us by friends of the poet, a spokesman said.

Asked about a claim made on the sleeve of the book that Breytenbach has been an international cause celebre since his arrest in 1975 for marrying an Asian woman, he agreed that a wrong impression has been created (p4)

In future editions, the sleeve would be replaced (p4)

William Collected p391)

lected p381)

12. Symposium on South African historiography.  
Reading:  
To be arranged in consultation with Professor L.M. Thompson.

Texts:  
L. von Ranke: History of the Popes, vol. I  
L. von Ranke: History of the Reformation  
L. von Ranke: The Theory and Practice of History  
F. Stern: The Varieties of History, chs. 2 and 3.

Secondary Reading:  
2; 4; 6; 7; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 37; 38; 40; 41; 42; 43.

8. (a) Examine the contribution of F.J. Turner to historiography.

Texts:  
F.J. Turner: The Frontier in American History  
G.R. Taylor: The Turner Thesis  
F. Stern: The Varieties of History, ch. 13.

Secondary Reading:  
R. Hofstadter: The Progressive Historians

9. (a) Assess the significance of Burckhardt and Huizinga in the of Cultural History.

Texts:  
J. Burckhardt: The Civilisation of the Renaissance  
J. Huizinga: The Waning of the Middle Ages  
F. Stern: The Varieties of History, Pt II, (

Secondary Reading:  
3; 4; 7; 38; 39; 42; 55 - 60.

10. (a) Account for the rise of Economic History as an independent discipline.  
(b) To what extent does one get a fair sampling of the achievements of Marxist historiography in Fritz Stern's The Varieties of History,

Texts:  
F. Stern: The Varieties of History, Part I, ch.9, and Part II, ch. 6 and 8.

Secondary Reading:  
Encyclopaedia Britannica  
Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences  
3; 4.

11. Symposium on the Annales School  
Reading:  
65 - 69.  
F. Braudel: The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World at the Time of Philip II  
F. Braudel: Capitalism and Material Life

ARGUS  
24/7/78  
2 (327)  
Post mortem  
on slain  
BSS man

The Argus Correspondent  
DURBAN. — A post-mortem will be carried out today on the body of a member of the Bureau for State Security, Mr. Bhekithemba Mayeza, 30, who was found shot dead in Umlazi, Durban, on Friday.

Mr Mayeza was found on the back seat of his van. He had been shot below the right armpit.

Brigadier Arnold Hansen, Port Natal's CID chief, said investigations were continuing but no motive for the killing had yet been established.

Brigadier Hansen said that when Mr Mayeza was found he was wearing a watch and had money in his pockets.

Spokesmen for the bureau have declined to comment on the shooting.



Seminar programme : 3rd Quarter, 1978

Week 1

This meeting will discuss an article by Raphael Samuel, 'Local history and oral history', History Workshop Journal, No.1. (Copies in short loan).

This article draws its material entirely from English history, but it raises many issues that should prove helpful to most members of the course in their piece of original research.

COLONIAL RULE

Week 2

African Chiefs and European Administrators.

An examination of the practical working of the system of Indirect Rule in Northern Nigeria.

Basic Reading:

Robert Heussler

The British in Northern Nigeria (especially Chapter 5 "D.O.s and Chiefs")

# No leave to appeal for Lee, Jenkin

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeal court has refused Timothy Peter Jenkin, 29, and Stephen Bernard Lee, 26, leave to appeal against sentences imposed for contraventions of the Terrorism Act.

In the case of Lee, the court also refused to reserve a question of law.

Jenkin and Lee were convicted in the Cape Supreme Court on June 13, this year by Mr Acting Justice H Nel, sitting with assessors.

Jenkin was sentenced to 12 years' jail and Lee to eight years'. Both men had pleaded guilty to a charge of participating in terrorist activities

Mr Acting Justice Nel found that by the dissemination of certain documents by post and "ideological bombs", the men incited, instigated, encouraged and procured other people to commit acts to promote and/or encourage the aims and objects of the South African Communist Party, the ANC and "Umkonto we Sizwe", which are unlawful organisations. — Sapa.

Background Reading:

M. Foster  
M. Mahood

Joyce Cary. A comprehensive biography.  
Joyce Cary's Nigeria

PROTEST: CASE-STUDIES

Week 4

Women and protest in South Africa — the F.S.A.W. and the anti-pass campaign in the 1950s.

Basic Reading:

C. Walker

'The Federation of South African Women, 1954-1962'

Additional Reading:

'Drum' magazine, November 1957; March, May 1958; August, October 1959.  
F.S.W.A.: Collected documents, (folder on short loan).  
M. Horrell  
S. Robinson

The Pass Laws, SAIRR Fact paper No.7, 1960.  
"Our women are a rock" — Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ufahamu, Vol.VI, No.1, 1975.

Time Longer than Rope  
Survey of Race Relations, annual 1952-1960  
The status of African women' in P.Smith (ed)  
Africa in Transition  
Natal 1959 — the Women's Protests

Week 5

Interpretations of Mau-Mau. Mau-Mau remains one of the most controversial episodes in modern African history. Should the movement be regarded as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a political movement, or as a social movement? The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy. The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy.

The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy. The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy. The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy.

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The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy. The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy. The movement was a complex phenomenon, and its interpretation has been the subject of much controversy.



or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before.

Behind these general observations stand concrete, often terrible experiences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disposing of illegitimate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not uncommon, I have frequently been told," Adam Smith reported in 1776, "in the Highlands of Scotland for a mother who has borne twenty children not to have two alive." The death of an infant was as common an occurrence among the rich as among the poor. Goethe, who came from a prosperous patrician family in Frankfurt, later could not recall how many of his younger siblings had died in infancy. And the historian Edward Gibbon, writing near the end of the eighteenth century, coolly noted that "the death of a newborn child before that of its parents may seem an unnatural, but it is strictly a probable event: since of any given number the greater part are extinguished before their ninth year." His own infantile constitution had been so weak, he wrote, that "in the baptism of my brothers, my father's prudence successively repeated the Christian name of Edward, that, in case of the departure of the eldest son, this patronymic appellation might still be perpetuated in the family." Gibbon's story is inaccurate, but it testifies to the power the death of the young had over the imagination of the eighteenth century.<sup>33</sup>

### The Persistence of Hierarchy

Whatever else it changed, the growth in population did not materially affect the hierarchical structure of society. All across Europe, and in its outposts overseas, government was in the hands of the few who governed in behalf of the few. Republics and monarchies alike were what they had traditionally been—oligarchies. The gap between rich and poor, powerful and powerless, enfranchised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was spanned by a few narrow and precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of charity and the two-way traffic of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of new families. But this, though spectacular, was relatively light. Some hundreds of enterprising tradesmen and bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance: by

<sup>33</sup> See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53; for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman*: "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children, or at least their grandchildren, come to be as good gentlemen, statesmen, Parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most ancient families." Even the elder Pitt, the Great Commoner, accepted a peerage after he resigned in 1761. The phrase, "the people," was on everyone's lips: Samuel Johnson, in a well-known epigram, said that unlike Walpole ("a minister given by the King to the people"), Pitt was "a minister given by the people to the King." In statements like these, "people" referred to the merchants of the City of London, to bankers and tradesmen, to some thousands of politically influential country squires and peers, and to a handful of disinterested patriots impressed with Pitt's gift for leadership. Even in England, where discussion was unusually candid and politics a game played by

an unusually large number of the total population. Political power was all-pervasive in tiny republics like Geneva and in flourishing cities walled and in flourishing cities walled of Frankfurt rigidly raised. *Kleiderordnung*—that is, dress. And in Strasbourg, a typical debating society for brothers. Politics and power were

## Killer can't appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court has refused Solomon Mahlangu, one of the "Goch Street Killers," leave to appeal against his conviction and death sentence in Kempton Park on two charges of murder.

The charges arose from the deaths of Mr R G Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale in the John Orr's warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg, on June 13 1977.

Mahlangu, an urban guerilla member of the banned ANC, was the subject of a protest meeting in London earlier this week. Protesters demanded that his life be spared. — Sapa.

There were a few exceptional voices, more audible for being so exceptional. Adam Smith, the most brilliant political economist of the century, flatly urged high wages for the working population: "The liberal reward of labour," he argued, "as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people"; where wages are high, "we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent, and expeditious than where they are low." Nor was such "liberal reward" merely a device for ensuring high productivity; it was sheer "equity" that those "who feed, cloath and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, cloathed, and lodged." But this was the voice of the radical Enlightenment; other, harsher voices were more representative of the age: "Everyone but an idiot knows," Arthur Young, the influential writer on western European agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

<sup>34</sup> Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648-1789* (1958), 15.



25/7/78 327

(N.B. This project  
It's been drawn  
you forget/are a

# Terrorism ruled out in shooting

as we go along.  
for tuts, in case

WEEKS 1. W. BLAKE\*

2. W. BLAKE

3. E. GOMRINGER

Z. HERBERT

R. GRAVES

4. L. FERLINGHETTI

R. GRAVES

C. AIKEN

5. W. WORDSWORTH

6. S. COLERIDGE

7. W. STEVENS

8. W. STEVENS

VAC

9. W.B. YEATS

10. D.H. LAWRENCE

11. D.H. LAWRENCE

12. T. HUGHES

13. W.B. YEATS

14. L. MACNEICE

D.J. ENRIGHT

15. R. GRAVES

VAC

DURBAN — Terrorism has been totally ruled out by security police and CID detectives investigating a shooting in which a passenger was wounded early yesterday when an unseen gunman opened fire on a panel van near Botha's Hill.

It has been established that the weapon used was a .45 calibre revolver and that four shots struck the vehicle — one shattered the windscreen and three, closely grouped, went through the bodywork just below the windscreen on the passenger's side.

One of the bullets lodged in the upper left arm of a front seat passenger, Mr Mfiseni Shoze. It is still there and will not be removed until Mr Shoze, who lost a lot of blood, is strong enough for an operation.

Mr Moffota Shoze, brother of the wounded man, said yesterday he was giving several men a lift to work from the Embo Reserve to Pinetown in his small panel van.

"It was early morning and still quite dark. As I was driving slowly along the road in the reserve I heard a loud bang and said: 'What was that?' My brother said it sounded like someone was shooting at us.

To Posterity (roneoed sheet)

Blue Umbrellas (roneoed sheet)

The Cool Web (roneoed sheet)

"The next moment the windscreen just broke into a thousand pieces and we were covered in bits of glass.

"I drove away fast when the windscreen broke and then my brother said he was bleeding. When I thought it was safe to stop I looked at his arm. A lot of blood was coming out of a hole on the inside.

"I tied my handkerchief around the wound and then drove as fast as I could to the Hillcrest police station from where my brother was taken to hospital," Mr Moffota said.

Colonel Herman Stadler, divisional chief of the security police, said yesterday he was satisfied there had been no terrorist activity in connection with the shooting.

"It is a straightforward criminal matter and is being investigated as such by the CID. The weapon used was not an automatic firearm. It was a .45 revolver, similar to the old handguns used by the police," he said.

Col Dan Matthee, district CID officer for Durban West, said first reports had been blown out of proportion to the facts. — DDC.

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to p 420)

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p381)

collected p391)







# EIGHT APPEAR ON TERRORISM ACT CHARGES

NM. 27/7/78

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Court Reporter

SEVEN African men and an African woman were remanded for trial in the Supreme Court on charges under the Terrorism Act and a charge of attempted murder when they appeared before Mr. J. W. van der Watt in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They were Mr. Timothy Muntu Nxumalo (21), Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26), Mr. Eric Fanavele Mlaba (22), Mr. Nhalanhala Victor Euclid Ngidi (25), Mr. Kwenzakwakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Mpampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27).

Mr. Timothy Nxumalo is charged with attempted murder following the shooting of a Chesterville councillor, Mr. Albert Mtheku, on April 9.

Mr. Nxumalo is also charged under the Terrorism Act with the illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition.

Together with Mr. Ngobese, Mr. Themba Nxumalo and Mr. Eric Mlaba, Mr. Nxumalo is charged with conspiring with one another or with others to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The four men are also charged with undergoing, or attempting to undergo military training outside South Africa.

Together with Mr. Ngidi, Mr. Kwenzakwakhe Mlaba, Mr. Maduna and Miss Kubheka they are charged with inciting others to undergo military training outside South Africa.

All the offences are alleged to have been committed between June, 1975, and April, 1978.

The accused were all remanded in custody and will appear in the Supreme Court on September 5.

You will then be contacted by a Committee meeting for you to enrol as a member of

YEAR OF STUDY: .....

TELEPHONE NUMBER: .....

ADDRESS: .....

NAME: .....

If you would like to join the Society, please leave it in the tutor's pigeonhole marked

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert on Group Areas and the on Demography  
Professor Sadié (Head of the Bureau of Ec  
Professor Franssen on The Implications of  
Dr F. Wilson on The Squatter Problem  
Mr H. Schwartz on Aspects of the Budget  
information. Speakers scheduled for this  
member Jonathan Matheson 77-8668 or 6111  
in Economics. If you are interested in O  
for membership of Omnicron Delta Epsilon,  
passed Economics II in the second class d  
all addresses to the Society, film shows  
The membership fee per annum is R1. Membe

Mr B.C. Floor of the Transport Research C  
Dr Alex Boraine on Unemployment in South  
From an economist

## Sutton warns whites

27/7/78  
327

EAST LONDON — Whites were going to have to share in South Africa and if they did not do so willingly then emerging black power forces, would force them to do so.

Mr Bill Sutton, MP for Mōoi River, issued this warning here yesterday when he addressed the Cape congress of the New Republic Party.

If there was a need, he said, for separate Coloured, Indian and white parliaments then there was also a need for an urban black parliament.

Mr Sutton, who was explaining the New Republic Party's constitutional policy — with the aid of a diatomic molecule model — said the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, did not understand what pluralism was all about.

In a situation of pluralism the masses demanded separation, but the elites mixed and governed the country.

Pluralism, like consociation, was a word first used by the New Republic Party. The concepts belonged to the NRP. The party had propagated the reality of recognising group identity and finding a way of working together in harmony.

He believed there was no room for the Progressive Federal Party in South Africa as it refused to recognise the identity of groups.

"For this reason the Progressive Federal Party is totally irrelevant and has no role to play in South Africa".

The National Party, he said, was bogged down by out-moded ideas and was only interested in self-preservation, placing party before South Africa.

A leading delegate attending the congress, Dr J. C. "Tokkie" Roux, called for the return of Coloureds to the common roll.

Dr Roux, who was a prominent member of the old United Party in Caledon, was taking part in a discussion of South Africa's future constitution after Mr Sutton's

address.

"I would like to see the Coloureds on the same roll and it is a matter which the constitution committee of the party should investigate through consultation. But I believe the Coloureds should be in the same parliament with whites. They are part of us ... they used to be represented in the same Parliament."

He was backed by a young delegate from Citrusdal, Mr Gerrit van der Merwe, who said Dr Roux's suggestion would mean that overnight 1,5 million Coloureds would be "with us".

Another young delegate, Mr J. Roelofse of Gordonia, said he was worried that no party had any solution to the urban black question. He feared, too, that the whites were losing the support of Coloureds who were turning to the blacks.

All three were given a warm reception by more than 300 delegates — representing 30 divisions — from all over the Cape Province.

The congress unanimously passed a resolution deprecating the possible rezoning of the Cape Town suburbs, Woodstock and Salt River, as Coloured residential areas.

Mr Fritz Botha, MPC for Groote Schuur, said the Government had already made "a hash" of District Six. From time immemorial they had been mixed or open areas where Coloured and white had lived side-by-side amicably.

Margaret Gardiner, who has just been crowned Miss Universe, was, he said, a Woodstock girl.

"We as a party state categorically that Salt River and Woodstock must remain open areas."

Mr John Malcomess, MP for East London North, deplored the fact that officials "sitting in Pretoria" should disturb a mixed community living in peace and harmony.

Woodstock and Salt River, he said, were examples of open areas which did work. — DDC.



# Terror Act

## trial told of letter 327

A witness in a terrorism trial today told a Johannesburg magistrate that he found a letter starting "Dear Comrade" in Mr Mokone Nicodemus Mothapo's house in Meadowlands.

Mr Mothapo charged under the Terrorism Act, allegedly attempted to undergo military training from September 1 to December 31 last year and tried to recruit others to accompany him.

Lieutenant G Claassen told the court the letter was signed "Nick" and encouraged an armed struggle in South Africa. It said two top Government officials should be sent to Robben Island and the present inmates be released, he said.

The letter ended with the words "Amandla" and "Freedom for the nation."

An unknown person removed the letter from John Vorster Square and it has not been found.

The trial continues on Monday.

1557

28 Julie 1978

No. 1557

28 July 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die 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 wettens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

## 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 P78/54

Insyrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
15/39.....	<i>Savage Eden</i> .....	Constance Gluyas.....	(a) + (b)
15/92.....	<i>Storm Island</i> .....	Ken Follett.....	(a)
16/156.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> - Nr 17, 28 April 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
16/189.....	<i>Voor Een Vrij Namibie</i> .....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland/Aktie Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, België	(e)
16/233.....	<i>Artikel Kommentaar</i> - 8 v 103/3, 8.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
16/258.....	<i>Opinions</i> - Nr 6.....	The World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)
16/269.....	<i>Monthly Review</i> - Vol 30, No 1, May 1978.....	Monthly Review Inc., New York.....	(e)
16/271.....	<i>Quest for a True Humanity, The</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
17/2.....	<i>Atrocity Week</i> .....	Andrew McCoy.....	(a), (d) + (e)
17/3.....	<i>Continued Peace is Vital - What is to be done?</i> .....	Ernst-Otto Schwabe.....	(e)
17/4.....	<i>Perjuangan</i> - Vol 2, No 5, June 1978.....	National Trades Union Congress, Singapore..	(d) + (e)
17/10.....	<i>Politische Inhaftierung in Süd-Afrika</i> - Januar 1978.....	Amnesty International Deutschland.....	(e)
17/35.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> - Nr 25, 19 Juni 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
17/49.....	<i>Paula's Passion</i> .....	Ralph Burgess.....	(a)
17/62.....	<i>People's Canada Daily News</i> - Volume 8, Number 136; Volume 8, Number 138	CPC (M-L) Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)	(d) + (e)
17/66.....	<i>Education in a Socialist Country</i> (1978 Edition).....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
17/67.....	<i>American Atheist, The</i> - Vol 20, No 5, May 1978.....	American Atheists, Austin, Texas.....	(e)
17/73.....	<i>Revolutionary Communist Youth</i> - May 1978.....	The Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, Chicago	(e)
17/75.....	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR</i> - June 1978, B 1..	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
17/79.....	<i>South Africa - No Middle Road</i> .....	Joe Slovo.....	(e)
16/157.....	<i>Internationale Solidarität</i> - Nr 5, Jahrgang 7, Mai 1978	Verlag Internationale Solidarität, Köln.....	(e)
17/13.....	<i>Nux</i> - Number Six, Friday 16th June 1978.....	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(d) + (e)

1561

28 Julie 1978

No. 1561

28 July 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE  
REGSTELLINGSUNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS  
CORRECTIONS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1466 van 14 Julie 1978 in Staatskoerant 6112 van 14 Julie 1978 vervang die insyrywing P78/6/165 deur die volgende inskrywing:

In Government Notice 1466 of 14 July 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6112 of 14 July 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/6/165:

Insyrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
16/165.....	<i>Mayibuye! Poëzie Tegen Apartheid</i> .....	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland.....	(e)



1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

2.1 Sake out notule;

2.2 Egsaar Tito opgeroep;

2.3 Br. J. Boezak.

3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:

3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm;

3.2 Kerkraads tussens in, 3.3 Nagmaats, 3.4 Doop: Ber, 3.5 Doop- en T, 3.6 Spreekuur van 6.00 - 3.7 Dankoffers

Police are withholding all information which could identify the boy or his parents or their farm.

When police examined the room with the cupboard in it they found only two bullet marks on the wall. Where the third should have been was much blood.

The farmer fired three shots into it. He wounded the intruder who managed to escape from the house, taking the rifle with him.

WOUNDED

The farmer, now armed with a revolver, chased the intruder into a room containing a large wardrobe which the intruder hid behind.

The boy's mother was already in the passage raising the alarm on the agricultural and the intruder, who was being chased by the farmer, struck her on the head with the rifle as he passed.

Seeing the gun the intruder stopped fighting and ran out of the room past the boy, grabbing the rifle as he did so.

gun cupboard in the room and took out an FN rifle and loaded it, but could not fire because his parents were in the way.

A 10-year-old boy's courage saved his parents' lives when a man who said he was a terrorist broke into their Vumba farmhouse this week.

The terrorist woke the boy about 5 am and told him to follow him.

The man woke the boy followed the intruder to the bedroom window but, at the last minute, ducked and ran towards his parents' room pursued by the intruder.

FIGHT

He reached the room and woke his parents, just as the intruder came in carrying a broken burglar bar which he had removed when breaking in.

A fight broke out and the farmer was struck on the arm by the bar. His wife joined the fight and was also hurt.

The boy opened the

maand 10.30 vm;

ie om die beurt 10.30 vm

ke onderhoud in die maand 5.00 nm;

3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm;

3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:

2.2 Egsaar Tito opgeroep;

2.1 Sake out notule;

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

1. Opening





~~A.S.C.~~

~~LECTURES~~

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

25 AUG. 1978 — 21-NOV 1978



STAATSKOERANT  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 158]

PRETORIA, 25 AUGUSTUS 1978  
AUGUST

327

[No. 6142

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1768

25 Augustus 1978

TERSYDESTELLING VAN OPLEGGING VAN  
ARTIKEL 9 (1) BEPALING

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke latere uitgawe van ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is, ingetrek. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No.—P78/5/128.

Publikasie.—Voice, The—Vol. 2, No. 3, May 4–11, 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1768

25 August 1978

SETTING ASIDE OF IMPOSITION OF SECTION 9 (1)

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 has withdrawn the declaration that every subsequent edition of the undermentioned publication is undesirable. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No.—P78/5/128.

Publication.—Voice, The—Vol. 2, No. 3, May 4–11, 1978.

Author or producer.—Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein.

Place	Project
IDOLOPHU	Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students helped to build)
INKOMO	Dairy Communal garden
ABALIMI	Communal garden Shearing Shed Emphasis on agriculture (all fields used)
UMTHI	Communal garden
UMLAMBO	Communal garden Clinic (Students helped build) Shearing shed
AMATHOLE	Creamery and Dairy Crèche Shearing shed
IPOTI	Communal garden Unfinished crèche (students helped to build) Money generating projects for poor women Clinic committee (appendix)
IGUSHA	Farmers co-op
Total	

There were questionnaires for dairy members and communal garden members. Anyone interviewed with one of these project questionnaires was interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective information to be able to get hold of economic information and facts. Because there are so few people in projects and many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a science but rather at using the questionnaires to standardise conversation and as a way of stimulating discussion. done in Xhosa).



# Lawyer tells why he fled

R.D. m 2  
2/8/78  
322  
217

**Own Correspondent**  
PORT ELIZABETH. — A former Port Elizabeth Attorney, Mr John D Jackson who fled South Africa five weeks ago, stated his intentions in a telephone interview from London yesterday.

His purpose in going abroad, he said, was to tell the outside world about aspects of the South African legal system which he believed were wrong.

He spoke critically about procedures followed at the trials of hundreds of black adults and teenagers arrested after Township rioting in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage last year.

Mr Jackson defended

many people on charges such as sabotage, public violence, incitement, arson, malicious injury to property and assault at a special regional court which sat at the Algoa Park Police Station.

Mr Jackson said yesterday: "I arrived in London on June 28 and immediately had talks with anti-apartheid groups and the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods. A week later I flew to New York where I addressed the African American Institute."

Mr Jackson said he was working on a novel, based on the court cases he defended at Algoa Park.



# Violence part of South African system — Eglin

PORT ELIZABETH — Violence had become part of the South African system, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, told a public meeting here last night as he painted a grim political picture of the future.

He put the blame squarely on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, because of his reluctance to negotiate with all the races before it was too late.

Mr Eglin said the Progressive Federal Party had attempted in the last session to convey the basic message: "Negotiate or face conflict."

"We have urged the Government to negotiate with all before it is too late," he said. "But there is a remarkable reluctance of Mr Vorster to do so, yet he encourages Mr Smith in Rhodesia to negotiate and was responsible for inciting the Turnhalle in South West Africa."

"But in South Africa, he refuses to talk except on the basis of the implementation of National Party policy."

Mr Eglin said it was clear there was growing external pressure and growing internal conflict in South Africa, and this had dominated the session.

But Mr Vorster had given the impression he was unmoved and was in no hurry to implement change through negotiation with black, white and brown leaders.

"I see around me violence in the form of arson, murder and terrorism."

"I am told by the head of the Johannesburg Security Police that South Africa is in a virtual state of war and urban terrorism could



MR EGLIN

be expected to escalate.

"I am told by Brig Zietman, head of the Security Police, that an estimated 4 000 black South Africans are abroad receiving terrorist training."

"I read that 2 500 potential terrorists have been brought to trial since 1976. I read that another 67 security trials are soon to start."

Mr Eglin said the ages ranged from 18 to 35. These were the "children of apartheid" — the products of Bantu Education.

There was another form of violence in South Africa: the violence implicit in the actions of plural administration boards in hunting down and rounding up blacks under the Pass Laws, the bulldozing of squatter homes, the disruption of communities and the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of South African citizens.

"I see increasing violence implicit in the operation of our secrecy system with its bannings, house arrests and detention without trial. I read of over 300 people being detained without trial."

"I read Mr Lungile Tabalaza has died in Port Elizabeth bringing the number of deaths in detention to 22 in the past two years."

"I realise how much violence has become part of the South African system."

But the Government, swollen with electoral success, was smug, arrogant and indifferent to the needs of the ordinary South African. It was trapped by its commitment to the past.

Mr Eglin accused the South African Party of having undermined the opposition in Parliament.

Its three MPs — Mr John Wiley (Simonstown), Mr Theo Aronson (Walmer), and Mr Dan Rossouw (Port Elizabeth Central) — were apologists for the Government.

"Of 104 Bills debated in Parliament, the SAP opposed three financial measures — the Vendors' Bill, the Sales Tax Bill and the Customs and Excise Amendment Bill."

"Frankly, instead of this elaborate mating dance, I wonder why the SAP doesn't cut it short and join the Nationalists." — DDC.



# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

327

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1600

4 Augustus 1978

No. 1600

4 August 1978

## VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 2 (3) VAN DIE WET OP OPROERIGE BYEENKOMSTE, 1956

## PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (3) OF THE RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES ACT, 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), vir die tydperk wat op 11 Augustus 1978 begin en op 11 Augustus 1980 eindig, in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf—

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 11 August 1978 and ending on 11 August 1980, in the area described in the Schedule hereto—

(1) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet, uitgesonderd enige byeenkoms vir die doel van bona fide-godsdiensoefeninge of bona fide-handeldryf; en

(1) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (a) of the said Act, except any gathering for the purpose of bona fide divine services or bona fide trading; and

(2) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet, wat van die volgende soort is, naamlik enige byeenkoms waarop enige staatsvorm of enige beginsel of beleid van die regering van 'n staat gepropageer, verdedig, aangeval, gekritiseer of bespreek word of teen enige persoon, saak, optrede of beoogde optrede of versuim om op te tree, protes aangeleken word.

(2) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (b) of the said Act, which is of the following kind, namely any gathering at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against.

Ek het spesiale voorskrifte aan die Landdros, Kaapstad, uitgereik rakende die magtiging van uitsonderings.

I have issued special instructions to the Magistrate, Cape Town, regarding the authorisation of exceptions.

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van Julie 1978.

Signed at Pretoria this Twenty-sixth day of July, 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

### BYLAE

### SCHEDULE

Die gebied begrens deur Buitenkant-, Darling-, Plein- en Kasteelstraat in die stad Kaapstad: Met dien verstande dat die binnekant van enige gebou uitgesluit is.

The area bounded by Buitenkant, Darling, Plein and Castle Streets in the City of Cape Town: Provided that the inside of any building shall be excluded.

No. 208, 1978

327  
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, ver-  
klaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikel 10 (1) (a)*bis*,

73017—1

No. 208, 1978

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

6124—1

2 No. 6124

STAATSKOERANT, 4 AUGUSTUS 1978

(a)*ter* en (a)*quin* van daardie Wet gedurende die tydperk  
van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus 1978 in die hele  
Republiek van krag is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek  
van Suid-Afrika te Hoedspruit, op hede die Sewe-en-  
twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-  
sewentig.

N. DIEDERICH, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

(a)*quin* of that Act shall be in force during the period of  
12 months commencing on 11 August 1978 in the whole  
of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of  
South Africa at Hoedspruit this Twenty-seventh day of  
July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICH, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.



## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1602

4 Augustus 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die 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 P78/55

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object
P78/3/132.....	<i>Total Loving</i> .....
P78/5/35.....	<i>Union Dues</i> .....
P78/6/105.....	<i>Giselle</i> .....
P78/6/194.....	<i>Sunset Gang, The</i> .....
P78/6/150.....	<i>Wellington's</i> .....
P78/6/164.....	<i>Van Slavernij naar Bevrijding: Vrijheidsstrijd in Zuidelijk Afrika</i>
P78/6/176.....	<i>Rapport: Banken en Leningen aan Apartheid</i> .....
P78/6/200.....	<i>Time for Consent: A Christian's Approach to Homosexuality</i>
P78/7/7.....	<i>Information Bulletin—No 4, XXXII Year, Sofia 1978..</i>
P78/7/8.....	<i>Nouvelles News Hoboetn Noticias Nachrichten—March 1978, News 258</i>
P78/7/9.....	<i>South Africa's Bantustans: What Independence for the Transkei</i>
P78/7/11.....	<i>Migration Today—No 19, 1975</i> .....
P78/7/33.....	<i>Dome—No 6, June 27, 1978</i> .....
P78/7/68.....	<i>UNESCO Features—No 731/732 (1978)</i> .....
P78/7/96.....	<i>Wits Student—June 1978, No 10</i> .....
P78/7/99.....	<i>Bridget's Organic Cookbook</i> .....
P78/7/157.....	<i>Black People's Convention Lidmaatskapkaart/Membership Card</i>
P78/7/189.....	<i>White Power—Number 83, April 1978</i> .....
P78/7/194.....	<i>Annual Report 1977—June 1978</i> .....
P78/7/115.....	<i>On the Revolutionary "Three-in-one" Combination....</i>
P78/7/120.....	<i>Victory to the People of Southern Africa!—March 1977</i>
P78/7/168.....	<i>Apartheid's Children T-hemp Voorwerp/T-shirt Object</i>

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1602

4 August 1978

## 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)
"J".....	(a)
John Sayles.....	(a)+(b)
Geoffrey Bocca.....	(a)+(b)
Warren Adler.....	(a)+(b)
Marc Olden.....	(a)+(b)
Jan de Boo, Pim Juffermans, Jacques Meerman en/and Henk Odink	(e)
Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
Norman Pittenger.....	(a)
Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)
National Movement of Labour, Malawi.....	(e)
Alexander Kirby.....	(e)
The Secretariat for Migration, Unit of Justice and Service, World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)
SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
Bridget/Martin S. Riskin.....	(a)
Black People's Convention.....	(d)+(e)
National Socialism Publications, Arlington....	(d)+(e)
Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
Revolutionary Student Brigade, Chicago, Illinois	(d)+(e)
Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)

1603

4 Augustus 1978

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE  
PUBLIKASIES

Die 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. Die kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Raad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object
P78.....	<i>Investment in Apartheid—March 1978</i> .....
P78/7/90.....	<i>Black Fire!</i> .....
P78/7/112.....	<i>Dreams Die First</i> .....
P78/7/118.....	<i>SANA (Southern African News Agency)—Bulletin Januaray 1978; January 1978/1; March 1978/2.</i>
P78/7/125.....	<i>Draft Memorandum of the Women's International Democratic Federation on Implementation of the World Plan of Action to Realize the Aims of the International Women's Year</i>

No. 1603

4 August 1978

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:

Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels	(e)
Michael Reaburn.....	(e)
Harold Robbins.....	(a)
SANA, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
Women's International Democratic Federation..	(e)



Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/5/74.....	<i>Southern Africa: The Way Forward—No 2.....</i>	The Way Forward, London.....	(e)
P78/5/75.....	<i>International Union of Students: Statement on the "Internal Settlement" in Rhodesia</i>	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/5/76.....	<i>Summit of Unity.....</i>	Carmen Press, Oregon Village, Ikeja.....	(e)
P78/5/93.....	<i>Journal of Southern African Affairs—Vol III, No 1, January 1978</i>	Southern African Research Association Inc., and Afro-American Studies, University of Maryland, Maryland	(e)
P78/5/110.....	<i>October—2-3, 1978.....</i>	October, Canada.....	(e)
P78/5/120.....	<i>Het Zwarte Verzet Voor en Na Soweto de Vuist van het ANC</i>	Nkosazana Dlamini, Yusuf Kaje, Sokosi Mji, Alfred Nzo en/and Oliver Tambo	(e)
P78/5/154.....	<i>From Feudalism to Capitalism—BB 1436.02 Kassetband/Cassette Tape</i>	Pacific Tape Library, California.....	(e)
P78/5/156.....	<i>Documents of the Third Annual Convention of the East Indian Defence Committee (December 31, 1977)</i>	East Indian Defence Committee, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/157.....	<i>Documents on the Ninth Annual Conference of the Canadian Student Movement—March 11-19, 1978</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/159.....	<i>Inprecor—No 10, 7 July 1977; No 11, 21 July, 1977....</i>	Inprecor, France.....	(e)
P78/5/160.....	<i>Intercontinental Press—May 1, 1978, Vol 16, No 17; May 8, 1978, Vol 16, No 18</i>	Intercontinental Press, New York.....	(e)
P78/5/167.....	<i>Proletariat is at the Centre of the Struggle against Racist Attacks, The</i>	FIDC, WIPO en/and CPDC/Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)
P78/5/177.....	<i>Felte—Facts—No 9.....</i>	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d) + (e)
P78/5/181.....	<i>Report of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) Delegation to Eritrea—1978</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/183.....	<i>First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—September 5, 1977: Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/184.....	<i>Open Letter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile to Communist Party of China—1978</i>	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto.....	(e)
P78/5/247.....	<i>Lumea—No 9, April 28-May 4, 1978.....</i>	Piata Scintei, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/5/251.....	<i>News from Mongolia—No 11, March 1978; No 12, March 1978; No 13, March 1978; No 14, March/April 1978; No 15, April 1978</i>	Mongolian News Agency, Montsame.....	(e)

Werk mooi daarmee.

Ons leef  daarvan

Use it.

Don't abuse  it.

water is for everybody



Rdm 5/8/78  
**State  
evidence,  
by Mr X**

Staff Reporter

BETHAL. — A State witness, who spent 18 months in detention, told the Bethal Circuit Court he had made a statement to the Security Police "to be out of these difficulties."

Mr X, who may not be identified, was being cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr Andrew Wilson, yesterday, at the trial of 18 alleged members of the Pan-Africanist Congress who have all pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The witness said in 1976 Mr Mark Shinnars, an accused in the trial, had visited his home in Pretoria and told him he must assist in reviving the PAC.

Mr X, who has been in detention since February last year, said he had made a statement to the Security Police after spending four months making notes to refresh his memory.

The hearing continues on Monday.

.....

1. Discuss the relationship between the environment and social organization of one hunter-gatherer people.
2. Suggest a definition of religion useful in the discussion of a Bantu-speaking society and demonstrate its application.
3. How have anthropologists attempted to classify the peoples of Southern Africa?
4. Employing examples, discuss the origins and consequences of migration and urbanization in the case of the Xhosa.

Answer One Question

7.50 and 8.30, Thur. 15 June

June Test 1978

Social Anthropology I

## Maguire: SA on suicide course

327  
DD 5878

WASHINGTON — White power will survive in South Africa for the next fifteen or twenty years because of the strength of its military and police forces, but it is nevertheless on a suicidal course.

That was the view Congressman Andrew Maguire put forward yesterday on his return from a two-week fact-finding trip to the Republic where he also delivered a humanitarian award to the Biko family.

Mr. Maguire, co-ordinator of the unofficial congressional monitoring committee on South Africa, said he was "very pessimistic" about the future of the country which he described as a "police state."

He had come to this conclusion after discussions with white and black leaders, businessmen, lawyers, editors and political activists recently released from detention.

"Our relationship with South Africa has given the government there the impression that we do not object to what they are doing. But while that relationship has been in existence, they have given no indication of moving toward the principles we believe in."

American companies operating in South Africa were important to the Pretoria Government but were doing very little to combat apartheid policies.

He called for a phased withdrawal of American business participation in an attempt to change Nationalist policies but conceded that if the Americans left, their places would be taken by investors from elsewhere.

Commenting on Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger's refusal to let him visit detainees, he said he was not surprised. "They normally don't even let the prisoners' families visit them." — DDC.



# Runaway lawyer highlights problems

1874 (32)

I have spent the major part of the last week talking to a lawyer — and he didn't charge me a cent.

That in itself is fairly unusual as, with honourable exceptions, the legal profession often seems as interested in finance as in justice. In the same way, some members of the medical profession consider their bank balance to be on par with the welfare of their clients.

The lawyer to whom I spoke was John Jackson, the Port Elizabeth attorney who defended more than 200 black youths on political charges. Much of what he had to say cannot be printed in South Africa without running foul of various laws which have been put on the statute books by the Government. Other aspects of his tale almost certainly would be construed as contempt of court and holding officers of court in contempt.

Still further parts of his stories are likely to be interpreted as incitement to racial hatred, for what he had to say to the London Press and broadcasting

bodies certainly would not inspire respect for the white-administered legal system and those who, in different capacities as police, prosecutors and judicial officers, administer it.

But it has been reported here and, once more, South Africa's reputation has taken a knock.

Mr Jackson's defects in other respects will not be counted here as outweighing his defence of blacks and his informed criticisms of South Africa's legal administration.

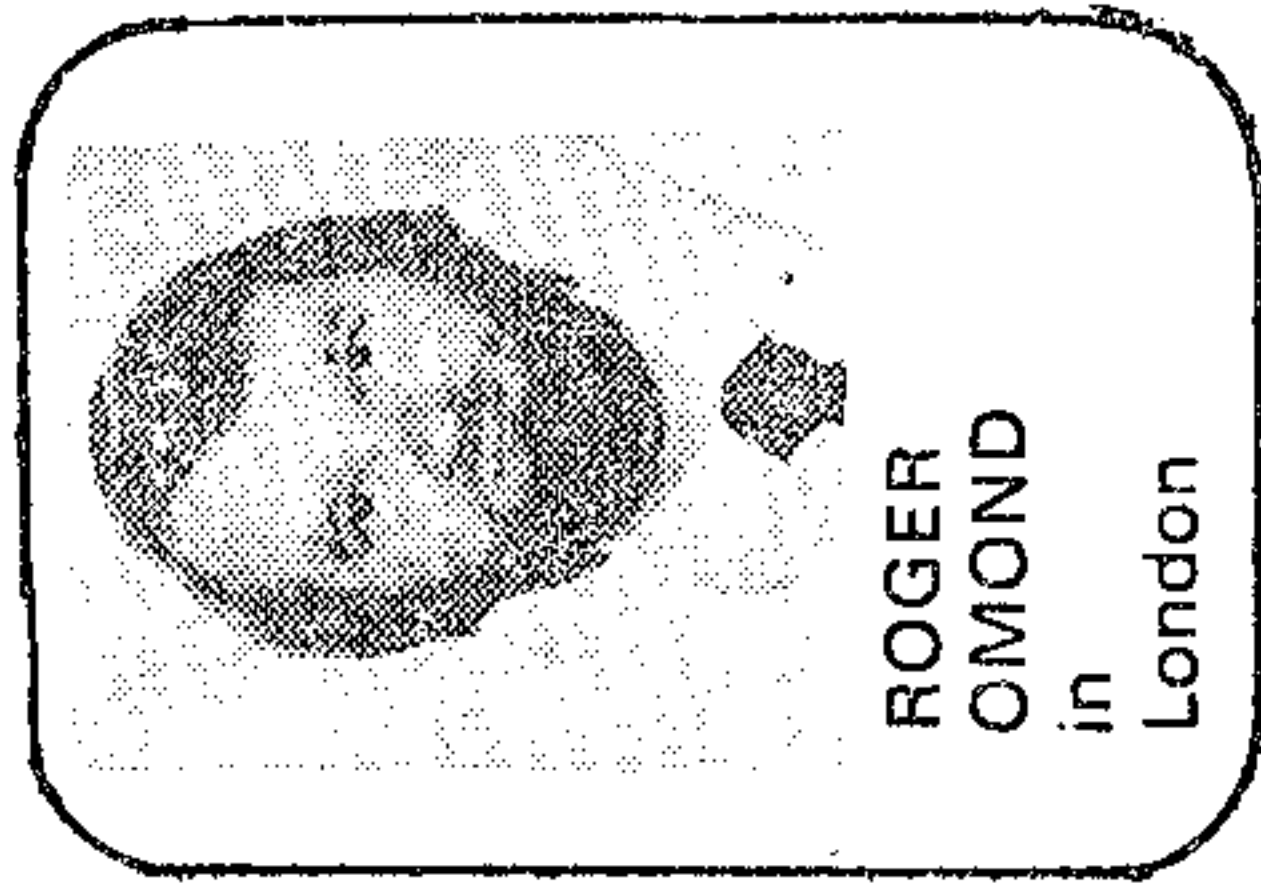
John Jackson is tall, well-built, graying, with trendy spectacles. He could almost be called an epitome of an English-speaking South African.

His opinions are mildly liberal, but he is no political activist. He still occasionally refers to "natives" instead of the more acceptable terms like "black" or "African."

Mr Jackson is, perhaps, better known than the average Port Elizabeth attorney. For he defended a number of blacks on political charges; his name was in the newspapers more often than those who stick to conveyancing.

He also gained a certain notoriety when the Law Society successfully applied to have him removed from the rolls, allegedly for overcharging clients. He was in the process of appealing against that Supreme Court decision when he decided that it was better for he and his family if he left South Africa.

One accusation he did make which can be repeated in South Africa without running foul of the law is that many attorneys are simply not interested in handling black political work. It is regarded, he says, as too dangerous — in terms of getting a reputation that



ROGER OMOND  
in  
London

will scare off potentially lucrative white clients, in getting a reputation as a troublemaker and as being financially risky.

It is an accusation that deserves serious attention on the part of the Law Society. Legal aid, as is widely known, is less than super-efficient. If at-

torneys are reluctant to handle cases they regard as dangerously political, what assurances are there that justice is being equally applied throughout the land?

Judges and magistrates, after all, are only human. Even the best legal minds can slip. And that risk is multiplied when offences are defined in the broadest possible language, when sentences are severe, sometimes with minimum penalties, and when relatively minor offences are regarded as worse than culpable homicide.

There are, of course, honourable exceptions among the ranks of the legal profession: these names are recognised throughout South Africa and abroad.

The reaction on the part of some legal and medical authorities when somebody dares to question the competence of their members is perhaps

significant. They bellow forth cries of outrage.

I can remember once when Helen Suzman questioned the attention some prison doctors paid to their patients, Dr Effie Fischer, then a United Party MP, nearly had a heart attack.

On the legal side, the various bar and side-bar associations have been less than prominent in protesting against the way South African law has been changed and the way in which it is sometimes applied.

Journalism is not exempt, let me hasten to say before anyone accuses me of selective indignation. But newspapers do have in-built mechanisms to check incompetence and skiving off the job.

Are there any such certain checks on lawyers who refuse to take certain types of cases? Does the Medical Council, after the Biko case, give the

appearance of worrying about the image of doctors as a profession? Whatever his reputation among his peers, and whatever sins of commission or omission he may be blamed for, John Jackson has highlighted a couple of important issues.

There seems no doubt that he did do good work for black political accused in the Eastern Cape. Were there, in fact, few other lawyers prepared to share the load? And now he has left South Africa — for whatever reasons — has the gap been filled by other attorneys?

There is another aspect. If Mr Jackson is representative of many white South Africans in his political views, as I believe in his occasionally muddled way he is, Pretoria may be in for a surprise.

Because he may be typical of those South Africans who see little future for their families and themselves in a land ruled by apartheid. The emigration rate may be due for an increase if this is so, whatever other reasons may have impelled Mr Jackson to leave.

**Prints** *Argus*  
*9/8/78*  
**taken** (327)  
**of black**  
**reporters**  
**at CRC**

A POLICE officer yesterday took the fingerprints of two black journalists who applied for their security clearances to cover the Coloured Representative Council's proceedings. But two white journalists who went with them were not fingerprinted.

Four reporters, three from The Argus and one from The Cape Times, were told to report to Room 604 in the police Divisional Headquarters in the Thomas Boydell Buildings.

All journalists reporting on the proceedings of constitutional institutions like Parliament and the CRC require security clearance.

A Sergeant Swart asked the reporters to complete questionnaires and then took the fingerprints of the two blacks.

**'IT'S OKAY'**

When one of the white reporters started towards the fingerprint table, he was told: 'No, it's okay.'

'I was very embarrassed because I was given preferential treatment to a colleague with whom I work and consider my equal, one of the white reporters said.

The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, was surprised to hear that only the blacks were fingerprinted.

He said his department would never ask that such a thing be done.

'We merely inform them that these are the reporters who have applied for permission to cover the CRC and the police take it from there.

'All clearances for constitutional institutions fall within the ambit of the police's functions,' Mr Kempen said.

**STRONG EXCEPTION**

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, the CRC executive member for education, said today he took strong exception to the black journalists being fingerprinted by the police.

'But this is typical of the South African situation where you can't have journalists in the true sense of the word but you have to have journalists categorised according to their race.'



## Terrorist weapons on display



Constable Tommie Smit of the Hillbrow police examines an Armalite AR 10 assault rifle that is often used by international terrorists. The rifle is part of a wide range of arms and terror devices made in communist countries and used by terrorists in Africa. The weapons are on show in a special section at Interbou '78, the South African building and construction exhibition which opened at Milner Park, Johannesburg, today.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question?



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## Lawyer's home raided

JOHANNESBURG — Plain-clothed and camouflaged police yesterday raided a Lenasia attorney's home.

Ms Pricilla Jana said she and her husband were not at home at the time.

But her mother, who was in the house during the 7.30 am intrusion, said the police neither identified themselves nor produced a search warrant.

"I was told my mother explained the owners of the house were not in. The police are said to have used abusive language to my mother and also threatened to shoot our dog dead because it had apparently given them a hard time," Ms Jana said.

The head of the Johannesburg security police could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDC.







No. 1633

11 Augustus 1978

## 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 P78/57

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/169.....	<i>Collection of Readings on the Political Economy of Southern Africa for SDA Seminars—May-June 1978</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/6/209.....	<i>Provincetown.....</i>	Burt Hirschfeld.....	(a)
P78/6/224.....	<i>Sam Introduction—May 1978.....</i>	Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P78/7/22.....	<i>Sexual Awareness: A Practical Approach.....</i>	Barry W. McCarthy, Mary Ryan en/Fred. A. Johnson	(a)
P78/7/98.....	<i>Vacuum Developer Voorwerp/Object.....</i>	Vervaardig/Made in Taiwan.....	(a)
P78/7/100.....	<i>Mayfair 1978 Kalender/Calendar.....</i>	Bemrose & Mansell, Derby/Printed in England	(a)
P78/7/107.....	<i>Imperialism and World Economy.....</i>	Nikolai Bukharin.....	(e)
P78/7/132.....	<i>Contak—No 27.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/133.....	<i>Contak—No 33.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/134.....	<i>Contak—No 37.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/135.....	<i>Contak—No 40.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/136.....	<i>Contak—No 41.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/137.....	<i>Contak—No 42.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/138.....	<i>Contak—No 43.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/139.....	<i>Contak—No 45.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/140.....	<i>Contak—No 46.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/141.....	<i>Contak—No 48.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/142.....	<i>Contak—No 49.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/143.....	<i>Contak—No 51.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/144.....	<i>Contak—No 54.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/145.....	<i>Contak—No 56.....</i>	Contak, London.....	(a)
P78/7/176.....	<i>Adolescente 1516 Plakkaat/poster.....</i>	Gedruk deur/Printed by Scandecor in Germany	(a)
P78/7/177.....	<i>Golden Earring by Vincent Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/7/178.....	<i>Black Woman 1640 Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	Gedruk deur/Printed by Scandecor in Uppsala, Swede	(a)
P78/7/179.....	<i>Bellezza mf 310 Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	Edizioni Beatrice d'Este, Milano/Gedruk deur/Printed by Grafiche Ricordi in Italy	(a)
P78/7/180.....	<i>1050 Q-Poster/dk-5270 Naesby Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	Gedruk/Printed in Denmark.....	(a)
P78/7/181.....	<i>Germia Head Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	Art-Poster Verkerke Reproducties BV Holland	(a)
P78/6/270.....	<i>Six Million Lost and Found.....</i>	Historical Review Press, Southam, Warks.....	(c)+(d)
P78/7/25.....	<i>Acoa Action News—Spring 1978, No 3.....</i>	American Committee on Africa, New York.....	(e)
P78/7/30.....	<i>People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau—Number 11, January-March 1978</i>	The Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre, London	(e)
P78/7/153.....	<i>Skin Deep.....</i>	Domini Wiles.....	(a), (d)+(e)
P78/7/160.....	<i>Apartheid—June 1978, Vol 2, No 1.....</i>	IUIEF, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P78/7/167.....	<i>Break the Links U.S. Apartheid Plakkaat/Poster.....</i>	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(e)
P78/7/167.....	<i>Break the Links U.S. Apartheid Pamflet/Pamphlet.....</i>	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(c)
P78/7/175.....	<i>South Africa: The Death of Colonialism Spell/Game Voorwerp/Object</i>	Simulations Publications Inc., New York	(d)+(e)
P78/6/210.....	<i>SS Panzer Battalion.....</i>	Leo Kessler.....	(a)+(b)
P78/6/251.....	<i>Islander, The.....</i>	Bez Newton.....	(a)
P78/7/87.....	<i>Friends and Lovers.....</i>	Erik Bukie.....	(a)
P78/7/202.....	<i>Pussycat—No 1.....</i>	S.I.C.I., Paris.....	(a)
P78/7/203.....	<i>Union—No 73, Juillet 1978.....</i>	Editions de Press et d'Information (E.P.I.) Paris	(a)

No. 1635

11 Augustus 1978

## 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 P78/59

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/257.....	<i>Kairos—Vol 10, No 4, May 1978.....</i>	The South African Council of Churches, Braamfontein	(e)
P78/7/85.....	<i>Muslim News—Vol 18, No 12, Friday June 30, 1978....</i>	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)

No. 1633

11 August 1978

## 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. 1636

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Entry

P78/5/86

P78/5/114

P78/5/174

P78/5/194

P78/5/241

P78/5/248

P78/5/241

P78/5/25

P78/5/2

P78/6/5

P78/6/17

P78/6/18

P78/6/29

P78/6/47

P78/6/63

P78/6/70

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## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1632

11 Augustus 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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:

LYS/LIST P78/56

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/4/177.....	<i>Unmarried Woman, An.....</i>	Carol DeChellis Hill.....	(a)

No. 1634

11 Augustus 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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:

LYS/LIST P78/58

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/4/170.....	<i>Kalki.....</i>	Gore Vidal.....	(b)

No. 1637

11 Augustus 1978

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:

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
P78/7/160.....	<i>Apartheid--June 1978, Vol 2, No 1.....</i>	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(c)

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1632

11 August 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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):

No. 1634

11 August 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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):

No. 1637

11 August 1978

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 or object 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 publications or objects to be so undesirable:

# Terror on trial

**Is political resistance in SA entering the stage of guns and grenades?**

*Just before the weekend, police had a skirmish with armed guerrillas near the Botswana border. A week before that, they pounced on a Soweto house, seizing rifles, hand-grenades, bombs and ammunition.*

*A few days before that, eight people were remanded for trial under the Terrorism Act in Durban, while the PAC trial in Bethal, where a further 18 people are facing similar charges, entered yet another day.*

*Isolated incidents? Or is SA about to tread the same path as Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola, where conflict between rulers and ruled ultimately led to sustained violent confrontation?*

**Undoubtedly**, a good deal of the evidence points to mounting guerrilla activity and terrorism — not only in rural areas, but also in the cities. A few months ago, Brigadier C F Zietsman, head of the security police, was reported as saying that in the two years since June 1976 more than 2 500 people had been charged with undergoing military training, recruiting others for training, transporting arms and explosives, and similar offences.

Although Commissioner of Police Mike Geldenhuys denies there has been any large-scale increase in political trials in recent years, as many as 66 terrorist cases are currently before the courts, Minister of Justice James Kruger told Parliament recently.

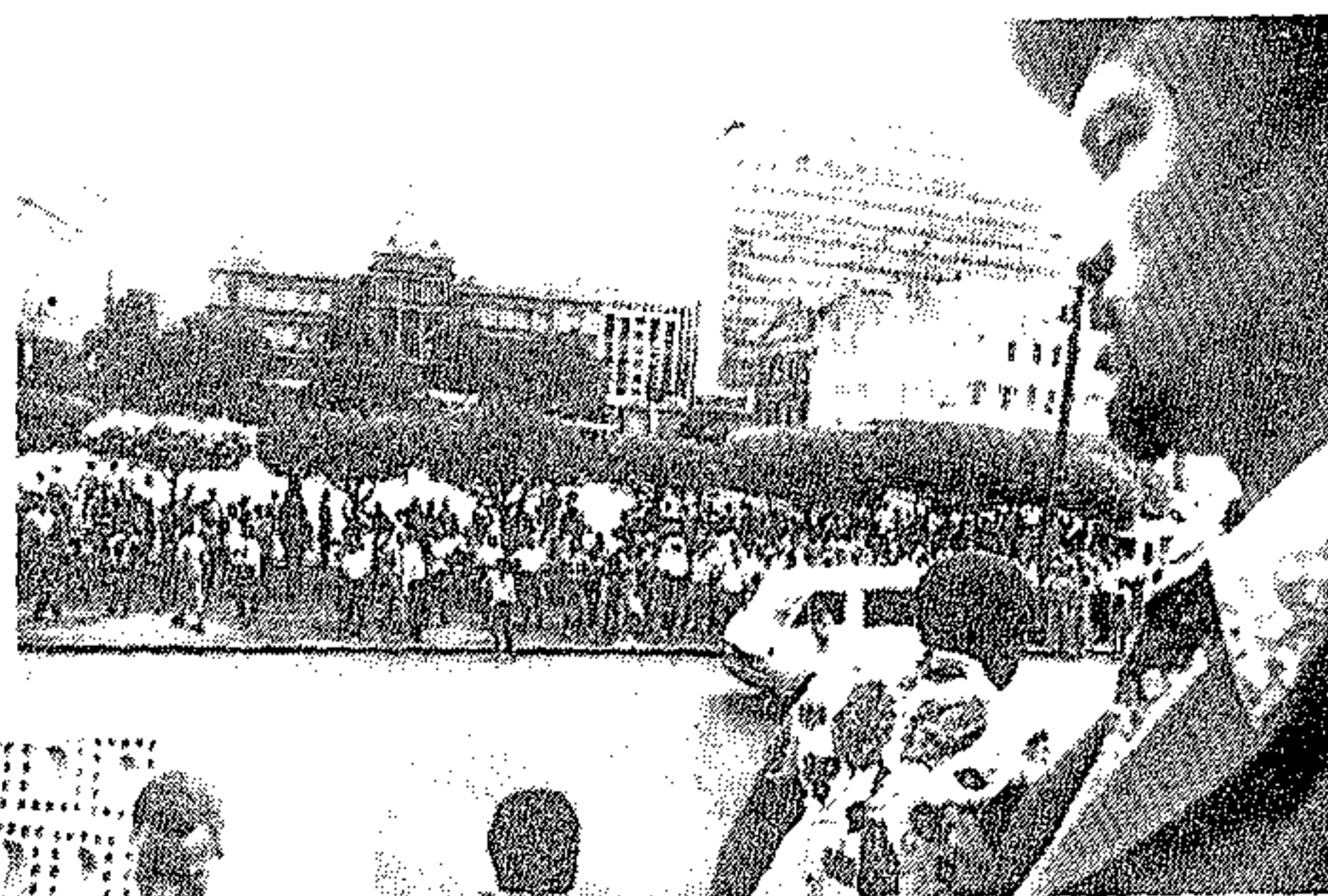
Last year, 108 people were charged under the Terrorism Act, of whom 44 (all of them African) were convicted, while 44 are still on trial or awaiting trial.

Although some charges pre-date the Soweto disturbances, June 1976 marks a definite turning point. Whereas the Com-

missioner of Police could report "no large-scale political unrest" for the year ending June 1976, his latest report is less sanguine. "The wave of widespread rioting and unrest to a certain extent gave rise to new hopes among members of the banned PAC and ANC," runs the report.

Some of the schoolboys who fled

**Spectators outside the Saso trial in Pretoria (right). Is it enough to hammer dissidents without conceding change? Or will they eventually take up arms?**



Soweto after June 1976 have found their way into the ranks — and training camps — of the two exiled organizations. Some have already returned to SA as guerrillas.

Most of those returning as guerrillas appear to have come from Mozambique via Swaziland. The police have estimated

that 4 000 SA blacks are currently undergoing training outside the country. Some of them are Soweto schoolchildren.

Charge-sheets usually feature allegations of undergoing military training or inciting others to do so. Some charge-sheets refer to training in Russia. Mosima Sexwale, 25 years old, was found guilty of undergoing training in the USSR during 1976; Joseph Nduli was accused of going to Russia as early as 1963.

Possession of arms made in communist countries is another frequent charge. "A total of 91 trained terrorists have been arrested," Kruger told parliament earlier this year. "They were trained terrorists, and not children with toys."



Nearly 600 "recruiters, recruits and collaborators have been rounded up."

The scale of guerrilla activity is still small beer compared with Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia — and, indeed, appears to have been sensationalised. Kruger some months ago recited a list of weapons seized which seemed something of an anti-climax after all the scare stories in the press about vast quantities of Russian-made weapons being seized up and down the country, from depots hidden deep in Soweto to arsenals in almost inaccessible valleys.

Kruger listed, among other things, 82 kg of TNT and other explosives; 7 AK automatic rifles; 15 Scorpions; one Czech and one Petersen hand carbine; five Tokarev pistols; one Czech pistol; one revolver; one Walther pistol; 73 hand-grenades; and two personnel mines. Kruger told Parliament there had been 31 incidents of sabotage, resulting in six deaths and 41 injuries.

Geldenhuys tells the *FM* that the police "have the situation well under control. We are on the ball."

How long will control be maintained? Opinions expressed at trials under the Terrorism Act indicate that suppressed rumblings are becoming louder and more dangerous.

### Last resort tactics

At the same time, it is clear that many of those on trial under the Terrorism Act have only turned to violence as a last resort, arguing that other methods of fighting apartheid (even passive resistance) have proved futile. Sexwale, for instance, described to Mr Justice Myburgh how repeated attempts by the ANC to negotiate change with the government had been ignored or crushed.

Stanley Nkosi, jailed for 10 years under the Terrorism Act, said this at his trial: "Today I stand on the threshold of prison. What has led to such an odious prospect is simply because I wanted to live the life of a full man, a man with rights and duties to myself and to humanity at large."

The spate of bannings last October gagged almost all remaining mouthpieces

of peaceful opposition, including Saso, BPC, and *The World*.

Said 22-year-old Naledi Tsiki, before being jailed for 14 years partly for sabotaging a railway line: "Conditions of the blacks in this country are such that no normal person could tolerate them. In Soweto where I lived I have seen children die because of malnutrition. I have found it vital to relieve my people of apartheid."

Peaceful moderates like Nthatho Mollana (himself a one-time ANC official) find themselves dogged by repeated detentions, bannings, and warnings.

Adds Petrus Mothlanthe, jailed for 10 years Terrorism Act offences: "The decision to resort to arms was a painful one. I am essentially a non-violent person. My dearest wish is to co-exist peacefully with all other citizens of SA."

The adoption of violent strategies by the once moderate ANC was entirely predictable. It was only after the ANC and the PAC were banned in 1960 that they went underground. Only then did the ANC, through its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, adopt a policy of sabotage.

A decade and a half later, the prognosis is very similar. "When Saso and BPC were weakened by arrests, raids and detentions," said Mothlanthe, "it became clear that there was no room for blacks to participate meaningfully and peacefully in the shaping of their lives. All these organisations were dealt with violently, despite their non-violent nature."

How well organised the ANC and PAC are is difficult to tell. There is talk of a merger between the two. At the same time, both organisations have been attacked by some Soweto students.

The accused in "terror" trials are often regarded as a fringe group of extremists, fired by external agitators. Yet those involved are not localised to any one group. A wide spectrum of people are involved in trials, including university lecturers, clerks, drivers and manual labourers. Among lists of accused are men of over 60, boys of 16, pregnant women. There are six children under 16 on Robben Island, one of whom is 14.

Public support is difficult to gauge, as trials are often sited in out-of-the-way places like the PAC trial currently being held in Bethal. Even so, Kruger in parliament described packed courtrooms. "The accused enter the hall singing and, with clenched fists, take their place in the dock. Whereupon all of them — accused and audience — then sing inflammatory songs," he said.

Even the deterrent powers of security legislation are questionable.

Re-convicted

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Kruger for instance, told parliament of 10 Robben Island prisoners re-convicted in the past 10 years. Four of them were sentenced to life imprisonment in the mammoth Maritzburg trial last year. One was re-convicted in the Pretoria ANC trial this year.

Neither does the prospect of stiff sentences shake the commitment of some of the accused. "As I look back," said Sexwale, "I cannot honestly say that I believe that the decisions I took were wrong: what I regret most was that those decisions had to be taken."

Some of the judges in political trials have acknowledged the motives of the accused. "One must remember that the people who commit political offences are frequently people of high political morals and ideals," said Justice Myburgh passing sentence earlier this year at the marathon Pretoria ANC trial — where, among others, Sexwale was convicted of throwing a hand-grenade at a police vehicle.

Thankfully, SA is still a long way from the Rhodesian situation. Yet as its neighbours become independent, all the energy channelled towards that struggle is likely to be redirected here. The SA Defence Force could face the task of defending the country's 2 000 km of borders against SA insurgents enjoying impressive foreign backing.

Whether the insurgents would enjoy widespread local support, too, will depend on the scale and sincerity of white SA's efforts to negotiate a political system that black South Africans can back and defend.

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1636

11 Augustus 1978

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE  
PUBLIKASIES

Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde wet besluit het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewenst 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. Hierdie verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

No. 1636

11 August 1978

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:

Swing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
8/86.....	<i>Girl Watcher, The</i> .....	James Lawson.....	(a)
8/114.....	<i>Killing of the Imam, The</i> .....	Barney Desai en/and Cardiff Marney.....	(e)
8/174.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice</i> —November 1977, No 11	NIP Komunist Aktuelna Pitanja Socijalizma, Beograd	(e)
8/194.....	<i>Evangelische Jugend Information</i> —20 März 1978, 3/1978	AEJ-Geschäftsstelle, Stuttgart.....	(e)
8/241.....	<i>International Union of Students—Statement on the Recent Aggression Against the People's Republic of Angola by Racist South Africa</i> —May 1978	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)
8/248.....	<i>Marxist Education Bulletin No 2: The Leninist Theory of Organisation</i>	IMG Publications, London.....	(e)
8/241.....	<i>International Union of Students—Statement on the Tense Situation in Namibia</i> —May 1978	International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia	(e)
8/253.....	<i>Romanian News</i> —May 2, 1978, No 7.....	Romanian News, Piata Scintei No 1, Bucharest	(e)
8/255.....	<i>Solidarität</i> —Feb/März 78, No 25.....	Skaal, Basel.....	(e)
8/6/5.....	<i>Xaviera's Fantastic Sex</i> .....	Xaviera Hollander.....	(a)
8/6/17.....	<i>Looking Forward</i> .....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)
8/6/18.....	<i>Jana Shakti</i> —No 4, May–June 1978.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
8/6/23.....	<i>Information 5/78</i> .....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
8/6/47.....	<i>Artikel Kommentare</i> —8-III-116/3.8.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
8/6/63.....	<i>United Nations: Action by International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on the Problem of Apartheid, and Assistance Provided by them to the Oppressed People of South Africa</i> —March 1978	Centre Against Apartheid Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
8/6/70.....	<i>Men and their Boys</i> .....	Victor J Banis .....	(a)
8/6/74.....	<i>Zwarte Dokter, De (Doktersroman 39)</i> .....	René Charvin.....	(a)
8/6/75.....	<i>Verstrengelde Lichamen! (Aphrodite 20)</i> .....	Rémy Garroux.....	(a)
8/6/76.....	<i>Sexy Maxi in Mini No 164: De Geilste van alle Grieten!</i>	Jason Cannon.....	(a)
8/6/77.....	<i>Sexy Maxi in Mini No 159: Als de Mensen dat Wisten</i>	Brad Harris.....	(a)
8/6/91.....	<i>USSR: 100 Questions and Answers</i> .....	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
8/6/95.....	<i>Student Day—June 16: A Day of Mourning to Commemorate our Dead</i>	African Youth Movement.....	(e)
8/6/132.....	<i>APN News and Views from the USSR</i> —23rd February 1978, No. 16; 27th February 1968, No 18; 28th February 1978, No 19	Novosti Press Agency, Lusaka.....	(e)
8/6/134.....	<i>Voice of Christians for Peace, The</i> .....	The Press Department of the Hungarian Reformed Church for the Christian Peace Conference	(e)
8/6/138.....	<i>Solidarity</i> —No 5, May 1977; No 6, June 1977.....	Novosti Press Agency/Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee	(e)
8/6/153.....	<i>Südliches Afrika</i> —Nr 5, Mai 1978.....	Informationstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(c)
8/6/159.....	<i>Halt the Repression, Democratic Liberties!: Solidarity with the People and Youth of Nicaragua</i> —Plakkaat/Poster	The World Federation of Democratic Youth...	(c)
8/6/161.....	<i>Information</i> —6/1978.....	Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
8/6/166.....	<i>Repression: Torture &amp; Death—South Africa</i> .....	African National Congress, London.....	(e)
8/6/170.....	<i>People's Voice</i> —June 1978.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)



# C.I.—lidmaat DIE BURGER 12/8/78 predik geweld

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE verbode Christelike Instituut se verknogtheid aan „georganiseerde geweld” vir die omverwerping van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering, word uitgespel in ’n opsienbarende toespraak wat ’n lid van die organisasie in Wes-Duitsland gehou het.

’n Uittreksel uit die toespraak is deur die Christian League of Southern Africa aan Die Burger gestuur nadat dit in Januarie deur mev. Oshadi Phakathi by ’n konferensie in Arnoldshain gelewer is en in ’n onlangse uitgawe van

Evangelische Verantwortung gepubliseer is.

„Ons oorwinning is verseker deur die gewelddadige omverwerping van die Vorsterbewind in Suid-Afrika. Ons stryd duur voort! Die Christelike Instituut sal nie agterbly nie!” het mev. Phakathi, voorheen lid van die C.I. in Johannesburg, gesê. Sy woon nou in Utrecht, Nederland, van waar sy haar werk vir die C.I. in Europa voortsit.

## SKYNHEILIG

Die konferensie waar die toespraak gelewer is, is gereël deur die C.I. en die European Protestant Academies. Dit is na berig word ook bygewoon deur lede van die „bevrydingsbewegings”. Die onderwerp was Suid-Afrika in die Bevrydingsproses.

Mev. Phakathi het gesê „geweld heers ver en wyd” in Suid-Afrika. Die polisie en militêre „moor en plunder” weerlose swartmense. Wat is die antwoord van die Christelike gewete hierop?

„Dit is duidelik dat ’n nie-gewelddadige benadering nie in so ’n situasie aanbeveel kan word nie,” het sy gesê. „Uit ’n Christelike oogpunt is dit dus skynheilig om die nie-gewelddadige politiek by

die swartmense van Suid-Afrika aan te beveel. So ’n aanbeveling is weersinwerkend en onaanneemlik . . .

„Die gedagte van nie-gewelddadige politiek as ’n oplossing vir die Suid-Afrikaanse konflik is ongesond, irrasioneel en betekenisloos. Dit is waarom die Christelike Instituut die oortuiging bevestig dat georganiseerde geweld die enigste middel is vir die eindelike oplossing van die Suid-Afrikaanse konflik.

## SIMPATIEK

„Dit is waarom die C.I. ’n beroep op die wêreldgemeenskap van Christene doen om die politieke organisasies van Suid-Afrika te steun wat hulle die gewelddadige omverwerping van die onderdrukkende, rassitiese minderheidsbewind ten doel stel. Dié steun moet onvoorwaardelik en onbeheerd wees. Dit is die standpunt van die C.I., en ons herhaal dat ons standpunt volkome Christelik is,” het mev. Phakathi gesê.

„Die Christelike Instituut het konsekwent deur sy optrede probeer om praktiese uitdrukking te gee aan die feit dat hy simpatiek staan oor deelname aan ’n revolusionêre situasie.”



Colonel N C Coetzee

## Prisoner dies on island

A YOUNG man serving an eight-year sentence on Robben Island for sabotage and arson died on the island this week.

Colonel N C Coetzee, head of the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Squad, went to the Island yesterday to investigate the death.

Mputle Johannes Matsobane, 21, a former Vereeniging pupil, died on Wednesday morning.

A Prisons Department spokesman yesterday said Mr Matsobane was sentenced to five years imprisonment on a charge of arson when he appeared in the Vereeniging Regional Court on May 5 this year.

On June 6 Mr Matsobane was sentenced in the Johannesburg Regional Court to eight years imprisonment, to run concurrently, when he appeared on a charge of sabotage.

"The normal investigation into the death of a prisoner will now be carried out," the spokesman said from Pretoria.

Commenting on a Johannesburg newspaper report that the family had been told to make their own transport arrangements if they wanted to arrange a burial, he said: "It is department policy that if the family requests the body they must make the arrangements and pay for the transportation themselves."



# Brig. At vat groot geheim na graf

**BRIG. AT SPENGLER**, eertydse hoof van die Johannesburgse Veiligheidspolisie wat van-deesweek in Pretoria oorlede is, is saam met een van die grootste geheime in Suid-Afrika se veiligheidsgeskiedenis na sy graf.



WYLE brig. At SPENGLER. Die foto is op sy plaas geneem toe hy 'n rukkie lank die tuig neergelê het. Hy is saam met 'n groot geheim na sy graf.

Dit is die identiteit van 'n „meesterbrein” wat op 31 Mei 1961 saam met 'n aantal linksgesinde handlangers die aangewese Staatspresident, adv. C. R. Swart, om die lewe wou bring. Die plan, wat ter elfder ure verydel is, was om adv. Swart tydens sy historiese inhuldiging op Kerkplein saam met ander politici en feesgangers in die lug te blaas.

Die „Brein,” soos brig. Spengler na hom verwys het, het later 'n vurige ondersteuner van die Regering geword en is vandag 'n gesiene lid van die gemeenskap. Oor hom wou die stil, forsgeboude polisieman wat aan daad eerder as woorde geglo het, nooit veel sê nie.

Net dat die fanatikus sy politieke sienswyse heroeweeg het ná Brittanje se optrede in Afrika, veral in Rhodesië.

Die kis dinamiet waarmee die groep Kerkplein wou opblaas, is eers op die oggend van Republiekdag deur brig. Spengler en sy

manne onder 'n bos ontdek.

Dat Suid-Afrika nie hierdie beplande bloedbad beleef het nie, was te danke aan een van die talle informante wat At Spengler in die politieke onderwêreld gehad het.

Die ingetoë, maar doelgerigte polisieman was ook een van die laaste skakels met wyle Robey Leibbrandt, wat in die oorlogsjare saam met ander Nazi-ondersteuners chaos in die land wou saai nadat hy in Duitsland opgelei was.

● Spengler was ook die man wat geheime agent Gerad Ludi geworf en voorberei het om die verbode SA Kommunistiese Party te infiltrer. Ludi se geheime werk het regstreeks tot die val gelei van Bram Fischer en ander top-Kommuniste.

Die organisasie wat die Kerkplein in die lug wou blaas, was fanaties gekant teen republiekwording. Die plan was om sowat twintig tydbomme onder die skare af te skiet. Pres. Swart sou eerste sterf.

Soos brig. Spengler aan my gesê het: „Ons het op die nippertjie van hulle te hore gekom. Die dag vóór die feesviering het ons twee lede van die organisasie in 'n motor sien ry. Hulle was van Potchefstroom se kant op pad Johannesburg toe. Ons manne het die motor gevolg, maar die verdagtes het hulle ontglip.

„Hulle het skoon onder my manne uitgery. Soos ons vermoed het, het hulle iewers in 'n gruispad afgedraai en in 'n bos gewag. Dis ook toe dat hulle bang word en die kis dinamiet daar versteek. Toe die son water trek, mik hulle weer Johannesburg toe en ons keer hulle voor.

„Ek ondervra hulle en laat hulle goed verstaan dat ek van hul bese planne weet. Een was verpleegsuster. Ek vra haar hoe veral sy die lewens van onskuldige mense kan neem. Sy wat die eed van Hippokrates afgelê het. Sy antwoord net: „We've got to get the Nats out. If others get in the way they have to go too. It's just too bad for them, that's all!”

Om twee-uur die oggend het die ander verdagte kopgegee.

Die twee samesweerders kon egter nie weer die plek vind waar hulle die dinamiet versteek het nie.

„Dit was koud en reënerig en pikdonker, het brig. Spengler vertel.

Hy, kapt. Carel Dirker en speurdersers. Kruger het toe begin spoorsny en die groot kis dinamiet kort vóór sonop uit die bosse gesleep. Die organisasie se leier is in hegtenis geneem en hul kantore in Durban deurgezoek. Nog mense is aangekeer weens die onwettige besit van plofstof en wapens. Die hofsak het min aandag getrek.

Brig. Spengler het sy kop geskud: „Ek meen hulle het iets soos R100 boete en ses maande tronkstraf gekry. Ons het in daardie tyd nie die wetgewing gehad om werklik teen sulke mense op te tree nie.”

Oor Leibbrandt: Brig. Spengler was saam met oud-Springbok Lucas Strachan in die span wat hom op Sesmylbrug naby Pretoria voorgelê en gevang het. En in Pretoria-Sentraal se aanklagkantoor slaan Leibbrandt hom met geboeide hande deur die gesig dat die bloed loop.

„Jy't mos een van my manne doodgeskiet,” sê hy.

● Tot die einde was daar die groot verlange na sy vrou, Susan, wat die brigadier in 1971 ontval het.



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"THERE must be no illusions about this, because if our policy is taken to its full logical conclusion as far as the Black people are concerned, there will not be one Black man with South African citizenship. I say this sincerely, because that is the idea behind it. Why should I try to hide it? That is our policy in terms of the mandate we have been given."

— Dr Connie Mulder, in Parliament, February 7.

"Apartheid's original formula cannot cope with the situation."  
— Gerrit Viljoen



A SECRET war is raging in the National Party. It revolves around a most crucial issue of policy — race discrimination. It erupted into the open this week with an ultimatum by Mr Louis Le Grange, Deputy Minister of the Interior, to the verligtes to toe the line or get out.

Mr Le Grange delivered his salvo with South Africa perhaps only months away from major crises on its borders, and against the background of warnings of racial violence once again threatening in Soweto.

Both Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia are getting to the point where South Africa's role will become limited, and the focus is turning inevitably to South Africa itself.

Inkatha's Soweto leader, Dr Nyembezi, warned this week that exactly the same kind of feelings that were aroused over the language issue in June 1976 are now being felt over the rents issue.

But leading Nationalists are divided over whether to go further in removing race discrimination and continue political exclusion of Blacks.

The conflict in the party has been confused by power bids of leading Ministers.

On the ideological issues there is fundamental division. On the one hand are those who want discrimination removed quickly and Blacks brought into the new constitutional plan to give meaningful powersharing. In short, they see the proposed constitutional plan as a starting point which needs to be substantially developed.

On the other hand are those who see the proposals as final.

But woven through these ideological questions is a personal powerplay which has been unleashed by the vacuum left since Dr Connie Mulder fell out of the race for the heir apparent to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Two Cabinet ministers

By JOHN MATTISONN  
Political Correspondent



"Don't hide behind your party membership — get out and fight us from the outside."

it one stage further on Wednesday night with his ultimatum speech.

Some members of the party were "using their membership as a shield from which they hurled unfair criticism. Get out of the party and fight us from the outside" he said.

He attacked newspapers for giving undue attention to the views of a fringe group, and people in Potchefstroom who criticised the party's principles on Christian grounds.

He was most likely referring to the academics who authored the Koinonia declaration which criticised the Government, the president of the Potchefstroom University's Students' Representative Council, Mr Theuns Eloff, who has come out in favour of open uni-

accept that the urban Black should get political say in the Government; that we must change at all cost; that it will only be a question of time before we have to share political power with Blacks; and that we should be ashamed of the past and the present basis of our policy.

"Those who think the Government will institute an open society merely because of the pressure from the Progreds and from the Buthelezi's are making a great mistake."

Expanding in a subsequent interview he said attempts were being made to accept the urban Black in the Government, to hold a Turnhalle for South Africa, and to change the National Party.

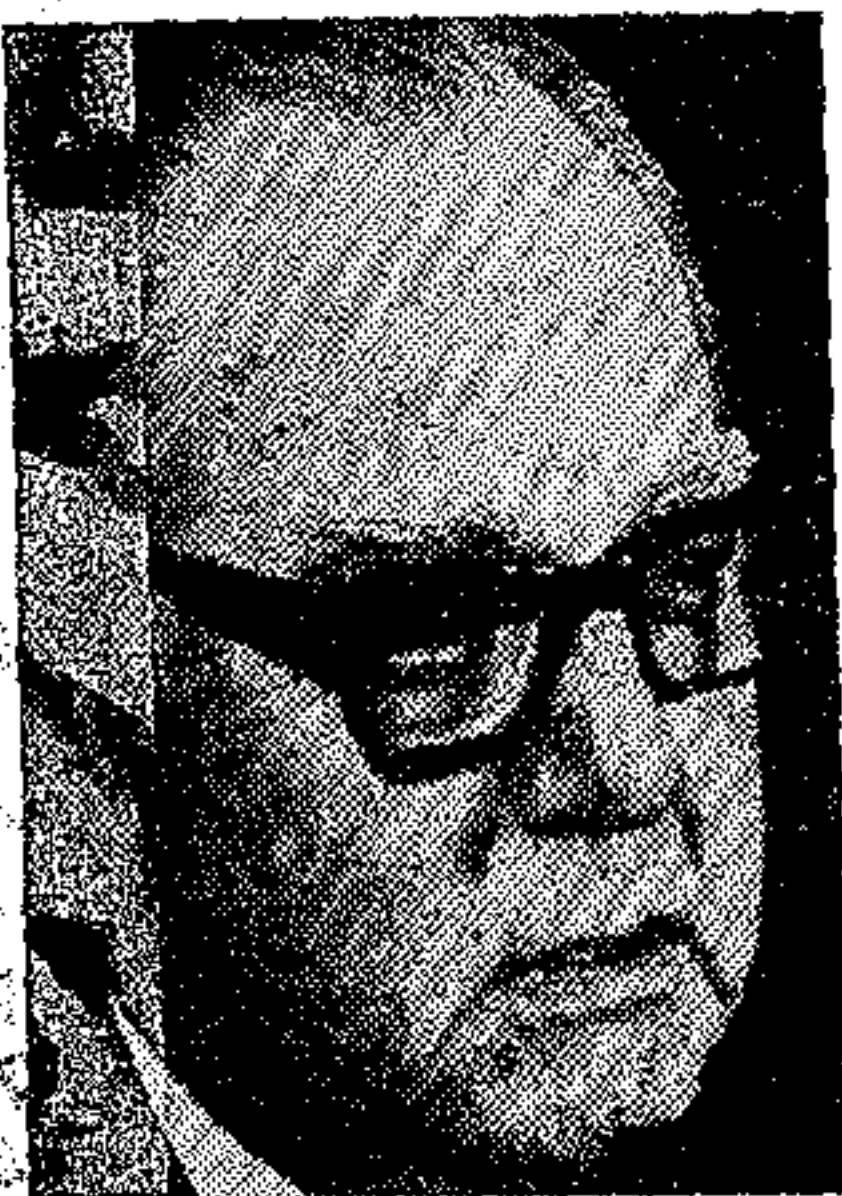
That is precisely what some Nationalists in the Press, the Broederbond, and a minority in the party itself are trying to do.

Perhaps the most notable by some

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# war Nats



**"Changes will only take place inside the framework of Government policy."**

— John Vorster

political rights as the only solution would not work. There had to be something else to handle the situation as well.

He suggested local authorities for Blacks in White areas with political rights. "There could possibly develop a more direct involvement of a council of Blacks in South Africa with the Republic's Cabinet."

Professor Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University has said: "The only acceptable system for Co-

loureds is along the path of a qualified franchise and consequent representation in our Parliament."

Professor Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Rand Afrikaans University and chief of the Broderbond, was more forthright last week: "Apartheid's original formula cannot cope with the situation."

After the constitutional plan has been implemented, he said, the next step would be to create an "interstate consultative body" to bring representatives of homeland governments together with the Coloured, Indian, and White Cabinet Council.

The way he sees it, urban Blacks would have representation drawn from community councils.

In short, exactly what Mr Le Grange complained of.

And a branch of the Stellenbosch division of the National Party has submitted to the party's Cape congress a resolution to make the economic opportunities of Blacks in urban areas the same as Whites.

It stands in direct contrast with another resolution calling on the Government to "hasten the removal of Black people from the Western Cape."

It would indeed be surprising if apartheid did not win out. It always has done in the past. But that won't be the end of the debate.

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South. Express



**"Discrimination based solely on the colour of a man's skin cannot be condoned."**

— Pik Botha

# Police probe island death

JOHANNESBURG — Police investigations have been initiated into the death of a Robben Island prisoner, Mr Johannes Matsobane, 21, who died last Wednesday in the island's hospital.

A medical investigation showed Mr Matsobane died of unnatural causes, according to a statement released by the Prisons' Department liaison officer last night.

Mr Matsobane, of Sebokeng, Vereeniging, was sentenced to eight years on Robben Island for sabotage in June this year. Last week police told his family he had died of a heart attack.

"A full police investigation is at present in its final stages. Its findings will be forwarded to the senior prosecutor for consideration of a judicial inquest," the statement said.

The spokesman said Mr Matsobane was admitted to the prison hospital on August 4, because it was suspected he was mentally disabled.

He saw a psychiatrist in Cape Town and on his return, was placed into the Robben Island hospital.

"During the night of August 8-9, other patients noticed he was restless but the hospital staff was not notified," the spokesman said.

On the morning of August 9, "Mr Matsobane's condition was critical and he was given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. However, it was unsuccessful," he said.

The dead man's family had been told to collect his body before August 18 or it will be buried by the State. — DDC.



# Death of prisoner: Inquiry in final stage

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An investigation into the death of a young Robben Island prisoner, who died recently in the prison hospital of suspected unnatural causes, is in its final stages.

The docket on 20-year-old Mputhe Johannes Matsobane's death last Wednesday will be forwarded to the senior prosecutor for a decision on whether there should be an inquest.

Prison headquarters said in Pretoria today that Matsobane, who was serving a total of eight years' for arson and sabotage, was admitted to the prison hospital at Robben Island 'because it was suspected that he was mentally disordered.'

## SCHIZOPHRENIA

The day before his death he was taken to see a psychiatrist at Valkenberg psychiatric hospital where the probable diagnosis was schizophrenia. The doctor prescribed treatment, a spokesman said.

Matsobane returned to the island the same day and returned to hospital.

At 7 am on the Wednesday, a hospital member was called by one of the prisoners.

'On his arrival he examined Matsobane and found that he was in need of emergency treatment.

'This was given immediately but the treatment was unsuccessful,' the spokesman said.

*[Handwritten signature]*



Professor van Rooyen

SOUTH AFRICA finds itself in a crisis, and it is essential that we strengthen our defences and our internal security. But it is even more important that we strengthen our moral foundations. As one of many concerned citizens, I would like, with due respect, to mention questions which are being asked about our morality in relation to the Terrorism Act (Act No 83 of 1967).

The title of the Terrorism Act can be misleading. We all have a clear mental image of what is meant by 'terrorist' or 'urban guerrilla'. However, in terms of this Act it is not only such people who can be found guilty; its definition of terrorism is very broad and vague. In fact, the onus rests on the accused to prove his own innocence, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt. This means that if a court is uncertain whether the accused is guilty, it must find him guilty — which is diametrically opposed to our accepted principles of justice.

But in terms of the Act detainees do not have to be brought before a court. The discretionary powers in terms of which someone is detained rest entirely with an official of the Executive. The Act lays down that no court of justice may inquire into the validity of the activities of officials which relate to detention, and no court may order the release of a detainee.

No one (except certain officials) has access to the detainee and no one is entitled to any information about a detainee. There is no limit to the

# How moral is this Act?

ARGUS 15/8/78

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**PROFESSOR J H VAN ROOYEN, Director of the Institute of Criminology at Cape Town University, examines the morality of the Terrorism Act. This is the first of two articles, translated from a feature that appeared in the March issue of Deurbraak.**

period of detention; it can be life-long — without a court order, without a charge, without being found guilty.

Here indeed is an instance of absolute power being granted to earthly princes. They virtually act in a legal vacuum. Legal norms no longer regulate them as they ought; not only are clear substantive norms lacking, but there are no sound procedures for the maintenance of norms.

If it should happen, either by mistake or on the basis of distorted information, that any one of us were detained, we

would have no recourse to a court. The courts of justice have been excluded.

On what grounds are people detained? We do not know. The Act lays down no objective standards. The courts may not investigate the grounds for detention.

Many South Africans have for years been concerned about the Act. Others have only been jolted into awareness by the Biko affair. Urgent questions are being asked.

Answers are also being given: (1) Some point to the rest of Africa. In some places they have public executions by firing squad without trial. (2) Others ask why one should be concerned about troublemakers — they don't worry about you. (3) Still others maintain that the security of the State is the highest law. (4) Others say that at least better instructions have now been issued administratively to the police.

But many of us remain concerned. Answer (1) leaves one feeling burdened that relativistic morality must be used to defend our country. It is a worrying sign of weakness and threatening moral collapse. Surely the Ought cannot be derived from the Is? Answer (2) presupposes, firstly, that only the guilty suffer. However, this is precisely the point which needs to be investigated. Secondly (and more subtly, and

thus more worryingly), it suggests that we can jettison moral and civilised norms when dealing with the guilty (if one accepts for argument's sake that they are guilty. This attitude fails to appreciate the value and dignity of the individual. Answer (3) can never be accepted in a country that wishes to call itself Christian, for it absolutises State security. In an case, this answer is based on an incorrect presupposition, namely that an 'either-or' choice is involved.

The truth is, however, that we should strive to maintain a Christian moral civilisation. One does not cut one's throat in order to preserve one's life.

Answer (4) misses the core of the matter: we do not want to trust princes, but to be ruled by law. This is a moral position. The Act must be changed. If the administrative improvements are equivalent to the work that an independent and duly qualified judiciary would perform, why not reinstate the latter? And if it is not equivalent to this, why not? Is there something to be concealed from the judiciary? Or are our judges not to be trusted? (To be continued.)

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The Romantic Movement was, in part of the doctrine

independence



# Now Nusas shows whites how to do 'their thing'

**HELEN ZILLE:**  
**Political Correspondent**

NO EVENT inside South Africa has had such a profound effect on white politics in the past decade as the rise of the Black Consciousness philosophy.

White liberals, in particular, who had previously seen themselves as "the voice of the disenfranchised majority", found themselves stripped of a role.

Blacks, in effect, were telling them: "Whitey, stop trying to do our thing."

White liberals now had to find their own thing and do it — the classic identity crisis.

This caused such deep turmoil in white opposition ranks that today — 10 years after the founding of the first Black Consciousness organisation — it has not been resolved.

One of the few opposition groups that has worked out a new role for itself is the white student body, Nusas, which has formulated a policy of White Consciousness to complement, not contradict, Black Consciousness.

White Consciousness is simply this: an attempt to make whites aware of the implications of living in Africa with a black majority and preparing them to face that future.

White Consciousness grew out of the need of those whites, who did not want to join the National Party or emigrate, to come to terms with Black Consciousness and formulate a relevant role in a society polarising between two brands of nationalism.

Before one can understand the details of Nusas' new approach, one must understand its background.

Nusas was the first group

to come face to face with the re-emergence of black nationalism, when, in 1968, black students under the then student leader, Mr Steve Biko, broke away from the multiracial organisation to form a black student body, Saso.

This was the first indication that black opposition, so effectively crushed in the early 1960s, was re-emerging. Black students had re-defined their goal and adapted their tactics to fit the situation in which they had to operate.

Their guideline was the Black Consciousness philosophy — pride, self-reliance and a commitment to restoring a black African heritage in the white-ruled South.

At first, most Nusas whites strenuously resisted the black students' step, calling it a "retreat into a black laager, racism and succumbing to apartheid."

It took about three years for white students to recognise that the step black students had taken was "historically necessary" and the only practical and effective step in the South African political context in which multiracial political groups were forbidden.

Nusas leaders now sum up their understanding of the step as follows:

Black students were rejecting multiracialism in opposition because all attempts in this direction inevitably ended with whites taking the lead. Black students also regarded whites

as having too much at stake in the system to oppose it effectively.

Most important of all was the fact that blacks were excluded from the liberal democratic institutions on which whites based their opposition.

It was fine for whites to protest and oppose through the ballot box — they had access to this form of political expression. But it was absolutely useless to the black man, who had no access to democracy in "white" South Africa and could therefore never come face to face with his white opponent in any of these institutions.

Blacks had to find a way of opposing effectively within a structure of racial group politics they had had no hand in creating. The answer for them lay in forming one group — not 10 ethnic groups, so that they, like the Afrikaners before them, could forge for themselves a nationalist identity with its own pride and values, to bargain on an equal basis with white Nationalists.

Nusas realised that blacks had taken over the role of opposing the Government. White students were stripped of a role. Then the Government acted to strip them of money and leaders.

Following the investigation of the Schlebusch Commission, Nusas was declared an "affected organisation" and forbidden to receive funds from abroad. Eight of its leaders were banned.

Deprived of its role, money and leaders, Nusas

found a large slice of its support fall away with the wave of campus disaffiliations from the organisation. Clearly, Nusas had to adapt to its new situation if it wanted to survive.

The first step was the recognition that they could not be instruments of change, but instrumental to change generated from elsewhere. Nusas then took its cue from the American black consciousness leader, Stokely Carmichael, who had told American whites: "Go home and educate your own people."

This was to become the cornerstone of the Nusas brand of White Consciousness. They adopted the theme: "Education for an African future."

Nusas president Mr Aurret van Heerden explains that this means getting whites to abandon their "First World bias" — the training and conditioning that formed them to fit into a West European society, not an African one — and adopt instead a "Third World bias", appropriate to their role in a developing African country.

Although he cannot spell out the full implications for whites of being part of an African society, he says they will be far-reaching. "But whites can go a long way to making the inevitable as non-violent and acceptable as possible," he says.

This, he explains, means employing their skills and education relevantly in an African context.

"Whites, who have been educated with their First World bias, will have to redirect their training. At the same time the education system will have to be

restructured so that future white generations avoid the same mistake and acquire the necessary training for their role in an African society."

Nusas has begun this process on university campuses, restructuring courses so that students who want to study subjects relevant to developing underdeveloped countries do not have to go overseas to do so.

In medicine they are working for a switch of emphasis from the highly sophisticated clinical techniques, involving up-to-date equipment, to community medicine. A high-class handbook of community medicine is being produced, which students hope will become the standard textbook.

In law, the students are working for a move from the current bias towards company and tax law to areas such as labour law; in engineering from high technology for urban communities to techniques appropriate to the needs of backward rural areas; in architecture from modern urban structural design to planning for rural development.

Nusas leaders say that the programme is catching on, that students are becoming involved in projects aimed at taking their courses out of the classroom to the sectors of the community that need them most. They are convinced the tide has turned for Nusas, and that the previous rejection of "old-school liberalising moralising" has been replaced by growing support for the "relevant action programme."

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# Bruise on dead prisoner's body

JOHANNESBURG —

Apart from a four-centimetre bruise on his left shoulder, there was nothing to show that Mr Johannes Matsobane who died on Robben Island last week had been assaulted.

This was the view of a Cape Town embalmer, Mr Conrad Steyn, who was embalming the body when telephoned from Johannesburg yesterday.

He said the bruise was the type that could have been received in a rugby match.

He had not known the body was that of Mr Matsobane when it had been brought into the mortuary of the firm where he worked. At first he thought Mr Matsobane had died of a heart attack.

"I told the other embalmer it was strange how these young fellows were dying like this of heart attacks," Mr Steyn said.

A Prisons Department spokesman said an inquiry into the death had been completed and the results were with Cape Town's senior prosecutor.

It will depend on the senior prosecutor whether the results are forwarded to the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General will decide where there is a case for prosecution.

Mr Matsobane died last Wednesday in Robben Island Hospital. The family was told by police that he had died of a heart attack, but the Prisons Department said on Monday that a medical examination showed he had died of unnatural causes.

Mr Matsobane's body was flown from Cape Town to Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon. Accompanying the body

was a brother, Mr Moses Matsobane, who was met at the airport by his older brother, Mr Samuel Matsobane, and a firm of undertakers.

Mr Samuel Matsobane confirmed yesterday morning that his dead brother had been healthy and fit — a popular mid-field player for his soccer team, the Northern Leopards, of Sebokeng.

He did not believe his brother had died of a heart attack.

Mr Matsobane showed a reporter his brother's last letter from the island.

In it, he said: "Don't worry about my absence. I feel at home and in good condition. I am still very well."

The letter was written on July 15.

Mr Johannes Matsobane was sentenced to eight years in jail for arson and sabotage in June. — DD(



# Hostage case focuses attention on problem of trial delays

The Star Wednesday August 16 1978

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the matter to the Law Society.

One of the clichés of the law is "justice delayed is justice denied" and particularly when the accused are in detention, as in this case, it is natural and commendable for a magistrate or judge to be concerned about requests for postponement.

Mr the ort

to have the Law Society look into it."

Mr Chetty obviously felt the magistrate was mistaken in thinking there had been unnecessary delays and was quite prepared to justify himself to his professional peers.

Nonetheless Mr Steyn's criticism does focus attention on a matter that has caused

It is perhaps ironic that the target of Mr Steyn's wrath is Shun Chetty and Co — a firm that has possibly handled more security and riot cases than any other.

Mr Chetty yesterday refused to comment on the magistrate's remarks, saying: "If it is a Law Society matter then I am quite happy

concern in legal circles before now: the fairly small number of attorneys who handle security or riot cases.

It has often been alleged, and often hotly denied, that many attorneys are reluctant to handle such cases and do everything possible to avoid them.

It is certainly true the majority of cases

are handled by a limited number of legal firms — which must impose a heavy administrative burden on the firms concerned, particularly in circumstances where many security trials are being held.

Mr Steyn's comments may also serve to focus

attention on delays by the State that have led to people being held in detention seemingly unnecessarily.

It has been alleged there are many such cases.

The following case is claimed by some to be typical of what can happen.

The State charged

Elliott Mohaple and seven others — all young blacks from Soweto — with arson, public violence, incitement to public violence, assault and malicious damage to property.

The case was heard at Meadowlands and all the accused were in detention.

They appeared in court on a number of occasions and on each occasion applications for bail were refused and the matter was postponed.

Eventually, on November 25, 1976, charges were withdrawn against all but one of the accused. The one remaining

accused was brought to trial the following January and was acquitted on all charges.

Apart from being detained the eight accused faced legal bills in excess of R1000 — fortunately they received assistance from the Asingeni Relief Fund of the South African Council of Churches.

# State is subject to the law

HISTORIOGRAPHY

THE concern of some Christian Afrikaners, like myself, about the Terrorism Act rests on conservative grounds. We love South Africa. We are anti-communist. We are grateful for much that the Government does. We believe in an absolute Divinity: an infinite, unfathomable, and yet personal God who communicates with men through His Word, from which we learn truth about Himself, about man and about the world around us. We believe that man is fallen, and thus fallible and tending to evil.

We believe that the law is one of the instruments of God's common grace to restrain man, promote justice and limit injustice. The authorities are also fallen and fallible, and thus must also be subject to the law — and to that which implements the law, and independent judiciary.

The law, not man, must be the final judge. Put not your trust in princes. We believe that one-sided accusations and one-sided fact-finding are fatal and unjust and the rules which go with it are general rules of justice which run through the Bible like a golden thread.

We believe in the retributive basis of punishment, whereby only those who have been duly proved guilty and convicted by a court of law may be punished.

We believe that morality may not be selective: moral principles are valid for all (thus also for the State) and in all matters (thus not only in selected areas such as literature and sexual morality). This is why detainees must be fully protected by the law; this is why the guilty must be sentenced by due process of law; this is why the innocent must not suffer.

Some modern social scientists seek to denigrate freedom and human dignity on the basis of

universal standard by which to judge not only personal morals but the state, they were counted as enemies of totalitarian Rome and were thrown to the beasts.' (Dr Francis A Schaeffer, *How Should We Then Live?* (1976) p 26).

Solzhenitsyn has much to say to South Africa. He does not only speak to the 'West.' In his *Warning to the Western World* (1976) he warns us:

'However hidden it may be from the human

can suddenly turn out to be more farsighted than any calculated pragmatism' (p 35).

In our battle against undermining forces, we should uphold and re-establish our moral absolutes. We should resolutely refuse to accept that the end justifies the means. We should note the warning by the conservative Christian philosopher, Os Guinness: 'With the death of absolutes the prospects are grim for any lover of justice, freedom and order. Western culture will lurch drunkenly between chaotic lawlessness and

countering authoritarianism, which . . . could finally issue in a supreme dictatorship. . . . A by-product of the death of absolutes has been the failure to be able to hold any balanced middle ground' (*Violence — A Study of Contemporary Attitudes* (1974) p 19).

A balanced middle ground in respect of the topic under consideration would at least include clear standards plus an independent judiciary to watch over the shoulders and control the actions of men. It would accept that force (as opposed to violence) may be necessary in dealing with suspected underminers, but would strive after a just and justified use of force by utilising the time-honoured techniques of legality and judicial control: 'No force that does not issue from justice and that is not restrained by justice can achieve justice,' as Guinness (op cit p 37) puts it.

The request to our authorities to reconsider the Terrorism Act is a humble but urgent one.

## PROFESSOR J H VAN ROOYEN, director of UCT's Institute of Criminology, concludes his examination of the Terrorism Act.

their Darwinian approach so that they can proceed with their manipulation of man without the brake supplied by these concepts (cf the views of the behaviourist psychologist B F Skinner in *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* (1971). The Christian's response to this is 'No!' (cf *Back to Freedom and Dignity* (1973) by Dr Francis A Schaeffer). The same response must be made to a state which absolutises its authority and security. This may not be a popular position:

'No totalitarian authority nor authoritarian state can tolerate those who have an absolute by which to judge that state and its actions. In Rome, the Christians had that absolute in God's revelation. Because the Christians had an absolute,

gaze, however unexpected for the practical mind, there is sometimes a direct link between the evil we caused to others and the evil which suddenly confronts us. Pragmatists may explain this link as a chain of natural cause and effect. But those who are more inclined to a religious view of life will immediately perceive a link between sin and punishment. It can be seen in the history of every country.' (P 40).

One shudders if one ponders the meaning of such a warning. But Solzhenitsyn does not leave us in the darkness of despair. He points out that (a) 'moral stance, even in politics, always safeguards our spirit; sometimes . . . it even protects our very existence. A moral stance

HISTORIOGRAPHY

A History of Historical writing  
and Historians in the Nineteenth  
and Twentieth Centuries  
and the European Renaissance  
and the History of the History  
of the Renaissance



# Prisoner's funeral postponed

Staff Reporter

THE funeral of Johannes Matsobane, the Robben Island prisoner who died last week, has been postponed following the decision of his family to hold their own postmortem.

The family decided to postpone the funeral after learning that the body would not be released in time for a funeral on Saturday, because of the second postmortem.

The family may be permitted to have the body on Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

Yesterday it was not known whether a pathologist, and team to assist him, had been found to examine the body.

According to a medical report it was found that Matsobane, 21, died of unnatural causes.

He was a student at Mophaka High School in Sebokeng before he was jailed for eight years after being found guilty of arson and sabotage in June this year.

OBJECTS

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Industrial Location :

The National P.D. Plan a  
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The Social and Economic

Labour in the Textile In

Solar Radiation Patterns

Commuting Patterns from

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spects.

# How do you ARGUS 18/8/78 prefer your women? 327 police ask

A BLACK reporter of The Argus who was fingerprinted by the police when he applied for his clearance to report on the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), has now been questioned by a member of the Security Police.

And one of the questions the reporter, Mr Joeegsien Williams, was asked was 'How do you prefer your women?'

CRC members today reacted with shock and anger at the news.

## 'STUPID'

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, a CRC Executive member said the issue had become 'absolutely stupid and ridiculous.'

Last Tuesday, Mr Williams and a Cape Times black staffer, Mr Mark August, were fingerprinted but two white reporters who went with them, were not.

## THE QUESTIONS

Yesterday a member of the Security Police a Sergeant Pefers, questioned Mr Williams on his political affiliations, communism and the Government's policies.

'He also wanted to know how I preferred my women. I was most taken aback by the question.'

'He said my clearance depended on his recommendation and he wanted to get a personal assessment of me,' Mr Williams said.

The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, said the procedure the CRC adopted for Press clearances was in line with Parliament.

He said everyone, including himself had to have clearances. They left it to the police to handle the clearances and he could not prescribe to them how to go about their work.



DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1683

18 Augustus 1978

## 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 P78/60

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/12.....	<i>Bliss</i> .....	Elizabeth Gundy.....	(a)
P78/6/144.....	<i>Greatest Break Through Since Lunchtime, The</i> —(d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No 0 00 615227 9/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No 0 00 615227 9)	Colin Douglas.....	(a)
P78/6/261.....	<i>Body Book, The</i> .....	Claire Rayner.....	(a)
P78/7/14.....	<i>Blaze of Passion</i> .....	Stephanie Blake.....	(a)
P78/7/21.....	<i>Couple, The</i> —(d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 1402 1969 2/i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No ISBN 0 1402 1969 2)	Marie Corbin.....	(a)
P78/7/55.....	<i>Insanity Machine, The</i> .....	Peter Maxwell.....	(a) + (b)
P78/7/211.....	<i>Emma 30/6553 Plakkaat/Poster</i> .....	Athena International, London/Gedruk/Printed in England	(a)
P78/8/4.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> —Nr 30, 24 Juli 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P78/6/250.....	<i>Dossier on South African Security Harassment and Detention of Members from</i> —May to June 1978 Pamflet/Pamphlet	The Young Christian Workers of South Africa	(a), (b), (d) + (e)
P78/6/148.....	<i>Hard Men, The</i> .....	Jon Burmeister.....	(a) + (b)
P78/7/45.....	<i>Blood Mountain</i> .....	Leo Kessler.....	(a)
P78/7/52.....	<i>Discotheque</i> .....	Steven Gaines.....	(a)
P78/7/116.....	<i>Engels: Ludwig Feuerbach and the end of Classical German Philosophy</i>	K Marx en/and F Engels.....	(e)
P78/7/151.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> —Nr 22, 2 June 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P78/7/158.....	<i>White Power Report: Our Race is our Nation</i> —Vol 2, No 9, June 1978	White Power Publications, Liverpool, USA.....	(c) + (e)
P78/7/164.....	<i>Role of the Church in Post Soweto South Africa, The</i> —Pamflet/Pamphlet	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/7/174.....	<i>Vinegar Hill</i> .....	Colin Free.....	(a)
P78/8/41.....	<i>R Clegg (Pty) Ltd</i> —1978 Kalender/Calendar.....	Optima Publishers, Braamfontein.....	(a)
P78/8/42.....	<i>Super Nova Girl 2012</i> —Plakkaat/Poster.....	Verkerke Reproducties BV, Holland.....	(a)
P78/8/43.....	<i>Venere Nera</i> —Black Venus 116 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Ed. Visuale, Genova/Gedruk/Printed in Italy deur/by ALG	(a)
P78/8/44.....	<i>Meditation 1049</i> —Plakkaat/Poster.....	Panorama Decor AG/Gedruk/Printed in Holland	(a)

No. 1684

18 Augustus 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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:

LYS/LIST P78/61

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/2/121.....	<i>Capricorn Run, The</i> .....	Denis J. Cleary en/and Frank J. Maher.....	(a) + (b)

No. 1685

18 Augustus 1978

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

No. 1684

18 August 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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):

No. 1685

18 August 1978

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



Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

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)
P78/7/145.....	Contak—No 56.....	Contak, London.....	(a)

Alle Proklamasies, Goewermentskennisgewings en Algemene Kennisgewings gepubliseer word vir verwysingsdoeleindes in die volgende inhoudsopgawe ingesluit wat dus 'n weeklikse indeks voorstel. Laat u self deur die Koerantnommers in die regterhandse kolom lei:

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### en weeklikse Indeks

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# SRC man charged

THE president of the UCT Students' Representative Council appeared in the Regional Court yesterday on a charge of possessing prohibited publications.

Steven Paul Kahanovitz, 22, was not asked to plead, and the hearing was adjourned.

The charge is a sequel to a security police raid on Mr Kahanovitz's home and the removal of certain documents. It is alleged that he was found in possession of six copies of "The Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth", a copy of "South Africa — a 'Police State'?", a copy of National Student No 1, 1978 and a copy of "Political Imprisonment in South Africa".

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Cape Times

18/8/78

case — a patient of Dr Lambley's, who jumped from a foreshore building minutes after a therapy session with him — Miss Jenner followed and joined them there. She was to help her husband with research.

His patients gave evidence saying they did not know of the love relationship between therapist and patient. Dr Lambley had helped some of them with their problems, his method being to "break us down and build us up again".

Some patients had dinner with Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner on Friday night, February 3, when both looked upset. Miss Jenner just stood looking at him with folded arms and said nothing about what was wrong. They left together.

Dr Lambley borrowed a car from one patient on February 8 and he found it

back at D. F. Malan Airport after hearing the therapist was in London.

On that morning, Miss Christina Mqikela, Dr Lambley's maid, noticed something wrong with him. He was restless and walked around with his head in his hands. At noon he left.

He was next heard of on Thursday, February 9, when he telephoned a patient, Mr Demitri Fanourakis, at Monterey School, asking him whether Miss Jenner had come round to the clinic. He was in London.

When he was told of the body being found the day before he exclaimed "What? What?" and the phone clattered. A woman, Jill Linscott of The Guardian, then came on the line.

The inquest report will now be forwarded to the Attorney-General for a decision. — SAPA.



SHIRLEY JENNER



# Jenner death still a mystery

CAPE TOWN — The death of Shirley Anne Jenner is still a mystery.

A Wynberg inquest magistrate said yesterday no cause could be found for the 28-year-old psychology masters student's death, whose naked body was found in a Claremont flat here on February 8.

Nor was anyone to blame for her death.

The inquest follows months of speculation here about the sudden departure of Dr Peter Lambley, a UCT lecturer, who flew to London hours before Miss Jenner's body was found.

Evidence before the magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, indicated that Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner had a clandestine relationship and secret meetings in her flat while she was one of a number of patients he was treating in his small clinic at the Monterey School.

For this therapy her father had paid Dr Lambley R10 000 up to July 1977.

Her body was found with the flat furniture and bedding in disarray and the contents of her handbag dumped on the floor, a police witness said. There was vomit on the floor, and a letter to Dr Lambley in which Miss Jenner described her dislike of his dominating attitudes, her resentment of work she was doing for him and her pleasure at being found attractive by other men and being touched by them.

She declared her love for him despite the numerous objections in the letter.

Mr C. van Wyk, a clinical psychologist at Valkenberg Hospital, said Dr Lambley's therapeutic community was a very effective method of treatment. But it seemed Dr

Lambley had not prepared his patients sufficiently for independence. This was indicated by the way patients, including Miss Jenner, had followed him to Canada, and others now to England.

It was clear Miss Jenner was dependent on Dr Lambley, even after a long period of therapy and that the flat was kept by them to keep their sexual relationship from other patients.

Evidence indicated the relationship between doctor and patient had a sadistic edge to it and Miss Jenner complained at Dr Lambley having made a whip "in front of the others" (patients).

Dr Lambley himself, in a statement made to police in London, denied the relationship was sexual. He repeated his previously publicised reasons for leaving — fear that Miss Jenner had been

picked up by the Security Police after "Afrikaans accented" threats to "get them" had been received.

He had become worried at receiving no answer from her flat on the weekend prior to his departure and believed he would be arrested next.

The flat, he said, was a step towards her final and complete independence in the final stage of her therapy.

Dr Lambley's wife told the court she knew nothing of their relationship.

She had once caught him embracing Miss Jenner during a class but he told her it was part of the therapy. Shirley had a phobia about being a prostitute and dressed up like one, he had said.

When she and her husband decided to go to Canada, due to publicity given to the Tony Levine



# Sex-riddle of Shirley's death

(327)  
M8198  
K.A.M.

CAPE TOWN.—The death of Shirley Ann Jenner is still a mystery. A State pathologist was unable to determine the cause of her death when he conducted a post-mortem on her decomposing body a Wynberg Inquest magistrate heard yesterday.

Dr Willie Bunge said that there were no visible signs of disease or the possible cause of death on the body of the 28-year-old psychology masters student.

Miss Jenner's naked body was found in a flat at Sedgemoor Flats, Marlborough Park, by Mr Henry Isaacs, a maintenance worker. He entered the flat at 4.30 pm, on February 8 because of the "bad smell coming from it".

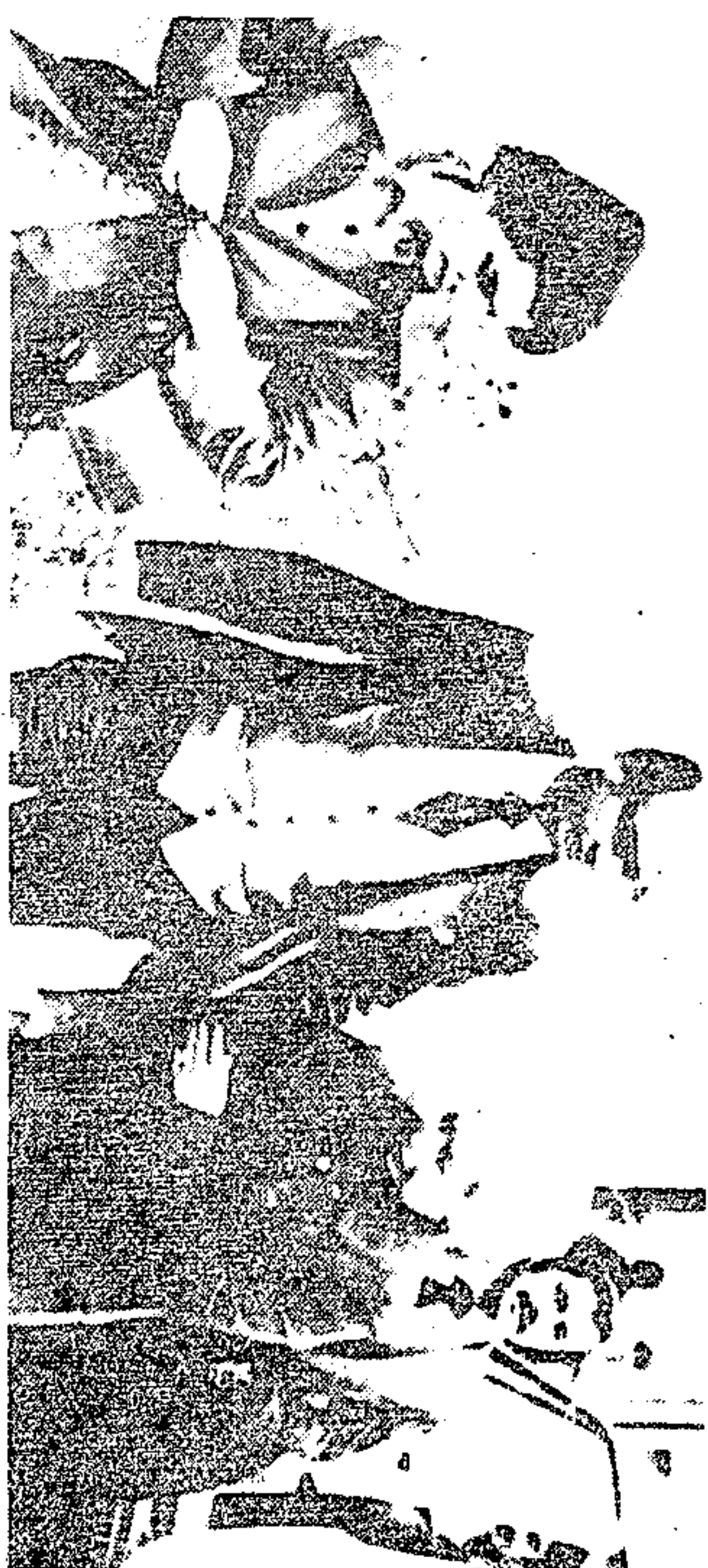
Captain Anthony Dewhurst was summoned and searched the flat half-an-hour later.

A black brassiere and black panties were lying on the floor. Two leather wristguards, leather strap, pair of black fish net stockings, three n.c.re black brassieres, a pair of black panties, two black petticoats, a pair of black thigh length boots, a predominantly black floral nightie, a black shirt, two black vests, a black net shirt, black shorts, black stockings and a garter were also in the flat.

Miss Jenner appeared to have been dead for about four days. She was lying on her lower abdomen with thighs slightly raised.

A table and chairs were overturned and the bed in disarray. There was vomit on the sheets.

The inquest court, with Mr G. A. Dell presiding, ruled yesterday that the cause of her death could not be determined, nor could it be determined



Shirley Jenner's step-mother, Mr Anthony Jenner, Mrs Beulah Levin, the mother of one of Doctor Lambley's patients who committed suicide in 1975, and counsel Mr A Potash, after hearing the ruling on Shirley's death.

whether or not anyone was to blame for her death.

The ruling follows months of speculation about the sudden departure from South Africa of Dr Peter Lambley, Miss Jenner's psychologist who flew to London hours before her body was found.

Evidence indicated that Dr Lambley and Miss Jenner had a clandestine relationship and secret meetings in her flat while she was one of a number of patients he was treating at a small clinic he had at the Monterey school.

Capt Dewhurst declared of the articles he found in the flat: "In my opinion those articles were used in the performance of abnormal sexual practices."

Capt Dewhurst also found a letter from Miss Jenner to Doctor Lambley, and a notebook in which Miss Jenner wrote of her relationship with Doctor Lambley.

The letter, addressed Dear Peter, read: "I resent the way you order me around and tell me to do things instead of asking. I also resent the fact that you made the whip in front of everyone else."

At Doctor Lambley's house in Monterey Capt Dewhurst took possession of a rope whip and a pair of wrist guards, identical to those found in Miss Jenner's flat.

The letter also said: "I resent the way you rush home on time so conscientiously. I resent that I've got to get off work and have hassles and trauma and tension because you can't get off at night. Instead of half-half, like you getting off one or two nights and me getting off one or two nights."

"I like other men finding me attractive. I like being touched by other men and I want to be. I like it when Arnon and Russel hug me or rub my back. I also still find Neil

physically attractive and I think about him sometimes.

"I also like Bob finding me attractive — he makes me feel special. I also like Ian Wilson finding me attractive. He makes me feel powerful. I find other men attractive too."

In an affidavit sent from London and taken at New Scotland Yard, Doctor Lambley, a British subject, said that Miss Jenner began psychiatric treatment in 1972.

"She manifested at that time borderline schizophrenic symptoms — including hypagogic hallucinations — depression, acute dissociation and severe paranoia. She had a long history of recurring severe debilitating depressions during which she became totally suicidal."

He said that when Miss Jenner did not go to work for the three days before her body was found and received an anonymous

telephone call in which a man said: "We are coming to get you tonight," he thought Miss Jenner had been detained or arrested.

Doctor Lambley said he had received threats on his life and his professional status since 1975, "arising I think, out of my academic publications in American and British journals against apartheid."

He said that Miss Jenner had edited certain of his writings because she had an MA in psychology and had been a student when he lectured at UCT.

He said he used her flat when working. When he thought Miss Jenner had been arrested or detained, he collected tapes and documents and left the country by plane.

Miss Jenner's body was found two hours after he departed.

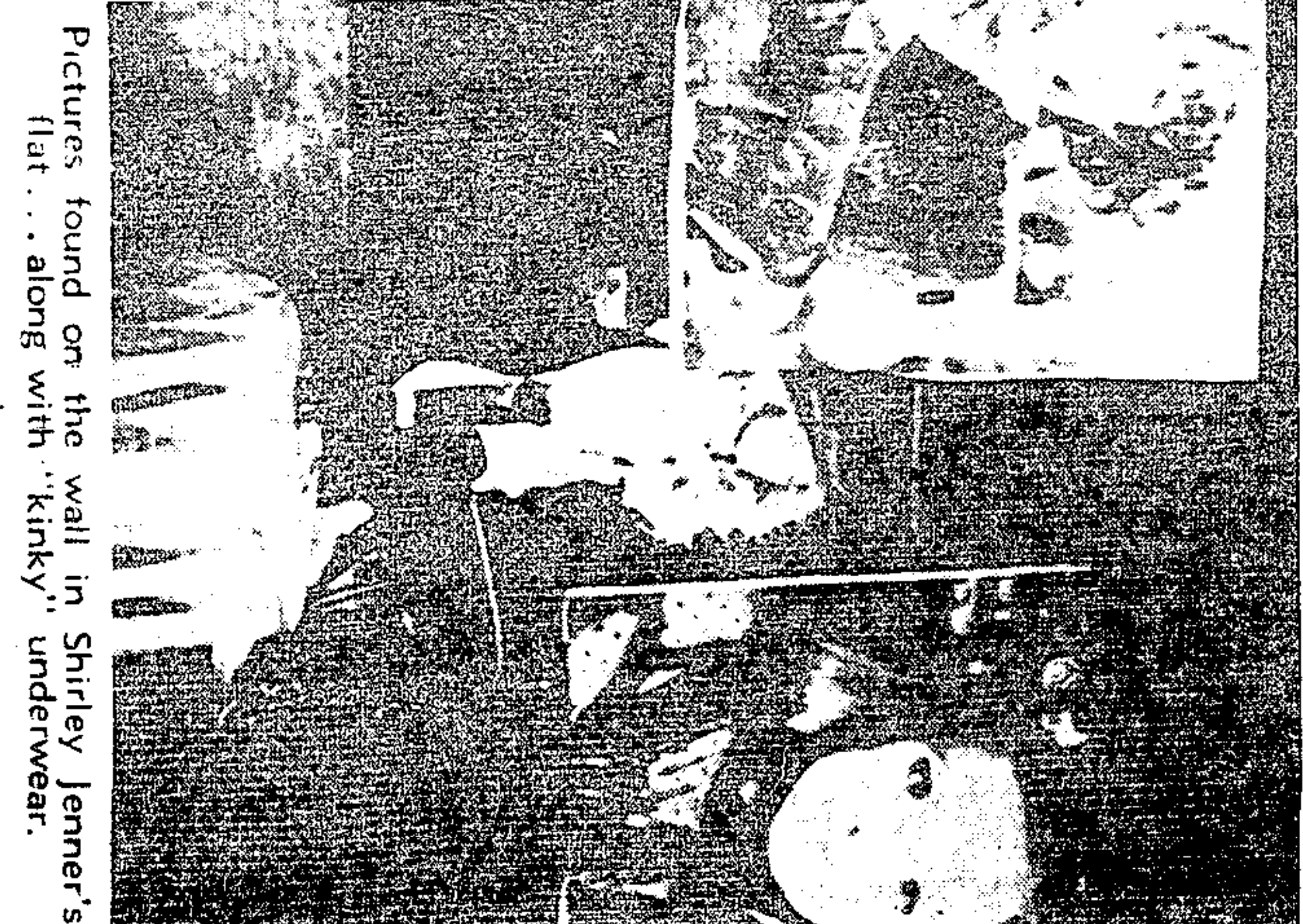
Doctor Lambley said he last saw Miss Jenner on the Sunday before her death. He heard of her death when he telephoned to South Africa from the office of the London newspaper, The Guardian.

He said his relationship with Miss Jenner had been the same as he had with nearly all his other patients.

Miss Jenner's father, Mr Anthony Jenner, said he had paid R10 000 to Dr Lambley for his daughter's treatment up to July 1977. "I was not aware of Shirley receiving any further treatment from Dr Lambley after this," he said.



Shirley Ann Jenner — how did she die?



Pictures found on the wall in Shirley Jenner's flat... along with "kinky" underwear.



# ROOI aanslag op Wêreld se geld-hart

DIE bedreiging uit Sowjet-Unie vir die Westerse wêreld uit die oogpunt van die politiek, ondermyning, gewapende magte en die ekonomiese geniet voortdurend aandag. Maar na my beskeie mening is daar 'n ander aanslag — een wat vanweë sy gespesialiseerde aard makliker oor die hoof gesien kan word — die monetêre bedreiging.

Hierdie aanslag is ten minste net so belangrik as enige van die ander omdat dit gering is op die hart van die Westerse finansiële stelsel. En uit hoofde hiervan is dit in staat om die basis van enige effektiewe ekonomiese, politieke of militêre reaksie teen enige Sowjet-inisiatief te vernietig.

Te dikwels word uit die oog verloor dat die deur Lenin omvattend geannoteerde uitgawe van Glausewitz se klassieke werk *On War* beslissend diu op sy (Lenin) se pre-okkupasie met die bekende strategiese beginsel dat, waar enigszins moontlik, voorkeur gegee moet word aan die onregstreekse bo die regstreekse benadering.

Ondermyning en militêre voorbereiding is baie opsigtelik waarneembaar — finansiële en monetêre manipulasies nie. Karl Marx het natuurlik geglo dat die kapitalistiese stelsel in die sal stort weens sy eie innerlike konflikte.

Lenin het weer geglo in die groter weerstandsmagte van dié stelsel weens monopolie-konsentrasie en

spektief te plaas, moet genoem word dat daar 4 600 nasionale banke in Amerika is. Derhalwe verkeer 8 persent van hulle in die moeilikheid.

Dit is bekend dat die aanlooptyd tot die depressie van 1929 geëindig het met die ineenstorting van reekse Amerikaanse banke. Ek wil nie beweer dat die huidige toestand in terme van 1929 vertolk moet word nie, maar herinner net aan die toestand van indertyd.

In sy eie poging het die Sowjet-Unie egter te doen met die negatiewe uitwerking van sy eie onproduktiewe ekonomiese stelsel.

Die Derde Wêreld-lande, hoe hulle ook al wens dat dit nie so is nie, moet aanhou om hul grondstowwe aan die Weste te verkoop om te kan oorleef. Gevolglik maak die Kommunistiese blok sy grootste voorordering in tye van krisis in die Weste — krisisse soos die twee wêreldoorloë en die groot depressie.

'n Derde wêreldoorlog sal op die oomblik vir Rusland en sy bondgenote rampspoedige gevolge hê. Onder die omstandighede sal 'n groot depressie uit die oogpunt van die Sowjet-perfekte wees op hierdie tydstip, 'n depressie wat die Sowjet-Unie en sy satelliete kan aanhelp deur die wanbetaling op die lenings van biljoene wat hulle by Westerse banke aangegaan het.

Afgesien hiervan kan massiewe wanbetalings verwag word van die Derde Wêreld-lande. Die totale uitstaande skuld van hierdie groep lande word op meer as R175 000 miljoen geraam. Op 'n onlangse vergadering in Genève van die Verenigde Volke se konferensie oor handel en

lar. Op 4 Januarie vanjaar is aangekondig dat die owerheid in Amerika die dollar sou steun. Dit het agterna geblyk 'n leë gebaar te wees. Sedert daardie datum het dit van erg tot erger gegaan. Die hoofrede is die tekort op die handelsbalans, op sy beurt weer hoofsaaklik die gevolg van olie-invoere.

Agter die daling van die dollar skuil die vrees dat die Weste 'n ernstige resessie tegemoegaan. Hierdie vrees word aangewakker

**'N EFFENS verkorte weer-gawe van mnr. Carel van Aswegen, voorsitter van As-sura, se rede by die jaarlikse lesing van die fakulteit van ekonomiese en administratiewe wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat.**

deur verslae van 'n afname in olieverkope, die daling in die pryse van basismetale en ander kommoditeite, die prysdaling van staal, die afname in verskepingbedrywighede, die daling in kleinhandelomsette, die depressie in die eiendoms-mark en veral in nuwe woonhuise in Amerika, toenemende werkloosheid en 'n afname in nywerheidsproduksie in baie Westerse lande.

In teenstelling met die jare dertig sal monetêre stimulus magtelos wees om die kapitalistiese lande uit hierdie resessie te lig tot dat dit sy gang gegaan

van die waarde van die krediet.

Sulke reserves was altyd in die vorm van kommoditeite met 'n erkende markwaarde. Weens 'n aantal spesiale faktore het dit in die oorgrote meerderheid van gevalle beteken goud of silwer.

Met ander woorde, 'n krediet wat uitstaande was, het altyd 'n kommoditeit of werklike eiendom-teen-hanger iewers in die ekonomiese stelsel gehad en dit het dit onmoontlik gemaak om boom- of depressietoestande te hê behalwe in daardie gevalle wat veroorsaak was deur die ontdekking of eksploitering van nuwe goud- of silwerbronne, of deur 'n epidemie, in hongernood, 'n oorlog of 'n natuurramp.

Franksonale reserwebankwese beteken dat die hoeveelheid uitstaande krediete slegs gedeeltlik gesteun is deur reële goedere. Derhalwe is 'n hoeveelheid papierwaardes geskep, op sy beste gegrond op die verwagting van toekomstige produksie van reële goedere. Toe die werklike produksie plaasvind, is dit egter verteenwoordig deur eie papierwaardes, met die gevolg dat selfs in die onwaarskynlike geval van 100 persent produktiwiteit van die krediete, daar altyd 'n hoeveelheid papier sonder werklike rugsteuning was wat in die mark rondgeswerf het.

**Vertroue**

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staat altyd interne bankrot-skap kan verny deur die uitreiking van verdere hoeveelhede van 'n steeds minder werd wordende geld-eenheid. Die onvermydelike uiteindelijke gevolg hiervan is die likwidasie van debiete met papier van immer afnemende waarde teenoor reële goedere, 'n de facto-inkrimping van krediet en deflasië selfs al gaan die staat voort om toenemende hoeveelhede papier uit te pomp.

Dit is wat tans gebeur in Amerika en ander sogenaamde Westerselande. In en ná die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het 'n reusagtige omgekeerde piramide ontwikkel, gegrond op 'n klein reserwe van reële waarde in terme van goud. In die jare sewentig is selfs hierdie basis prysgegee, hoe-wel state in werklikheid goud nog beskou as die laaste reserwe soos gesien kan word toe krediet aan Portugal en Italië toegestaan is teen sekuntel van goud.

Teen hierdie agtergrond is die volgende van belang:

- Die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds is in die proses om van 'n goudontslae te raak deur gegeewe hoeveelhede op tekoop, waarna dit dan geblyk kan word as 'n laaste deperate poging om rellasie te bring in die Westerse ekonomiese deur die uitreiking van Spisiale Trekkingsreë. Dit is 'n boekhoumeganisme wat bestempel kan word as

'n geforseerde geldeenheid wat nie eens gerugsteun word deur die produksievermoë van enige nasionale ekonomie nie — die uiterste geval van 'n bankwese en 'n Keynesiese soort ekonomie waar geen reserwe bestaan nie.

- Die Federale Reserwebank in Amerika het teen die einde van April 1978 aangekondig dat hy dieselfde pad as die IMF gaan volg — sy goudvoorraad gaan op 'n reeks periodieke veillings verkoop word. Dit is nie seker of die bedoeling is om net 'n deel of alles te verkoop nie. Die doel met die stap is om die dollar se aansien te probeer red.

Die vraag kan wel gevra word of hierdie vermindering in die bank se goudvoorraad nou die laaste verdedigingslinie van die dollar is en as die proses voltooi is, hoe die dollar daarna verdedig gaan word.

**Dollars**

- Die wêreld se reserwe-geldeenheid, die dollar, sweef nou vryelik teenoor meeste ander geld-eenhede en goud. Dit is moeilik om te begryp hoe 'n monetêre standaard kan voortgaan in 'n toestand van voortdurende skommeling. So 'n toestand is analoog met dié van 'n standaard-maat wat aanhou fluktureer. Dus, waar die dollar dien as 'n medium van internasionale geldwisseling verloor dit sy funksie as 'n waarde-standaard.

Lande wat groot hoeveelhede dollars hou, is bewus van hierdie toestand. Daar word beweer dat die OPEC-lande dit oorweeg om STR's

te gebruik vir prysbepalingsdoeleindes. Hulle sal egter vind dat hulle niks opgelos het nie, aangesien die dollar een-derde van die berekende waarde van STR's uitmaak en aangesien op enige gegee oomblik sommige geldeenhede in terme van 'n dollar daal en ander styg, sal die gebruik van STR's ongeveer gelyk wees aan die gebruik van die dollar.

Trouens, die STR's is basies 'n dollar wat nie onderworpe is aan beheer van die Federale Reserwebank nie.

- Oor die laaste tyd het die monetêre owerheid van die Sowjet-Unie en ander Kommunistiese lande sowel as die Moskou Narodny-bank (die instelling wat die Eurodollar geskep het) sterk verklaarings gedoen om goud te steun as die basis van die wêreld se monetêre stelsel.

- Die Sowjet-Unie is op een na die wêreld se grootste produsent van goud.

Ons is bewus daarvan dat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika die grootste produ-sent is. Ook weet ons dat daar 'n goed gekoördineerde internasionale aanslag teen die RSA gevoer word om hom te vernietig. Baie Westerse regerings neem deel aan dié veldtog. As hierdie poging slaag, sal die opvolgeregering in Suid-Afrika waarskynlik 'n Sowjet-ondersteunde een wees, wat die goudmyne sal nasionaliseer.

As die neiging van al die faktore saam geneem word, is die rigting byna vanselfsprekend. As die uitreiker van die internasionale reserwe-geldeenheid, nou totaal sonder enige rugsteun, het die VSA die enorme voordeel om in



die koloniale metode om grondstofbronne te eksploiteer. Met die oog hierop het hy verklaar dat die proses van interne disintegrasie aangehelp moet word deur toegewyde revolusionêre dade.

Daarom is die Kommunistiese bedrywighede daarop toegespits om aan die Weste grondstofbronne van die sogenaamde Derde Wêreld-lande te ontsê en om die groot multinasionale korporasies aan te val.

Hier kan die Sowjet-Unie soos altyd reken op die geesdriftige medewerking van die massa en die selfvernietigende hebsug van die internasionale korporasies en die banke wat hy te gronde wil sien gaan.

Hier kan die voorbeeld genoem word van banke in Amerika. Op die oomblik het die Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 368 banke op sy lys van probleembanke. Hiervan ondervind 12 ernstige probleme. Om die getal in per-

ontwikkeling was die enigste belangrike item op die agenda die eis deur ontwikkelende lande dat skuld gekanselleer word.

## **Verskil**



Die Weste moet nog die verskil tussen ontwikkelingskapitaal en konsumptiekapitaal leer. Dit is al gesê dat voorbereidings altyd getref word vir die laaste krisis, nie die volgende een nie. Dit is nou die geval: kommer oor inflasie, meer as gepas jare gelede, moet heroorweeg word. Ondanks massiewe inspuitings van fondse in die Westerse ekonomieë, krimp hulle in terme van papierwaardes en beweeg uiters traag in reële terme.

Die inflasionêre monetêre stimulus werk dus nie meer nie en dit kan beteken dat die Weste vinnig op 'n massiewe deflasionêre resessie afstuur.

Maande lank aanskou die wêreld die agteruitgang van die Amerikaanse dol-

het — 'n maatreël wat in die jare dertig taamlik vinnig sou gewerk het, aangesien daardie ekonomiese krimp gekom het ná 'n tydperk van baie matiger inflasie van papierwaardes.

Die voordele vir die Sowjet-Unie van nog 'n groot resessie in die Weste is voor die hand liggend. Vir eers is daar die regstreekse voordeel weens sosiale chaos in die kapitalistiese lande. Ten tweede is daar 'n voordeel daarin dat 'n hele geslag opgroei wat glo dat die kapitalistiese stelsel nie werk nie terwyl so 'n induiestorting in werklikheid die gevolg is van die versteuring van die mark ekonomie deur regeerings.

Histories het 'n opswaai in die ekonomie saamgeval met die begin van fraksionele reserwe-bankwese. Voor dit was krediete altyd voluit gesteun deur of onderliggende sekuriteit of reserwes in beginsel gelykstaande aan 100 persent

In krisistye en tye van gebrek aan vertroue, wanneer deposante en krediteure betaling in klinkende geld vra, was dit hierdie selfde stelsel wat gelyk het met banke wat bankrot gaan, opskorting van betalings in klinkende munt, inkorting van krediet en deflasie.

Die laaste van die min of meer fraksionele reserwe bankwese depressies was dié van die jare dertig. Die ekonomiese teorie en praktyk van Keynes was 'n regstreekse uitvloeisel van daardie ondervinding.

Oorvereenvoudig beteken Keynes se teorie die aanvulling van bankvalorisasie van papierwaardes in 'n boom met staatsvalorisasie deur die uitreiking en beskikbaarstelling van geld (papier) en krediet aan die bankstelsel. Dit impliseer 'n fraksionele reserwegeldeenheid of, soos selfs vandag algemeen is, geen reserwegeldeenheid.

Dit maak 'n groot uitgebreide volume van papierwaardes moontlik en voorkom likwidasië deur





RAM 21/8/78

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# Body arrives from Island

## Staff Reporters

THE BODY of Mputle Johannes Matsobane, 21, the Robben Island prisoner who died 13 days ago, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday afternoon.

The funeral was to have taken place on Saturday at the Zone 13 Methodist Church in Sebokeng, but the body did not arrive.

It was originally supposed to have arrived on Tuesday last week, but was held back at the last minute by Matsobane's brother Mr Moses Matsobane, who had gone to Cape Town to collect the body.

Mr Matsobane tried to arrange a private autopsy after seeing his brother's death certificate which said he had died unnaturally.

The pathologist commissioned to do the autopsy, however, said a second autopsy could not be performed because the body had been embalmed, and because of the original autopsy.

He said he would complete a report on the body based on his own observations and on the State-pathologist's report and slides which had been released to him.

He refused to comment on the cause of death and said his report would be given to the Matsobane family's lawyers today.

Friends and relatives of the Matsobane family gathered at their home in Sebokeng yesterday. Family members said they had not yet been told what the cause of death might have been.

The body was taken from the airport to a funeral parlour in Residensia. A member of the family, Mr Samuel Matsobane, said yesterday that funeral arrangements still had to be finalised.



# Jail for distributing ANC literature (327)

DURBAN. — A Durban regional magistrate yesterday jailed Mbongani Clement Khanyi, for 2½ years for distributing literature of the banned African National Congress.

Sentencing Khanyi, 53, Mr X Odendaal said there was no room for trouble-makers in the present political climate.

The literature dealt with the restoration of the ANC, the use of an armed struggle, revolutionary violence and legal and illegal methods of overthrowing the Government.

The court took a serious

view of this type of offence, Mr Odendaal said.

Khanyi had a previous conviction for being a member of a banned organisation, and for taking part in the activities of a banned organisation.

The prosecutor, Mr J Kruger, said a person who distributed that type of pamphlet was as guilty as a man who pulled the trigger of a gun.

Mr C Nicholson, for Khanyi, asked the court to take into account that Khanyi had been in custody awaiting trial for more than a year.—Sapa.

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# Petrol bombs shown in court

Staff Reporter

PETROL bombs allegedly found in four houses set alight at Kagiso township Krugersdorp were displayed in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday.

Lieutenant J C Coetzee told the court the bombs were similar to those used by saboteurs and terrorists.

Appearing before Mr M G Steyn were Mr Stanley Molusi, 18, Mr Hendrik Molefe, 19 and Mr David Mokgosi, 20, all of Kagiso, and a 15-year-old youth from Rockville.

They pleaded not guilty to four counts of sabotage, attempted murder, arson and malicious damage to property.

Mrs Elsie Marole, of 1814 Kagiso, said that on the night of February 28 she went to sleep at about 8 pm. There were also other people in the house — five children and three adults.

At 1 am she was awoken by somebody knocking at the window. She saw flames in the diningroom and the bedroom. Two petrol bombs had been thrown through the bedroom window, she said. She run outside and screamed for help.

Her curtains, radiogram, table and clothing were burnt. Mrs Marole estimated the damage to be R288,50.

Ten windowpanes were broken. Later she saw bottles in the bedroom. One had a piece of rag jutting out. She handed these over to the police. Nobody was injured in the attack she said.

The case was adjourned to November 6 and will be heard in the Johannesburg Regional Court.



CAPL. TIMES 25/8/78 (327)

# Ban is lifted from black newspaper

JOHANNESBURG. — The ban on the black ecumenical newspaper the Voice was lifted yesterday by the Publications Board and there are no longer any restrictions on its publication, according to the editor, Mr Revelation Ntola.

The Directorate of Publications banned the newspaper's March 9 to 14 and May 4 to 11 issues and all subsequent issues after June 16.

Following an appeal by the Voice's publishers, the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, suspended the section of the act prohibiting publication of subsequent issues, subject to the outcome of the appeal.

A spokesman for the Director of Publications said in Cape Town yesterday that individual issues of the newspaper had been approved and cleared for publication since the ruling.

"Further notice on the Voice will be published in the Gazette," he said.

Mr Ntola said the lifting of the ban had come as a surprise because judgment on the appeal had been postponed to September 27. However, the publishers would continue to press the Directorate of Publications to lift the banning on the earlier editions.

They would also reapply to the Newspaper Press Union for membership. Application was first made about 16 months ago, "but to no avail."

Press, Broadway, N.Y.

MARXISM IN OUR TIME. 1970. PATERSON

PUBLISHING HOUSE, Moscow.

AND THE STATE. 1940. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ORIGINS OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY.

KARL MARX. 1973. RENAISSANCE-HALL INC.

3) TROTSKY, L.

2) ENGELS, F.

1) BOTTOMORE, T.

REFERENCES:

number of membership. They (contribution) deep and  
necessity of like here and the (think) (state) early  
it is especially (intermediate) in character.  
the (conclusion) one might (write) how far (about)  
(analysis) of (capitalism) has been (concern) with the (social)  
day (lack) and we (state) (find) similar aspects  
towards the end of the century, then (capitalism) has  
definitely (endured) for a (solidity) long time.

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1731

25 Augustus 1978

## 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:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1731

25 August 1978

## 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 P78/62

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/7/6.....	<i>Fidel Castro: 2nd Period of Sessions of the National Assembly of People's Power</i>	Political Publishers, Cuba.....	(e)
P78/7/56.....	<i>Dance of Desire</i> .....	Barbara Bonham.....	(a)
P78/7/110.....	<i>Widow, The</i> .....	Pierre Rey.....	(a)
P78/7/113.....	<i>Martini Henry, The</i> .....	Barrie Hughes.....	(a)
P78/7/118.....	<i>Spotlight on Southern Africa</i> —Issue No. 21, December 1977	National Anti-Apartheid Committee, Wellington	(e)
P78/7/125.....	<i>Brezhnev: A Short Biography</i> .....	Institute of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU Central Committee	(e)
P78/7/152.....	<i>Aria</i> .....	Brown Meggs.....	(a)
P78/7/216.....	<i>International University Exchange Fund</i> —4 July 1978 Pamflet/Pamphlet	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P78/7/188.....	<i>Varsity</i> —Issue No. 6, July 1978.....	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)
P78/7/220.....	<i>International Anti-Apartheid Year</i> —21 March 1978–20 March 1979	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)
P78/7/221.....	<i>Documents and Information</i> —No. 15/1978.....	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)
P78/7/222.....	<i>Joint Statement</i> ...—22 May 1978 Pamflet/Pamphlet	Solidarity Committee of the GDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/7/223.....	<i>Romanian News</i> —Tuesday, July 11, 1978.....	Romanian News, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/7/226.....	<i>Lumea</i> —No. 18, June 30–July 6, 1978.....	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/5/168.....	<i>Marie Laveau</i> .....	Francine Prose.....	(a)+(b)
P78/7/43.....	<i>Hail the Conquering Hero</i> .....	Frank Yerby.....	(a), (b), (c), (d) +(e)
P78/7/109.....	<i>Man Underground, The</i> .....	Kenneth Cook.....	(a)
P78/7/219.....	<i>Free Nelson Mandela: July 18, 1978 his 60th Birthday</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/7/235.....	<i>Kolbe Student</i> —July 1978 Vol 1, No 3.....	Catholic Students Society, University of Cape Town	(e)
P78/8/1.....	<i>Daily Mirror</i> —(Omnibus Edition of Seven Issues) Wednesday, April 12, 1978 Thursday, April 13, 1978 Friday, April 14, 1978 Saturday, April 15, 1978 Sunday, April 16, 1978 ( <i>Sunday Mirror</i> ) Monday, April 17, 1978 Tuesday, April 18, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd., London...	(a)
P78/8/2.....	<i>Purity's Ecstasy</i> .....	Jenette Seymour.....	(a)
P78/8/7.....	<i>Mijn Redenen om het ANC te Steunen</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Horst Kleinschmidt.....	(e)
P78/8/11.....	<i>Peace News</i> —No 2074, Friday 14 July 1978.....	Peace News Ltd., London en/and Nottingham..	(e)
P78/8/17.....	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR</i> —July 1978, B1....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/8/18.....	<i>Democratic Journalist, The</i> —6 '78.....	International Organization of Journalists, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/8/20.....	<i>Jeunesse Ouvriere</i> —No 368, Juillet-Aout 1978.....	Jeunesse Ouvrière, Paris Cedex 13.....	(e)
P78/8/32.....	<i>Practical Photography</i> —July 1978.....	EMAP National Publications, Peterborough...	(a)
P78/8/34.....	<i>SLR Camera</i> —Vol 12, No 1, June 1978.....	Haymarket Publishing Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/8/35.....	<i>Camera 35</i> —June 1978, Volume 23, Number 5.....	Popular Publications Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/8/36.....	<i>Color Foto</i> —7/78.....	Gedruk/Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P78/8/39.....	<i>Photo</i> —Anno IV, N. 36, Aprile 1978.....	Publications Filipacchi, Paris.....	(a)
P78/8/45.....	<i>Photography</i> —May 1978, Vol 13, No 5.....	Model & Allied Publications Limited, Herts....	(a)
P78/8/46.....	<i>Keepers Hosiery SA (Pty) Ltd</i> —Poskaart/Post Card...	Keepers Hosiery SA (Pty) Ltd, Alberton.....	(a)
P78/8/53.....	<i>Stop the Execution of Solomon Mahlangu Sentenced to Death for Fighting Apartheid</i> Pamflet/Pamphlet	Southern Africa—The Imprisoned Society, London	(e)
P78/8/54.....	<i>Ismun Newsletter</i> —No 12, March 1978.....	Ismun, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P78/7/59.....	<i>Speaking frankly</i> .....	Wendy Leigh.....	(a)
P78/8/60.....	<i>Foreign Investment and the Reproduction of Racial Capitalism in South Africa</i> —(Discussion Series No 2)	Martin Legassick & David Hemson.....	(d)+(e)
P78/8/63.....	<i>News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic</i> —8/1978	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
P78/8/70.....	<i>Edward Weston: Nudes</i> .....	Edward Weston.....	(a)
P78/8/71.....	<i>Water Nymph 300/29 Foto/Photograph</i> .....	Gedruk/Printed in Great Britain.....	(a)
P78/8/72.....	<i>Soft and Sheer Foto/Photograph</i> .....	Made in U.S.A.....	(a)
P78/8/77.....	<i>Documents and Information</i> —No. 16/1978.....	The Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)



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25 Augustus 1978

No. 1732

25 August 1978

# VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet is het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies onge-  
wens binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van  
die Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde  
Wet besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde  
besit is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur  
die Raad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

# 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:

Wingno. No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
18	<i>News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic</i> —5/1978	GDR—Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
17	<i>Varsity</i> —No. 4, 16th May 1978	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
15	<i>Big Dick</i>	Peter Pepper	(a)
	<i>Vogue Paris</i>	Yashica Co. Ltd, Japan	(a)
	<i>Vogue Paris Advertensiepamflet/Advertisment Pamphlet</i>	Yashica Co. Ltd, Japan	(a)
	<i>Children of Soweto</i>	Rosalyn Ainslie	(c)
	<i>Amandla</i> —March/April 1978	Peter Tyler/Halt all Racist Tours Movement	(e)
	<i>Zimbabwe Solidarity</i> —Vol 1, No. 2, April 1978	Zimbabwe Solidarity Committee, Montreal, Quebec, Canada	(e)
	<i>Holland Boys</i> —Nr 2	Black & White, Amsterdam	(a)
	<i>Sex Top Nr 132: Niks Kan Me Remmen!</i>	'DE Schorpioen', Strombeek-Bever	(a)
	<i>Rits</i> —No. 17, 29 April 1978	Rits, Amsterdam	(a)
	<i>Men International</i> —No 6	Noridsk Bladcentral, Copenhagen	(a)
	<i>Interflow</i> —Vol 1, No 6, 5th April 1978	I.M.C.S. Asian Secretariat, Hong Kong	(b), (d) + (e)
	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR</i> —May 1978, B I	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
	<i>Romanian News</i> —Tuesday May 23, 1978, No 10	Romanian News, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest	(e)
	<i>Mayibuye! Poëzie Tegen Apartheid</i>	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, Nederland	(e)
	<i>Rhodesië? Zimbabwe!</i> (Tweede, herziene druk)	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
	<i>Zwarte Vakbeweging in Zuid-Afrika, De</i> (Tweede, herziene druk)	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
	<i>Gevangenen van de Apartheid</i>	Anti-Apartheids Beweging/Defence and Aid Fund	(e)
	<i>Apartheid</i>	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)s
	<i>Apartheid Bedreigt De Vrede</i>	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland	(e)
	<i>Nederlandse Belangen in Zuidelijk Afrika, De</i>	Drs P. Juffermans, K. Zeelenberg en/and F. Nijssen	(e)
	<i>World Trade Union Movement</i> —No. 4, April 1978	The World Federation of Trade Unions Publications Ltd, London	(c)
	<i>W.F.T.U.—Arab Workers Bulletin of Solidarity</i> —1st Quarter 1978	The World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)
	<i>Zimbabwe Must Be Free! Plakkaat/Poster</i>	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
	<i>Artikel Kommentare</i> —8 v 103/3.8	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
	<i>Anti-Apartheid News</i> —May 1978	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
	<i>Students and People of Soweto Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
	<i>Atomic Bombs? Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
	<i>I Found It at the Movies</i>	Isador Atlantis	(a)
	<i>Second Coming, The</i>	John Cleve	(a)
	<i>Twelve Inches Plus</i>	Karl Flinders	(a)
	<i>Carnal Knowledge</i>	James Kerstetter	(a) + (b)
	<i>Nymphs, Horses &amp; Athletes</i>	Melissa Franklin	(a) + (b)
	<i>Confessions of a Sex Kitten</i>	Mamie St George	(a)
	<i>Some Facts about the Labour Movement in Zimbabwe Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Publicity Department of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
	<i>Aksie</i> —Action 88—No 117806	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg	(b), (c), (d) + (e)
	<i>Continued Peace in Vital—What is to be done?</i>	Ernst-Otto Schwabe	(e)
	<i>Perjuangan</i> —Vol 2, No 5, June 1978	National Trade Union Congress, Singapore	(d) + (e)
	<i>Nouvelles News Hoboem Noticias Nachrichten</i> —March 1978, News 258	National Movement of Labour, Malawi	(e)
	<i>Politische Inhaftierung in Süd-Afrika: Amnesty International</i> —Januar 1978	Amnesty International, Deutschland	(c)
	<i>Dome</i> —No 6, June 27, 1978	Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Durban	(d) + (e)
	<i>Paula's Passion</i>	Ralph Burgess	(a)

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25 Augustus 1978

No. 1733

25 August 1978

# WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

# PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Appelraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die besluit van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde

# PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

# PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of the Committee referred to in section



Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/1/135.....	<i>Child is Born, A.....</i>	Lennart Nilsson.....	In SK./G.G. 5874 van/of 3/2/78. In GK./G.N. 199 van/of 3/2/78.

No. 1738

25 Augustus 1978

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:

No. 1738

25 August 1978

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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/7/223.....	<i>Romanian News</i> —Tuesday July 11, 1978.....	Romanian News, Piata Scintei, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/7/226.....	<i>Lumea</i> —No 18, June 30–July 6, 1978.....	Lumea, Piata Scintei, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/8/17.....	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR</i> —July 1978, B.I.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/7/220.....	<i>International Anti-Apartheid Year</i> —21 March 1978–20 March 1979	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Entomologie, Dierkundige Plantplae, Nematologie, Plantpatologie, Mikrobiologie, Mikologie, Taksonomiese Studies, Biologie en Beheer. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen 50c per eksemplaar of R2 per jaar, posvry (buitelands 60 sent per eksemplaar of R2,40 per jaar).

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958–1968 and deals with Entomology, Zoological Plant Pests, Nematology, Plant Pathology, Microbiology, Mycology, Taxonomic Studies, Biology and Control. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at 50 cents per copy or R2 per annum, post free (foreign 60 cents per copy or R2,40 per annum).

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Star 28/5/78

Teargas

(278) after (327)  
funeral

Vereeniging Bureau

Teargas canisters were shot into the Matsobane home by police who were trying to stop mourners from crowding the dead student's home.

About 5 000 people, mostly students had attended the funeral of Mr Mputle Johannes Matsobane (21), a Sebokeng student, who died two weeks ago at Robben Island.

Throughout the church service and funeral service at Evaton, police kept a low profile.

There were no incidents throughout the funeral service except the hijacking of nine buses when mourners did not have enough transport to take them to the cemetery.

But the students blamed the hijacking of the buses on hooligans.

After the funeral service, which was conducted by the Rev M P I Sefatsa of the Methodist Church, mourners left the buses at the cemetery and walked to the Matsobane home.

On the way home police moved from their position and went to the walking mourners. They fired teargas at the crowd which scattered.

# 16 demos arrested<sup>(327)</sup> on march

CHANTING youths marched through Athlone after four young men appeared in court on charges of public violence yesterday. Riot police were sent out and 16 marchers were arrested.

The courtroom was packed when Joseph Pantshwa, 24, Sipho Singiswa, 18, P Pasiya, 18, and Ndikho Nkukwana, 19, appeared before Mr M S Knoz.

The case was postponed to October 3 and bail of R100 was granted to Singiswa and Nkukwana.

When security police opposed bail for Pantshwa and Pasiya because of an alleged escape attempt from the Athlone court cells, the 49-odd youths in the courtroom began to sing, raise clenched fists and chant. A police spokesman said the youths were ordered from the court and began a march through the streets of Athlone, chanting and "making a lot of noise".

They marched to a bus stop in Aden Avenue and were waiting for a bus when riot police arrived and arrested 16. They were brought before court and all 16 charged with creating a public disturbance.

Mr E Moosa of E Moosa and Associates appeared for all 16. Bail of R20 was granted but last night Mr Moosa said the youths would probably remain in the cells till Monday, as their parents had to be contacted and the bail money collected.

They are all to appear again on October 3, the same day as the four charged with public violence.

Mr M Sahor of Gell, Gell, Simon and Shapiro appeared for Pasiya, and Miss P Frijo of Malinck, Ross, Buchanan and Co. appeared for Pantshwa, Singiswa and Nkukwana. Mr K Gantshu appeared for the State.



# Teargas fired at mourners

RDM

28/8/78

278

327



The coffin of Johannes Matsobane is carried high through a crowd of about 7 000 during the funeral in Sebokeng, Vereeniging, on Saturday.

Picture: WILLIE NKOSI

## Staff Reporters

A PEACEFUL procession of about 7 000 returning from the funeral in Evaton, near Vereeniging, of Mr Johannes Matsobane scattered when police fired teargas on Saturday.

Police intercepted the procession before it reached the home of Mr Matsobane, who died on Robben Island while serving an eight-year sentence for sabotage.

The police also fired teargas at people having a meal in two tents pitched for mourners at the family's home in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging. The mourners scattered and one of the tents was partly burned by the canister.

Police later patrolled the area around the family home. Yesterday, a spokesman for the Vereeniging police said he knew nothing of the incident.

Earlier on Saturday about 800 mourners, who packed the Methodist Church in Sebokeng, heard Mr Matsobane described

as a non-politician who worked for the complete abolition of Bantu Education.

A speaker at the funeral said Mr Matsobane's death proved he was prepared to die for his convictions.

"One either resists apartheid or goes along with it. But our daily lives are governed by laws whose limitations make speaking out against evil impossible without fear of arrest," said a speaker.

The "Golden Highway" could not accommodate two-way traffic when the cortege headed for the cemetery. The windows in the 13 buses hired were smashed in the rush for transport to the cemetery.

At least one bus was hijacked.

A spokesman for Vereeniging police said yesterday the township was quiet after Saturday's funeral. "I do not know of any incidents or arrests," he said.

But the chairman of the Vaal Triangle Board, Mr John Knoetze, said windows of 10 buses had been broken on Saturday.

"Six buses were hired by the family, the other four were hijacked," he said.

WAP



X

APL Times 29/8/78

327

8

By YAZEED FAKIER

AFTER seven years in South Africa, Mrs Judy Kotze — the American daughter-in-law of the Rev Theo Kotze, who fled the country in July this year — has finally been granted permanent residence in the Republic.

Speaking from Durban where she and her husband, Derek, and their children have been holidaying since Friday, Mrs Kotze said she was "ecstatic" when she received a reply to her latest application — sent to the Department of Interior a year-and-a-half ago — that her application had

# Mrs Kotze gets her permit

been granted.

"I opened the letter with trembling hands, fearing another refusal," she said yesterday.

Her permit for permanent residency was dated July 26, 1978, and she received it three days after the date of issue.

Mrs Kotze initially applied for permanent residence at the South African Consulate in New York, about six months before she left America for the Republic.

Since then she has been living in South Africa on temporary, six-month permits and her life has been a history of refusals from the Departments of the Interior and Immigration.

"With all the bureaucratic red tape, it has taken quite a long time," she said.

In her last application Mrs Kotze asked the Department to reconsider her initial application as she had heard a double refusal had serious

connotations.

She had her own feelings about the reason for the delay.

"I can only speculate that my connection with the Kotze family, either Derek or my father-in-law, had something to do with the reason for the delay," she guessed.

Her father-in-law, Dr Theo Kotze, who was banned on October 18, 1977, was the former regional director of the Christian Institute. The insti-

tute was one of 18 organizations which were banned by the government in October last year. IN mid-July this year, Mr Kotze fled from South Africa to Britain.

Mrs Kotze said: "I came here in good faith, leaving behind my parents, my family and my history, and I really only knew one person here (Derek). And it is frustrating when, in effect, you are told: 'Sorry, but you're not wanted here'". Mrs Kotze said.

Now the Kotzes are preparing for an overseas study trip to America "within the next year" which would last "a minimum of two years".

X

8



## GENERAL STUDIES T2B

STRUCTURE

(a)

Cape Times 31/10/78

327

**SRC accused of left-wing prejudice**

MR BRENDAN WILLMER, chairman of the South Africa First Campaign, yesterday accused the "left-wing Students Representative Council" (SRC) at the University of Cape of an "overwhelming prejudice toward left-wing speakers".

Addressing a packed lecture theatre as guest of the Conservative Student Alliance at UCT, Mr Willmer said there was a rise of "red fascism" on the UCT campus. The recent SRC election results showed that the present "left-wing SRC" would be the last of its kind on the campus.

There were heated interjections when Mr Willmer claimed that only the banned African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the SRC had not sent their condolences on the death of the State President, Dr Nico Diederichs.

A black student at UCT told Mr Willmer during question time that Dr Diederichs was "not President of South Africa, but president of the whites". He said he "dissociated" himself from the black leaders who had sent condolences to the Diederichs family.

Mr Willmer was asked whether he once belonged to the National Front party in Britain. He said that he had been involved with "several pro-South Africa and Rhodesia campaigns" which included the National Front.

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OFFICE SYSTEM

(a)

(i)

T... 1 - ... work.

(ii) Filing and recording systems. The importance of availability of records for costing comparisons, references to current and previous correspondence and tender documentation.

(b)

Office mechanical aids, e. g. modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfilming etc.

FINANCE

(a)

A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b)

Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

# Angry authors—Snyman 'did not want uproar'

THE chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr Lammie Snyman, spoke out today to defuse a major row brewing in Afrikaans literary circles following remarks he made about Afrikaans literature ... while delivering an N P van Wyk Louw memorial lecture at Stellenbosch University last week.

In the Sunday newspaper Rapport, the public forum column Beskouing was devoted yesterday to reaction of Afrikaans academics to Mr Snyman's views.

Headed The Last Straw, opinions expressed left no doubt that Mr Snyman's remarks had evoked the wrath of academics and

further alienated Afrikaans authors.

Mr Snyman said in Pretoria today he was 'taken aback' by the reaction.

He emphasised that he did not want to start an uproar — that was completely contrary to his intentions. He had tried to act as a peacemaker.

A recently appointed chairman of the Potchefstroom selection committee of the Publications Board has resigned as a result of Mr Snyman's remarks.

In his address Mr Snyman noted the growing inclination among Afrikaans writers to fall in line with the negative trend in literature overseas and he warned that this was leading to confrontation between the Afrikaans writers on one hand, and society, church and government on the other.

He said a group of Afrikaans writers were obsessed with dehumanising mankind. They had taken over foreign trends and become existentialist writers.

'The current demand of our authors is that they be allowed to write novels on any subject and use any word, however unsavoury, which appears in the Afrikaans language; that they be allowed to depict any description of the sex act, sexual relations, violence, terror and immorality as long as it is functional and appears within its proper context in a story.'

Professor Andre P Brink of Rhodes University was reported as saying it was 'unbelievable' a person could be so naive in his thinking and reasoning in 1978.

Mr Snyman's attitude, he said, showed exactly what writers had against the censorship system and its implementation. 'Mr Snyman hangs himself on his own words.'

Another prominent writer reportedly said Mr Snyman had insulted the memory of Van Wyk Louw.

Mr Snyman said it appeared from the article that Rapport had misunderstood his lecture, and the academics quoted had not studied his lecture.

'I was trying to effect a workable understanding between literarians and churchmen. It seems now from the report the literarians have taken just as strong a standing the other way,' he said. — Own Correspondent and The Argus Political Staff.



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1775

1 September 1978

No. 1775

1 September 1978

ERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT  
PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi-  
s, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde  
op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publi-  
nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van  
emde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde  
wing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby  
ap:

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT  
PUBLICATION 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 is not undesi-  
rable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said  
Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publi-  
cation is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
60.....	Bottom Line, The.....	Fletcher Knebel.....	In SK./G.G. 4897 van/of 14.11.75. In GK./G.N. 2180 van/of 14.11.75.

selling from their house  
a market in Idolophu but  
Nkalitshane put a lot of  
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The other problems I dis  
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status, and their preser

13.

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:

- a) From their houses locally in the village.
- b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
- c) Idolophu shops.
- d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and Ncomonde Nkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is only selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent on it. The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three villages where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idolophu and by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this regular supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the shops refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregular. In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if they could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying vast amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. Neither could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Eloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

. / ...

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1773 1 September 1978

No. 1773 1 September 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

'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:

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 P78/64

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/7/126.....	<i>Revolution in Angola</i> .....	Members of the Liberation Front.....	(e)
P78/7/196.....	<i>Tao of Love and Sex, The</i> .....	Jolan Chang.....	(a)
P78/7/204.....	<i>Juche: The Banner of Independence</i> .....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, P'yongyang	(e)
P78/7/214.....	<i>Provisional Record: Sixty-Fourth Session—No 19, Monday 19 June 1978</i>	International Labour Conference.....	(e)
P78/7/215.....	<i>Information—7/78</i> .....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P78/7/218.....	<i>Socialist Affairs—November/December 1977, Vol 27, No 6</i>	Socialist International, London.....	(e)
P78/8/31.....	<i>Good Golly MS Molly</i> .....	Molly Parkin.....	(a)
P78/8/55.....	<i>Suidafrika: Materialien und Dokumente</i> .....	Henkel GmbH, Stuttgart.....	(e)
P78/8/56.....	<i>Towards an East European Marxism</i> .....	Marc Rakovski.....	(e)
P78/8/57.....	<i>Study Encounter—SE/38: Vol IX, No 1, 1973 (Education, Liberation and the Church)</i>	World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P78/8/86.....	<i>Lenin's Political Thought: Vol 1—Theory and Practice in the Democratic Revolution</i>	Neil Harding.....	(e)
P78/8/115.....	<i>Achtergrond—Nr 25, 23 Juni 1978</i> .....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P78/8/118.....	<i>Achtergrond—Nr 24, 16 Juni 1978</i> .....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P78/8/126.....	<i>H. A. Schipper &amp; Co. (Pty) Ltd., Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet</i>	H. A. Schipper & Co (Pty) Ltd., Paarden Eiland	(a)
P78/7/155.....	<i>Howling, The</i> .....	Gary Brandner.....	(a)

No. 1774 1 September 1978

No. 1774 1 September 1978

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

'n 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 uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

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:

Anti-Apartheid Movement, U.K.

No. 1776 1 September 1978

No. 1776 1 September 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Augustus 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Augustus 1978 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, Privatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as tien dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

On 22 August 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 August 1978 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 ten days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P78/7/54.....	<i>Captive Bride</i> .....	Johanna Lindsey.

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Rekening  
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Fonds vir  
Suidwes-A  
fonds



HISTORY II

Reading List No.1

THE COLONIAL EMPIRES

ECONOMICS HONOURS

(i) COLONIZATION FROM 15th CENTURY

Article on "Colonialism" in Encyclopaedia Britannica Macropaedia, Vol.4 and on "Colonies" in earlier editions.\*  
H. Trevor-Roper Forward in Larousse Encyclopaedia of Modern History from 1500 to the present day (1946) (Class 909.08)\*  
Braudel, F. The Mediterranean and the World, 1250-1450 (1972-3)  
Lane, F.C. Venice A Maritime Republic (1973)  
Longworth, P. The Rise and Fall of Venice (1974)  
McNeill, W.H. Venice The Hinge of Europe 1081-1797 (1974)  
Pullan (ed.) Crisis and Change in the Venetian Economy in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (1968)  
Verlinden, C. The Beginnings of Modern Colonization (esp. Ch.1)  
Morris, H.C. The History of Colonization, Vol. I (1908) Chaps. II-IV  
Barker, Sir Ernest et al The European Inheritance, Vol. II  
New Cambridge Modern History, Vol. I Chaps. II, XIV, XVI  
Coles, P. The Ottoman Impact on Europe (1968) (esp. Ch. IV)  
Inalcik, H. The Ottoman Empire (1973) Chaps. III-VI  
Seward, D. The Morkinske (1972) AGV 15, 16 and 25 and Pt. IV  
Parry, J.H. Europe and a World of Colonies (1977) with identical content entitled The Establishment of European Hegemony  
The Age of Reconnaissance  
The Discovery of the Sea (1974)  
The European Reconnaissance Selected Documents (1968)  
Ferdinand and Magellan Circumnavigator (1964)  
The North Atlantic World in the Seventeenth Century  
Trade and Dominion The European Overseas Empires in the Eighteenth Century (1971)  
The Colonial Empires: A Comparative Survey from the Eighteenth Century (1966)  
Williams, G. The Expansion of Europe in the Eighteenth Century (1966)  
General Histories of Europe containing useful information, e.g.  
Hayes, C.J.H. A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe, Vol. I, Pt. I, Chaps. I, II.  
Abbott, W.C. The Expansion of Europe, Chaps. I, II

MAPS

Poole, R.L. Historical Atlas of Modern Europe (1902) Plates LXXX-LXXXV\* (Class 911.4)  
New Cambridge Modern History Vol. XIV (1970), maps 1-23

Gillian Raine

29th May, 1978

\* These are general reference works in the Jagger Library (on the same floor as the main library catalogue and index.)

(ii) IMPERIALISM AND COLONIZATION IN THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES

OUTLINE

Histories of Europe, e.g.  
Thomson, D. Europe since Napoleon (Ch. 20)  
Ergang, R. Europe since Napoleon (Ch. 13)  
Collingwood, H. Europe in the Age of Imperialism, 1890-1914

INTRODUCTION

Easton, S. The Rise and Fall of European Colonialism (1961)  
Fieldhouse, K.K. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STUDY OF IMPERIALISM (1966)  
Langer, W.L. The Diplomacy of Imperialism (1969)  
Moon, P.T. 2.1 Imperialism and World Politics (1947)  
Nadel, G.H. & Curtis, P. 2.2 Inductive, historically based methodology  
Chamberlain, M.E. Imperialism and Colonialism  
Fieldhouse, K.K. The New Imperialism  
Koeber, R. & Schmidt, H.D. THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (esp. sections 15, 16 and 25 and Pt. IV)  
Thornton, A.P. 3.1 Imperialism and the World (1966)  
Betts, R.F. 3.2 Political World (1966)  
Louis, W.R. (ed.) 3.3 Imperialism and the World (1966)

(iii) PORTUGAL IN AFRICA

Axelsson, E.  
Axelsson, E. 4.  
Bell, C.  
da Silva Rego, A.  
Boxer, C.R.  
Boxer, C.R.  
Boxer, C.R.  
Boxer, C.R.  
Boxer, C.R.  
Burns, E.B.  
Burns, E.B.  
Diffie, B.W.  
Keller, A.G.  
Marchant, A.  
Parry, J.H.  
Alden, D. (ed.)  
Boxer, C.R.  
Denis, P.  
Freyre, G.  
Kirkpatrick, F.A.  
Rodrigues, J.H.

CAPE TIMES 1/9/78  
Publication  
charge 327

TWO men appeared in the Regional Court yesterday in connection with production of an undesirable publication.

Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed, 22 and Allie Parker, 36, were not asked to plead, no evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned.

It is alleged that they unlawfully produced an undesirable publication in Athlone last year. The publication was News Bulletin No 2 Vol 1 Sept/Oct 1977. It is further alleged that Mr Ahmed's name and address were not on the publication.

Mr G J van Eeden was on the bench. Mrs E C Muller appeared for the State. The men were not represented.

Four Centuries of Portuguese Expansion, 1415-1825 (1961)  
The Portuguese Seaborne Empire 1415-1825  
Race Relations in the Portuguese Colonial Empire, 1415-1825  
Tragic History of the Sea, Hakluyt Soc. 2nd series, No. 11  
Portuguese Society in the Tropics, the Municipal Councils (196  
A Documentary History of Brazil  
Nationalism in Brazil, Chaps. 1-4  
Latin-American Civilization: Colonial Period Chaps. 25-37  
Colonization (1908) Chaps. 3, 4  
"Colonial Brazil" in Livermore (ed.) Portugal and Brazil Ch. 12  
Europe and a Wider World (1962) Ch. II  
Colonial Roots of Modern Brazil (pp. 19-60)  
The Golden Age of Brazil 1695-1750  
Brazil (1911) Ch. 1  
The Masters and the Slaves (1963)  
Latin America (1938) Ch. V and IX  
Brazil and Africa (1965) Ch. 2

327

• 11



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no Elias Ndhlovu here."

Mr Scott insisted he check his records and he did so. There were dozens of names, many with the word "velligheid" (security) beside them, but no Elias Ndhlovu.

Modder Bee Prison, the Fordsburg "Aid" centre and the labour officer at Alexandra all had no Elias Ndhlovu.

So Mr Ndhlovu is missing. His family and his employer don't know if he is alive or dead. His wife has gone back to her family, taking her child.

An occasional letter still arrives for Mr Ndhlovu. And like clockwork every month comes a bill from the West Rand Administration Board for his R2 employer's levy — it is never paid.



## The missing husband

**MR RAYNALD MSOMI** had no personal or domestic reasons for disappearing of his own accord.

In the early hours of August 13 last year three policemen arrested Mr Raynald Siphilwe Msomi at his home in Orlando East. His wife and children have not seen him since and the police say they don't have him.

On a Tuesday evening in October last year four white men handcuffed Mr Elias Ndhlovu. Four white men handcuffed Mr Elias Ndhlovu in Young Avenue, Upper Houghton.

His wife and child have not seen him since and the police say they don't have him.

There are rumours of many other disappearances in mysterious circumstances but details are usually lacking.

The Star has details of the Msomi and Ndhlovu cases because Mrs Queeneth Msomi approached this newspaper about her husband and because Mr Ndhlovu worked for Mr Cliff Scott, The Star's assistant editor.

### ARRESTED

Mrs Msomi said her husband was arrested by three policemen from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad. They were Sergeant Charlie Maeyani, a Sergeant

tenant Colonel D J Coetzee on behalf of the Commissioner it simply stated her husband had been arrested as a suspect in a robbery case, had been released two days later and his whereabouts were unknown.

The letter concluded with the advice that she report the disappearance to her nearest police station.

Mrs Msomi says her marriage was a good one, that her husband loved his children and that he had no personal or domestic reasons for disappearing of his own accord.

He was a driver who had recently left a good job and was about to start work for a major company. He was not involved in politics, she says, and





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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 159]

PRETORIA, 6 SEPTEMBER 1978

[No. 6152

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1848 6 September 1978  
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—  
LYS P78/67

'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:

Inskrywing No.—P78/8/206.

Publikasie.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Salscom.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1849 6 September 1978  
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:

Inskrywing No.—P78/8/206.

Publikasie.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Salscom.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1848 6 September 1978  
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—  
LIST P78/67

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.—P78/8/206.

Publication.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.

Author or producer.—Salscom.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

No. 1849 6 September 1978  
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:

Entry No.—P78/8/206.

Publication.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.

Author or producer.—Salscom.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewings			
1848	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P78/67.....	1	6152
1849	do.: Ongewenste periodieke publikasies of voorwerpe.....	1	6152

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior and Immigration, Department of Government Notices			
1848	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P78/67.....	1	6152
1849	do.: Undesirable publications or objects.....	1	6152



DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1814

8 September 1978

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 P78/65

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/7/18.....	<i>Society and the Healthy Homosexual</i> .....	Dr George Weinberg.....	(a)
P78/7/184.....	<i>Savage in Silk</i> .....	Donna Comreaux Zide.....	(a)
P78/7/186.....	<i>Chicago Deadline</i> .....	Ed Mazzaro.....	(a)+(b)
P78/7/190.....	<i>Forced March</i> .....	Leo Kessler.....	(a)+(b)
P78/7/197.....	<i>Eye of Love, The: in the Temple Sculpture of India</i> .....	Richard Lannoy.....	(a)
P78/8/30.....	<i>Fingers</i> .....	Larry Pryce.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/170.....	<i>Unadorned</i> —No C581 Plakkaat/Poster.....	R. Gonzalez.....	(a)
P78/8/171.....	<i>Reflections</i> —No PO 952 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Vinciata.....	(a)
P78/8/172.....	<i>Nude Study</i> —No PO 2590 Plakkaat/Poster.....	Vincent.....	(a)
P78/7/191.....	<i>Telekiller</i> .....	John Warwick.....	(a)
P78/8/185.....	<i>Royal Swazi Hotel Presents "Fever" at Lesters Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Holiday Inn.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>Medicine Shop, The</i> —June 1978 Prysls en bestelvorm/Price list and order form Pamflette/Pamphlets	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>Prolact Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>New Minispray Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>Confidence Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>Prime Cream Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>New! Firm Ends Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>For Harmony and Pleasure Pamflet/Pamphlet</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/8/98.....	<i>Exciting Stimulation with the Vibrex Cordless Massager Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 1815

8 September 1978

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) van genoemde Wet ongewens is; en

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie ongewens is nie, tersyde gestel.

LYS/LIST P78/66

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/4/69.....	<i>Yasir Arafat</i> .....	Thomas Kiernan.....	(b)+(c)

No. 1815

8 September 1978

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) of the said Act; and

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is not undesirable.

Name	Sources of Income	No. of cattle	No. in milk		Current income from milk	Income when sold to hospital	Change to where present to milk	now	which camp now
			Summer	Winter					
D. Gumundu (1)	Café owner	7	1 or 2	-	R15,50	-	R18,50	-	DAIRY
A. Magahila (2)	Husband sends R40 per month	19	2	2	R4	R20	R57	R2,50	Home
N.M.'s brother (3)	Husband a teacher locally. Field. Lot of stock	11	4	2	R4-10	R20		R14 less	DAIRY
G. Homendint (4)	Headman. Children migrants. They send R72 per month.	24	4	-	R36	-	R40	R4 less	DAIRY

INKOMO





MRS Joyce Waring — told students: 'You are like schoolchildren.'

# Mrs Waring: Steve Biko was 'a nobody'

AKus 8/9/78

327

## By Staff Reporters

STATEMENTS by ex-Minister's wife Mrs Joyce Waring that Steve Biko was 'a nobody' and that University of Cape Town 'radical' students were 'pale, pink nothings' led to a barrage of heckling and interjections at a meeting on the campus yesterday.

The meeting — organised by the campus's Conservative Students' Al-

liance — was attended by about 250 students and was to have been addressed by Mrs Waring and Mr James Harkness, a former British barrister.

The theme of the meeting was 'The English-speaking South Africans' Choice — leftist subversion or constructive dialogue

present their speeches and Mrs Waring, apparently angered by the reception given to Mr Harkness, opened her speech by saying: 'You are like schoolchildren. That is how you behave.'

'Audiences like you — radicals — are nothing but pale, pink nothings. You are just voices shouting. You have no power, just a handful of people in Parliament.'

As it worth talking to you? I don't think so.'

She continued: 'All I hear here is the empty laughter of fools. You are a disgrace.'

She then told the jeering students she was not a 'bloody fool' and, in fact, she was a 'liberal.'

'I believe, and I always have believed, that the Indian and coloured people should join the

whites on a common voters' roll,' she said.

Mrs Waring said the strength of South Africa lay in the National Party. It was necessary to clear up the wrongs that existed although this should be done slowly.

She said the whites needed the pride and humanity of the coloured people and the 'cunningness' of the Indians.

Questioned on black leaders, she said Steve Biko had been 'a nobody in this country.' She doubted whether any of the students had heard of him before his death.

She asked the black and coloured students in the audience where their leaders were and was told: 'In jail.'

She said that if it came to the crunch it would be

the English progressives who would run away. 'It won't be the Afrikaner, or the coloured or the black people,' she said.

Mrs Waring said that, unlike the students at the meeting, she knew the blacks. 'I grew up on a farm,' she said.

'I don't believe the blacks, Indians and coloured people are radicals,' she said.



# Kort inmenging in, vra manne van Mont Pelerin

Prof. D. J. J. (Joubert) Botha, hoogle-  
raar in monetêre eko-  
nomie aan die Univer-  
siteit van die Witwa-  
tersrand, het die Mont  
Pelerin Vereniging se  
konferensie in Hong-  
kong bygewoon, self  
'n referaat gelewer en  
doen hiernaas spesi-  
aal vir Sake-Rapport  
verslag oor die verrig-  
tinge van vandeess-  
week.

Van PROF. JOUBERT BOTHA

RAPPORT 10/9/78 327

## HONGKONG

'n **STERK** afvaardiging uit Suid-Afrika was dit vandeessweek hier by 'n internasionale konferensie oor die vrye markeconomie dit met ander afgevaardigdes van oor die hele wêreld eens dat daar 'n dringende behoefte is dat regerings in die algemeen hul minder in private ekonomiese sake inmeng.

Dit was by die jaarlikse konferensie van die Mont Pelerin-Vereniging, wat Vrydag hier ten einde geloop het. Dit is 'n internasionale vereniging wat in die vrye markeconomie glo.

Die bekende ekonoom van Chicago, George Stigler, is vanjaar president van die vereniging, terwyl prof. F.A. von Hayek, 'n groot ekonoom en Nobel-pryswenner, die voorsitter is. Die ondervoorsitter is prof. Milton Friedman, 'n ander Nobel-pryswenner wat net soos prof. Von Hayek Suid-Afrika in die jongste tyd besoek het.

Vandeessweek se konferensie het Maandag begin en Woensdag is besoek gebring aan Macau, om die toestande in 'n kolonie wat

burokraties regeer word, te vergelyk met een met 'n algehele vrye mark.

Die drie hooftemas van die konferensie was monetêre probleme en beleidsrigtings, regionalisme teenoor nasionalisme en die omvang van staatsinmenging in verskillende lande.

Daar was algemene eenstemmigheid dat regerings hulle behoort te weerhou van 'n versnelling van monetêre uitbreiding sowel as die vasstelling van vaste wisselkoerspariteite tussen groot geldeenhede.

Wisselkoerse behoort toegelaat te word om in ooreenstemming met markkragte te skommel.

'n Vaste wisselkoers tussen twee geldeenhede kan

op die duur net gehandhaaf word as een land bereid sou wees om sy monetêre beleid ten volle op hierdie doelwit in te stel en hierdie beleid te alle tye aan die van die ander land te koppel.

Met buigsame wisselkoerse kan lande onafhanklike monetêre beleidsrigtings inslaan en so 'n groter mate van interne stabiliteit bereik, is op die konferensie bevind.

Die grootste kenmerk van die konferensie was egter die behoefte om staatsinmenging te verminder. Gesentraliseerde besluite is noodwendig op minder inligting gegrond as die wat aan die mark beskikbaar is. Staatsinmenging strem private inisiatief en kan onsekerheid laat toeneem.

Alle voorbeelde dui op die meerderwaardigheid van vryemarkeconomieë teenoor die wat aan staatsinmenging onderworpe is en die voorbeelde van Hongkong, Switserland en Wes-Duitsland is genoem.

Hongkong is 'n voorbeeld van een van die hoogs mededingende ekonomieë ter wêreld, maar het ook die ekonomie wat die minste belas word en die hoogste groei koers. Met 'n bevolking van 5 miljoen, 'n oppervlakte van 400 vierkante myl en geen grondstowwe van sy eie nie, is daar geen werkloosheid nie.

Op die kongres is daar ook 'n sterk gevoel uitgespreek ten gunste van 'n oorgang van mag na streke. Daar was eenstemmigheid dat 'n oorgang van mag op 'n streeksgrondslag die magte van 'n sentrale regering kan kleiner maak en dus die lewenskragtigheid van vrye ondernemerskap 'n stoot kan gee.

Cape Times 14/9/78

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# Publications: Lawyer given time to prepare case for student

THE former president of the UCT Students' Representative Council was embarrassed and prejudiced in preparing his case, it was alleged in the Regional Court yesterday.

Steven Paul Kahanovitz, 22, was appearing on a charge of possessing prohibited publications after a security police raid on his home and the removal of certain documents. It is alleged he was found in possession of six copies of "The Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth", a copy of "South Africa - a 'Police State'?", a copy of National Student No 1, 1978, and a copy of "Political Imprisonment in South Africa".

Mr John Whitehead, for Mr Kahanovitz, arguing for further particulars and an opportunity to peruse the alleged prohibited documents, said Mr Kahanovitz had been "clearly embarrassed and prejudiced" by the State's refusal to furnish further particulars to the charge.

He said the charge sheet did not contain sufficient particulars relating to the alleged offence.

"An accused must be informed of the case he has to meet and an accused must not be prejudiced," he said.

He said it was prejudicial "in the extreme" not to allow Mr Kahanovitz to consult people as to the undesirability of the publications.

"For a proper perusal, we must have the documents," Mr Whitehead said.

Mr Whitehead said his instructing attorneys were told they could see the documents in the office of the Regional Court.

He objected that they had been informed only on Tuesday that the case was to go to trial yesterday.

Mr F Silbert for the State said the case had posed certain problems and "I had to obtain certain instructions in connection with the prosecution".

The magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, agreed to postpone the trial to November 8 to give Mr Kahanovitz time to prepare his case and to see copies of the publications.

Mr Whitehead was instructed by Buchanan's.

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2.18	Summary of Rural Situation
3.0	Policy Suggestions for Those in Authority







The following table summarises the number of employees in the sample of firms we interviewed. This provides us with some basis for a comparison between the figures in the previous table.

Table 39. Total employment of firms in overall sample by region and race.

R E G I O N		E M P L O Y M E N T			
		Whites	Asians & Coloureds	Africans	Totals
D U R B A N	Natal Employers' Association	7 589	7 580	27 633	42 802
	Witwatersrand	16 580	4 976	33 819	55 375
	Rosslyn	724	7	3 315	4 046
	Construction	8 039	4 891	33 168	46 098
	T O T A L S	35 883	20 857	112 578	169 318

I. Generalisation from the

Unfortunately it is not our sample is of all the we covered.

We are fairly sure, however, the existing demand for sectors. This holds of separate category of te

4. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

A. Question 3 (how many A

The answers to this ou categories of technical fact consist of four d an indication that one another. This is whe must come into play an to rank the different must decide the relati date demand for each nicians in each of the

Police 327  
urge film  
ban lifting

PRETORIA. — The security police recommended yesterday that the ban on a film about terrorism be lifted. Mr H Krause, who appeared for the State Attorney, told the publications appeal board that the security police felt there was a positive lesson to be learned from the film "Terrorist". This was that the public must not take the law into their own hands as far as terrorism was concerned, but leave it to the police to handle. "Terrorist", which stars a former Miss South Africa, Vera Johns, was filmed in South West Africa in 1976. It was banned four months ago by a publications committee, which found it could be offensive to public morals, could cause racial friction between black and white and could endanger the security of the State if shown to the public. Mr Bill Sharp, who appeared for the appellants, Lusovisao Films, said the reasonable view would identify and sympathize with the victims rather than the terrorists. The appeal board passed the film with minor cuts.

firm would employ ... ) s with an idea of what However, our answers in of which could be taken as an is more in demand than sessions of the researcher judgement in deciding how of demand for each. He the figure for the time- der of firms demanding tech- same must be done for 1981.



DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1871

15 September 1978

No. 1871

15 September 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN  
OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS  
IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 5 September 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 29 Augustus 1978 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 appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

On 5 September 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 29 August 1978 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the under-mentioned 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 or voortbringer Author or producer
P78/7/172.....	Zodiac, The.....	James Dickey.

(89)

through particular groups centred around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoti creche project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting head-man was to be. This antagonised the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

b) Government Extension Officers:

Most of the people whom I interviewed (from all the various projects and locations) said that extension officers (umlimi/abalimi) were the people responsible for nutrition education and for changes in agriculture. Extension officers have a unique position in that they have time for this type of work, they can liaise with the government offices and powers-that-be to get resources and they are in contact with the tribal committees. All land allocation must be approved by them so any project that needs a site allocated relies on their support. In Umhlaba they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

... / ...



No. 1870

15 September 1978

### VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

'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 bekragtig:

No. 1870

15 September 1978

### 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 of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/243.....	<i>June 16th—Soweto Guguletu Langa Alexandra: Have we Forgotten? Pamflet/Pamphlet</i>	Black Students Society, University of Witwatersrand	(c)
P78/6/241.....	<i>Kassetband/Cassette Tape: Liedere wat met die volgende woorde begin/Songs beginning with following words—</i> 1. Sound—and they said we'll make this our own piece of ground 2. We may not live to change the world 3. I'm a great politician 4. The apple thrives upon the bough (. . . the hands are black) 5. They call it the law 6. I'm just a busy housewife (. . . I support the boycott) 7. Swim, Mkana, swim 8. In the factories of Johannesburg 9. For over two hundred years (. . . raise your fists) 10. It's good to see you, comrade 11. The day is warm, the sky is clear (. . . We will fight) 12. The good ship Granma 13. Fidel Castro's in the mountains 14. What's you doin' there in Vietnam, brother? 15. Far away across the ocean (. . . Ho Chi Min) 16. Now come all you loyal Brotons (. . . Uncle Sam's pulled out)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c)
P78/6/249.....	<i>Xaviera!—Busr 246 Kassetband/Cassette Tape.....</i>	Shel Safran/Monument Records.....	(a)
P78/6/254.....	<i>Come with me!—CS 106 Kassetband/Cassette tape.....</i>	Stag of London, Findraus (G.M.) Ltd, Surrey..	(a)
P78/7/25.....	<i>ACOA Action News—No. 3, Spring 1978.....</i>	American Committee on Africa, New York...	(c)
P78/7/27.....	<i>Torch—Volume 5, No. 6, June 15–July 14, 1978.....</i>	Torch, New York/Revolutionary Socialist League	(c)
P78/7/79.....	<i>South Africa—No Middle Road.....</i>	Joe Slovo.....	(c)
P78/7/87.....	<i>Friends and Lovers.....</i>	Erik Bukie.....	(a)
P78/7/92.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News—June 1978.....</i>	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(d) + (c)
P78/7/116.....	<i>Engels: Ludwig Feuerbach and the end of Classical German Philosophy</i>	K. Marx en/and F. Engels.....	(e)
P78/7/158.....	<i>White Power Report: Our Race is our Nation—Vol. 2, No. 9, June 1978</i>	White Power Publications, Liverpool, USA...	(c) + (e)
P78/7/202.....	<i>Pussycat—No. 1.....</i>	S.I.C.I., Paris.....	(a)

No. 1872

15 September 1978

### PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 5 September 1978 kragtens artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 29 Augustus 1978 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 appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 1872

15 September 1978

### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 September 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 29 August 1978 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
P78/7/199.....	<i>Carpethaggers, The.....</i>	Harold Robbins.



No. 1873

15 September 1978

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT  
PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1873

15 September 1978

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT  
PUBLICATION 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 is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/7/199.....	<i>Carpetbaggers, The</i> .....	Harold Robbins.....	In GK/GN 485 van/of 30.3.62; In SK/GG 699 van/of 24.1.64. In GK/GN 87 van/of 24.1.64.

Society amorphous groups?  
Integrated/much More or less traditional practice, consumption

Historical experience  
How much migration  
Outside influence  
Often moved?  
Reaction to repression  
Degree of participation

I found however, from the kind of

53. Compare the situation was finished and "show area". At sident said to the progressive local They all agreed they envisaged, except one woman was a place for this obviously people spend most of the Some pointed this "Do you, or do you said they did and they should have not is another me

54. Owners of fields the reason established problems, e.g. pa a share-cropper, cultivation. If fields (e.g. beca allocate them to everyone supports

55. This conclusion do to the present situation I have discussed see themselves as change their situation

56. There was a lot of in the planning to help run it, it. Even so the (which Wits SAVS meeting was called of these signed voluntary assistance tion remains the

(85)

settlement schemes has varied from £1 553 to £2 290". Quoted from J.B. MCI. Daniel op. cit. p.645.

46. G. Huizer writing of a project in El Salvador in 1955. "Community Development, Land Reform and Political Participation" in "Peasants and Peasant Societies" ed. by T. Shanin, Penguin 1976 p.390.

47. Michael Lipton op. cit. pg.301.

48. Max Klayman ("The moshav in Israel" pg.52 & 59) describes the success of the "Zionist, socialist, European pioneers" who set up the first moshav (OVDIM) and the failure of the unmotivated immigrants who were settled in moshav OLIM by the government. I. Haissman writing of the "Village Corporation" a new tenure system in Mexico, says the main problem is overcoming the peasants' initial lack of confidence and making them believe the project is theirs. p.18.

49. Edmund Wilson "To the Finland Station" Fontana 1974 p.III.

50. People writing on Chinese success with their medical programmes or agricultural development have said that these achievements have been dependent on the motivation and involvement inspired by the new social system and that one cannot regard them as programmes to be emulated in another context.

For medicine: "Health Care in China: An Introduction" China Health Care Study Group. E.H. Paterson & Susan B. Rifkin: Geneva Christian Medical Commission 1974 p.123-127.  
For agriculture etc.: "China: the quality of life" W. Burchett & R. Alley Penguin 1976.

51. This often happens with communal gardens; people from other areas see the benefits of the gardens and then request the same facilities for their area. Often these new gardens function better than the externally initiated ones. In Dlebe pilot project area of Kwa-Zulu, people in the adjacent area of Ndebela are more keen on sewing and clinic projects than those at Dlebe. (Discussion with Community Development Officers Wed. 15 March 1978).

52. My study is of course very cursory and detailed study may show other associations. I had originally aimed to assess the success of projects in terms of the "Nature of the Community" in the area. That is Geographical - isolated or village near town? etc. Size of area project aims to cover?

Internal communication?  
Strong traditional authority structure?  
Existence of other organisations with particularly strong membership?

No. 1869

15 September 1978

## 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 P78/68

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/7/208.....	<i>Gladiator</i> .....	Edward Thomson.....	(a)
P78/8/12.....	<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> —No. 9, May–August 1978	<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> , London	(e)
P78/8/47.....	<i>Chinaman's chance</i> .....	Ross Thomas.....	(a) + (b)
P78/8/58.....	<i>On Tuesday a young black man, Mr Lungele Tabalazu</i> .....	S.A.M., University of Witwatersrand, Braamfontein	(e)
P78/8/81.....	<i>Change for a better society pamphlet/pamphlet</i> <i>Crossroads in Crisis: Refugees in their own land</i> .....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(d) + (e)
P78/8/104.....	<i>F.I.S.T.</i> .....	Joe Eszterhas.....	(a) + (b)
P78/8/112.....	<i>WFTU in the struggle against apartheid the violent life</i> .....	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/8/113.....	<i>This Magazine</i> —Vol. 12, July–Aug 1978.....	Red Maple Publishing Co. Ltd., Ontario.....	(a)
P78/8/121.....	<i>Laundry and Cleaning</i> —June 16, 1978; June 30, 1978.....	IPC Consumer Industries Press Ltd., London	(a)
P78/8/127.....	<i>Pedagogy of the oppressed, The: The oppression of pedagogy</i> (IDAC Document No. 8)	IDAC, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P78/8/131.....	<i>National Student</i> —August 1978, No. 3.....	Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P78/8/135.....	<i>Spartacus International Gay Guide</i> —8th Edition, January 1978	<i>Spartacus</i> , Amsterdam—C, Netherlands.....	(a) + (e)
P78/8/149.....	<i>Sauna &amp; Massage</i> .....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/8/154.....	<i>Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays</i> .....	Louis Althusser.....	(e)
P78/8/163.....	<i>Ghetto People, The (Studies in the mass removal of population in South Africa No. 6)</i>	The Africa Publications Trust, London.....	(e)
P78/8/164.....	<i>Parents of Gays</i> .....	Betty Fairchild.....	(a)
P78/8/180.....	<i>Mercenary's Manual</i> .....	Terry P. Edwards.....	(e)
P78/8/182.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> —No. 33, 14 August 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(n)
P78/8/183.....	<i>Mini Muster</i> —Art. No. 4016 Voorwerp/Object.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)
P78/8/198.....	<i>Interviu</i> —Año 3, No. 112, 6–12 Julio 1978.....	Gedruk/Printed in Spain.....	(a)
P78/8/199.....	<i>Amateur Photographer</i> —July 19, 1978, Vol. 158, No. 3...	IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., Surrey	(a)
P78/8/202.....	<i>Practical Photography</i> —Yearbook No. 1.....	EMAP National Publications Ltd., Peterborough, England	(a)

No. 1874

15 September 1978

## 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/8/135.....	<i>Spartacus International Gay Guide</i> —8th Edition January 1978	<i>Spartacus</i> , Amsterdam—C, Netherlands.....	(a) + (e)

No. 1874

15 September 1978

## 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:

No. 1875

15 September 1978

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE  
REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermmentskennisgewing 1732 van 25 Augustus 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6138 van 25 Augustus 1978 vervang die inskrywing P78/6/72 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/72.....	<i>Sex Top</i> Nr. 362: <i>Niks kan meremmen?</i> .....	"De Schorpioen", Strombeek-Bever.....	(a)

No. 1875

15 September 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS  
CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1732 of 25 August 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6138 of 25 August 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/6/72:





**STAATSKOERANT**  
**VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

*As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*      **PRYS 20c PRICE**  
**OORSEE 30c OVERSEAS**      *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*  
**POSVRY POST FREE**

Vol. 159]      **PRETORIA, 15 SEPTEMBER 1978**      [No. 6161

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 1920      15 September 1978

**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 publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

*Inskrywing No.—P78/8/206.*

*Publikasie.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.*

*Skrywer of voortbringer.—Salscom.*

*Artikel.—47 (2) (c).*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 1920      15 September 1978

**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 publication is 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 publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

*Entry No.—P78/8/206.*

*Publication.—Omkeer—Number Two, August 1978.*

*Author or producer.—Salscom.*

*Section.—47 (2) (c).*

**INHOUD**

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermenskennisgewing		
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GRONDWET VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-  
AFRIKA, 1961

VERANDERING IN DIE BENAMING VAN DIE  
BURO VIR STAATSVEILIGHEID

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Waarnemende Staatspresident behaag het om goedkeuring te heg aan die verandering, met ingang van 1 September 1978, van die benaming "Buro vir Staatsveiligheid—Bureau for State Security" na die van "Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid—Department of National Security".

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION  
ACT, 1961

CHANGE IN THE DESIGNATION OF THE BUREAU  
FOR STATE SECURITY

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has been pleased to approve the change, with effect from 1 September 1978, of the designation "Bureau for State Security—Buro vir Staatsveiligheid" to "Department of National Security—Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid".

(90)

there is a shortage<sup>(1)</sup> of extension officers  
longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX 2.

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, CONSCIOUSNESS A

Benno Galjart

In many developing countries, peasant are induced by governments, local authorities, without due regard to everything depends on the degree of rural community, on who will be willing to what ends. For this reason, the co-operative fail. If they do not, governments are unrealistic expectations regarding the development but often expect, implicit, excellent way in which to stimulate development but often expect, implicit, will benefit. However, the history of service co-operatives shows that they richer, somewhat larger, more innovative peasants rather than the others, and prevent the increase of socio-economic

The rise and fall of induced co-operatives sketched in ideal typical form (cf. Galjart). A local government official or some person who is certain of the utility of talks about it with local peasant-farm interest, he looks for informal leadership becomes to convince others to participate an association.

(1) This shortage and also the lack of personnel has been cited since the 1930s. For references see Neil Alcock "Thoughts on agricultural future (Roneod) p.9 + 10 Zulu Government Service Select Committee Interim Report 1975.

(89)

through particular groups centred around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoti creche project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting head-man was to be. This antagonised the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

b) Government Extension Officers:

Most of the people whom I interviewed (from all the various projects and locations) said that extension officers (umlimi/abalimi) were the people responsible for nutrition education and for changes in agriculture.

Extension officers have a unique position in that they have time for this type of work, they can liaise with the government offices and powers-that-be to get resources and they are in contact with the tribal committees. All land allocation must be approved by them so any project that needs a site allocated relies on their support. In Umhlaba they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

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# Churches

## used as front — Kruger

GEOGRAPHY

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Black Migrant Worker  
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Transkei : An Illust  
Cape Town Electoral

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900 - 1977.

### The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Black power movements were beginning to use church organisations as a front to foment violence in South Africa, the Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said in Durban today.

Addressing the Natal National Party congress, the Minister said this was a sly strategy in which the black power movements could say, when steps were taken against them, that the Government was interfering in the work of the church.

He also said all black power movements, and here he included Inkatha, stood for a socialist system, so near to Soviet ideology that the movements used the same terms as those used in Soviet systems.

When he had taken action against members of the Young Christian Workers' movement before the June 16 unrest the cry had gone up 'charge or release'. He had charged them. A case in Krugersdorp was completed, a big trial in Bloemfontein was pending, and a case was being prepared for Vereeniging.

#### EVIDENCE

When the trials were over he was prepared to give the evidence to the Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, because he had reason to believe the Cardinal did not know that his young people were busy with undermining activities.

The Minister quoted from an article in a German evangelical newspaper written by Oshati Pakati, whom, he said, South African police knew as Jane Pakati of the Christian Institute.

The article used theological arguments to justify violence in South Africa, and called for support for violence against the 'minority racist government'.

● See Page 13.

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the spirit of democratic optimism, they believed their turn had come in the struggle for freedom. They internalized the "myth" of their secondary status and placed their hopes for change outside of their lives in the industrial revolution or in inevitable progress. Their analysis of women's oppression tended to blur distinctions in women's lives through world history and to blunt their own initiative in nineteenth-century change.

The particular formulations offered by the woman's rights movement as keys to change appealed to very limited sectors of the population. White, middle-class, Protestant women formed the base and, not surprisingly for their time, manifested racist and nativist attitudes toward the other Americans.<sup>23</sup> Their particular historical situation was obscured. They failed to realize that their own consciousness had been made possible by their class position based on the

Only two of the detainees have been released - Mr Mkwanazi and Mr Gasson Ndlovu, who has been allowed to go to Tanzania. The rest - eight men and a widow - are still being held in the maximum-security wing of Matsapa Prison, according to Mr Mkwanazi, and no charges have been brought against them.

We appeal to anyone who can offer asylum to do so, because this is the only way they can hope to be released," Mr Mkwanazi told me.

Mr Joe Mkwanazi, 50, the movement's chief representative in Swaziland, has arrived in Britain after being held on "Death Row" in Swaziland's Matsapa Central Prison since his arrest on April 7.

He says the arrests were the result of a request to Swazi authorities by Mr Potlako Leballo, the Tanzanian-based PAC leader, who has been faced with bitter internal dissent since he assumed control of the exile movement about 10 years ago.

Nineteenth-century notion that women are bound together by common oppression freezes and levels their enormously diverse experiences. That women have suffered oppression is not to be denied. Sexual exploitation, ego damage, the double standard, stereotyping, and discrimination are past as well as present realities. But oppression, even as women consciously employed the concept, meant different things at different times to different groups and classes of women. A historical perspective on women's realization of sexual exploitation as the core of oppression clarifies some of the weaknesses in leveling historical differences. Today women view sexual exploitation partially in terms of the repressive nature of monogamy that binds a woman to one man. Many complain of the demand for equal pleasure to women. For nineteenth-century feminists, sexual exploitation also focused on the unnatural marriage relationship which gave a husband command over his wife's body. But they accepted much of the Victorian double standard and denied feminine sexuality, expressing their outrage at the necessity of vile sex to satisfy their vulgar, sensual husbands. Liberation in practice meant chastity rather than free love.

The conceptual confusion created by unvarying and undifferentiated use of "oppression" to analyze women in the same period of time can be illustrated by the situation of women on an antebellum plantation. For the slave woman, oppression meant physical cruelty and sexual exploitation. For the leisured, financially comfortable plantation mistress, oppression, realized or not, was not physical hardship but social and legal constriction and

repressive sexuality. Focusing entirely on the bond women share by virtue of sex, the concept of oppression does little to explain the dynamics of either woman's life or of the historical conditions underlying it. It does violence to the lives of black women and men under slavery and sidesteps white women's role in that enslavement.

In fact, women have been kept apart in their oppression, yet the generalization of their condition, as in the notion of undifferentiated subjugation, implies that women constituted a caste throughout human history. "Caste," in this usage, is an idea imposed on women, a definition derived from their subordinate position in male-dominated culture and applicable to all forms of social organization. It devalues the history of women's relationships with

forces women's history from its active actions in reform societies, politics in the nineteenth century, of women's simple sexual identification in their "sphere," and the larger ribed in a given society cannot read Anne Bradstreet, for examination to the social structure insisted hermits individually.<sup>25</sup>

Specifically rejected in defining the consciousness of self.<sup>26</sup> Our history must record the movement of women toward consciousness over time and not assume that caste relationships necessarily define its inevitability. Changes in the family structure, the relationship of the family to production, the valuation placed on children, all suggest more full explanations for women's self-realization between 1630 and the early nineteenth century than do labels of static conditions.

Within time, "caste" subordinates all other class, race, and historical conditions to its primary, sexual contradiction; the dichotomy or antagonism between the sexes is transformed into the theoretical principle underlying history. To assert venturism of sisterhood will not explain, nor help overcome, the historic reality of antagonisms and conflicting experiences among women. We must know as much about what kept women apart as we know about what situation they shared. Working-class women in the last century felt their oppression in class terms and organized around their work; women in ethnic communities recognized the alienation and subjection they shared with men at the same nationalities more than they identified common bondage with Anglo-Saxon women.

The rejection of class in the modern liberation movement is often based on the observation that a woman received her class (or race or nationality) through a man and not through her own productive relations.<sup>27</sup> The historical relevance of that assertion in a period when women increasingly enter the work force is immediately suspect. But more important, the insight explicit in the rejection negates differences in class experience in America. Economic well-being, social relations, life expectancy, and ranges of personal choice are

CAPE TIMES  
18/9/78 (327)  
9 PAC  
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Own Correspondent

LONDON. - Nine former members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa have been held in solitary confinement in Swaziland for more than five months after the movement's own leader asked authorities there to arrest them, according to information reaching London.

THE IRISH TIMES



# Identity: survival

19/9/78 R.D.M. (32)

THE AFRIKANERS have come a long way.

They believed themselves to be grossly misunderstood by their English colonial overlords.

Viewing themselves as oppressed people, they set off into the unknown, determined to put as much distance as possible between themselves and their oppressors.

Undaunted, they faced untold difficulties.

They were intrepid in their confrontation with foes who outnumbered them.

Eventually they set up their republics and developed into a lively and close-knit community.

They have indeed come a long way.

They have cultivated an Afrikaner consciousness which has largely helped them to overcome their sense of inferiority in the presence of the English, their former masters.

They have come very much into their own with a distinctive self-consciousness, self-assurance and lifestyle.

They no longer need apologise for their language, Afrikaans, because through it they have a new and virile literature.

They can hold their own in commerce and industry and they now have that wonderful commodity, political power.

They have been able to translate even their wildest dreams into reality.

They have a distinctive culture.

In short, they have an unmistakable identity buttressed by their Calvinist faith.

Their dourness is being mitigated by a new facility to laugh at themselves. At least some of them are learning not to take themselves too seriously, so we have the phenomenon of Van der Merwe jokes.

The Afrikaners cannot be mistaken for another group. They have a distinctive identity. They have a strong

CAN the Afrikaner retain his identity and survive if he loses power? Last week the Stellenbosch University academic, Dr Andre du Toit, suggested that the term "maintenance of identity" was really a euphemism for the retention of power and privilege. Today **BISHOP DESMOND TUTU**, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, gives a black man's view of this crucial question.

sense of belonging so that it is a traumatic experience to be ostracised by fellow-Afrikaners for blotting one's copybook.

They have a deep sense of loyalty to authority and would much rather not rock the boat than call into question the decrees of those at the top. They are a very hospitable people, who have usually treated their black servants as part of the household, letting them join in the family prayers conducted by the patriarch of the family.

Their place in history is assured. Once you have met and known an Afrikaner, you cannot ever mistake him for anything else.

Blacks say it is better to deal with Afrikaners than with, say, the English, who are subtle and too sophisticated and perhaps not always sincere. Blacks say: "You know where you are with the Afrikaner." The English might say: "We want to give the black a good deal," and not mean it, while the Afrikaner says: "We don't want to give the black man a good deal" — and means it.

Blacks also say that once you have got an Afrikaner to see the light, then his dedication to the cause of justice, peace and reconcili-

ation is absolute, with a single-mindedness second to none.

The Afrikaners are, however, almost obsessed with the question of their survival and their identity; hence things like the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and indeed the whole gamut of racist and basically dehumanising legislation designed, so they feel, to protect their racial purity and identity.

In their zeal to do this, they have been unmindful of the hurt they have inflicted on the humanity and dignity of other children of God.

To some extent they are faced with a dilemma: to retain all political power exclusively in their hands and so ensure that they preserve their identity, or to share power with others and so risk the loss of their identity and culture.

Their own history tells them they can't do the former forever. Once people are set on the path of self-determination and freedom, nothing can stop them, and nothing can stop blacks becoming free.

Afrikaners would be well-advised not to build up an untold legacy of bitterness and hatred. They should not use this desire for maintaining their identity as a pre-



# through sharing



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . Calvinism buttresses Afrikanerdom.

text for retaining political power in their hands exclusively.

After all, blacks have had no political power, yet they have retained their identity. The Jews have been dispersed among several nations and they have often been without political power. They have regarded themselves as British, German, American, and yet they have not lost their unique Jewishness.

My point is that political power is not an indispensable precondition for retaining one's identity. If blacks acquire political power reasonably peacefully then they will be more inclined to live and let live.

To cling to unshared political and other power may be a sure way for the Afrikaner to minimise the chances of his being left alone to be an Afrikaner. Exclusiveness could well

lead to a real impoverishment of his culture. The words of Jesus are still true today: "He who seeks to save his life (culture, identity) will lose it; and he who loses his life (culture, identity) will retain it."

I just hope that Afrikaners will realise that their security ultimately lies in sharing power with the other inhabitants of our beloved land. There is no other way.



# GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

G.G.6/62

No. 1937

22 September 1978

### WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

#### TERSYDESTELLING VAN 'N BESITSVERBOD OP 'N PUBLIKASIE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die verbod wat kragtens artikel 9 van genoemde Wet deur 'n komitee van publikasies bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet op die besit van die ondergenoemde publikasie geplaas is, ter syde 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
P78/3/83.....	<i>Wits Student</i> —20 February 1978, No 2.....	SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	In SK/GG 6043 van/of 9/6/78 In GK/GN 1200 van/of 9/6/78

# GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 1937

327

22 September 1978

### PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

#### SETTING ASIDE OF A PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF A PUBLICATION

The Publications Appeal Board under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, set aside the prohibition imposed on the possession of the undermentioned publication under section 9 of the said Act by a committee of publications referred to in section 4 of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 1929

22 September 1978

### 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 No. P78/69

No. 1929

22 September 1978

### 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/94.....	<i>Losers, The (Adam Steele No. 10)</i> .....	George G. Gilman.....	(a)
P78/6/245.....	<i>Sex Manners for Men</i> .....	Robert Chartham.....	(a)
P78/7/106.....	<i>People in the Crowd</i> .....	Pat McGrath.....	(a)
P78/7/121.....	<i>Woman of Fury</i> .....	Constance Gluyas.....	(a)
P78/7/195.....	<i>Love's Wildest Fires</i> .....	Christina Savage.....	(a)
P78/8/52.....	<i>African Labour News</i> —April 1978, Vol 27-28; June 1978, Vol 29-30	ICFTU African Information Service, Brussels	(e)
P78/8/68.....	<i>Honeymoon Voyage, The</i> .....	D. M. Thomas.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/69.....	<i>Whistle</i> .....	James Jones.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/87.....	<i>Magical Record of the Beast 666, The</i> .....	Aleister Crowley.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/92.....	<i>Spare Parts</i> .....	David A. Kaufelt.....	(a)
P78/8/93.....	<i>Stolen Rapture</i> .....	Lydia Lancaster.....	(a)
P78/8/123.....	<i>Merlin</i> .....	Robert Nye.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/142.....	<i>Chains</i> .....	Justin Adams.....	(a)
P78/8/144.....	<i>Judas Goat, The (Breed No 6)</i> .....	James A. Muir.....	(a)
P78/8/150.....	<i>Buying Time in South Africa</i> —Anti-report No 21.....	Counter Information Services, London.....	(e)
P78/8/237.....	<i>Reflections PO 952 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	Vinciata.....	(a)
P78/8/238.....	<i>Nude on the Rocks 1010 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	Scaioni.....	(a)
P78/8/239.....	<i>Supernatural Dream 1607 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	Scandecor, Uppsala.....	(a)
P78/8/240.....	<i>Letizia mf 594 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	Arti Grafiche Ricordi, Italy.....	(a)
P78/8/241.....	<i>High 1629 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	Leidmann.....	(a)
P78/8/242.....	<i>April 2171 plakkaat/poster</i> .....	The Fransman-Scott, Randburg.....	(a)
P78/8/196.....	<i>ΦΩΤΟ ΖΗΤΑ</i> —No 8.....	ΔΗΜ. ΤΕΙΚΑΣ, ΑΘΗΝΑ.....	(a)
P78/8/197.....	<i>ΦΩΤΟ ΖΗΤΑ</i> —No 9.....	ΔΗΜ. ΤΕΙΚΑΣ, ΑΘΗΝΑ.....	(a)

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# Nowhere to stay says man ejected from Transkei

By Ben Boqwana

EAST LONDON — Former Robben Island prisoner, Mr M D Mfazwe, has nowhere to stay since his ejection by Transkei from his Ilinge house.

Mr Mfazwe said he was released from Robben Island in 1970 and was dumped at the then South African government labour dormitory of Ilinge under a two year banning order.

He said he earned his living by doing odd jobs within the township.

When Ilinge was excised to Transkei he applied for and was granted a Ciskei citizenship certificate but chose not to move out of Ilinge as there was no accommodation at Thornhill or Ntabedinga.

- (1) However Mr Mfazwe remained outspokenly loyal to the Ciskei.
- (2) When the township superintendent, Mr G Baliso, demanded rent he said he refused to pay as he told him he was not there of his own will.

It was the Transkei authorities insisted that I paid like everybody did or get out," Mr Mfazwe said.

The Transkei authorities insisted that I paid like everybody did or get out," Mr Mfazwe said.

Indaba is registered as a newspaper with the GPO and is printed by East London Daily Dispatch (Pty) Ltd., 33 Caxton Street, East London.



Mr Mfazwe.

He was later arrested by Transkei police and was for six months detained at Wellington prison, before finally being charged with being in possession of explosives charge wires. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment suspended for three years.

When he came out of detention he found his certificate of occupation had been cancelled and his children gone. Most of his house furniture was missing and a few items were with friends.

"My wife, whom I am separated from, lives alone in Port Elizabeth and my children had to go and live with friends in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

"I went to see the Chief Director of the Eastern

Cape Administration Board, Mr H J Swanepoel in Queenstown and he told me I was supposed to be living in Dimbaza," Mr Mfazwe said.

Mr Mfazwe said he was sent with a note to the secretary for the Interior in the Ciskei, Mr J P B Marais.

Here he was told by Mr Marais to go to Dimbaza for a house but was told there was none.

"As it is I don't know where to go. I have nowhere to say. I can't go to Uitenhage, my home, because the South African police won't allow me to go anywhere near there," he said. "It has come to a stage where I don't know what to do or where to go."

The secretary for the Interior, Mr Marais, denied Mr Mfazwe ever came to his office.

Asked how Mr Mfazwe got the department's stamp impression on the letter from Mr Swanepoel to him, Mr Marais said he did not know but remembered somebody phoning him about accommodation at Dimbaza but nobody ever brought any such letter from Mr Swanepoel.

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and 25 head of cattle increased steadily from 5% to 57% as the number of sheep possessed by families increased. It is particularly noteworthy that the likelihood was very strong that families would have no cattle if they owned no sheep and vice versa.

The relationship between the distribution of cattle and sheep ownership holds regardless of the legal status of the workers. Both migrant labourers and residents produce statistically significant results.



# Police question pupils

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22/9/78

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22/9

MANY Rylands schoolchildren, including a 13-year-old pupil, were questioned by security police yesterday after a demonstration at Rylands Estate High School against the transfer to Durban of two of the school's teachers.

A security police spokesman said today the pupils were questioned in connection with damage to State property.

Some were taken to Caledon Square but were released soon after.

'We did not go to the school to investigate a demonstration, but to investigate a crime — malicious damage to State property.'

'The investigation is continuing,' he said.

## PARENTS UPSET

Parents of some of the pupils said today they were upset that the security police were called to intervene in an internal school matter.

The school committee's chairman, the Rev E J Manikkam, denied that the principal, Mr I Waja, called the security police.

He said two Durban inspectors conducting an investigation at the school had called in uniformed police after finding school property had been damaged.

When the uniformed police arrived, they found about 30 students demonstrating with placards and called the security police, he said.

Mr Manikkam said the students were incorrectly told about the reasons for the teachers' transfer.

He said one teacher, Mr F M Hoosain, had asked for a transfer to Durban because he was having difficulties with board and lodging in Cape Town.

## AGAINST WISHES

The students felt he was being moved against his wishes. Slogans were painted all over the school and the wires of the school's siren were cut.

It was then that the inspectors decided to call the police.

The students told the police they were being influenced by people outside the school to demonstrate, Mr Manikkam said.

## LEGAL ACTION

Mr Hoosain recently decided not to take legal action against a senior teacher at the school for allegedly defaming him in front of pupils.

The other teacher, Mr R N Sing, who left Cape Town last night after being told to leave the school within 24 hours, is believed to have been unhappy about having to teach primary school pupils although he was one of the best qualified English teachers at the school.

● Mr G M Munsook, the Cape Town representative on the South African Indian Council's Executive, said today he had asked the Department of Indian Affairs to institute a top-level inquiry into disturbances at the school.

'I gave parents the assurance that everything will be done to bring culprits responsible for the school's problems to book,' Mr Munsook said.

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**Priest's  
'heart  
(327)  
is sore'**

**Mercury Bureau**

**PIETERMARITZBURG —**

A priest's "heart is sore" because his son had involved him in a terrorism trial, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Mr. Clifford Ndoda Nxumalo was giving evidence before Mr. Justice Kriek and two assessors in the trial of his son and six other men and a woman who are facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Nxumalo, under cross-examination by Mr. M. Moerane, for the defence, told Mr. Justice Kriek that he did not report to the police when his son allegedly returned from Luanda, Russia and Tanzania, where he underwent military training.

He said his son was armed and the police were armed, and he was afraid they would clash.

The trial continues today.

Mr. Moerane and Mr. P. Langa are appearing for the defence, and Mr. T. van Rensburg and Mr. P. Kruger for the State.



2/19/78 RLB 397



**PROFESSOR  
MEYER  
FELDBERG**

(right),  
director  
of the  
Graduate  
School of  
Business  
at the  
University  
of Cape  
Town, today  
continues  
his series  
of interviews  
with some  
prominent



Americans with this discussion  
with the controversial  
Congressman **CHARLES DIGGS**  
(left), chairman of the House  
of Representatives  
Sub-committee on Africa.

## 'You don't see any whites begging...'

**PROF. FELDBERG:** Do you support the continuation of US investment and bank loans to South Africa?

**MR DIGGS:** Absolutely not. I feel that every effort has been made, in a non-violent way, to influence change in South Africa by external forces like the United States. We have supported resolutions, we have had dialogue with SA officials at every level and we have cooperated with SA in terms of technological transfers.

I don't know what else is left, in terms of factors of influence, but military as-

period. I would think five years would be an outside for desegregating if you took it grade by grade or something like that. This could be more realistic in terms of your credibility in America.

If you had to pick an area that you believe would best demonstrate a change of attitude, where would you recommend that the country start?

Well, it is obvious, you know, education and wages — those are the two fundamental issues. Start change by dismantling apartheid as we did in the US.

those countries and just by the sheer weight of their education and skills they are successful. Nobody is interfering with these people. They enjoy the privileges, in almost every instance, of middle-class, upper-middle and beyond.

I'm not suggesting that there haven't been some occasions when white people haven't had some problems, but these are problems they brought on themselves. I'm not suggesting that in the immediate wake of independence some whites haven't been subject to some violations — they might even have been killed — but

change. Something pretty dramatic.

You haven't been tested. The Soweto thing people kind of brushed off like a fly and that didn't affect the bulk of the population. So you really haven't been hit by it. You know, if you had some real guerrilla warfare, the kind of stuff that we get over here — you don't know what people are capable of doing, you have never experienced that.

With our techniques over here — why hell, we'd close that place down, the whole place, we'd close it down without firing a shot with the use of non-violent tech-



27/9/78

R.D.M.

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sistance to the liberation forces or economic sanctions. Under economic sanctions I include an ore boycott which is, in some instances, considered a singular weapon, as opposed to economic sanctions across the board. We have never gone down that road.

We have manifested our displeasures beyond the resolution stage — the temporary recall of our Ambassador, the recall of our Naval Attache — these sort of things, but they haven't produced anything. South Africa is still as it was and statistics in many categories indeed seem worse, and if one is interested in stability in Southern Africa from the standpoint of long-range considerations, then those other options have to be tried.

You see no positive, only negative, pressure that you feel could bring about change in SA?

That's right. The bottom line is change, and what has changed? Nothing. I am talking about fundamental change. I am not talking about taking a few signs down...

You are saying we could take fundamental issues such as education, housing, equal pay for equal work, and completely desegregate and lift all legislation in this particular area, and do this in a phased way over a period of time? If we adopted this type of strategy over five or 10 or 15 years, would that take some of the heat and pressure off SA?

The chief factor is the time

I think it must be evident to you that one of the problems that SA has is the degree of fear on the part of the whites that they would be swamped by a black majority and lose everything they have accumulated and built up over a number of centuries.

You can have a Bill of Rights, which is something you don't have there right now. A Bill of Rights that would protect the rights of all people such as we have. And this Bill would be colour-blind?

You know, even a Bill of Rights isn't worth the paper it's written on if you don't have certain kinds of attitudes to back it up. We have a Bill of Rights, and there are people who didn't want the enactment of Civil Rights laws in this country because they said the Bill of Rights is sufficient, the Constitution is sufficient.

The Constitution says that, in effect, no one should be discriminated against. I am not suggesting that simply putting down a Bill of Rights on paper is going to automatically guarantee freedom, but I think that you have got to have that kind of basic statutory credibility.

The problem in South Africa relates to their isolation and they are the victims of what they read, a bias in journalism, in books. I have been in every one of the black states except Rhodesia and I have yet to see a white person standing on the corner begging for food.

They've got whites in all

these were the people who were the oppressors.

If you have been in any of these places, particularly the old places where there have been whites for a long time, like the Portuguese territories... the Portuguese were the most deceitful because they played the colour game, they dramatised what they considered to be the plural society. There are white people in Africa who cannot make adjustments to a change in government simply because it is black or for whatever other reason, and begin to be troublesome. But if they don't give anybody any trouble and carry on their business, and comply with laws and customs, then I think that the problem will be minimal.

Do you think that redistribution of lands...?

It is going to have to take place. Some adjustment is going to have to be made and people are just going to have to realise it. They just can't sit on top in control of that much land with the maldistribution of land among the rest of the people. Some people won't survive, some people won't like it and they'll leave, and I think properly so, because I think that if they stay they want to fit in.

In SA you are dealing with racial discrimination entrenched over the years, but you know, time keeps going on and there are other forces at work. That's why it looks as if it is going to take something pretty dramatic in SA to bring about

niques.

You don't have the leadership. You have the resources, but that is rather false security. Things are escalating. After other parts of Southern Africa are finally kind of settled... if these kinds of examples don't have some impact on change in SA I would be surprised.

Do you believe it is too late for change in SA?

Time is running out but I don't think it is too late.

You are suggesting you would see hopeful signs if a strategy and a plan could be laid on the table, and dates and deadlines and areas or categories presented?

Look, I don't think — I mean, nobody really wants war. There is an acceptable alternative, even though it has some problems. I think most people would want peace and I think that if the SA Government and people made up their minds that certain changes were inevitable and moved in that direction, in some sort of meaningful, definitive fashion, then I think there would be support from the outside, support that would prevent some of the tragedies to your beautiful country — a country that has many important resources, not just in the ground but people resources and a lot of investment among the older organised communities.

TO FOLLOW: Prof Feldberg interviews a presidential candidate and a labour leader.



# Terror<sup>327</sup> trial<sup>28/9/78</sup> postponed

PORT ELIZABETH — The trial in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, in which 13 Queenstown people are charged under the Terrorism Act, was postponed yesterday to October 16.

Mr H. Naidu, who appears with Mr J. Poswa for the 13, told the court yesterday that Mr Poswa was indisposed and had been ordered by a doctor to rest for a week.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the court would reconvene after the court vacation.

If the case was not completed in the two weeks available next term, it would have to be postponed to next year. — DDC.

# Church plea: repeal the Terror Act

28/9/78  
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CAPE TOWN — The Terrorism Act was totally unChristian and should be repealed. People who were detained should be immediately charged, be provided with legal representatives of their choice and immediately appear in public courts.

This was decided here by the synod of the NG Sendingkerk. The synod also registered its strongest objection against Article 10 of the Act, in terms of which people may be detained without a court hearing.

Dr A. A. Boesak, of Bellville, who proposed the motion, said the onus of proof was placed on the detainees without them being able to prove their innocence before a judge. They were also denied the care of the church and of

the Christian community.

He said the ACT dispensed with the law court. "It seems to me that absolute power has been given to fallible people who can act alone without control by the community or the courts," he said.

The church is to appeal to the Government not to continue moving people from the Crossroads squatters camp because families were being broken up.

The authorities will be asked to ensure that settlements such as Crossroads do not develop, by providing sufficient housing and employers were asked to make a positive attempt to contribute more towards housing and other facilities. — SAPA.



DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. R. 1974

29 September 1978

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES OP PUBLIKASIES

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (Wet 42 van 1974), die Regulasies op Publikasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 536 van 18 Maart 1975, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 819 van 25 April 1975, R. 1751 van 24 September 1976, R. 2014 van 30 September 1977 en R. 835 van 21 April 1978 gewysig soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

BYLAE

Die volgende regulasies word hierby in die Regulasies op Publikasies na regulasie 11 ingevoeg:

KOMITEES VAN DESKUNDIGES

"11A. (1) Aan 'n lid van 'n komitee van deskundiges bedoel in artikel 35B van die Wet word 'n toelae van R30 per dag betaal vir elke dag waarop bedoelde lid—

(a) daardie vergadering of vergaderings van 'n komitee bywoon; of

(b) in opdrag van die voorsitter van daardie komitee werksaamhede van die komitee verrig.

(2) Aan 'n voorsitter van 'n komitee van deskundiges in subregulasie (1) bedoel word 'n bykomende toelae van R10 per dag betaal vir elke dag waarop hy op 'n vergadering of vergaderings van die komitee voorsit of waarop hy met die werksaamhede van die komitee besig is.

(3) Die toelae in subregulasie (1) bedoel en die bykomende toelae in subregulasie (2) bedoel, oorskry nie ten opsigte van een dag die bedrae in vermeldde subregulasie vermeld nie.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. R. 1974

66.6169

29 September 1978

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

AMENDMENT OF PUBLICATIONS  
REGULATIONS

The Minister of the Interior and Immigration has in terms of section 44 of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), amended the Publications Regulations, published by Government Notice R. 536 of 18 March 1975, as amended by Government Notices R. 819 of 25 April 1975, R. 1751 of 24 September 1976, R. 2014 of 30 September 1977 and R. 835 of 21 April 1978, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. The following regulation is hereby inserted in the Publications Regulations after regulation 11:

COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

"11A. (1) There shall be paid to a member of a committee of experts referred to in section 35B of the Act an allowance of R30 per day for each day upon which the said member—

(a) attends a meeting or meetings of a committee; or

(b) performs work of a committee on the instructions of the chairman of that committee.

(2) There shall be paid to a chairman of a committee of experts referred to in subregulation (1) an additional allowance of R10 per day for each day upon which he presides at a meeting or meetings of the committee or upon which he performs work of the committee.

(3) The allowance referred to in subregulation (1) and the additional allowance referred to in subregulation (2) shall not exceed the amounts mentioned in the said subregulation in respect of any one day.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 SEPTEMBER 1978

No. 6169 5

(4) Aan 'n lid van 'n komitee van deskundiges word dieselfde verblyftoelae en reisgeriewe betaal of toegeken as wat ingevolge Hoofstukke D en E van die Staatsdiensregulasies, soos afgekondig in Goewermentskennisgewing 2047 van 11 Desember 1959, aan 'n beampte wat 'n pos van Sekretaris bekleed in die administratiewe afdeling van die Staatsdiens soos in artikel 3 van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), omskryf, betaal of toegeken word.

(5) Die Sekretaris van Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie tree vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasie op as die departementshoof."

(4) There shall be paid or granted to a member of a committee of experts the same subsistence allowance and travelling facilities as those paid or granted in terms of Chapters D and E of the regulations promulgated under Government Notice 2047 of 11 December 1959, to an officer holding a post of Secretary in the administrative division referred to in section 3 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957).

(5) The Secretary for the Interior and Immigration shall for the purposes of this regulation act as the head of the department."

It seems likely that of markets and low production the projects as essential many people in Amathole the dairies' example, the Freddy Mhlauli said that work well together and seem that the tensions members may lead to the Amathole dairy has been than R5,00 a month from This brings us to the is more innovations, is wor his/her involvement. O from the dairy than those members at Inkomo are be partly due to the better period of centralised management also consider the case of extra resources and yet highest income after N.M enough to make the dairy Finally, while they help cannot be seen as a way people in an area, because the poorest members tend few cattle to get a decent is forced into migrancy involved in the dairy. cattle, or who have other dairy jobs in with their In view of peoples committees dairies main value in production One might argue that in inequitable production of expanding peoples consci

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 1978 29 September 1978  
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

No. 1978 29 September 1978  
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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:

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 P78/71

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/6/198.....	<i>True Confessions</i> .....	John Gregory Dunne.....	(a)+(b)
P78/7/41.....	<i>Kaywana Heritage</i> ..... (d.i. slegs die 1976 uitgawe met die No 0 552 10001 3/ i.e. only the 1976 edition with the No 0 552 10001 3)	Edgar Mittelholzer.....	(a)
P78/8/49.....	<i>Percival and the Presence of God</i> .....	Jim Hunter.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/143.....	<i>Love's Scarlet Banner</i> .....	Fiona Harrowe.....	(a)
P78/8/159.....	<i>Queenslander, The</i> .....	Robert Macklin.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/230.....	<i>Human Body, The</i> .....	Macdonald Educational Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/9/20.....	<i>Erotic Arts, The</i> .....	Peter Webb.....	(a)
P78/6/11.....	<i>Professor of Desire, The</i> .....	Philip Roth.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/167.....	<i>Wildfire Woman</i> .....	Marianna Spring.....	(a)
P78/8/212.....	<i>Women and Socialism</i> .....	G. D. R. Grafischer Grossbetrieb, Dresden....	(c)
P78/8/219.....	<i>Kairos</i> —Vol 10, No 7, August 1978.....	South African Council of Churches, Johannes- burg	(c)
P78/9/1.....	<i>Steve Biko: Martelaar van de Revolusie</i> .....	James Mhabane.....	(c)
P78/8/59.....	<i>Work in Progress</i> .....	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg....	(c)

25.

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden in fact is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn at a meeting that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed for 2 years, and in spite of this people (some very poor) were prepared to put money in for seed again. For example in 1977 fourteen members paid R2,30 each towards the cost of potato seed. The total crop from this was sold for only R10,00. There was a loss of R22,20. This year members plan to use the R10,00 from the sale of the potatoes and R1,00 from each member to buy seed again.

3. Marketing has not been an issue because of low production.

4.2.4 ABALIMI

1.. This garden is outstanding in that there are 79 members, and membership is expanding. It has grown steadily since started in 1976 with 19 members. Double the initial area planted has been opened up for plots. The garden is called "Zenzele" but there is no Zenzele organisation and it was started by the local extension officer who has worked closely with the headman. There is a favourable environment for projects of this kind at Abalimi because the headman is very committed to them and has been making a special effort for years.

While there are people who are selling a considerable amount, up to R200 per year, the majority of people only use the plots in summer and produce mainly for home consumption with some sale of assorted vegetables in summer. (Those earning over R10 a year generally concentrate on some cash crops e.g. tomatoes and potatoes as well as their mixed vegetables for home consumption).

2. Organisation: The vegetable plots are individually worked - members who work hard and produce well are allocated more plots - the number of plots per member vary from one to eleven.

3. Marketing: Because Abalimi is so productive and large, one can assess the marketing problems existing here and so attempt to predict problems which would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.

... / ...



VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE.—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (a)  
VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangesien ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkomste in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van 1 Oktober 1978 tot en met 31 Maart 1979 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

- (1) van 'n bone fide-sportaangeleentheid; of
- (2) wat geheel en al en vir so lank as wat hulle duur binne die mure van 'n gebou plaasvind; of
- (3) wat ek of die landdros van die betrokke distrik te eniger tyd uitdruklik magtig.

Gedateer te Pretoria, op hede die 21ste dag van September 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

there is a shortage<sup>(1)</sup> of ex  
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APPENDIX 2.

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, CON

Benno Galjart

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For references see Neil  
agricultural future (Ror  
Zulu Government Service  
Interim Report 1975.

through particular groups centred around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoti creche project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting head-man was to be. This antagonised the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

b) Government Extension Officers:

Most of the people whom I interviewed (from all the various projects and locations) said that extension officers (umlimi/abalimi) were the people responsible for nutrition education and for changes in agriculture.

Extension officers have a unique position in that they have time for this type of work, they can liaise with the government offices and powers-that-be to get resources and they are in contact with the tribal committees. All land allocation must be approved by them so any project that needs a site allocated relies on their support. In Umhlaba they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

. / ...

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2 (3)  
(a) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gatherings in the Republic of South Africa from 1 October 1978 up to and including 31 March 1979 except in the cases of gatherings—

- (1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or
- (2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or
- (3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Pretoria this 21st day of September 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

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People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

... / ...

there is a shortage<sup>(1)</sup> of extension officers who can no longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX 2.

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, CONSCIOUSNESS

Benno Galjart

In many developing countries, peasants are induced by governments, local leaders, without due regard to everything depends on the degree of rural community, on who will be willing to what ends. For this reason, the failure. If they do not, governments unrealistic expectations regarding

The promoters see the co-operative as an excellent way in which to stimulate development but often expect, implicitly, will benefit. However, the history of service co-operatives shows that the richer, somewhat larger, more innovative peasants rather than the others, are prevented the increase of socio-economic

The rise and fall of induced co-operatives sketched in ideal typical form (cf.

a) A local government official or a person who is certain of the utility of talks about it with local peasants: interest, he looks for informal leadership to convince others to participate in an association.

(1) This shortage and also the lack of personnel has been cited since the For references see Neil Alcock "The agricultural future (Roneod) p.9 + Zulu Government Service Select Committee Interim Report 1975.

INWERKINGTREDING VAN ARTIKEL 7 VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1978 (WET 109 VAN 1978)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 van die Wysigingswet op Publikasies, 1978 (Wet 109 van 1978), verklaar ek hierby dat artikel 7 van genoemde Wet op 2 Oktober 1978 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Veertiende dag van September Eenduisend Negenhonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

COMMENCEMENT OF SECTION 7 OF THE PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978 (ACT 109 OF 1978)

Under the powers vested in me by section 10 of the Publications Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 109 of 1978), I hereby declare that section 7 of the said Act shall come into operation on 2 October 1978.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourteenth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.



ARGUS 4/10/78

# Broeders' statement lifts veil of secrecy

327

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The highly secretive Afrikaner Broederbond has taken the first steps to bring its activities more into the open.

The move was confirmed today by the reputed chairman of the organisation, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, who is also Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

And it was strongly welcomed by a previous chairman, Dr Andries Treurnicht, now Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and of Education and Training.

## STATEMENT

It followed last night's first public statement by the executive council of the Broederbond on a meeting held by the organisation and on the matters discussed.

Professor Viljoen said today it would be a 'reasonable assumption' to make from the fact that the statement was issued that the organisation was moving more into the open.

Dr Treurnicht, expressing initial surprise at the fact that a statement had been issued on yesterday's 'bondsraad' meeting attended by 1000 members, nevertheless welcomed the move.

'It could be a good thing, in that it may remove the veil of mystery, so easily associated with intrigue and manipulation, and thereby intercept some of the negative views put out about the organisation.'

## PREPAREDNESS

'If an organisation's activities can tolerate the light of day, there is perhaps no real reason why these should then be kept secret,' Dr Treurnicht said.

Last night's statement said the theme of yesterday's meeting in Johannesburg was the 'preparedness of the Afrikaner'.

# New Brighton deaths: inquest begins

DB 4/10/28  
327

PORT ELIZABETH — An inquest on Mr Michael Heshu, 26, a former manager of the Black Slave soul group, and Andrew Khomo, 16, who were shot by police in New Brighton on December 27, began in a Port Elizabeth regional court yesterday.

Both men died of shotgun wounds when they were shot by police at the Molefe Higher Primary School.

Dr B. J. Tucker, the chief district surgeon, here told the court he conducted a post-mortem on Mr Khomo on December 28.

He said the cause of death was a gunshot wound of the brain, spine, liver and heart. The left upper and lower jaws were shattered.

Dr Tucker said there were also abrasions on the upper temple, the right cheek, the left upper lip and the lower chin.

On the same day Dr Tucker conducted a post-mortem on Mr Heshu and he found the cause of death was a gunshot wound of the neck and aorta. The entrance wound was above the lip and the tongue was extensively lacerated.

Answering questions by

Mr J. Lutge, who appeared for the State, Dr Tucker agreed that the wounds could have been caused by gunshot fired by an R1 rifle.

On December 30, Dr Tucker examined Miss Lezile Ndima who alleged that she had been assaulted on December 27. She alleged that she had been hit on the back of the right shoulder and buttocks with a long rifle.

Dr Tucker said he could find no bruises where Miss Ndima said she had been hit.

The inquest continues today. — DDC.



**Police**

**seize**

**UCT**

327

**videotape**

IN the second action of its kind in two weeks Narcotics Bureau detectives yesterday took possession of three videotape instalments of the British television series, The South African Experience.

The films were seized soon after the showing of the second instalment to University of Cape Town students on the grounds that they had not been submitted to censors.

Police action followed a report in Die Burger yesterday in which Mr Bryan Hack, chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCT, attacked the screening of the first instalment.

#### **WORKING FOR BRITAIN**

The videotapes, entitled Working for Britain, contrast working conditions of whites and blacks employed by British firms in South Africa.

Mr Hack said he could not see any connection between the publication of the CSA statement and the seizing of the videotapes.

He did not support police action against the SRC.

On September 27 the film La Guerre est Fini (The War is Over) was seized from the Labia Theatre, also because it had not been submitted to the Publications Control Board.

#### **'SURPRISE'**

Police said the film would be submitted to the board for its approval, but according to a spokesman for the board this has not yet been done.

A spokesman for the Labia said the seizing of the film had come as a 'complete surprise.'

He added: 'We obtained the film from the Johannesburg Film Society and were under the impression that it had been approved.'

The chairman of the Johannesburg Film Society, Mr John Davis, said the film was part of a package of six that the society had bought from a Johannesburg theatre 'on condition that it had been submitted to the board.'

# Inquest told of other injuries

327

PORT ELIZABETH — The chief district surgeon in Port Elizabeth, Dr Benjamin Tucker, was questioned in an inquest court yesterday on other injuries received by two men besides fatal gunshot wounds when they were fired on by police.

Dr Tucker was giving evidence at the inquest on Mr Michael Heshu, 28, and Andrew Khomo, 16, who were shot by police at the Molefe Higher Primary School in New Brighton on December 27.

He told the court he conducted post-mortems on Mr Heshu and Khomo on December 28.

Dr Tucker said he found the cause of death of Mr Heshu was a gunshot wound of the neck and aorta. A second gunshot wound was present on his thigh.

He said the cause of death of Khomo was a gunshot wound of the brain, spine, liver and heart.

Besides the injuries caused by the gunshot wound on Mr Heshu, Dr Tucker said he found a lacerated wound over the right thigh with an underlying fracture which had not been caused by a bullet. There was also a 12 cm long horizontal linear abrasion on the right side of the lower abdomen.

Dr Tucker was questioned by Dr W. E. Cooper, SC, who appeared for the Heshu and Khomo families.

Dr Cooper: Would it appear that Mr Heshu had been assaulted? I would like to say that very little information was given to me before the post-mortem.

Dr Tucker said he was told Mr Heshu had been shot by police.

Dr Cooper: Did it occur to you that he had been

assaulted. — No.

Were you under the impression he was a rioter who had been shot? — That is how it occurred to me at the time.

Dr Tucker said the fracture of the thigh might have been caused by Mr Heshu falling while he was running.

Dr Cooper: Have you heard of the femur being fractured in the case of a young man through a fall? — I have not come across this.

Could it have been caused by a beating with a rifle butt? — That is a possibility.

Answering questions by Mr J. P. Erasmus, who appeared for the Minister of Police, Dr Tucker said he had been conducting post-mortems since 1947.

Mr Erasmus: In the present case you were told that Mr Heshu and Khomo had been shot by police prior to your examination? — Yes.

If you had found anything inconsistent would you have made a note of it? — Of course. I think this is a very essential part of my duty.

The inquest continues today. — DDC.

eleven people at Amathole are no longer dairy but they still consider themselves and have plans for its improvement, etc.

, too, I found the degree of support and it in the dairy rather surprising. People either keeping their cattle in the dairy milking at the dairy, not selling through regularly go to meetings and participate in about fencing, capital improvements, etc. he ten people I asked said they were quite o put more money towards capital improvements ry. I asked one old lady why, as she seemed to be benefitting from the dairy at all. She became angry and obviously felt insulted that I had in some way questioned her relationship with the dairy. She said, "I have no-one to herd at that far away camp and no-one to go there to milk, so I milk at home. There is no-one to buy so I cannot sell, are any of these things my fault? Can you say from this that I do not love the dairy?" I said she obviously loved the dairy, but why? She said, "Because it has progress."

Two of the people who joined in the beginning and even paid joining fees and a subscription had and have no cows. I asked one of them why he had joined. He said that he believes one should support such projects and he hopes one day to get enough money to buy a cow.

I was utterly amazed to find that one of the three people who is most active in the dairy (he goes there nearly every day, makes long speeches at meetings and has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three). He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

...whether the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago : other evidence suggests this.)



# THE TERROR FILE



LEON MELLET

MERCURY Crime Reporter Leon Mellet recently spent a week at Security Branch headquarters in Pretoria as a guest of the head of Security Branch, Brigadier C. F. Zieteman.

"You are welcome to spend as much time with us as you wish to see how we operate, and all your questions will be answered," Brigadier Zieteman told Mellet.

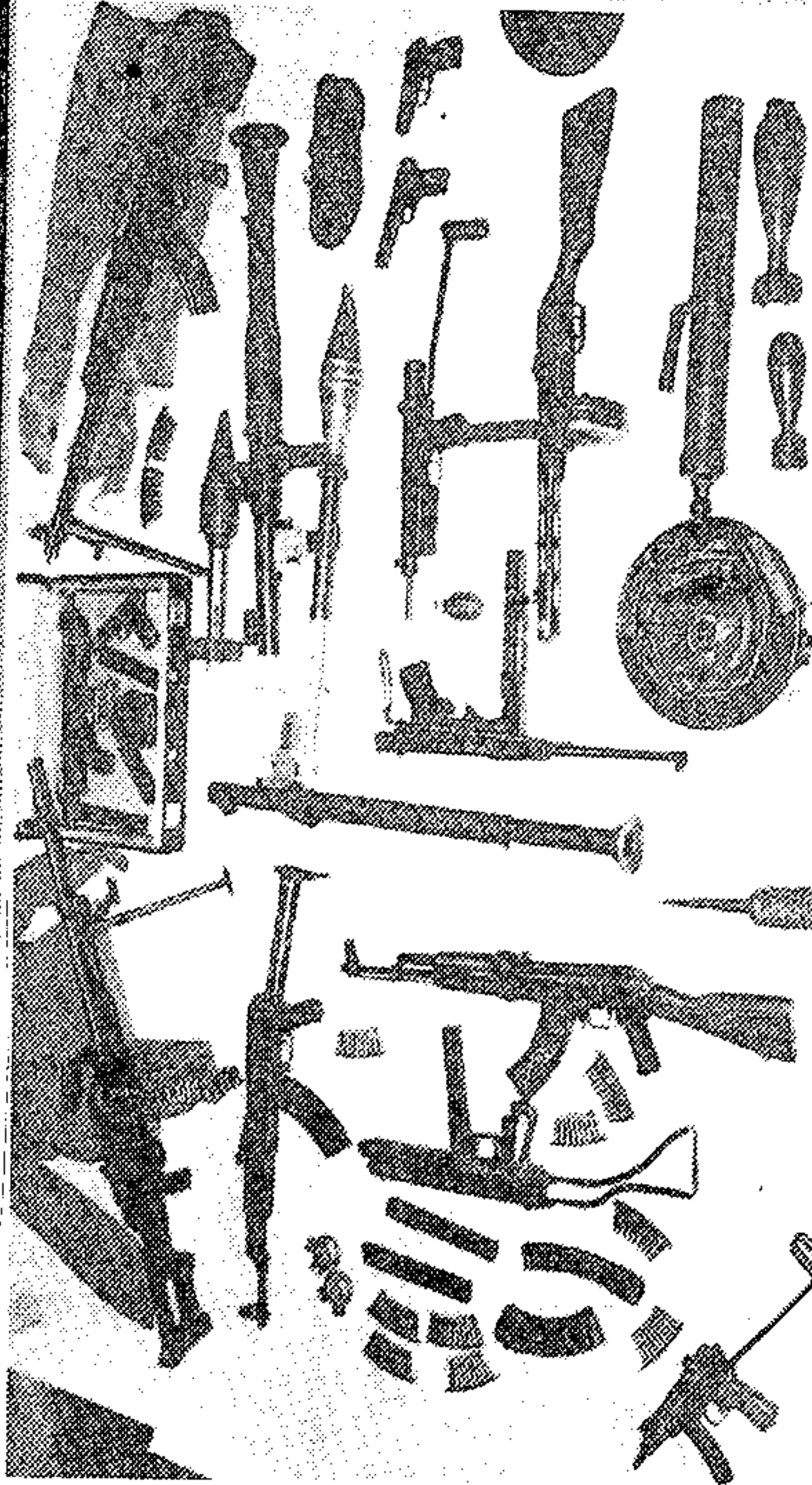
"Our offices are open to any bona fide person and we will supply all possible information. But it must be appreciated that there is certain information that cannot be divulged. That applies to security branches throughout the world."

Mellet found Special Branch headquarters was staffed by ordinary policemen — and surprisingly lacking in any cloak-and-dagger atmosphere. "We have nothing to hide," said Brigadier Zieteman.

"We are a branch of the South African Police, not a police force of its own as many people believe."

Mellet's first report appears below and others in the series will be published during the next few days.

The Mercury undertook this investigation as a result of complaints by the police that newspapers in South Africa often failed to represent the difficult task of policemen in a fair light.



■ A SELECTION of some of the equipment and weapons seized by the South African Police in recent months.



■ A TIME-BOMB hidden in a cocoa tin. Many of these and similar devices have been recovered by police in various parts of South Africa.



# Target: South Africa

SINCE the 1976 Soweto riots more than 4 000 Blacks have fled South Africa to train as terrorists in various communist countries. And there is now a steady flow of terrorists into the Republic, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, the Chief of the Security Branch, has warned.

He said a large number of terrorists had already been captured but many more were waiting to re-enter the country, mainly through Botswana and Swaziland.

## Explosives

Terrorists were trained to use some of the latest and most sophisticated Russian and Czechoslovakian weapons and explosives.

Large caches of communist-origin arms, ammunition and explosives have been seized and more than 600 people have been arrested in connection with recruiting, incitement and assisting trained terrorists.

Almost 3 000 potential terrorists have also been brought before the Courts under security legislation in

about 30 percent of those who were undergoing terrorist training or had been trained were schoolchildren who had fled during 1976. Some of the terrorist were as old as 50 but most were young men.

They were trained in Algeria, Angola, East Germany, Tanzania, Czechoslovakia, Russia and to a lesser extent in Mozambique, Botswana and Swaziland.

They learnt about musketry, artillery, explosives and booby traps, radio techniques, footdrill, PT, map reading, underwater work, secret writing, codes, intelligence networks and political indoctrination.

Training had generally been of a high standard and candidates are screened and selected for advanced courses. Training was also mainly undertaken by or on behalf of Russia and ranged

trained and sent back to South Africa to set up underground cells. Many are Whites," said Brig. Zietsman.

Some of the tasks of trained terrorists were to commit sabotage and other forms of urban terrorism; to infiltrate selected organisations and to try to manipulate them; to form their own organisations and cells; to establish safe bases; to arrange arms caches; to do surveillance; to perform selected assassinations and to run recruiting networks.

## Promises

He said many terrorists were recruited with promises of free education but were then forced to do military training after being indoctrinated.

Trainees were confined to their camps and were not allowed to mix freely with the population, especially

women. They were transported by road and air to the various countries where they underwent training. Transit bases had been set up in Swaziland, Mozambique and Botswana.

All were issued with false passports or reference books, and infiltration routes back to South Africa were mainly through Swaziland and Botswana.

But all was not rosy for the terrorists and most of them were relatively unsuccessful.

Police investigations and the hardships for terrorist trying to return to the country were taking their toll and many of those arrested were captured at the country's borders. Some were weak and undernourished.

In most of the training camps the terrorists had poor housing and food caused grievances.

Brig. Zietsman said that although a steady flow of terrorists was expected he was confident that the police were well in control and capable of curbing the inflow.

"We are safeguarding our borders but it is also a prime task to capture potential terrorists before they undergo training and in this regard we have been very successful," he said.

## Trainees

"Disillusionment among terror trainees, the reluctance of some neighbouring countries to allow them free passage to South Africa — especially with arms and explosives — and successful police actions have made their task more difficult," said Brig. Zietsman.

Other factors which weighed against the terrorists and their leaders were:

- Fast-developing Black political systems with strong political leaders.
- Developing of independent Black States.
- Improvements in Black economy and the development of a strong middle class with an increasing number of Black capitalists.
- The rising educational level and the fast-increasing number of graduates from the three Black universities.
- The Black man's increasing responsibility for running his own affairs.
- The disillusionment of the trainee terrorists with conditions in other African States and the refusal of the White communists, especially the Russians, to treat them as equals.
- Bad publicity attributed to terror organisations such as the Red Army, Red Brigade and massacres in Rhodesia.
- A possible awareness in host countries of the unnecessary burden, and
- The inherent dislike of the Black man for such foreign doctrines.



5/10/78

the past two years. Most of them were recruited for training in sabotage, terrorism and for transporting explosives and arms for terrorism.

Sentences imposed on those convicted under security legislation during the past two years totalled more than 1 500 years.

Brig. Zietsman said most of the captured terrorists had been arrested in the Witwatersrand area, Natal and Eastern Transvaal, while several were also arrested at the borders.

### Grenades

Among the captured arms were AK47 assault rifles, Tokarev automatic pistols, machine pistols, plastic explosives and hand grenades.

He said police were well in control of the terrorist situation with more than 20 terrorists still being held in the Republic under the Terrorism Act.

Brig. Zietsman said that

from a high grade of military sophistication to common "crash courses."

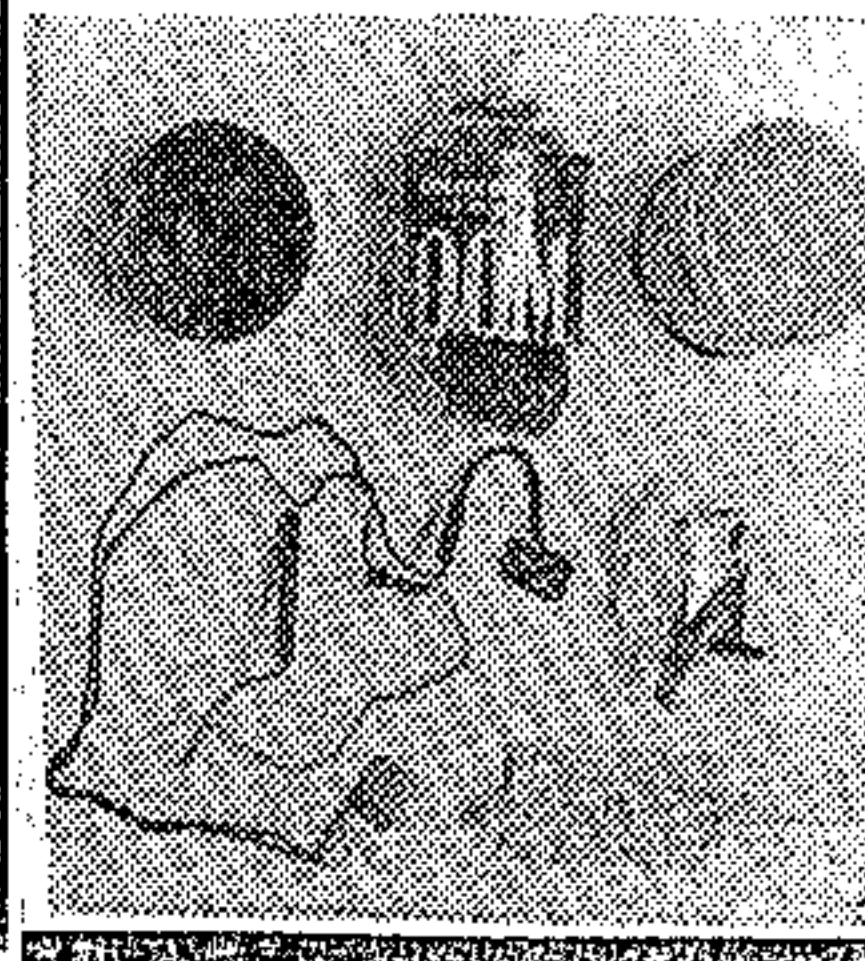
### Russian

Most of the recruiting is done by the African National Congress, which has been financed by the Russian communist bloc for many years. With successful campaigning in conjunction with the Communist Party of South Africa, other communist parties and numerous front organisations, they have managed to obtain official recognition from 23 countries where they have offices. They obtain aid in cash or kind or both from these countries as well as from United Nations agencies and other international organisations such as the OAU.

"Of particular importance is the Communist Party of South Africa headquarters in London, which is responsible for recruiting South Africans visiting or studying in Britain. These recruits are



■ THIS innocent looking tin of insecticide held a dangerous explosive device. One press of the plunger would have triggered off the bomb.



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No. 2026 6 October 1978

No. 2026 6 Oktober 1978

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/7/52.....	<i>People's Canada Daily News</i> —Vol 8, No 136 Vol 8, No 138	CPC(M-L) [Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)]	(d)+(e)
P78/7/73.....	<i>Revolutionary Communist Youth</i> —May 1978.....	The Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, Chicago	(e)
P78/7/117.....	<i>Ikwezi</i> —Vol II, No IV, December 1976.....	Ikwezi, Nottingham, England.....	(e)
P78/7/120.....	<i>Victory to the People of Southern Africa!</i> — March 1977	Revolutionary Student Brigade, Chicago, Illinois	(d)+(e)
P78/7/160.....	<i>Apartheid</i> —June 1978, Vol 2, No 1.....	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P78/7/164.....	<i>Role of the Church in Post Soweto South Africa, The</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/7/175.....	<i>South Africa: The Death of Colonialism Game/Spel,</i> Object/Voorwerp	Simulations Publications Inc., New York.....	(d)+(e)

No. 2027 6 October 1978

No. 2027 6 Oktober 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—  
CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1929 of 22 September 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6162 of 22 September 1978, delete the following entry:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/6/245.....	<i>Sex Manners for Men</i> .....	Robert Chartham.....	(a)

No. 2061 6 Oktober 1978

No. 2061 6 Oktober 1978

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—  
LIST P78/74

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.—P78/10/19.  
Publication. — *Amandla Kubantu Base Crossroads*, pamphlet.  
Author or producer.—Unknown.  
Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.  
—LYS P78/74

'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:

Inskrywing No.—P78/10/19.  
Publikasie. — *Amandla Kubantu Base Crossroads*, pamflet.  
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.  
Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2025

6 October 1978

## 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2025

6 Oktober 1978

## 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 P78/72

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/8/151....	<i>Nordic Statements on Apartheid: Supplement 1978</i>	The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala and/en the United Nations' Centre against Apartheid, New York	(e)
P78/8/161....	<i>Children of Apartheid, The (Studies in the Mass Removal of Population in South Africa No. 3)</i>	The Africa Publications Trust, London.....	(d)
P78/8/193....	<i>Lover Man, The.....</i>	Peter Summers.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/231....	<i>Dragonard Rising.....</i>	Rupert Gilchrist.....	(a)
P78/8/233....	<i>Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss During Sex, The</i>	Richard Smith.....	(a)
P78/9/9.....	<i>Proletarian Unity—No 11, (Vol 2, No 5), June-July 1978</i>	In Struggle, Canada.....	(e)
P78/9/13.....	<i>CPC(ML), A Revisionist Organization of Agent-Provocateurs, The</i>	In Struggle, Montreal.....	(e)
P78/9/15.....	<i>Color Foto—8/78.....</i>	Printed/Gedruk in Germany.....	(a)
P78/9/20.....	<i>Erotic Arts, The.....</i>	Peter Webb.....	(a)
P78/9/31.....	<i>International Labour Conference, 63rd Session 1977; Thirteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration Concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa</i>	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(e)
P78/9/36.....	<i>Souvenirs.....</i>	David Hamilton.....	(a)
P78/9/39.....	<i>White Power—Vol 2, No 10, July 1978.....</i>	White Power Publications, Liverpool.....	(e)
P78/9/49.....	<i>Op Naar Het Socialisme—Onze Wereldhe-schouwing</i>	Socialistiese Partij.....	(e)
P78/9/50.....	<i>Teaching Over 13's—No 6: The World About Us</i>	Scripture Union, London.....	(e)
P78/9/52.....	<i>Tangent Factor, The.....</i>	Lawrence Sanders.....	(a)
P78/9/54.....	<i>Lenin: On Proletarian Internationalism.....</i>	V. I. Lenin.....	(e)
P78/9/57.....	<i>Sex is Everything.....</i>	Edward Thorne.....	(a)
P78/9/55.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice—Vol. XVIII, 1978, No 6</i>	Niro Komunist, Aktuelna Pitanja Socijalizma, Beograd	(e)
P78/9/70.....	<i>Muslim News—Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1, 1978</i>	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Harmony Personal Products Catalogue/Katalogus</i>	Harmony Personal Products, Ltd., London....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Harmony Personal Products Limited Price list/Pryslys—August 1972</i>	Harmony Personal Products Ltd., London....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Step by Step Instruction in Sexual Technique</i>	Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Order form pamphlet/Bestelvorm pamflet</i>	Harmony Personal Products, London.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Private &amp; Confidential Order form/Bestelvorm: Luxor Books</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Sensational Christmas Present, A—A Sensational Diary! Pamphlet/Pamflet</i>	Harmony Personal Products, London.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Your Private Cinema-X Begins Here.....</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Pamphlet/Pamflet</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Sexual Harmony Pamphlet/Pamflet.....</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Now for the Ultimate in Sex Books. The Real Thing Pamphlet/Pamflet</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/9/71.....	<i>Energy Gap at Intimate Moments? Pamphlet/Pamflet</i>	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

## I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of poverty have been widely recognised. In particular, have tried to it and other poverty related dis-schemes, nutrition rehabilita-factories and home industries management and resources and this reason and also because ment skills and general invol-been a new emphasis on self-h

In this paper, I will deal wi

- 1) Production projects. the diet of members, a members through sale o
- 2) Service projects such

The paper is divided into two PART I in which the problems are considered as problems li South African reserve environ main focus is on which econom to which projects are economi shortage of resources.

PART II deals with different between this and the degree t problems in establishing proj the particular problems and n

PART I

2. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO PROJECTS SECTION

I have chosen to focus on one distinct Mhlaba to be able to show more clearly how a particular social and economic system works; how all the parts are integrated into a whole.

The description is very detailed because I am specifically trying to show what kind of information one needs, to be able to work out whom a project really benefits and how it works. When I first heard of and visited these projects, I was very impressed; projects are generally described by their initiators and organisers and donors generally only get to see or hear what the initiators want them to.

I will use pseudonyms for people and places throughout. While I feel that this leads to a loss of authenticity, I think it would be unfair on the main actors involved were I to use their names. I am trying to show what roles people play in the structural situation and not to say that some are "good" or "bad". As I hope readers will realise, the intentions of these people are often different from the results of their actions.

2.1 REHABILITATION

The only people who have to fear them are those who commit criminal acts? — I did no wrong, but I was scared.

She said the street where the police had assaulted them had been well lit. She said she did not look at the policemen's faces but had realised they were white when she heard them talking and saw their hands.

Mr Erasmus said evidence would be led that Gelderbloem, a Coloured policeman, was present and dressed in uniform.

She said she had spoken to the policeman in a mixture of English, Xhosa and Afrikaans. She had pleaded with them to forgive her and said she would not do it again.

She could not say why she had asked for forgiveness because she had done nothing wrong and never had clashed with the police before.

Mr Erasmus said evidence would be led in which it was alleged Mr Heshu was involved in stone throwing at Molefe school and shot during the incident.

"That is lies", replied Miss Ndzimase.

"I put it to you that Mr Heshu was recognised from having been at the school earlier in the evening with a group of young men" said Mr Erasmus.

Miss Ndzimase said she could not speak Afrikaans fluently, but had spoken Afrikaans to the policemen when they asked for their reference books.

She agreed he was idealistic, wanted change, improvement and better and different things.

Miss Ndzimase said there were a lot of police in the townships during the unrest and she heard

In reply to a question from Mr Erasmus about Mr Heshu's social standing, Miss Ndzimase said: "He was the manager of the Black Panther music group before I met him."

"I also said the Our Father in Afrikaans when the policemen were assaulting us so that they could understand that I was praying," she said.

Miss Ndzimase was yesterday questioned by Mr J. P. Erasmus, for the Minister of Police.

Miss Ndzimase said she could not speak Afrikaans fluently, but had spoken Afrikaans to the policemen when they asked for their reference books.

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of ill-health in the South African homelands have been widely recognised. In recent years people at mission hospitals, particularly, have tried to implement projects aimed at countering malnutrition and other poverty related diseases.

Examples of such projects are feeding schemes, nutrition rehabilitation centres and employment centres such as small factories and home industries. All of these projects entail external management and resources and thus can only cover limited areas.

Partly for this reason and also because of a concern to generate self-confidence, management involvement and control by local people, there has been a new emphasis on self-help projects.

In this paper, I will deal with small self-help projects of basically two types: Production projects. That is, those producing food and so supplementing members through sale of what is produced.

Service projects such as clinics, creches and marketing centres.

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# Journalist asked to reveal sources

## Sunday Express Reporter

A SENIOR reporter on the Sunday Express, Ms Jennifer Hyman, was ordered to appear in court this week to answer questions relating to an article she wrote four months ago on Terrorism Act trials — and to disclose the source of her information.

Her counsel, Mr Denis Kuny, told the court that it was the third attempt to bring Ms Hyman before a magistrate to force her to disclose her sources.

Documents handed in to the court as exhibits included a sworn affidavit by Ms Hyman, setting out her reasons for not revealing her sources, as well as three separate subpoenas served on her since July.

● The first ordered her to appear in court on July 21 to "testify and declare all she knows" concerning a supposed offence of contempt of court alleged to have been committed by the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson.

The Sunday Express legal representatives replied to the subpoena and Ms Hyman did not appear in court as summoned.

● The second subpoena was served three weeks ago. The nature of the alleged offence had been changed to "contempt of court alleged to have been committed by a person or persons un-



● Jennifer Hyman  
... ethics at stake

known" and only one question was laid down.

This demanded that Ms Hyman produce "any written record that she may have made of her interview with the attorney referred to in the ultimate paragraph of her article". Once again the Sunday Express attorneys responded by letter to this subpoena.

● The latest subpoena was served a week ago and the nature of the alleged offence was changed again, this time to read "contempt of court and/or criminal defamation alleged to have been committed by a person or persons unknown".

It was in response to this subpoena, which listed eight questions, that Ms Hyman went to court this week.

Her counsel, Mr Denis Kuny, told the magistrate, Mr J J F Booyens, that the process of the court was being abused since the Security Police had told Ms Hyman they already had

## EXPRESS REPORTER IN COURT OVER TERROR ARTICLE.

the answers they required her to give.

If they did not have some of the answers, these were readily obtainable from the court record of the case which Ms Hyman referred to in her article, and details of which she had already given to them.

He also alleged that Ms Hyman was being harassed into breaking her journalist's code of ethics, since journalists regarded confidential sources of information as privileged.

Mr M Engelsman, appearing for the State, argued that journalists' privilege had no standing in law.

The subpoenas on Ms Hyman were served in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act. A person refusing to testify or answer questions under this section can be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment.

The inquiry arose from a double-page article, headed "Terror trials shock: lawyers aren't told", which was published as an Expressscope investigation on May 21 this year.

The prosecutor told the court that the hearing related to the entire article, but most particularly to the last 10 lines.

The article gave details of Terrorism Act detainees who were brought to trial without the knowledge of their families or legal representatives — and sentenced to up to 15 years' imprisonment in cases often lasting merely a couple of hours.

Some of these detainees were given pro deo defence

and the article quoted Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Law School as saying pro deo counsel was inadequate for political trials.

It also quoted Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, as saying that these cases constituted a "travesty of justice" which stemmed from the Terrorism Act — "a statute which enables the police to circumvent the normal processes of law, including the right of a man to be defended by a lawyer of his own choice".

The article also described the case of one Terrorism Act detainee who was not represented at all at his trial. He was sentenced to 15 years.

The chief of the Security Police, Brigadier C F Zietsman, was quoted as saying that he could "count on the fingers of one hand" the number of detainees who had had no legal representation at their trials.

Brigadier Zietsman also promised to investigate complaints about the manner in which detainees were brought before court.

The portion of the article which gave rise to Ms Hyman's court appearance was an account of a Terrorism Act case in Maritzburg.

The report said that attorneys sometimes learned of pending cases involving their clients from newspaper items reporting that a detainee had appeared in court for remand.

The article continued: "This happened in Maritzburg recently," an attorney said. "A legal firm there picked up a small item in the local paper and notified us that three of our clients had been remanded."

"We rushed down for the trial and found a pro deo lawyer had been appointed. He advised us to enter pleas of guilty as, he said, the three were obviously guilty."

"We defended the charges, which were under the Terrorism Act, and two of the three were acquitted."

When Ms Hyman appeared in court on Wednesday, the prosecutor told the

## The questions they asked

JENNIFER HYMAN has been asked in the third and final subpoena, served a week ago:

- To produce any written record she may have made of her interview with the attorney.
- To name the attorney or other informant who gave Jennifer Hyman/Publisher the information contained in the article.
- To say what case is referred to and to state when and where it took place.
- To name the attorney who rushed down for the trial.
- To name the pro deo lawyer.
- To state who said the following: "He advised us to enter pleas of guilty as, he said, the three were obviously guilty".
- To state what steps, if any, she or the publisher took to confirm that the allegations were true?
- To answer any other relevant questions the prosecutor deemed necessary.

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magistrate that she could be regarded as an accomplice and should be warned of this fact.

Mr. Kuny, appearing for Ms. Hyman, argued that before the warning to accomplices could be administered by the court, the witness had to be informed more specifically of what act she was alleged to have been an accomplice to, and to whom she was an accomplice.

Ms. Hyman was not asked to give evidence.

The magistrate adjourned the hearing to October 16 when he will deliver judgment on this point.



Star 10/10/78

# Man acquitted of terror charges

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A Soweto taxi driver, Mr Mokone Nicodemus Mothapo (28) was acquitted by a Johannesburg regional magistrate yesterday on terrorism charges.

Mr Mothapo was arrested in March and was refused bail after notification was received by the court from the Attorney-General that he be kept in custody pend-

ing the outcome of his trial.

The magistrate, Mr G Steyn, found him not guilty of attempting to undergo military training and recruiting others to undergo training in Botswana, Tanzania and China.

Mr Mothapo told the court he went to Botswana at the end of last year to attend a wedding and an engagement party. He said he was excited about the trip and had mentioned it to many people — including State witnesses Mr Steven Mabelane, Mr Daniel Papi and Mr Daniel Phalane — but had not asked them to accompany him or to undergo training.

He admitted writing a letter which began "Dear Comrade" and which encouraged South Africans to "take up arms," but denied wanting to incite an armed struggle.



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Vol. 160]

PRETORIA, 13 OCTOBER 1978  
OKTOBER

No. 6187

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 2097

13 October 1978

**PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF  
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION**

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 publication is 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 publication. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

Entry No.—P78/10/19.

Publication or object.—Amandla Kubanzu Base Crossroads: Pamphlet.

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 2097

13 Oktober 1978

**VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE  
PUBLIKASIE**

'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 publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig:

Inskrywing No.—P78/10/19.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Amandla Kubanzu Base Crossroads: Pamflet.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e)

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No. 2066

13 October 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/242.....	<i>Internationale Solidarität</i> —7 Jahrgang Nr 4, April 1978	Internationale Solidarität, Köln.....	(e)
P78/7/6.....	<i>Fidel Castro: 2nd Period of Sessions of the National Assembly of People's Power</i>	Political Publishers, Cuba.....	(e)
P78/7/219.....	<i>Free Nelson Mandela</i> —July 18, 1978 his 60th Birthday, Pamphlet/Pamflet	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/7/220.....	<i>International Anti-Apartheid Year</i> —21 March 1978—20 March 1979	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/7/221.....	<i>Documents and Information</i> —No 15/1978.....	Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)
P78/7/222.....	<i>Joint Statement</i> .....—22 May 1978, Pamphlet/Pamflet	Solidarity Committee of the GDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/7/226.....	<i>Lumea</i> —No 18, June 30—July 6, 1978.....	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/8/7.....	<i>Mijn Redenen om het ANC te Steunen</i> —Pamphlet/Pamflet	Horst Kleinschmidt.....	(e)
P78/8/18.....	<i>Democratic Journalist, The</i> —6 '78.....	International Organization of Journalists, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/8/29.....	<i>Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa</i> —No 17, July 1978	The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)

No. 2067

13 October 1978

## SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION 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 is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry Deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P78/8/139.....	<i>Peyton Place</i> .....	Grace Metallous.....	In GKR/ON 1530 of/van 19/9/57 and/ en In SKR/ GG-1569 of/ van 21/10/66 In GKR/ON 1633 of/van 21/10/66

No. 2067

13 Oktober 1978

## TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:



# GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2065

13 October 1978

### 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:

LIST/LYS No. P78/73

# GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2065

13 Oktober 1978

### 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/7/206.....	Calendar Photos/Kalender Foto's—K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K7, K9 and/en K11	Universal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Clairwood.....	(a)
P78/8/137.....	Killtest.....	Graham King.....	(a) + (b)
P78/8/137.....	This Outlaw Heart.....	Rosetta Stowe.....	(a)
P78/8/162.....	Split Ends.....	Pamela Chals.....	(a)
P78/8/194.....	Redhook Report on Female Sexuality, The.....	Carol Tavis and/en Susan Sadd.....	(a) + (b)
P78/9/3.....	Clockword Testament, The.....	Anthony Burgess.....	(a)
P78/9/58.....	Internationaler FKK-Reiseführer/Guide Natu- riste International/International Naturlist Guide	Naturisten-Verlag, Switzerland.....	(a)
P78/9/59.....	International Sun Lover—Number II.....	Waverley International/Waverley Publishing Co. Ltd, New Zealand	(a)
P78/9/61.....	Venus Shop—1972, The—Catalogue/Katalogus.	Venus Enterprises (Pty) Ltd, Kings Cross, N.S.W.	(a)
P78/9/61.....	Venus Adult Club, The—Membership application form/Lidmaatskap aansoekvorm	Venus Adult Club, Kings Cross, N.S.W.....	(a)
P78/9/61.....	Venus Mail Boutique—Order form/Bestelvorm..	Venus Mail Boutique, Kings Cross, N.S.W.....	(a)
P78/8/106.....	Mara.....	Tova Reich.....	(a)
P78/8/134.....	Rachel, The Rabbi's Wife.....	Silvia Tennenbaum.....	(a)
P78/8/210.....	Child's Play (The Destroyer No. 23).....	Richard Sapir and/en Warren Murphy.....	(a)
P78/9/2.....	Woman Clothed in Sun, A.....	Jeanne Williams.....	(a)
P78/9/23.....	Straight Time.....	Edward Bunker.....	(a)
P78/9/56.....	How to Pick up Girls!.....	Eric Weber.....	(a)
P78/9/95.....	Girl of Valdarno—PO592 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Vinciata.....	(a)
P78/9/96.....	Reclining Nude—PO 2600 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Vincent.....	(a)
P78/9/97.....	Parin—1637 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Leidmann.....	(a)
P78/9/98.....	Bike Girl—1688 Poster/Plakkaat.....	Leidmann.....	(a)
P78/9/106.....	Photography—September 1978, Vol 13, No. 9...	Model & Allied Publications Limited, London	(a)



No. 2068

13 October 1978

**PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974  
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (6) 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:

No. 2068

13 Oktober 1978

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974  
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) 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, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap!

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P78/6/92.....	<i>Storm Island</i> .....	Ken Follett.....	In SK/GG 6119 of/van 28/7/78 In GK/GN 1557 of/van 28/7/78.

**PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
SOUTH AFRICA  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Pursuant to section 175 of the Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 (Act 46 of 1946), I hereby declare that on account of the resignation of the Honourable Jacobus Johannes Malan, a vacancy has occurred with effect from 11 October 1978 in the representation in the House of Assembly of the Electoral Division of Swellendam.

J. J. H. VICTOR, Secretary to Parliament.

Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.

11 October 1978.

**PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA  
VOLKSRAAD**

Ooreenkomstig artikel 175 van die Wet tot Konsolidasie van die Kieswette, 1946 (Wet 46 van 1946), verklaar ek hiermee dat weens die bedanking van sy Edele Jacobus Johannes Malan, daar met ingang van 11 Oktober 1978 'n vakature ontstaan het in die verteenwoordiging in die Volksraad van die kiesafdeling Swellendam.

J. J. H. VICTOR, Sekretaris van die Parlement.

Parlementsuis, Kaapstad.

11 Oktober 1978.

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good initial response from an extremely poor area where people from white farms had put up their shacks. Before this new initiative amongst the very poor the previously existing Zenzele group (which had functioned mainly as a chat club) had never actually got the garden ploughed, whereas now these old members have plots too.

1.4 One woman whom I spoke to at Umthi said that she had not joined the garden because she was too poor. She said that she had no husband, no fields, no stock and had given her children to relatives. Because she has no source of income in the rural areas she migrates to the Cape to earn money. She was endorsed out so came back, but since she is so poor she is perpetually on the point of migrancy, and so feels too insecure to join the garden. This may point to the fact that the gardens can only be a supplementary source of income to those who have some measure of security.

2.1 While it seems the case that under the normal circumstances the richer, more educated people respond first to projects, it seems that if and when the poor do get involved, they use the gardens most.

2.2 At Abalimi (the only place where I could get records concerning this type of information) I found that in 1976, the year the garden was established 20 people with fields joined and 19 people without fields joined. Since then only 8 people with fields have joined whereas 26 people without fields have joined.

2.3 The extension officer of Abalimi says that it is people without fields who work the hardest. In Abalimi people have from 1-11 plots depending on how many they can cultivate. There are 4 people who have more than 5 plots, of these 3 have no fields. Of the 10 top people in the garden (in terms of production) 8 have no fields.

/ ...

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots difficult to m

3. Initially different area conditions in in areas where land, fencing

For example I has failed at a correlation success of t fields (16) However clos the communal using the ga

This points to large numbers general patte. Furthermore th that it would of these. Th when advertise development of the extension officer at Um joined) was n explaining wh

4.4 CONCLUSI

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any

/ ...

## Mike Tink 10/10/78 Harassing black opinion

THE government seems determined to harass the expression of black opinion in South Africa, if not actually stifle it. How else does one explain the refusal of the police to grant press cards to the country's most illustrious black editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and four of his staff on the Post? These journalists have committed no crime. If they had, you may be sure they would not be enjoying their freedom today. They are simply trying to perform their function, which is to inform a black readership and reflect its thinking. The latest action prevents them from doing this properly. For the possession of a press card enables journalists to get information from police spokesmen and to enter, with police consent, certain areas barred to the public. It is often hard enough to

get official facts and authoritative versions of events, without the added difficulty of doing so without police co-operation.

Yet if Mr Qoboza and his colleagues were to publish incorrect information, through their inability to check it, government spokesmen would be the first to accuse them of distortion, incitement and all the other allegations flung at newsmen whose real crime is unpalatable truth and whose occasional lapses are seized on as excuses to silence them. What is the purpose of this arbitrary action? Does the government believe that by victimizing an important black community voice, it will prevent their grievances from reaching a wider audience?



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# Statements nearly same court told

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# Man on NM 17/10/78 terror 327 charges remanded

## Mercury Reporter

A KWA Mashu township resident, facing charges of participating in terrorist activities and conspiring to kill members of the Security Branch, was yesterday remanded for trial in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, on November 6.

Mr. Mzilikazi Godfrey Khumalo (28) appeared briefly before Mr. J. J. Brits in the Magistrate's Court, Durban. No charges were put to him and he was not asked to plead.

According to an indictment handed to the Court, it is alleged that:

- Mr. Khumalo incited, commanded, aided, advised, encouraged or provoked three other African men to undergo military training outside South Africa;

- Between October last year and January this year he underwent military training in Mozambique and Zambia;

- In February this year he was wrongfully and unlawfully in possession of explosives, a Tokarev pistol, a Scorpion sub-machinegun and ammunition in the district of Piet Retief;

- Between January and February this year Mr. Khumalo conspired with three other African men to murder members of the Security Branch; and

- During that period, he and the same three men conspired to damage or destroy bridges, railway lines, police stations and other buildings owned by the South African Government.

Mr. Khumalo was arrested on March 1.

The Magistrate granted a request by State Prosecutor Miss C. Thomas that Mr. Khumalo be detained in custody.



✓ CAP Times 17/10/78 ② 327 X

# School arson investigation under way

Crime Reporter

SECURITY POLICE yesterday were investigating the arson that caused thousands of rands damage at four Bellville South schools at the weekend.

The Kasselsvlei Primary School was set alight at 2 am on Saturday. Bellville firemen struggled for 90 minutes to control the blaze. The roof collapsed, the administrative block was destroyed and nothing remained of the prefabricated classroom walls.

Three Bellville South schools were set alight shortly after midnight on Sunday. The Bellville fire brigade attended to all three fires.

The principal's office and nine classrooms at the Goeie Hoop Primary school were ablaze when three fire engines arrived at the school. A window pane had been smashed and fires started with books and papers in five places in the school building, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The principal, Mr P M Williams, estimated the damage at more than R50 000. Collected works by Totius and Leipoldt and examination papers were destroyed when two offices and nine classrooms were wrecked.

At 2 pm a fire was reported at the Bellville South High School. Firemen rushed to the scene but before reaching the school they stopped at the blazing Bellville South Primary School. Other firemen were sent to the high school.

An entrance hall window pane at the high school had been smashed. Books were piled under a table and set alight, the police spokesman said.

Damage to the entrance is estimated at R500. A temporary classroom at the primary school was destroyed.

R.M. 19/10/78

# Services mark bans, arrests

By PAM KLEINOT

SERVICES will be held throughout South Africa today to commemorate the anniversary of the massive security crackdown on black consciousness organisations and the Press.

In the biggest security crackdown in the country's history, on October 19 last year 18 organisations and three newspapers, including the World, were banned.

The crackdown came only six weeks after the death in detention of the father of

black consciousness philosophy in South Africa, Mr Steve Biko.

A year later the bans still stand.

About 21 people who were detained on the day of the crackdown are still in detention under the Internal Security Act. Today 152 others, including six journalists, are also in detention.

There are 78 people being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act and 74 potential State witnesses are also being held.

There are also an estimated 55 security trials pending and 115 people are under banning orders.

In the weeks following the crackdown, Security Police raids and detentions continued.

By November last year 778 people were believed to be detained — the highest number of detainees in 30 years of Nationalist rule.

Mr Percy Qoboza, the former editor of World, became the editor of Post on his release from detention in March this year. Mr Donald Woods, the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, fled the country.

The South African Society of Journalists yesterday issued a statement deploring Government action taken against the Press. The Writers Association of South Africa yesterday issued a statement calling for a national day of prayer for Press freedom.

Commemorative services will be held in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban, Witbank and Pietersburg.



THURSDAY,  
October 19, 1978

# Twelve months after October 19 327

**E**XACTLY 12 months have passed since the Nationalists took their draconian actions against the black consciousness movement, the Christian ecumenical movement and the Press. The mass bannings and detentions of October 19, 1977, shocked the country. Coming mere weeks after the highly publicised death in detention of Mr Steve Biko they also did incalculable harm to South Africa abroad, letting loose a tidal wave of hostility.

A year later, the 18 organisations are still banned, as are the seven individuals and three newspapers. About 21 of those arrested last October are still in jail without charge or trial — plus scores of others. More than 50 "security" trials are pending.

So what did the bannings and arrests achieve? They certainly did not bring greater happiness to most of our people; nor did they lessen the discontent of so many of our people.

It would be both foolish and dangerous to believe that putting people into jail and keeping them there indefinitely, and silencing people and their organisations, can destroy human aspirations. An

illusion of peace might be created. But ultimately, all that such actions do is to push dissent and frustration out of sight, to fester and to grow until they burst out again.

Adding to this is the failure of the Nationalists, during these 12 months, to get to grips with the problems that face South Africa. Perhaps there have been more glowing words than before; but in real terms the lives of most of South Africa's peoples remain as deprived and debased as ever.

In essence, this stems from the fact that the Nationalists determinedly continue to apply the dogma of separate development with all the inflictions that it involves, whether arrests under the pass laws, the ugliness of Crossroads, the loss by blacks of their South African citizenship, or all the effects of built-in racial discrimination.

And so little justice is there in separate development, and so much is it opposed by so many, that the Nationalists have to resort to ever-harsher methods to maintain it.

That thought, on today's anniversary date, offers a bleak prospect for the future.





LEON MELLET

# THE TERROR FILE

THIS is the third in a series of articles written by Mercury Crime Reporter Leon Mellet after he spent seven days at Security Branch Headquarters in Pretoria investigating the difficulties the police are facing in fighting terrorism in South Africa.

All the facts were obtained from documents and information made available to him by the police who stressed that their offices were open to any bona fide

person to investigate their work.

All the articles were written at the police headquarters and were vetted on completion but were not materially altered.

All the documents Mellet required were made available and all his questions were answered, although some of the answers have to remain confidential.

THE communist propaganda onslaught against South Africa is aimed at creating a Black-White confrontation with its ultimate aim a revolution and the establishment of a People's Republic of South Africa.

Devious means are being used to wean the Black masses from loyalty to the State. They are the prime targets of a well-planned and almost perfected psychological and propaganda campaign which constitutes about 75 percent of the total onslaught against the Republic.

This is not only the opinion of the chief of the Security Branch of the South African Police, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman. The facts also emerged clearly from a pile of documents, literature and statements made available to me at the Security Branch Headquarters in Pretoria.

White communists who have fled South Africa since the mid-1950s are the brains behind the campaign and they are being funded by a host of organisations mainly from communist-bloc countries.

They are trying to convince the masses that the ills that beset the country can only be remedied by revolution and that dialogue in any form is futile. If the masses came to an accord with the Whites they would be stooges and history would brand them thus.

These messages are beamed to South Africa daily from Cairo, Lusaka, Maputo and Luanda over powerful shortwave transmitters in every language spoken in South Africa.

The messages are also contained in many thousands of pamphlets, brochures, booklets and publications.

They come on free gramophone records, on tape cassettes and in comic books and are despatched in shiploads and by air and surface mail from various parts of the world, while many are

## Their aim: a revolution

even printed locally.

They are smuggled into the country in crates containing machinery, household goods, stationery and a host of other goods and they are cleverly distributed to the townships, cities, villages and kraals.

They are also being distributed by means of small explosive devices where large crowds gather at peak times — such as at bus terminals and railway stations.

Many of the books are distributed as innocent-looking schoolbooks or booklets on animals, but the contents urge violence and a hatred for Whites.

The propaganda urges the reader or listener to manufacture bombs, grenades and other explosives to be used in the so-called "struggle for

freedom." Many of the publications describe in detail the manufacture of such bombs and explosives and how to use them.

From the documents I studied it is clear that every facet of activity in South Africa; governmental or private, economic, industrial, commercial, diplomatic, political, academic, military, scientific, sport, theatre, television, radio or film, is under constant scrutiny by the communists.

Every method, tactic and technique developed by the communists to subvert the West is being brought into play against South Africa.

From the contents of some of the documents it is clear that this campaign is being waged against South Africa by full-blooded communist front organisations

such as the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and Students and their affiliates bearing all types of names, sometimes chosen to confuse or hinder the identification of the organisation's origin or links.

It is also waged by communist support organisations such as the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Anti-Slavery Movement, certain United Nations agencies, the International Labour Organisation, the World Council of Churches and a host of other organisations.

Brigadier Zietsman gave details of how the communists furthered their aims and pointed out that to them anything that furthered their

aims was morally acceptable, whether it be murder, rape, terrorism, violence, rioting, looting, or telling lies.

He said young Blacks were being solicited, by fantastic promises, to leave the country and undergo military training.

They were being promised crash courses which would qualify them as doctors, lawyers, engineers and scientists but eventually they found themselves in terrorist-training camps with a curriculum which included courses in weaponry, sabotage and espionage as well as a full political course by Marxist political commissars.

"They are taught that Marxism has the key to the future; that it is a positive science, laboratory tested,

and that their role in history is pre-ordained.

"They are persuaded to return to the country and fight for their freedom with promises that if they were captured they would be defended by the best legal practitioners, that the trial would be turned into a political showpiece, and that they would become heroes of the masses.

"They are promised that their families would be cared for, bursaries would be made available for them to study in prison and for their children to further their education," Brigadier Zietsman said.

He then showed me some captured documents. One document read: "Prisoner-of-war status will be obtained so that your captors will not treat you as criminals and will not be able to question you."

Another document, *Current Tasks in Our Struggle*, tells of what should be done when captured. It discusses in detail solitary confinement and interrogation and states that when an arrested comrade was brought to trial he had a duty to "discredit the fascist police in the eyes of the people."

Repeated calls are also being made in the official publications of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, such as *Sechaba* and the *African Communist* to break down the credibility of the Security Branch.

These publications are smuggled into the country in their thousands and they stress that "claims of torture, killings and brutal assaults by the murderous Security Branch, whether true or false must receive maximum publicity."

Another quote taken from *A Communist Plot Against the Free World* states that "fiction is to be used with the obvious design of holding them (the police) up to ridicule and to undermine the respect of the people."

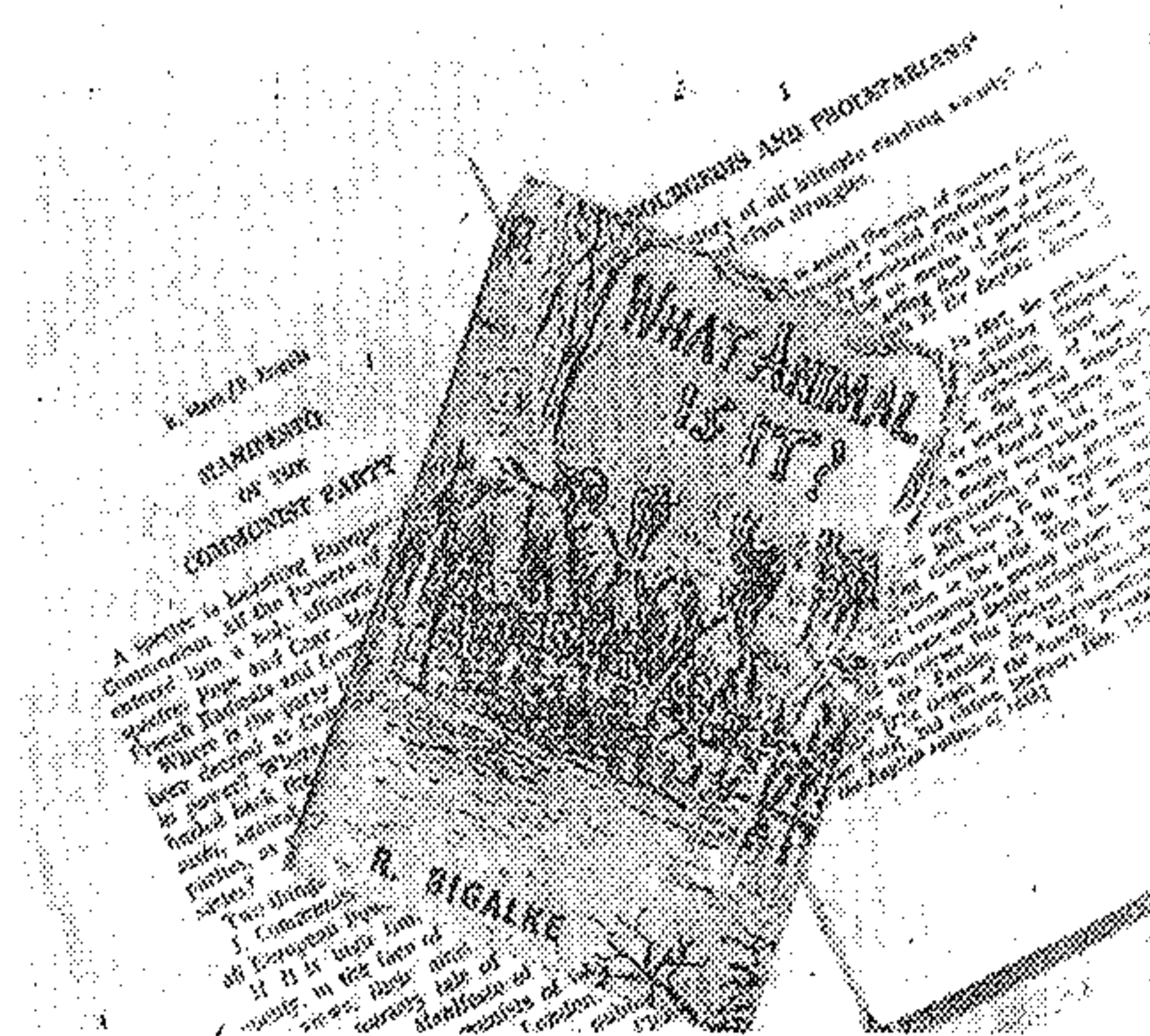


Some of the propaganda literature being distributed throughout the country urging a confrontation between Blacks and Whites and aiming at conditioning the masses for an eventual revolution.



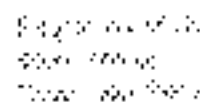
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ry, Thursday, October 19, 1978 89



■ This simple little guide for tourists to South Africa's game parks, according to the foreword, was allegedly compiled by a professor at the Pretoria University. But it contained no details about animals — only communist literature, as these inside pages reveal.

19/10/78



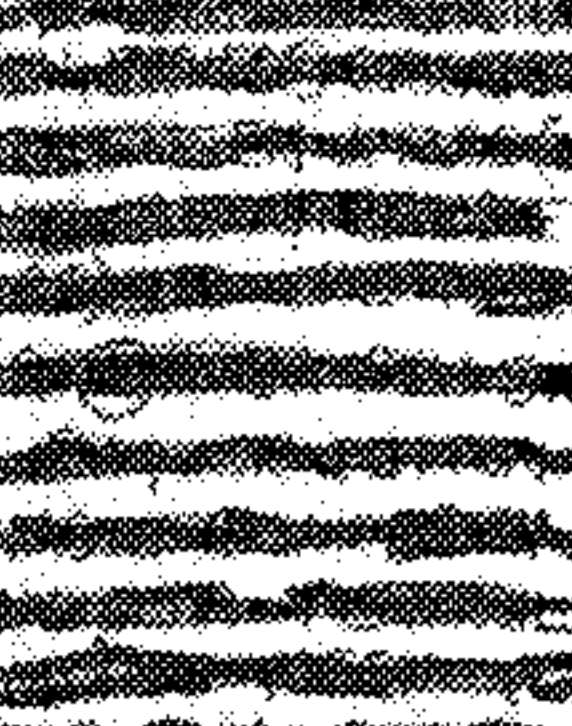
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**SECRET**

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the plane was a warm breeze. It felt like  
 a gentle hug. The sun was shining brightly, and  
 the birds were singing. It was a beautiful  
 day. I had heard that the weather was great,  
 and now I knew it was true. The people  
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A black and white photograph of a glass bottle, possibly a perfume or medicine bottle. The bottle has a rounded body, a long neck, and a stopper. A curved line or tube is attached to the neck. The bottle is partially filled with a liquid. The background is dark and textured.

■ These instructions (above and below) for manufacturing grenades and petrol bombs were published in innocent-looking picture-story books distributed in their thousands in densely-populated African areas. For obvious reasons the ingredients and formula have been blackened out prior to publication by the Mercury.

MIX TOGETHER WITH WATER  
 INTO A PASTE. WHEN DRY  
 CRACK CAREFULLY TO A  
 POWDER AGAIN. HARD  
 RUBBING OF A FLAME  
 COULD MAKE IT EXPLODE  
 THE WAY  
 EITHER USE ONE OR MAKE  
 ONE FROM THE OTHER  
 WHEN DRY IT WILL BURN  
 YOU NEED A LIGHT

WHEN DO IT WILL BE  
YOU NEED A LENGTH THAT WILL TAKE 39000



10-7-78

1327

~~2339~~



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 160

PRETORIA, 20 OCTOBER 1978  
20 OKTOBER

[No. 6188

PROCLAMATION

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 266, 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE NATAL CODE OF BLACK LAW AND PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 24 and 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend the Natal Code of Black Law and Proclamation R. 103 of 1973 in accordance with Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

SCHEDULE 1

NATAL CODE OF BLACK LAW

1. Substitute the following for section 7 (1):

(1) Any Black who, other than in the execution of any legal right or duty (proof of which shall be upon such Black) attends, promotes or participates in an assembly of armed men, or who attempts, consents or takes any steps to attend such assembly, or who compels, induces, instigates, commands, aids, advises, encourages or urges or persuades or attempts to persuade any other person to attend such assembly, whether or not such assembly leads to a breach of the peace or the commission of any other offence by any person present at or on his way from such assembly, commits an offence and shall, on conviction—

(a) if it is proved that such Black or any other person who participated in or attended such assembly was in possession of a firearm at, during or on his

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PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 266, 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE NATALSE WETBOEK VAN SWART REG EN PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 24 en 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby die Natalse Wetboek van Swart Reg en Proklamasie R. 103 van 1973, in ooreenstemming met onderskeidelik Bylaes 1 en 2.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negenhonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

BYLAE 1

NATALSE WETBOEK VAN SWART REG

1. Vervang artikel 7 (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) Enige Swarte wat, tensy in die uitvoering van enige wettige reg of plig (die bewys waarvan by so 'n Swarte berus), 'n byeenkoms van gewapende manne hywoon, bevorder of daaraan deelneem of wat poog, toestaan, of enige stappe doen om so 'n ooreenkoms by te woon, of wat enige ander persoon dwing, aanhits, aanspoor, beveel, help, adviseer, aanmoedig of ophits of oortreed of poog om hom te oortreed om sodanige byeenkoms by te woon, hetsy sodanige byeenkoms lei tot rusverstoring of die pleging van enige ander oortreding deur enige persoon teenwoordig by of op pad vanaf sodanige byeenkoms al dan nie, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar—

(a) indien daar bewys word dat so 'n Swarte of enige ander persoon wat deelgeneem het aan sodanige

6188—A



way from such assembly, be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than one year but not exceeding six years, without the option of a fine;

(b) if it is proved that any act of violence was committed by such Black or any other person who participated in or attended such assembly, whether or not such violence took place at or during the assembly or while such Black or person was on his way from the assembly, be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than one year but not exceeding four years, without the option of a fine; or

(c) in any other case, be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than one year but not exceeding two years, without the option of a fine."

2. Insert the following subsections after section 7 (1):

"(1A) If in the prosecution of any Black for a contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) it is proved—

(a) that he, without good and sufficient cause, at or about the time when an assembly contemplated in subsection (1) took place, was at or near the place where such assembly took place, he shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to have attended or participated in such assembly;

(b) that any person was wounded or killed as a result of a firearm having been discharged at or near the place where and at or about the time when an assembly contemplated in subsection (1) took place, or if a firearm was discharged at or near such place and at or about such time, it shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed—

(i) that any Black who participated in or attended such assembly, or is deemed to have participated therein was in possession of a firearm at or during such assembly or while such Black was on his way from such assembly; and

(ii) that such assembly was an assembly of armed men as contemplated in subsection (1); or

(c) that a firearm was found or seen at or near the place where an assembly contemplated in subsection (1) took place, at or about the time of such assembly, it shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed—

(i) that such firearm was in the possession of a Black who attended or participated in such assembly; and

(ii) that such assembly was an assembly of armed men as contemplated in subsection (1).

(1B) For the purposes of this section—

(a) 'assembly' means any gathering of four or more Blacks;

(b) 'firearm' means a firearm and includes—

(i) a machine gun, a machine rifle or a machine pistol;

(ii) an automatic or a semi-automatic rifle;

byeenkoms of dit bygewoon het, in besit was van 'n vuurwapen by of tydens of op pad vanaf sodanige byeenkoms, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, maar hoogstens ses jaar, sonder die keuse van 'n boete;

(b) indien daar bewys word dat enige daad van geweld gepleeg is deur sodanige Swarte of enige ander persoon wat deelgeneem het aan sodanige byeenkoms of dit bygewoon het, ongemeng of sodanige geweld plaasgevind het by of gedurende die byeenkoms of terwyl sodanige Swarte of persoon op pad was vanaf die byeenkoms, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, maar hoogstens vier jaar, sonder die keuse van 'n boete; of

(c) in enige ander geval, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, maar hoogstens twee jaar, sonder die keuse van 'n boete."

2. Voeg die volgende subartikels in na artikel 7 (1):

"(1A) Indien daar by die vervolging van enige Swarte weens 'n oortreding van die bepalinge van subartikel (1) bewys word—

(a) dat hy, sonder goeie en afdoende redes ten tyde of omtrent ten tyde van 'n vergadering in subartikel (1) bedoel teenwoordig was op of naby die plek waar bedoelde vergadering plaasgevind het, word vermoed, tensy die teendeel bewys word, dat hy sodanige byeenkoms bygewoon het of daaraan deelgeneem het;

(b) dat 'n persoon gewond of gedood is as gevolg van 'n vuurwapen wat afgevuur is by of naby die plek waar en ten tyde van of omtrent ten tyde van die byeenkoms in subartikel (1) bedoel, of indien 'n vuurwapen op of naby sodanige plek afgevuur is ten tyde van of omtrent ten tyde van die bedoelde byeenkoms, word daar, tensy die teendeel bewys word, vermoed—

(i) dat enige Swarte wat deelgeneem het aan sodanige byeenkoms of dit bygewoon het of gegaan word daaraan deel te geneem het, in besit was van 'n vuurwapen op of tydens die byeenkoms of terwyl so 'n Swarte op pad was vanaf sodanige byeenkoms; en

(ii) dat sodanige byeenkoms 'n byeenkoms van gewapende manne was soos in subartikel (1) bedoel; of

(c) dat 'n vuurwapen gevind of gesien is op of naby die plek waar die byeenkoms in subartikel (1) bedoel plaasgevind het, ten tyde van of omtrent ten tyde van sodanige byeenkoms, word daar, tensy die teendeel bewys word, vermoed—

(i) dat sodanige vuurwapen in die besit was van 'n Swarte wat sodanige byeenkoms bygewoon het of daaraan deelgeneem het; en

(ii) dat sodanige byeenkoms 'n byeenkoms van gewapende manne was soos in subartikel (1) bedoel.

(1B) Vir doeleindes van hierdie artikel—

(a) beteken 'byeenkoms' 'n samekoms van vier of meer Swartes;

(b) beteken 'vuurwapen' 'n vuurwapen met inbegrip van—

(i) 'n masjiengeweer of 'n masjiempistool;

(ii) 'n outomatiese of semi-outomatiese geweer;



(iii) a gas rifle, gas pistol or gas revolver of any calibre;

(iv) an air rifle or air pistol of any calibre;

(v) an alarm pistol or alarm revolver;

(vi) the barrel of a firearm;

(vii) any hand-grenade, bomb, landmine or similar weapon; or

(viii) any other instrument or object which, by means of one or other explosive or inflammable material, is capable, in any manner whatsoever, of injuring a person or damaging the property of any person;

(c) 'legal right or duty' means a right granted to or duty imposed upon any person by or under any law;

(d) it shall at the trial of any person on a charge of having contravened the provisions of subsection (1), not be necessary for the State to prove—

(i) what the purpose of the assembly concerned was; or

(ii) that the possession or deemed possession of a firearm by any person at an assembly was relevant to the purpose of that assembly."

2. Insert the following sections after section 7:

"7A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained—

(a) any person who has been convicted of having contravened the provisions of—

(i) section 2 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969), by having been in possession of two or more arms;

(ii) section 36 of the said Act, by having been in possession of more than 100 rounds of ammunition; or

(iii) section 35 of the said Act, by having supplied two or more arms or more than 100 rounds of ammunition to any person;

shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than one year but not exceeding eight years, without the option of a fine; or

(b) any person who has been convicted of having contravened the provisions referred to in paragraph (a), by having been in possession of or having supplied to any other person less than two arms or less than 100 rounds of ammunition, as the case may be, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than one year but exceeding four years, without the option of a fine.

7B. (1) The provisions of sections 290 and 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), shall not apply to any male persons over the age of 14 years who has been convicted of having contravened any of the provisions of section 7 or 7A unless it is proved that such male person, if he is a minor, committed the offence under the compulsion of his parent or guardian and that he could not have acted otherwise in the circumstances.

(iii) 'n gasgeweer, gaspistool of gasrevolver van enige kaliber;

(iv) 'n windgeweer of windpistool van enige kaliber;

(v) 'n alarmpistool of alarmrevolver;

(vi) die loop van 'n vuurwapen;

(vii) enige granaatbom, bom, landmyn of soortgelyke wapentuig; of

(viii) enige ander instrument of voorwerp wat deur middel van die een of ander plekstof of ontvlambare materiaal, in staat is om op watter wys ook al 'n persoon te beseer of eiendom van enige persoon te beskadig;

(c) beteken 'wettige reg of plig' 'n reg, verplegt of 'n plig opgelê aan 'n persoon by of kragtens enige wet;

(d) is dit by die verhoor van enige persoon op 'n aanklag van 'n oortreding van die bepalinge van subartikel (1) nie vir die Staat nodig om te bewys—

(i) wat die doel van die betrokke byeenkoms was; of

(ii) dat die besit of geagte besit van 'n vuurwapen deur enige persoon by 'n byeenkoms verband hou met die doel van daardie byeenkoms nie."

3. Voeg die volgende artikels in na artikel 7:

"7A. Ondanks enige andersluidende wetsbepalinge—

(a) is enige persoon wat skuldig bevind is aan 'n oortreding van die bepalinge van—

(i) artikel 2 van die Wet op Wapens en Ammunisie, 1969 (Wet 75 van 1969), deurdat hy in besit was van twee of meer wapens;

(ii) artikel 36 van genoemde Wet, deurdat hy in besit was van meer as 100 patrone; of

(iii) artikel 35 van genoemde Wet, deurdat hy twee of meer wapens of meer as 100 patrone aan enige persoon voorsien het;

strafbaar met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, maar hoogstens agt jaar, sonder die keuse van 'n boete; of

(b) is 'n persoon wat skuldig bevind is aan 'n oortreding van die bepalinge in paragraaf (a), deurdat hy in besit was of 'n ander persoon voorsien het van minder as twee wapens of minder as 100 patrone, na gelang van die geval, strafbaar met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van minstens een jaar, maar hoogstens vier jaar, sonder die keuse van 'n boete.

7B. (1) Die bepalinge van artikels 290 en 294 van die Strafproseswet, 1977 (Wet 51 van 1977), is nie van toepassing nie op enige manlike persoon bo die ouderdom van 14 jaar wat skuldig bevind is aan die oortreding van enige van die bepalinge van artikel 7 of 7A, tensy daar bewys word dat so 'n manlike persoon, indien hy minderjarig is, die oortreding begaan het onder die dwang van sy ouer of voog en dat hy nie in die omstandighede anders kon optree nie.



(2) The provisions of section 297 of the said Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, and sections 67 and 68 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), shall not apply to any person who has been convicted of having contravened any of the provisions referred to in section 7 or 7A."

## SCHEDULE 2

### PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

1. Substitute the following heading for the heading: "MEASURES FOR THE TRACING OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS".

2. Substitute the following for the words "I hereby declare that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the provisions of any other law, the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall have the force of law in the District of Msinga":

"read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained—

(a) the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall have the force of law in the Districts of Msinga and Klip River; and

(b) any person arrested and detained in terms of regulation 1 shall be detained in a place designated for this purpose by the Commissioner of the South African Police, in an area contemplated in section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, or in an area deemed to be such an area: Provided that if such a place is a prison or other institution under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons such designation shall be made in consultation with the latter Commissioner."

3. Substitute the following for regulation 1 (a) of the regulations contained in the Schedule to Proclamation R. 103 of 1973:

"(a) if he has reason to suspect that any person has committed theft or an offence of which violence is an element, or an offence in connection with the unlawful possession or use of firearms or ammunition, or has or had the intention to commit such an offence or has taken part or has or had the intention to take part in such an offence; or"

## PROCLAMATION

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. R. 272, 1978

### FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1978 (ACT 86 OF 1978)

In terms of section 37 of the Fishing Industry Development Act, 1978, I fix 20 October 1978 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

(2) Die bepalings van artikel 297 van genoemde Strafsproeswet, 1977 en artikels 67 en 68 van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), is nie van toepassing op enige persoon wat enige van die bepalings van artikel 7 of 7A oortree het nie."

## BYLAE 2

### PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

1. Vervang die opskrif deur die volgende opskrif: "MAATREELS VIR DIE OPSPORING VAN SEKERE OORTREDERS".

2. Vervang die woorde "verklaar ek hierby dat, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van enige ander wet, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat in die distrik Msinga krag van wet het" deur die volgende:

"gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby, ondanks enige andersluidende wetsbepalings—

(a) dat die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat in die distrikte Msinga en Kliprivier van krag is; en

(b) dat enige persoon wat kragtens regulasie 1 gearresteer en aangehou word, aangehou word in 'n plek deur die Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie vir die doel aangewys, in 'n gebied bedoel in artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936, of 'n gebied wat geag word so 'n gebied te wees: Met dien verstande dat, indien sodanige plek 'n gevangenis of ander inrigting onder die beheer van die Kommissaris van Gevangenis is, sodanige aanwysing in ooreenspreking met laasgenoemde Kommissaris geskied."

3. Vervang regulasie 1 (a) van die regulasies vervat in die Bylae by Proklamasie R. 103 van 1973 deur die volgende:

"(a) indien hy rede het om te vermoed dat enige persoon diefstal of 'n misdryf waarvan geweld 'n element is, of 'n misdryf met betrekking tot die onwettige besit of gebruik van vuurwapens of ammunisie, gepleeg het, of die bedoeling het of gehad het om sodanige misdryf te begaan of deelgeneem het aan of die bedoeling het of gehad het om deel te neem aan die pleging van so 'n misdryf; of"

## PROKLAMASIE

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 272, 1978

### VISNYWERHEID-ONTWIKKELINGSWET, 1978 (WET 86 VAN 1978)

Kragtens artikel 37 van die Visnywerheid-ontwikkelingswet, 1978, bepaal ek 20 Oktober 1978 as die datum waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rader:

J. C. HEUNIS.



# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2098

20 October 1978

## 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:

LIST/LYS P78/75

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/6/42.....	<i>Neighbours, The</i> .....	Mary-Rose Hayes.....	(a)
P78/8/16.....	<i>Price</i> .....	Réshard Gool.....	(a), (c) + (e)
P78/8/203.....	<i>Wedgie No. 258—Poster/Plakkaat</i> .....	Leonardo Posters Ed., Milano.....	(a)
P78/8/203.....	<i>(H)air Port—Poster/Plakkaat</i> .....	Foto Bastoss, Printed/Gedruk in Italy/Italië.....	(a)
P78/8/205.....	<i>S.S.D. Newsletter</i> .....	S.S.D., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/8/229.....	<i>Underground Connection, The</i> .....	Peter Niesewand.....	(a) + (e)
P78/9/34.....	<i>Beach Bums</i> .....	James H. Cooper.....	(a)
P78/9/89.....	<i>Robert Mugabe C.I.A. Leadership</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/10/2.....	<i>Journal of Sex, The—Vol 1, No 9</i> .....	G.S.P. Limited, Surrey.....	(a)
P78/10/7.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 28, 14 Juli 1978</i> .....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/10/9.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 30, 28 Juli 1978</i> .....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/10/11.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 31, 4 August 1978</i> .....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/10/14.....	<i>Venus Products/Produkte, Advertisement pamphlet/Advertensie pamflet</i> .....	Venus Products, Fish Hoek.....	(a)
P78/10/16.....	<i>Camera 35—September 1978, Vol 23, No 8</i> .....	Popular Publications International Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/9/60.....	<i>Sexuality, Magic and Perversion</i> .....	Francis King.....	(a) + (b)
P78/9/64.....	<i>Grondwet van de Unie van Socialistiese Sowjet-Republieke</i> .....	Moskou Progres.....	(e)
P78/9/68.....	<i>Actergrond—Jaargang 4, Nr 27, 7 Juli 1978</i> .....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P78/9/69.....	<i>Denmark's Stake in Apartheid &amp; Co</i> .....	The Danish Programme to Combat Racism/WCC Programme to Combat Racism.....	(e)
P78/9/75.....	<i>Lovers and Gamblers</i> .....	Jackie Collins.....	(a)
P78/9/97.....	<i>Varsity—No. 9 September 1978</i> .....	S.R.C., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/9/84.....	<i>Remember: Wednesday, Sept. 13th at 5.00 pm in the GLT Nusas Seminar on Bannings—Pamphlet/Pamflet</i> .....	S.R.C., Rhodes University, Grahamstad.....	(e)
P78/8/51.....	<i>Undesirable Alien</i> .....	Régis Debray.....	(e)
P78/8/133.....	<i>El Diario del "CHE"</i> .....	La Gran Enciclopedia Vasca, Bilbao.....	(e)
P78/8/148.....	<i>Thomas Berryman Number, The</i> .....	James Patterson.....	(a)
P78/8/156.....	<i>Great Evasion, The</i> .....	William Appleman Williams.....	(e)
P78/8/235.....	<i>Planned Socialist Economy of the German Democratic Republic, The</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/9/19.....	<i>Auditor's Report on the Balance Sheet as of March 31st, 1978 and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Financial Year (1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978)</i> .....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva.....	(e)

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No. 6189 181

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/9/88.....	<i>In Struggle! / En Lutte! Vol 6, No 5, September/Septembre 1978 and Supplement/en Bylae: On the Necessity for Criticism and Self-Criticism</i> .....	In Struggle/En Lutte, Canada.....	(e)
P78/10/17.....	<i>Nux—September 1978, No 9</i> .....	SRC, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.....	(e)
P78/10/29.....	<i>From the Democratic Land Reform to Socialist Agriculture in the GDR</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)

No. 2099

20 October 1978

## PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 October 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 October 1978 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. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/7/122.....	<i>Jesus Prophet of Islam</i> .....	Muhammad 'Ata ur-Rahim.

No. 2146

20 October 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P78/76

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.—P78/76.

Publication.—*Crossroads: Siyahlala—We are Staying*. Poster.

Author or producer.—Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

No. 2099

20 Oktober 1978

## PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Oktober 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appell aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 Oktober 1978 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 Appellaad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appell kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 2146

20 Oktober 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/76

'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:

Inskrywing No.—P78/76.

Publikasie.—*Crossroads: Siyahlala—We are Staying*. Plakkaat.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).



NM 20/10/78 (327)

# The TERROR FILE

● In his final report on the fight against terrorism in South Africa Mercury Crime Reporter LEON MELLET talks to Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Deputy Chief of the Security Branch, about detentions.

**BRIGADIER Johan Coetzee, Deputy Chief of the Security Branch believes that the country's enemy is on the offensive and the police are on the defensive.**

He said South Africa was experiencing total war which had already been declared openly in 1961 and in his office at police headquarters in Pretoria he showed me documents which state: "We are at war."

He said one of the prime tasks of the enemy was to undermine law and order within the country. The enemy spearheaded attacks from secure bases outside the Republic's borders.

Brigadier Coetzee warned that should the communists succeed in this aim the country would rapidly fall economically and politically into their hands, and a Marxist state would be imminent.

Asked what the police did to prevent the collapse of law and order and why it was necessary to detain political prisoners for long periods he said:

"Statutory laws were made to detect the criminal, the murderer, the thief, the forger and others. Such persons do not directly threaten the survival of a nation. But on the other hand the terrorist or ideologist does threaten the whole economic, political and welfare structure of a state.

## PLANNED

"The ordinary criminal's interest does not lend itself to the support of a whole

except in certain cases such as where the detainee was one of a group of terrorists who had infiltrated the country and it was important to keep secret his arrest until the others had been captured.

## LEGAL AID

He said that after a person had been charged he could obtain legal representation from a practitioner of his own choice. Detainees were also visited at least every fortnight by a magistrate in private, and although they were not allowed visitors, exceptions were often made.

Brigadier Coetzee added that every effort was being made to care for the needs of detainees. At the slightest indication of illness or disorder a district surgeon was notified and district surgeons regularly visited detainees.

## SUICIDE

"They are frequently taken to dentists and eye-specialists for example and it is not uncommon for detainees to reveal that such visits were the first they had ever had in their lives.

"Meals are prepared by specially-appointed dieticians and are generally of a much better quality than those given to ordinary prisoners.

"Detainees have normally been conditioned to believe that a revolution was at hand and that the country was ready to fall into their hands, and have therefore taken an oath of comradeship.



group of experts but the ideological criminal is part of a plot of which every facet has been carefully investigated and planned — even down to his arrest, trial and detention.

"The police can only succeed in combating terrorism and its organisations if those captured and supporting the plot are questioned in detail.

"In the case of a normal crime it is important for investigators to prove that a crime has been committed and the person arrested has been responsible for the offence.

"But in the case of the ideological criminal the situation is much more complicated. Various factors have to be identified such as the inflow of arms and ammunition to the country; the recruiting and training of terrorists; planned attacks — whether sabotage or urban terrorism, and the establishment of terror bases within the country.

## DISREGARD

"Normal criminal procedures and the detention of suspects for a period of 48 hours could never lead to the police identifying the enemy and his plans. Such information could never be obtained within this period, especially not from convinced Marxists who have the greatest disregard for anything that is linked with the present rule.

"It has therefore become necessary for longer periods of detention which can range from 14 days to an indefinite period until such time as the interrogators are satisfied that they have obtained all the necessary information to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the South African Police."

## EVIDENCE

Brigadier Coetzee said the police did not act arbitrarily in connection with arrests.

"A person is only detained for questioning when he has either been caught red-handed in possession of terrorist weapons or when the police are in possession of controlled evidence that an organisation or person is actively involved in acts of terrorism.

"Such controlled information is obtained from interrogating persons detained over a long period."

Brigadier Coetzee said all detentions were immediately made known to next of kin,

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"They are often prepared to commit suicide rather than to betray their organisation or comrades.

"It is also common practice for ideological prisoners who have supplied information to the police and who are being used as State witnesses to allege in court that they were subjected to maltreatment and torture to win back the faith of their comrades.

## COMPLAINTS

"South Africa is often accused of being a police state with police brutality the order of the day. And for an accused to make such allegations in court, whether true or false, has become common practice.

"Statistics show that only 3 percent of all people detained since the Security Legislation was brought into practice have ever complained about their detention. And it has also been proved that a much smaller percentage had genuine complaints.

"In all cases of unnatural deaths the usual inquests are held by other branches of the police force. Evidence at such inquests is led in open courts of law, and next-of-kin are entitled to legal representation.

"The body of a deceased detainee is also made available to next of kin who invariably appoint a pathologist of their own choice.

"In conclusion the South African Police are aware of the fact that detainees are a special group of people and that on moral and ethical grounds such persons should be treated with proper care," he said.



# MY YEAR OF HORROR

JOURNALISTS and South Africans generally will have remembered this week, the day dubbed by one Sunday newspaper as Black Wednesday.

By  
Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, Transvaal, and former editor of the now-banned World and Weekend World.

It was the day the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, with the stroke of a pen, wiped out from the streets my newspapers, the World and Weekend World.

It was also the day his security policemen came into my office and took me away to Modderbee prison which was to be my home for nearly six months.

It was also the day when the same police had woken up my colleague and news editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, and also herded him to the same prison.

To many people, a year is a long time.

But for me I relived this week the horror of what happened on October 19, 1977, as something that seemed to have happened yesterday.

The agony, the pain and the trauma on the many faces of men and women who worked with me on the World, standing there as I was taken to the SB car, is something that will remain firmly with me as long as the chords of my memory hold on.

## Scar on your soul

The strange feeling you get as you enter the lifts of John Vorster Square to the 10th floor of that building is something that leaves a scar on your soul.

Somehow, thinking about yourself, you are past caring what will happen to you, I did. My thoughts were for my country and all its peoples.

To me the banning of the newspapers was a chilling warning.

**'The agony, the pain, the trauma on their faces . . . will remain as long as the chords of my memory hold on'**

Besides being victim of ambiguous generalities, insinuations, hate campaigns, slander and personality assassination and even threats of physical violence against my person and family, people have never taken up my challenge to let the courts decide.

I am acutely sensitive to my profession.

I am jealous of its credibility and uphold in every respect the highest codes of conduct associated with this profession over the years.

I am answerable to my readers for my performance and behaviour. Truth, integrity and honour are the pillars on which I am convinced the profession will weather the worst of storms.

## Offensive images

I perceive a newspaper as a mirror of the society in which it operates, correctly reflecting the atti-

The World and Weekend World will remain in the hearts and the minds of our people.

By banning them, the Government has merely shut down one of the most effective means of communication.

They closed down an invaluable source of information for white South Africans who are wallowing in the most incredible ignorance, as to what the true aspirations of black people are.

But even more tragic, the longer the ban on that newspaper persists, the longer the shame of this country will continue.

Any protests by Government Ministers, and their apologists that South Africa has a free and independent Press, will only fall on deaf ears as people around the globe ask 'What about the World?'

The damage the ban caused to this country's

this country's image abroad is only money down the drain, as long as actions against black journalists continue as they do presently.

The one thing that worked in South Africa's favour, making it possible for her friends to apologise on her behalf while seeking moderate solutions, was a free and vigorous Press.

This has gone.

The struggle for Press freedom goes on, not only in this country but in many parts of the world.

It is a noble and honourable struggle waged furiously by men and women committed to the free flow of information and the vigilant upholding of human rights and freedoms.

Against all odds and at serious personal risk, we shall continue to lend weight to those efforts.

I know we shall overcome.

We shall overcome

capacity of journalists and the Press in general in seeking the establishing of a free and just society.

We do not support any sectional politics or ideologies.

This is not part and parcel of our assignment.

We are not activists.

But we support, quite vigorously and fearlessly, human freedom and human dignity. To this end we will support any friends and we will oppose any foe.

## Share my sadness

In conclusion, I would like you as you read this piece to share with me my sadness.

The sadness of looking at Willie Bokala's mother. Willie has been in jail for more than a year.

He is accused of no crime.

In the last three years he has spent more time in jail than outside of jail. Accused of no crime.

His mother is sickly.

She is anxious. She is worried.

The whole experience is breaking her down.

Willie is a warm, beautiful person.

A hard-working and proud journalist.

Also give a thought to Duma Ndlovu's mother.

She may never again see her own son who was forced to flee the country he loves.

Spare a thought for Joe Thole's family who had to spend 18 months while he was sitting in jail accused of no crime.

Thank God he is back with us again.

There are the Jan Tugwanasn, the Thenjiwe Mtintso, the Isaac Moroes, the Juby Mayets.

All in jail accused of no specific crimes.

Spare a thought for all black journalists presently walking around in freedom but prisoners of their



PERCY QOBOZA . . . not a privilege but a right.

who  
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so mu

MOVED SOUTH  
DINKU WINDU

32.7 percent are opposed and 18.7 percent have no opinion.

other words, those who would have to do most of

The desire to give armed help to the Rhodesians is



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### **Basic freedoms**

Fiddle around with this freedom, you are effectively fiddling around with basic freedoms like the right of the people to be heard.

The right of the people to debate the affairs of their nation openly and publicly.

The right of the people to be informed.

This is not a privilege but a right.

The right of people to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

These freedoms are basic to any orderly society and any society that purports even a semblance of the democracy.

At the centre of their preservation is the freedom of the Press.

Because of the very sensitive nature of these freedoms, I realise and accept the importance of maintaining responsibility in exercising them.

I have never shirked from that responsibility.

I have invited, on numerous occasions, my critics and detractors to bring me and my newspapers before a competent court of law.

Let the courts have the final definition of whether or not my newspapers transgressed or interfered with the maintenance of law and order in our land.

Accused  
led into  
court in  
leg-irons

Staff Reporter

CLENCHED fists were raised in black power salutes as two alleged former members of the Soweto Students League were led into the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in leg-irons yesterday.

They shouted "Amiandla" and relatives and friends in court responded.

The accused, Mr Linda Mogale, 18, and Mr Jimmy Mabaso, 22, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Both men appeared before Mr L C Kotze on three charges of murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property and one charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mabaso and Mr Mogale are alleged to have thrown petrol bombs into the home of a school principal, Mr Johannes Nkosi, setting it alight.

Mrs Verina Nkosi died of burns at Baragwanath Hospital on March 1, and her two daughters, Nomgqibelo and Thabisile, died later.

On March 21, the men allegedly fire-bombed the home of another school principal, Mr Mashumi Paul Mzaidume.

They are also alleged to have planned to burn the house of a third principal on the same night, but, because they had a wrong address, they allegedly set alight the home of Mr China Ngema.

The hearing was postponed to November 3.



# Give blacks a say—CID chief

## Political Staff

THE retiring CID chief of Soweto, Colonel Tony Visser, has called for a bigger say for black people in the affairs of South Africa, according to a Nationalist Press report.

He also paid tribute to the black editor Mr Percy Qoboza for the manner in which he helped the police to fight crime.

The Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday it was ironic Colonel Visser spoke with 'great praise' of Mr Qoboza, who had been detained without trial for months, whose newspaper the World was banned a year ago and who had recently been refused a Press pass by the police.

Colonel Visser, described as 'a seasoned po-

liceman who has worked among black people most of his career,' was quoted as saying: 'Give the black people a say in the affairs of the country. It is urgent.'

### THANK

He said there were still black people in Soweto who wanted to 'make trouble,' but the majority were waiting to see what would happen.

They believed the white man would offer something constructive to im-

prove their lives — 'and I hope they are not going to be disappointed,' Colonel Visser said.

Praising 'the law-abiding people of Soweto' for their contribution to the fight against crime, Colonel Visser said he wanted to thank Mr Qoboza for the manner in which he had helped the police to act against crime.

Colonel Visser remarked that he had had a 'very sound' relationship with Mr Qoboza and his black reporters.

CAPE TIMES  
24/10/78

# Play's ridicule is painful, appeal told

PRETORIA. — "It is good for the Afrikaner to laugh at himself — but the ridiculing must not be overdone," the Acting Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at the hearing of the appeal against the banning of Pieter-Dirk Uys's play "Die Van Aardes Van Grootoor".

The play, at the Market Theatre in Johannesburg, was declared undesirable last Thursday for being offensive to public morals, for ridiculing a section of the population, causing racial disharmony and being blasphemous.

Professor Van Rooyen said he accepted a certain amount of mocking and ridiculing in a satire such as "Die Van

Aardes", but the board had to decide whether this had been carried too far.

"Some of the ridicule is sharp and vicious, and could be painful to a large section of the Afrikaans community.

"Particularly offensive is the mocking of the heroes of the Afrikaner nation — Prime Ministers John Vorster, Danie Malan and Hendrik Verwoerd." To mock these people was like mocking the whole Afrikaner "volk".

Mr J H de La Rey, who appeared for the appellants, Market Theatre and Pieter-Dirk Uys, said all sections of the community, not only Afrikaners, got their share of mockery in the play.

The occasional crude word was functional because the characters were "earthy".



# Matie newspaper slams Le Grange

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Argus Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — Die Matie, the Stellenbosch University student newspaper this week slammed Potchefstroom University and the Minister of Public Works and Tourism, Mr Louis le Grange, for their 'shortsighted and narrow-minded' restrictions placed recently on university academics.

In an article by Andre van Niekerk, Die Matie

hit at the Potchefstroom University decision to vet all articles written by academics.

The report follows the resignation of Professor Johan van der Vyver, Professor of Legal Philosophy, whose article in a Sunday newspaper recently, Our Law Still Disgraces Western Civilisation caused an uproar at the university.

Mr le Grange, a member of the university council, lodged a complaint to the council about the report and the university chose to reprimand Professor van der Vyver on the day on which he received the prize from the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns for his work on human rights.

Die Matie said the attitude of Potchefstroom University and Mr le

Grange toward the academic's right to criticise was shocking and quotes Mr le Grange as saying that open discussion should be held only in the framework of National Party policy.

Those who were not prepared to adhere to this should resign and conduct their attacks from the outside.

'How can open discussion take place and better

ideas be formulated for the future if existing ideas are not to be changed or criticised?' Die Matie asked.

Professor van der Vyver, who recently returned from the United States where he attended a congress on Calvinism, has said his house in Potchefstroom is on the market and he intends accepting an invitation to lecture in America for a year.

**SECRECY** in Government is likely to increase, as a reinforcement of Afrikaner-Nationalist power, and sources of information will be systematically obliterated, predicts Professor Tony Mathews, head of Natal University's Law Department.

The most striking example he cites in a new book, just published is of the South African Government's obsession with secrecy is the 1975 military incursion into Angola, details of which the whole world, including the enemy, knew at the time — while Parliament and a bewildered public were kept in the dark.

More recently there has been the passage during the past session of Parliament of the Secret Services Account Act, which allows funds to be allocated to any Government department for secret purposes. These utilisations are removed from Parliamentary scrutiny and subject to audit only as determined by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the departmental minister concerned and the Auditor-General.

This legislation came at the same time as disclosures of maladministration in the Information Department and questions, not yet answered publicly, about its utilisation of secret funds to which it was not entitled.

Yet, as Professor Mathews points out, the Government's response has been more secrecy — where the situation cried out for an open post-mortem, a one-man secret investigation was ordered.

This appears to be symptomatic of the situation he analyses, in which it has become increasingly difficult for the ordinary citizen to discover what is going on in government and what alternative policy options there might be — the blanket of secrecy extending even to the most absurdly inconsequential matters.

The author examines the Official Secrets Act — a wide-ranging and vague measure based on a British prototype — the Defence Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Prisons Act, the Publications Act

# Trend to secrecy may increase

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and internal security legislation, which blank out wide areas of information to the man in the street.

He sees the Publications Act as a particularly effective instrument of secrecy as the Government is able to censor publications intended to provide citizens with information about aspects of Government administration, using the broad

**A new book by PROFESSOR TONY MATHEWS, head of Natal University's Law Department, warns of the ominous trend of Government secretiveness.**

description of 'undesirability'.

He warns that exploitation of this legislation for stemming the flow of information about public administration is still in its early stages and that the flow of facts and access to their sources could be disrupted.

This excludes or limits alternative interpretations of public business and tends to create an 'official truth' on crucial aspects of Government policy.

He sees this 'creation' of information as the outcome of the Afrikaner-Nationalist's will for power combined with his penchant for secrecy, as

evidenced by the operations of the Broederbond.

'Power and secrecy were fused in the crucible of Afrikaner politics and will continue to reinforce each other in the foreseeable future.'

The prospect he paints is forbidding enough and reminiscent of Orwell; and tragically, the Government's measures to manipulate information are likely to present flexibility in response to future demands, he says.

'They enable the Government to restrict policy options to those that it favours and even to eliminate choice in politics.'

'It does this by the selective use of information, presenting only that which supports approved policy decisions and screening out unwelcome facts and interpretations.'

'By this process Government decisions acquire a flavour of inevitability while the opposition (both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary) cannot develop alternatives that will appear viable to the public.'

'There is no doubt that by manipulating information relating to the administration of security laws the Government has been able to present many political opponents, prepared to work for change within a framework that is both democratic and peaceful as subversive enemies of the public.'

Professor Mathews's pessimistic analysis is combined with studies of comparable situations in the United States and Britain.

Britain, with its Official Secrets Acts and various other sanctions, he sees as

a country, with a 'closed' bureaucracy jealously maintaining secrecy — though this goes nowhere as far in South Africa and there are pragmatic concessions.

America, with its Freedom of Information Act at federal level and a variety of similar legislation at state level, is the embodiment of open government, though it does have imperfections.

The author provides a rather interesting characterisation of all three systems.

America's he sees as an 'adversary' system where democracy and openness are generated by the interaction and competition of various sectors of government; in Britain the electorate 'trusts' its rulers until it loses confidence and throws them out; while in South Africa the inherited British attitude of 'trust' has been replaced, under the influence of Afrikaner-Calvinist philosophy by 'obedience' to the rulers.

● **The Darker Reaches of Government** by Anthony Mathews (Juta, R17,50).



TITLES OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED

Industrial Location : Landsdowne Area.

The National P.D. Plan and the Contract Labour System : Policies that restrict Black Migrant Worker Mobility with special reference to the Cape Peninsula.

The Social and Economic Development of Gamkaskloof.

Labour in the Textile Industry : A Case Study of S.A. Fine Worsted.

Solar Radiation Patterns - Particular Case Study of Gobabeb in the Namib Desert.

Communiting Patterns from an Economic Housing Area - Sun Valley.

Nature of the Fishing Industry at Struisbaai and Agulhas.

Residential Location Theory in the Cape Town Metropolitan Area.

Plumstead Retail Trade Areas and Consumer Behaviour.

Language Variation in Residential Areas of Cape Town

Labour Bureaux - A Study

Residential Patterns of the Coloured Population in Cape Town.

A Comparison between 2 Coloured Housing Schemes on the Cape Flats.

A Case Study of Pinehills as a Garden City/Residential Suburb.

Spatial Analysis of Burn Cases in Children in the Cape Peninsula.

Brasilia - Success or Failure ? Developmental Prospects.

Economic Blight in Muizerberg.

A Study of Land Use Change in Salisbury's Central Business District.

The Impact of the Rössing Uranium Mine on Swakopmund.

An Economic and Social Discussion about the Residential Component in the

Mill Street/Orange Street Area of Cape Town.

An Evaluation of the O'okiep Copper Company in the Namaqualand Copper District - A consideration of the effect on the area if the copper mines were to close down.

The Transport System of a Bottling Industry in Lilongwe, Malawi.

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# Way to real security

RA 26/10/78

ACCORDING to the Minister of Police, the security position at present is quite good, and "only" 41 people are being detained under the Terrorism Act. Mr Kruger attributes the "peace and order" in the country largely to the security crackdown last October.

It is a sad boast, and a poor reflection on the state of the country, that the authorities have to use bannings and detentions to produce a period of relative calm.

While we are glad Mr Kruger has asked his review committee to examine the cases of some of

those still being detained, we note he is still adding to his list. Another detention was reported yesterday and other people, including Mrs Sally Motlana, have been called in for questioning by the Security Police.

Mr Kruger's men must obviously protect the State from terrorism and revolution, but all the arbitrary powers in the world will not enable them to create a peaceful South Africa. That can only come, as even some prominent Government supporters have recently pointed out, when the causes of grievance and unhappiness in our society are removed.

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# Plan for government by consensus

When the Progressive Federal Party was formed in September last year, being a merger of the former Progressive Reform Party and a group of former United Party members, it was agreed that a constitutional committee should be appointed to recommend policy changes.

The basis of the merger was a programme of principles, summed up later by the party leader as follows:

(a) Full citizenship rights for all South Africans without discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

(b) A new constitution for the Republic, drawn up, negotiated and agreed upon by representatives of all sections of our people.

(c) The sharing of political rights by all citizens without domination of one race by another.

(d) An open society free from compulsory separation or compulsory integration.

(e) The right of all our people to maintain and develop their religious, language and cultural heritages.

(f) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in an economy based on free enterprise.

(g) The right of every individual to the protection of his life, liberty and property and access to the judiciary in defence of these rights.

In its deliberations the committee identified the following four important problem areas as being of major relevance in its task of structuring a new constitutional policy for the PFP.

(a) What kind of provision could be made to promote peaceful constitutional transition in South Africa?

(b) Which principles should be regarded as negotiable and which not?

(c) What kind of constitutional alternative could maintain the dynamic relationship between the individual and the group in a plural society without sacrificing the one for the other?

(d) What kind of constitutional mechanisms would take into account the complexity of the South Africa situation, allow for full and equal participation in politics, without discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnicity and still prevent the domination of one group or groups by another or others?

It also believed in independent judiciary the courts having the rights in constituting matters.

With the arrangement to form a federation comprising a number of governing states, the federal government would have jurisdiction over matters that were essentially be national character such as foreign affairs defence.

The governments of states would have power over all other matters such as health, social welfare, education, minority development.

The head of state would be a non-executive president jointly elected by members of the federal and state parliaments.

The federal parliament would consist of a federal assembly and a federal senate which would have equal and co-ordinate legislative powers except in respect of money when the federal assembly would have final right of decision.

Representatives of political parties in federal assembly would be elected on a proportional representation basis within each state at elections based on a general adult franchise of citizens.

The number of seats allocated to each state would be proportional to the number of voters registered in each state.

Candidates for the state elections would have to be domiciled in the state.

The federal senate would consist of an equal number of senators representing each federal state and one senator representing each of the cultural councils which would be registered at the federal constitution conference.

satisfied that the preconditions for the adoption of an alternative constitution existed and that the lower level institutions were working effectively would it consider transferring its sovereignty to a new constitution.

In relation to the proposed national convention the PFP regarded the following principles as being non-negotiable.

(i) Full citizenship rights for all without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex or religion.

(ii) No domination or persecution of one group by another.

Regarding the individual and the group, the committee felt that there were various bases for group formations in South Africa — ethnic, religious, language, ideological and so on — and that individuals should be allowed to exercise their rights of voluntary association.

Because South Africa was a plural society it was likely that numbers of individuals would prefer to demonstrate their voluntary group association in circumstances but under no circumstances could enforced ethnicity or group membership be tolerated. Such measures as the Population Registration Act, Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act were therefore anathema to voluntary association of individuals.

The committee felt that the political mechanism best suited to recognise group identities and yet not inhibit the individuals' voluntary association with a group was the system of proportional representation in all levels of government.

Proportional representation, it said, would allow representation in government of whatever groups that naturally emerged or existed in a plural society such as South Africa's.

To eliminate the possibility of one group dominating all others, the committee recommended a federal structure that would not only separate powers but also decentralise them to lower levels of governments.

**POSITIVE**

The committee also proposed that a minority vote or concurrent majority should be effective in the different spheres of government — a method of government by consensus.

The major positive aspect of this form of government by consensus was that it forced groups to take each other's vital interests into account in making political decisions.

The basic outline of the proposed political structure would be:

(i) A Federal Government with separation of the legislative, executive and judicial arms of Government.

(ii) Strong self-governing states.

(iii) Proportional representation on all levels of Government, and Consensus Government with a minority veto on the vital levels of political decision-making.

(iv) A Bill of Rights guarded over by a strong independent judiciary.

The PFP says when it is returned to power it will take immediate steps to convene a national convention but considers the need for immediate action to be so great that it will urge the present government to do.

All significant political groupings in South Africa would need to be represented at such a convention, says the PFP, and in addition the convention should have the right to co-opt additional representatives where these appear to be necessary to ensure the greatest degree of representation.

In order to allow people to be represented by those whom they genuinely regard as their leaders, restriction on freedom of movement and association would have to be lifted but no political group that advocated or used violence or subversion should be invited.

When the convention was called, all present would have to agree initially on a set of principles as a basis for constructive negotiation.

Decisions would be reached on the basis of consensus. This would exclude the taking of decisions by simple majority vote.

The convention would last until consensus was reached on an alternative constitution for South Africa.

**PREFERABLE**

No matter how long it took, the PFP argues, such negotiations would be preferable to violent confrontation in polarised conflict.

As part of the convention preparation, the government of the day would have to create a favourable climate for negotiations by systematically removing discrimination, inequalities and other points of conflict. By doing this the government would be the most important agent for peaceful change.

**The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, was among a party of editors invited to Johannesburg this week to meet the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, and members of the party's Constitutional Committee headed by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert.**

Details of the party's new constitutional plan were discussed with the editors and in this report Mr Farr quotes from the report and from the recommendations that will be considered at the PFP's federal congress in Durban next month.

The government would be assisted in this task by a representative advisory council appointed by the national convention.

Only when the necessary new institutions were working effectively would parliament relinquish its sovereignty in terms of the new constitution.

The PFP would urge the national convention to opt for a federal structure of government with decentralisation of powers and functions to strong self-governing states and the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judiciary.

There should be a system of checks and balances between the executive and the legislative and the prevention of the concentration of power in a single institution.

The essential elements of the federal structure would be:

(a) A Federal Parliament and a Federal Executive Council with defined powers and

falling within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament and Federal Executive, such as Health, Social Welfare, Community Development, etc.

(c) An independent judiciary under a Federal Supreme Court.

The PFP rejected majority rule government and said the constitutional system must make provision for the plural nature of the population structure and allow all significant political groupings participation in the government.

The PFP therefore believed in consensus government which meant that the consent of all the significant political groups would be necessary before the government could take action on fundamental issues.

Consensus also implied a willingness on the part of all the significant political groupings represented in the legislative and the executive to co-operate in the protection and promotion of the interests of the

country while taking each other's interests into account as well.

The PFP believed joint dedication and loyalty to the country would flow from the removal of inequalities and discrimination, the prevention of domination of one group by another and the protection of cultural heritages.

The PFP rejected the present winner-take-all voting system. In a plural society it was essential to provide for the effective representation and participation of all significant groupings. Therefore it also rejected a policy of one-man, one vote in a unitary system of government. It stood instead for proportional representation without majority domination.

The proportional representation system should be based on the principle that each adult would have the same voting rights as any other adult and be free to associate with and support any political group he or she wished to.

The principle of proportional representation should also extend to both the executive and legislative arms of government.

**VETO**

The right of veto in the hands of a minority would prevent majority domination and facilitate decision-making by consensus.

The size of a minority veto in the legislature, which should be negotiated at the national convention, should be in the order of ten to 15 per cent.

The PFP also wanted a bill of rights entrenched in the constitution to protect the basic rights of individuals.



# Terror Suns Times 29/10/78 gang 327

## 'crossed border'

By GHERHARD  
PIETERSE

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COLONEL Jaap Bekker, Commissioner of Police for BophuthaTswana, said yesterday that the two terrorists who were shot on Friday came from camps in Botswana.

This was shown by various pieces of evidence, including mud on their boots which matched samples from the Molopo River — the border between South Africa and Botswana, Col Bekker said.

Evidence gathered over many months proved that Botswana was harbouring ANC terrorists, he said.

"We are equally certain that the third terrorist who escaped is safely back inside Botswana."

The two terrorists were shot by Warrant Officer Chris de Witt, of the BophuthaTswana Police, when a routine patrol came across three men carrying AK-47 rifles.

He opened fire when one of the men hurled a hand-grenade at the patrol.

One terrorist was killed instantly while the other managed to pull the pins on two hand-grenades, which blew off his head, Col Bekker said.

The third escaped despite an extensive search.

A spokesman for the Botswana Government, Mr Phillip Steenkamp, said: "I am sure that Col Bekker has no proof other than rumours."

"We do not harbour terrorists in Botswana."

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By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

ALLDAYS — Police were yesterday closing the net on three fleeing terrorists heading for Botswana after a skirmish in the Northern Transvaal this week.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said yesterday: "The terrorists are armed to the teeth."

The three men — who are believed to have crossed into South Africa from Botswana — were on the run yesterday after shooting a police sergeant in an ambush on a farm near the tiny town of Vivo on Monday.

Police launched a massive ground and air search, using helicopters, a spotter plane, dogs and the country's crack police anti-terrorist unit, headed by Colonel Sarel Verwey.

# Net closes on fleeing terror gangs

nel Sarel Verwey.

Roadblocks were set up in and around towns along the terror gang's escape route and police vehicles patrolled roads in the vicinity. Policemen were seen setting off from their headquarters at Dendron early yesterday with automatic rifles resting on their laps

— the muzzles pointing out of the windows.

Roadblocks were also set up along the dust road leading to Puraspan — where Sergeant Thinus Nel, 34, station commander at Mara, was shot in the lung and the arm at dawn on Monday.

All the units, at roadblocks, on roads and in the fields, were linked by radio. The terrorists were reported to have reached a point 35km north of Puraspan by about 10am.

A policeman was heard to say: "These men are very clever. They use every trick in the book."

"They walk on clumps of grass and along the wire strands of fences in an effort to elude their pursuers."

By yesterday afternoon the police had moved their headquarters 90km north from Dendron to Alldays.

The nearest section of Botswana territory is about 38km from Alldays.

Speaking from Pretoria, Gen Geldenhuys said police had found a terrorist arms cache comprising of one hand grenade, ammunition and several items of clothing.

In Pietersburg a police spokesman said Sgt Nel's condition had "deteriorated slightly".

He is a veteran police officer and the father of two young children.

## 'They could have picked us off'

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

PIETERSBURG. — Farmer Mr Victor Miller believes he and a police sergeant could have been picked off at ease by terrorists when they were ambushed in the Northern Transvaal on Monday.

The terrorists fled after firing two short bursts, seriously wounding Sergeant Thinus Nel.

Mr Miller said yesterday: "The bush was very sparse. They could have got us very easily."

"But they probably thought they had finished us off with the first burst... I am lucky to be alive."

Mr Miller was out on his cattle ranch, Puraspan, on Monday morning when he received a report that armed men were on his property.

The men were all young and dressed in blue overalls. One of them spoke Tswana.

They told local blacks: "Don't be scared... we are the soldiers of this place... of the Transvaal... don't run away."

Mr Miller called for help from the nearest police station, at Mara, about 50km away. Sgt Nel, 34, station commander at Mara, took a patrol to investigate.

Mr Miller said: "We went into the area where the terrorist camp was reported to be. It had been two hours from the time we first heard about them."

"We thought they would have pushed off by then. Vehicles had been moving up and down the road."

I think they must have been waiting for us.

"We moved into the bush to find the camp so that dogs could get the spoor immediately. I was walking a few paces away from Sgt Nel."

"Suddenly there was a fusillade of shots from automatic weapons. My first thought was to hide away."

"I dived to the ground. I wasn't armed — I didn't know what to do. They fired two bursts. I think."

"It's difficult to remember. I was pretty scared and it was all over in a few seconds."

"We never got a glimpse of them but judging from the noise of the firing they must have been pretty close, about 50m away."

The terrorists' first burst was aimed at Sgt Nel and Mr Miller and the second at other policemen following about 40 paces behind them.

Mr Miller lay on the ground for a while before calling to Sgt Nel. There was no reply.

"Then I heard a movement. It was Sgt Nel. He told me to lie still. I heard him move off — he had been wounded."

"His rifle was lying about 20m from me. I ran over and picked it up. I couldn't see anybody."

"We returned to our vehicles, and Sgt Nel was taken to hospital in Pietersburg."

Mr Miller waited for police reinforcements then returned with them to the terrorists' camp, where supplies were found.



# Police stretched to fight terror

8/11/78 8:27

By Jan van Rie and Mike Cohen

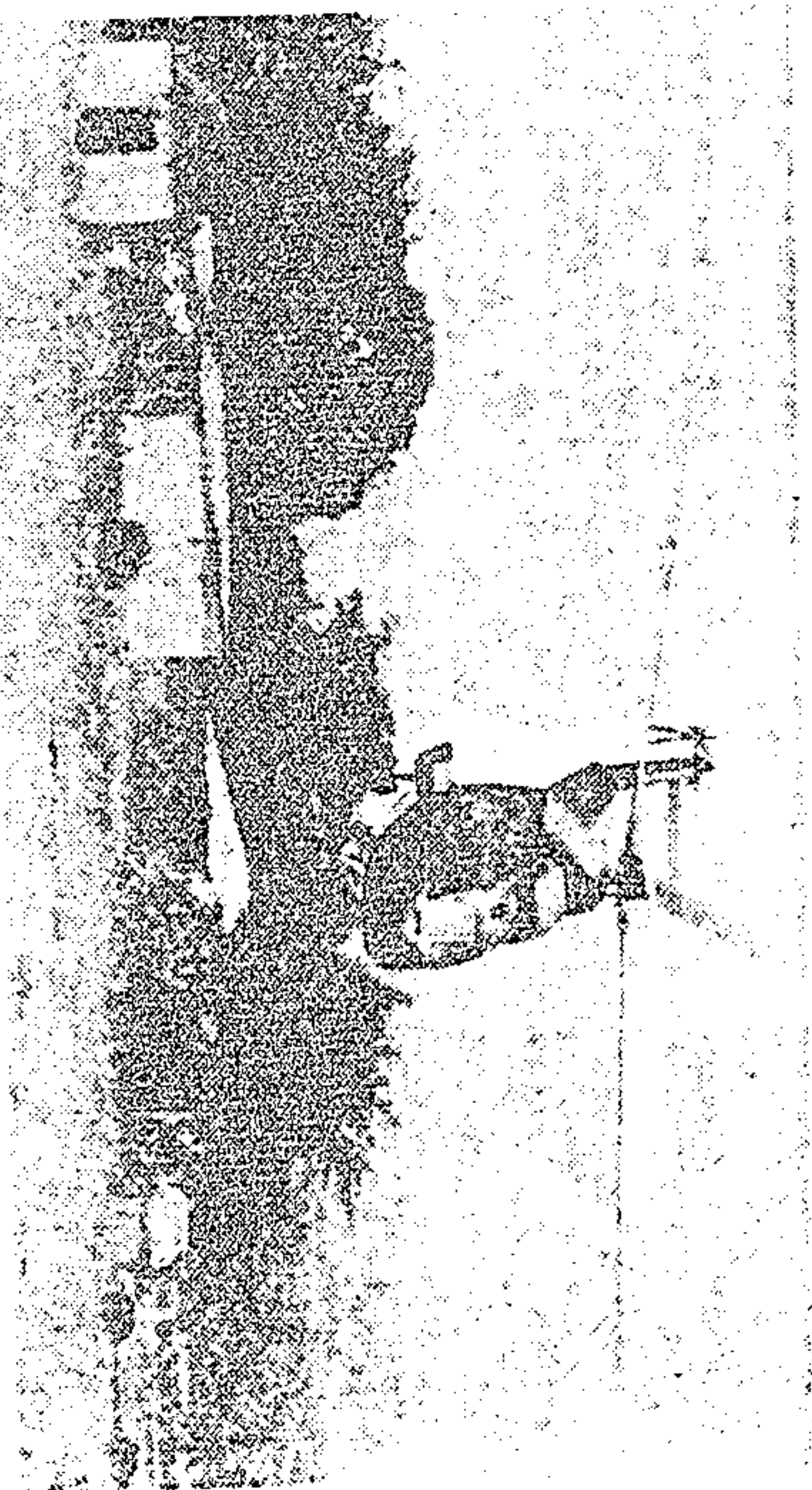
The discovery of the battered body of a 34-year-old Brits woman in a chicken-run yesterday is the latest in a dramatic increase in terror and violence in the Northern Transvaal during the past month.

The Northern Transvaal Police Division is stretched to the limit as men are working virtually round-the-clock in an effort to solve five serious crimes in which three people were shot dead, two were battered and strangled and three people are missing, two of them presumed dead.

In the latest brutal slaying Mrs Doris Willett (80) and her daughter Jennifer (35) were found dead on their farm Rooikoppies in the Beestekraal district near Brits.

Mrs Willett's grandson arrived home on Monday this week to find the pyramacled body of his grandmother in a bedroom. Her hands had been bound with a scarf and she had been hit with a pickaxe, stabbed and then strangled.

The police were summoned and after an extensive search lasting about 18 hours his mother's body was found in a dimly lit chicken-run. Her under-



LEFT: A police helicopter lands at the Rooikop farm in Beestekraal, near Brits, scene of a gruesome double murder. Police yesterday found the body of Miss Jennifer Willett (35) in the chicken coop behind the helicopter. On Monday the body of Miss Willett's mother was found in the farmhouse.

RIGHT: The map shows the areas in the Transvaal where terrorists, killers and abductors have struck.

wear was missing and her hands had also been tied together. She had been hit on the head with a blunt instrument.

Yesterday about 40 policemen, aided by farmers, searched the dense bush around the 38-morgen farm for the killer.

The spate of violent crimes began almost a month ago with the disappearance of Mr and Mrs Tine Ockers from their smallholding near Potgietersrus. Hundreds of people have already been questioned in connection

with their disappearance.

They were last seen alive by a neighbour and when he returned the next day he found the house in "a mess" with bloodstains on the walls.

On October 21 an armed attacker, suspected by his victim of being a Rhodesian terrorist, was shot dead in the Northern Transvaal. This followed a 36-hour search for the man who shot Mr Gerrit (Vic) Kleinhaus (56) on his farm with a semi-automatic Russian-made Stenakov rifle.

Mr Kleinhaus lost two fingers during his fight for life with the attacker.

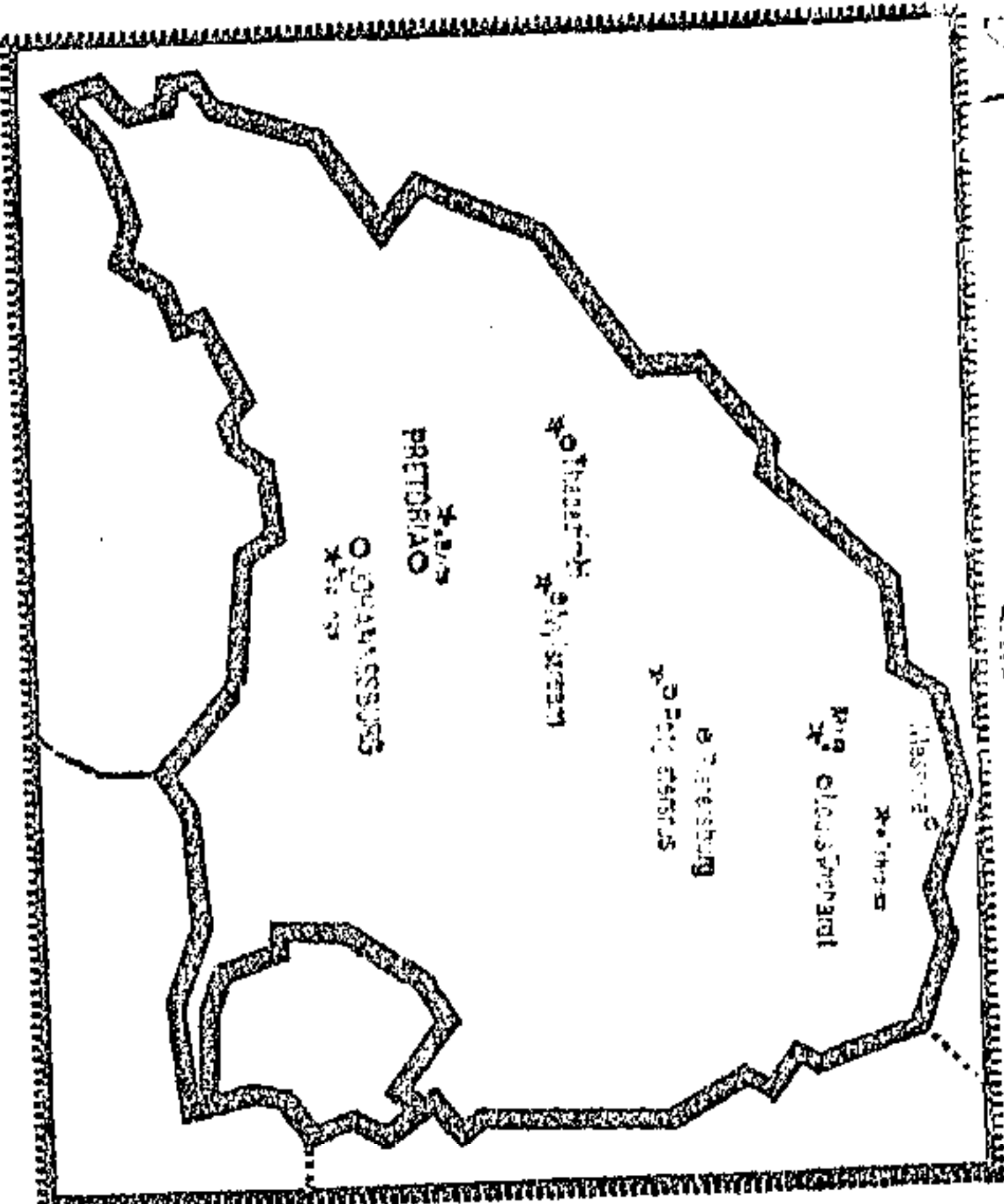
Five days later a farmer found the bodies of Mr and Mrs G S J Harold of Kimberley on a deserted farm road near Nyström. Mr Harold was found in his car with two bullet wounds in the head. His wife, Elizabeth, was found 25 m away from the car under a bush. She had been raped and later shot dead.

On October 27 a six-year-old Springs girl, Maria Britz, was found strangled under a railway ramp a

kilometre from her home. She is believed to have been abducted while on her way to a shop to buy sweets.

Late last month armed robbers burst into a De Wildt, Pretoria, garage and shot dead Mr C J Marais (50). Police are hot on the trail of the killers who are believed to be holed up in a German township.

In a running gun battle with three alleged terrorists late last month a police patrol shot dead two men near the Bop-



huhatswana border with South Africa. A hand-grenade was thrown at the policemen but they were not injured. A third man was also later captured.

Early last week police were ambushed when they came across a group of alleged terrorists in the Mara district in the Northern Transvaal. Sergeant Tinus Nel was wounded and has since been receiving treatment in the Pietersburg Hospital.

Several police units and local farmers, using helicopters and spotter air-

craft searched the area until yesterday when the first units were being withdrawn. The gang was not found but hundreds of people were questioned.

A Thabazimbi farmer, Mr Jaap Gabriel van der Merwe (56), disappeared last week after the death of his mother. His car was found on Monday abandoned near the Botswana border in the Buffalo border post area. Two tyres were flat and the ignition keys were missing.



# Man called victim 'kaffir' before shooting him

People who thought they could go around calling others "kaffirs" had to be taught a lesson, a judge in the Springs Circuit Court told the accused, who was found guilty of culpable homicide.

Johannes Phillipus Frederick Kruger (50), of Anzac, Brakpan, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Mr Jacob Moloi (24) with a .22 rifle on November 5 1977.

Mr Justice G Gordon said it had not been proved that Kruger's intention was murder, and

found him guilty of culpable homicide.

He was also convicted on two further charges of illegal possession of a firearm and of ammunition, to which he had pleaded guilty. Sentence will be passed on Monday.

Evidence was that when Mr Moloi went to Kruger's home to fetch a friend, he was stopped by the accused at the garden gate.

An eye-witness, Mr William Thlotwa, told the court Kruger slapped Mr Moloi and told him he did not want "kaffirs" on his premises.

Mr Moloi ran away. When he was several metres from the house, he was shot by Kruger, said the witness.

Evidence by Kruger was that after the incident, he failed to examine Mr Moloi or to notify the police because the rifle he had used was not registered in his name.

"The time is past for race conflict," the judge said.

Postponing sentence until Monday, Mr Justice Gordon said if he could keep Kruger out of jail, he would impose a very severe fine.

Mr H R Loubser prosecuted and Mr Alan Horvitz, instructed by E Stone of J Stomowitz and Stein, appeared for Kruger.





Two of the speakers at the seminar in East London yesterday on equal employment opportunities — the manager of the Urban Foundation's home improvement and projects division, Mr Grey Mban, and Prof Roux van der Merwe of the Department of Industrial Organisation Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth.

# Social changes coming says UPE professor

**EAST LONDON —** A powerful social movement that had been under way in many countries for some decades had more recently begun to make its presence felt in South Africa, Prof Roux van der Merwe said here yesterday.

Prof Van der Merwe of the Department of Industrial Organisation Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth, was addressing an all-day seminar on equal employment opportunities organised by the Border branch of the Institute of Personnel Management.

He said the movement was the desire of more and more people today to have greater control over their lives; greater influence over their destinies.

In the workplace it was reflected in the drive for industrial democracy, or the need to share decision-making, power and control in the job situation.

The challenge to industry — which it was only beginning to realise — was to make its policies and practices consistent with those social values in the world outside, and to accommodate rather than oppose them.

The alternative was for management to risk losing control and being unable to manage at all.

"The present reality, as we well know, is far from the ideal of industrial democracy and most managers still instinctively shy away from giving up power to workers or trade

as a prerequisite for the survival of our sort of society.

"Unless we can make our free enterprise society attractive to the majority of our citizens — blacks included — and unless we can give them a say in that society, then we must face the possibility that they will seek a society of a different form."

Outlining why black trade unions were important, Prof Van der Merwe outlined the case of how one large company moved from a liaison committee to a black trade union in an orderly way, but added:

"The essence of this well-managed transition period was not the absence of problems — many had to be resolved — but that the company avoided the pitfall of almost instinctively opposing the union and thereby creating a legacy of struggle and distrust.

"Instead, the union was placed on its mettle to conduct itself in a responsible manner and to win and demonstrate support among the workforce."

Dealing with problem areas in establishing black trade unions, the UPE academic said perhaps the greatest fear was that blacks would establish a power base which would lead to political action.

"Let's be realistic and recognise that trade unions are political bodies because they are concerned with the distribution of



unions which, they are convinced, are the root cause of industrial conflict.

"But we should reflect that the sort of power allotted to unions in the past has all too often only been the power to obstruct and oppose.

"Where, however, more enlightened relationships have given to workers the chance of a creative, constructive role, they have proved to be a force for facilitating positive change, rather than opposing it.

"Involvement in change is a necessity for all of us if we are to survive the challenges of our rapidly-changing society.

"Work involvement leads to the better running of enterprises — in the future it may be essential for them to run at all.

"But involvement is a democratic right. Without it it is dishonest to speak of the free enterprise system — and dishonest systems run the grave danger of being taken over by other more plausible ideologies."

Turning to free collective bargaining, he said the South African economy was based on free enterprise. "We know it as a competitive, acquisitive society which strives to maximise profit.

"But if this is accepted as right and proper, then the employees' right to maximise their share of the acquisitive society must also be granted and this can only be realised by free and competitive bargaining from an adequate power base — which, it must be admitted, is almost unknown in South Africa.

"But whether we know it or like it, or have in the past simply ignored it, we must now face up to the reality that freedom of association and collective bargaining is the only way to resolve the basic distributive conflict of our sort of society.

"There is no other way that we know of to deal with this conflict which is acceptable to all concerned. Thus free collective bargaining emerges

power and wealth.

"But let us also note that it would be preferable to have political consciousness develop at the workplace among those more moderate persons who are in employment than among the unemployed and the rabble-rousers."

Though "company unions" were preferred by some they had too many shortcomings, including the fact they were likely to be rejected by blacks; could mean management might have to bargain with more than one union and possibly face conflicting agreements.

Advocating multi-race unions, he said the danger of all-black unions included polarisation and "ethnic" stands on political issues that did not belong in the workplace.

Conversely, with multi-race unions, management would be bargaining with one union only; the more experienced white and Coloured unions could assist with administrative expertise; financially the union would be more viable; there was less likelihood of a multi-race union taking a party-political stand; and the union would have a stronger base from which to bargain.

"The strong power base may be seen as a disadvantage, but stable industrial relations depend on a balance of power, not on domination by one party. At present this balance is overwhelmingly on the side of employers."

There was only one problem with a multi-race union and that was white opposition.

"It is a significant problem and must not be underrated, but the fact that it has been solved in many instances recently seems to suggest it is not as intractable as is often made out."

Concluding, Prof Van der Merwe quoted Prof Nic Wiehahn on industrial relations: "All the options are dangerous. The only option not open to us at present is to do nothing."

—Business Editor



Dear Forest Glade,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Dunn from the Board.  
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

- Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
- J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
- A. Fook - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
- D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
- G.L.R. Dunn - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723994
- E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of £5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. Thus so far this year the finances of the Association have been satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to be exercised to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private eris, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

It is also important to decide that if these enclosures, barriers

# Whites told to stop insults

EAST LONDON — The easy tendency of whites of all ages calling blacks of all ages "boys" was terribly hurtful to blacks, an executive member of the Urban Foundation, Mr Grey Mbau, told an all-day seminar here yesterday on equal employment opportunities.

He cited, too, the case of a young white woman receptionist who addressed a young black matriculated youth by his Christian name, Joseph.

He replied by calling her by her first name. Astonished and angry, she reported the incident to a senior manager, complaining she felt terribly insulted by this young "native boy". It led to Joseph's dismissal.

He warned, too, that blacks would no longer silently suffer whites insulting blacks.

Turning to the question of blacks holding senior

positions in a company being allowed to use the same facilities as whites — such facilities as toilets, cafeterias and sick bays — Mr Mbau said his observation was that white men were slightly tolerant, while white women would rather not use the same facilities.

Elaborating, he said: "In an enterprising South African-owned company, a top Indian woman with a university education was not allowed to use the 'whites only' toilet."

"She shared the same office on the plush 15th floor with lesser qualified white women, but had to use a toilet used by cleaners in the basement."

Senior management had refrained from intervening.

That sort of situation did nothing to improve labour relations in South Africa, he said. — DDR

in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Fook, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed



# State witness held after giving evidence

By PAM KLEINOT

A STATE witness was arrested yesterday, minutes after giving evidence at the trial of 11 former Soweto students.

His evidence at the trial conflicted with a statement he had made to police.

Mr Ezekel Molefe told the Kempton Park Circuit Court that police had used electric-shock torture to force him to say he stoned police on June 16, 1976.

The evidence in conflict referred to the burning of a policeman's home in August, 1976.

When Mr E Wentzel, SC, for the defence, pointed out the discrepancy to Mr Molefe he denied he had lied in court.

The 11 students have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Van Dyk to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Molefe told the court about 400 children had marched to a policeman's home in Moroka, Soweto, in August, 1976.

He had seen someone pouring paraffin inside the

house. He had then run away and did not see the house burn, he said.

In his statement to the police he had said he threw stones at the burning house.

Mr Molefe told the court he had participated in the June 16, 1976, demonstrations and had been detained in October and held for 52 days.

Cross-examined, he said a constable at Dobsonville Police Station, Soweto, gave him electric shocks while he was making his statement a week after he had been detained.

"The constable wanted me to say I had thrown stones at the police on June 16," Mr Molefe said.

Earlier yesterday three Johannesburg doctors handed medical documents to the court.

The documents related to Mr Daniel Montstisti, an accused. The three doctors — Dr V. Kemp, Dr Frank Snyckers and a Dr Krause — had been subpoenaed by defence counsel to produce the documents in court.

## Smuggled out pledge of love

By PAM KLEINOT

THE only woman accused in the trial of 11 former Soweto students — facing charges under the Terrorism Act and of sedition — tried to smuggle out of her solitary confinement cell a letter pledging her love for her boyfriend.

The letter was written on toilet paper and sewn into the hem of a skirt which she gave to warders to be sent for laundering, the

Kempton Park Circuit Court was told yesterday.

Sgt Walter McPherson, a Security Policeman at John Vorster Square police station, Johannesburg, said that on March 3 this year he intercepted the letters.

They were in the hem of a brown skirt which Miss Mthembu gave to him to send to her home for washing. The letters and the skirt were handed into court as exhibits.

The woman, Miss Susan Mthembu, had also tried to smuggle letters to her sister and brother, in which she declared she had dedicated her life to the struggle for liberation of the black man.

Her convictions would not be watered down by detention, although false witness would be brought against her when she was charged, she had written.

It had become obvious that a violent struggle was the only hope to cherish. Peace had led to death in detention.

Who could dare to expect that a nation could be freed without casualties... "I don't give these bastards more than five years".

Cross-examined by de-

collectors.  
In addition to scores of local London and Amsterdam, in attended by buyers from Sotheby's auctioneers, was





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# The grass is not so

Hundreds of young black South Africans have fled this country looking for "freedom," education — or guerilla training. In Swaziland many of them have found a somewhat thorny path through the green grass on the other side of the fence. ROGER DEAN of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

# green

**MBABANE — Absolom is in a quandary. He is in exile from his motherland South Africa and an unwelcome stranger in his country of adoption, Swaziland.**

So he is taking his chances and joining the steady flow of fugitives heading "somewhere up north." By now he will have left. When I met him last week he was uncertain about his final destination, although he mentioned Tanzania several times.

He is going under the wing of the African National Congress. He hopes to discover something about socialism as well as continue his education. But he is prepared for military training too.

"The ANC ought to respect people's wishes," he told me from his cousin's house in a Manzini township. "There's no point in making a man fight if he doesn't want to."

"I really want to go on with my schooling — but if they put me in a military camp that's all right too."

## No alternative

Absolom — it's not his real name — is not everyone's idea of a guerilla. He is about 22, slight and softly spoken, with a thoughtful, lucid manner that gives no hint of hot-headed passion. But he feels he has no alternative.

Until last year he worked for a church organisation in Johannesburg. He says he fled to Swaziland when the organisation was banned in the big October crackdown and he was summoned to report to the security police.

In Swaziland he has lived in a special refugee camp near Malkerns. Every day he is taken by a bus to a school in Mbabane otherwise he needs special permission to leave camp.

## Afraid

He admits to being disillusioned — and afraid. Afraid of getting on the wrong side of the camp administration, which he says is tough and arbitrary. Afraid of going back to Matsapa prison, where he spent 16 days in solitary confinement. Above all, afraid of being forced back to South Africa where he is certain he would be hounded by the police.

So he had decided to move on. He is prepared to cut all home ties for the chance to slip out through Maputo to a future even he cannot gauge.

The position of the "liberation" movements in Swaziland is somewhat ambivalent. Officially the ANC and PAC are barred from the refugee camps, but many of the exiles are not registered and their influence obviously spreads.

The official attitude, as expressed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, is clear enough: these organisations are given free rein as long as

they keep their noses clean and refrain from any kind of military training or subversive activity within Swaziland.

Applying this standard has not proved easy. Of the 14 PAC members arrested in April this year all but two are still in detention. No country has been found to accept them, tainted as they are as trouble-makers and dissidents even within the PAC.

The ANC, by comparison, continues to operate largely unhindered. A number of individuals have been arrested on arms charges, but the organisation itself appears in good standing.

The ANC with its frankly socialist ideology is presumably more acceptable than the more radically racial PAC. Also, the ANC has the support of Samora Machel in Mozambique, and Swaziland has no wish to offend its eastern neighbour.

Dr Khumalo, the Minister responsible for refugees in Swaziland, denies there is anything partisan in his policy.

"Our position is quite clear: we are members of the OAU and we abide by international law. Any refugees who come to us we are bound to give asylum."

"But we cannot allow Swaziland to become a base for military operations — our geographical position is far too delicate for that."

## Acute

Dr Khumalo admits the refugees are an acute problem. Swaziland would clearly like to be rid of them, but he is adamant that there is no compulsion in removing them.

According to Mr Godfrey Sibiti, the representative in Swaziland of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, a lot of those who move on — to Tanzania, to Nigeria or wherever — are unhappy in their new havens.

"The grass looks greener from here but they find it very hard to adjust to the educational system with their South African backgrounds. They are often far behind their local counterparts and resent the special schools they are put in."

"The food, the climate, the culture — all are different. A lot may regret going, though none are forced to in the first place."

It is an uncertain path they take, barred from writing home and given the scantiest details of what is happening to them. The fairest conclusion is that many are thrust along it more through circumstance than considered decision.

It is a dilemma that could turn a man like Absolom from a serious-minded student into an embryo South African guerilla.



15/11/78  
Three  
more  
flee SA

EAST LONDON — Three more black consciousness activists have fled South Africa and are believed to be in Lesotho.

They are Ms Nomsa Williams, who originally came from Transkei but who worked as an administrative assistant for the Black Community Programmes before it was banned on October 19 last year; Mr Roji "Ske" Skenjana of King William's Town who worked in the head office of the South African Students' Organisation in Durban before it was banned; and Mr Nqwenduna Vanda, formerly of Peddie and a former student of the University of Fort Hare, who also worked for Saso in Durban.

Both Mr Skenjana and Mr Vanda were detained after Saso was banned and they were held at the Modder Bee prison in Johannesburg.

Ms Williams, who was also a Saso research assistant, was also detained on October 19 last year.

All three were released from detention at the end of July this year. — PC

# Court told of talks on sabotage

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — After extensive training with plastic explosives, TNT and communist weapons in Zambia and Mozambique, two men were told they would return to South Africa to blow up bridges, factories and Security Police buildings, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Later, while still in Mozambique, the men were shown pictures of the body of ANC detainee Mr. Joseph Mdluli who died in police custody in Durban, Mr. Samuel Makhanya told Judge-President Mr. Justice James and two assessors.

He had been recruited to undergo military training by Mzilikazi Godfrey Khumalo (28), who is facing three charges under the Terrorism Act, one charge of conspiracy to murder and another of conspiracy to commit malicious injury to property, the Court was told.

Mr. Makhanya, who will continue to give evidence today, was warned as an accomplice when he first appeared yesterday.

For more than three hours he described how he and Khumalo had illegally crossed from South Africa into Swaziland, and then climbed the border fence in Mozambique, where they made contact with the ANC.

For two weeks they attended political meetings and took part in physical training.

Towards the end of October last year they flew to Zambia, where they were instructed in the use of firearms, Mr. Makhanya told the Court.

There, under the wing of Zapu, the organisation headed by Joshua Nkomo, they were trained in the use of AK47 rifles, light machine-guns and explosives.

"On January 5 this year I returned to Maputo, where Khumalo and I remained until January 18.

Towards the end of January he and Khumalo

## Plan for bedside Court hearing

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The terrorism trial may resume on Friday morning at the hospital bedside of Warrant Officer Colin Robertshaw, who was shot in the stomach in Durban on October 25.

The security policeman — who is the investigating officer in the case — underwent an operation after the incident but this week suffered a relapse and was re-admitted to St. Augustine's Hospital in Durban.

Mr. Justice Kriek yesterday remanded Mr. Timothy Muntu Nxumalo (21) to Friday.

A doctor's report on the condition of Warrant Officer Robertshaw will be considered tomorrow before a final decision is taken on whether or not the hearing will take place.

Mr. Nxumalo has pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act, attempted murder and possession of a firearm and ammunition.

Mr. M. Moerane is appearing for the accused and Mr. T. van Rensburg for the State.

returned to South Africa.

"Khumalo told me he would shoot the Security Policeman who was responsible for the death of Joseph Mdluli."

Counsel for Khumalo, Mr. J. N. M. Poswa, said at the start of yesterday's proceedings that Khumalo denied all the allegations made by the State.

He denied ever talking to others about terrorism and military training, also denied ever leaving South Africa, and had not been in the company of Samuel Makhanya, he said.



One of the cornerstones of black consciousness was the removal of the psychological "oppression" of black people.

Black people, it was argued, had to re-establish their pride and destroy feelings of inferiority towards whites. It was primarily for this reason that whites were excluded from its organisations.

This thinking was illustrated in a recent book published by Valiant Publishers, a strongly pro-government book firm. In "The Bear at the Back Door", the late Steve Biko is quoted as saying: "My particular point against participation by whites has been the extent to which it dulls the natural growth of black leadership, because of the superiority - inferiority complex that exists throughout society."

"It is almost natural for whites to want to participate in leadership roles and almost natural for some blacks to want to accept inputs from the articulate leftist whites who get involved in these movements."

And it has got no relevance to solutions which must relate to the actual problems that the black man faces in every-

day cases and I think can only spring from the minds of those who have got the necessary experience," Mr Biko said.

However much one may judge or criticise the tactics adopted by the black consciousness organisations, most of which were banned on October 19 last year, this psychological oppression was a basic element of its ideology.

It still features prominently in speeches by people like David Curry and Alan Hendrickse of the Labour Party, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, black religious leaders and others. The South African Black Alliance (SABA) by its very name and composition underlines this thinking.

Indeed, the idea of destroying feelings of inferiority among black people is still very much alive in South Africa.

And, ironically, it seems to me this is one area where the independence of Transkei has had success.

Before this year's independence celebrations in Umtata, the last time I was in Transkei was about two months before independence in October 1976. During that time,

# Attitudes change in independent Transkei

there have been a number of changes in the country.

But, without any doubt, the most striking change is the attitude of the people.

The servility which used to be there and which is still found in South Africa has disappeared. Markedly.

Admittedly, I only went to the two largest towns of Transkei — Butterworth and Umtata — but if the change there is any indication of feelings throughout the territory then Transkei has gone a long way to removing the very psychological oppression the black consciousness experts argued for so articulately.

In 1976 whenever a white person went to a shop or a cafe, he or she was automatically served first. There was, like in South Africa today, priority treatment for white customers.

No longer in Transkei. I bought a cool drink in Butterworth and I had to



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

join the queue like everyone else. There was no preference because of the colour of my skin.

In Umtata, the situation was much the same. In 1976, I remember the quiet, peaceful and all-white ladies bar in the Royal Hotel. The only blacks there were waiters.

would treat us as he treated anyone else. (I should add that the problem was resolved and we got our pictures.)

At the independence celebrations the situation was repeated. Among the 15 000-odd people in the stadium, there was no special seating for whites unless they were specially invited guests. They had to take their place in the sun like everyone else. And they did.

In the offices and hotels, in the streets and at the border post, the new dignity and the marked decrease in feelings of inferiority to whites because they were whites was very marked.

Indeed, it reminded me so much of the difference in attitude among blacks in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland compared to those in "white" South Africa. The ja-baas attitude is disappearing.

There is little doubt that black consciousness proponents will be very sceptical of my views — of anything positive coming out of the independence of Transkei — but the change is so marked and so obvious that it cannot be ignored.

Since independence there have been a number of incidents in South Africa involving disputes between Transkeians and arrogant white officials. Only the other day a white boxing Springbok was convicted of assault and a criminal injured after a Transkeian government official was attacked.

The boxer, Izak Enslin, bravely asked a crowd which gathered outside a Bloemfontein hotel during the incident: "Are you Kaffirboeties (nigger-lovers)? I don't care what happens to them, they are kaffirs."

He paid for his deeds. What it also reflected was a new attitude among the victims of such racist behaviour. Instead of biting his lip and suppressing his feelings, as has happened so often in the past, the Transkeian took it further and justice was done.

This incident underlined the change in attitude that is taking place in Transkei. It is a change which will come to the whole of South Africa. However strange it is that a cornerstone of black consciousness philosophy should have taken root in Transkei, it certainly has occurred there.

# Move to launch an English Broederbond

By Karin Ireton

A Johannesburg freelance journalist, Mr Douglas Alexander, has written letters to all major newspapers calling on people to join him in starting a "broederbond" for English South Africans.

Mr Alexander, a former news editor on a Sunday newspaper, said what he had in mind was a

"watchdog - cum - pressure group" which would see English-speakers win back "their erstwhile share in running South Africa."

"The Fortypercentrs' most important task would be to press by encouragement, coaxing and example, for peaceful but dynamic change in South Africa, stressing the role English-speakers can and must play in this respect."

Mr Alexander said he believed the liberal and humanitarian qualities as well as administrative and innovative talents of English-speakers were going to waste because of the trend in South Africa in the past 30 years.

"Right now the English-speakers' self-expression has been stifled to the point where they are either joining

the laager though content to have no say in running it, are migrating or just hoping something will turn up," he said.

Mr Alexander said he had been "somewhat tongue-in-cheek" in calling it an English-style Broederbond, conjuring up images of secret rendezvous at lonely farmhouses, ringed by convoys of Mercedes cars. He said

the organisation would in fact operate quite openly.

"All I want to emphasise is the need for a pressure group, which will be disbanded the moment the concept of a truer, wider and fairer South Africanism for all is achieved."

Mr Alexander said at this point he was simply waiting to see if the idea caught on.



# The choice before judges

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R. B. B.

GEORGE BIZOS

PROFESSOR John Dugard writes that judges and lawyers in South Africa have not played a sufficiently active role in the protection of those principles which make up the country's legal heritage as acknowledged by South African courts in the past.

What heritage is he referring to? In his book (*Human Rights and the South African Legal Order*, Princeton University Press), he reminds us that the following principles have their roots in the Roman Dutch tradition: freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention without trial; freedom from cruel and inhuman punishment; the right to legal representation when the individual's liberty is at stake; the right to be heard in one's defence before one's liberty is curtailed; equality before the law; freedom of speech and literary expression; freedom of the Press; freedom of assembly; and freedom of movement.

About two-thirds of the book are devoted to showing that practically all of these principles have to a greater or lesser extent either been

rendered nugatory or have at least been severely curtailed by legislation.

This was possible because the National Party proclaimed its preference for parliamentary supremacy of the Westminster type when it gained power and entrenched itself in power. Prof Dugard shows that the legislature is primarily responsible for this erosion. The courts, unlike those in the United States, did not have the power to check the legislature once it had set itself on that path.

Judges, academics and practising lawyers are, however, said to be partly responsible for the result. They did not try to stem the tide. He quotes at length from American, English and South African decisions and pronouncements as to what the role of the judiciary ought to be. He believes that the courts have passed by opportunities when interpreting some of those laws to deliver one of the resounding defences of individual liberty in the digni-

fied and majestic language in which judges sometimes speak. He disagrees with ex-Chief Justice Lucas Steyn that it would be an evil day for the administration of justice if the courts should deviate from the well-recognised tradition of giving politics as wide a berth as their work permits. He prefers the view of an earlier chief justice, Sir James Rose Innes, who did not hesitate to express

view in his judgments in 1911 that the law did not make adequate provision for the schooling of black children, in 1915 that an end should be made to arbitrary martial law and in 1912 said that the tendency to oust the jurisdiction of the courts in favour of administrative officials might become a serious menace to the liberty of the subject.

But where does politics begin and the law end? For many practising lawyers, who are said by some academics to be too busy on their cash registers, the problem does not even ex-

ist. For judges, many practising lawyers, teachers and students, the questions posed and answered by Professor Dugard are vital. Many judges say that they must apply the law. They do not make it. Professor Dugard would agree. However, he shows that in interpreting the laws passed by Parliament, judges often have a choice of interpreting the law either in favour of the individual or the executive.

Although our courts have at times chosen to interpret the law in a manner which would uphold the rights of the individual, says Dugard, they often have not — particularly in the 1960's when detention without trial was introduced and the courts were called upon to decide the extent to which they could intervene to ensure the safety of the detainees.

He does not offer this as a criticism of the South African judiciary, but rather as evidence of human failure during critical times or public hysteria. He is at pains to show that this has happened in the United States and Great Britain only to be regretted later when the decisions were re-

viewed in a calmer atmosphere. He points out that, if they had done more, there would have been a risk of reversal of judicial decisions by the legislature (as happened during the 1950's) and judges would not have been popular with the executive. He believes that popularity has never been the goal of judicial achievement.

The book is not only a critical assessment, but a valuable source of information relating to political trials in South Africa from the end of the last century to the present day.

A sub-title of the book could easily have been: The Function of Judges and Lawyers in an Unjust Society. Those concerned with the administration of justice who do not want their preconceived notions at least shaken, may ignore it. For some the question he poses and the answers he suggests will be disconcerting. For many, however, it will serve as a textbook on the jurisprudence of our time on aspects of the law that matter most in the civilised world.

Table

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Division 32 (textile, wearing apparel and leather industry) and Division 35 (manufacture of chemicals, and chemical, petroleum, coal rubber and plastic products) in the Durban area, and the large proportion of manufacturing on the Witwatersrand that consists of Division 38 (manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment). Since different industries employ different proportions of technicians, this helps shed some light on any regional differences in the employment of technicians.

# You must change, Owen warns SA

Rub M 17/11/78



LONDON. — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, predicts violent change in South Africa in the next few years unless the West wins its argument with Pretoria for "peaceful change".

In a BBC television interview broadcast in London, Dr Owen said apartheid was "morally indefensible" and if the West identified with racism, it would lose its "ethical and ideological stand".

He said it was "inevitable" that South Africa's internal policies would change, and predicted violence in South Africa "as it was wholly predictable in Rhodesia and Namibia".

"It will come more slowly because they are very sophisticated and very tough, but it will come unless they change."

"And those of us who argue for peaceful evolution and change must continue to try and put pressure on South Africa to change. If they don't, it will come through the barrel of the gun, and we ought to learn the lesson of Rhodesia."

There was now a "real prospect" of civil war in Rhodesia because, said Dr Owen, of the West's "gutlessness" over the issue.

The Foreign Secretary said Britain could not support racism anywhere.

"Just because it happens

to be black-white it's just as evil as it was with the Nazi persecution of the Jews," he added.

On the question of sanctions, Dr Owen said the overall pressure to impose sanctions was steadily growing.

But he said there had been a shift in the position of the Carter Administration over the issue, with a "pull-back" in the White House position brought about by Congressional pressures.

"They are nowhere near as naively enthusiastic as they were at one stage."

"On the other hand, I don't think that means they would back off if they thought it was necessary."

On the international scene as a whole, the Foreign Secretary said there had been a shift towards the imposition of sanctions, and he cited the French decision a year ago to agree to a mandatory arms embargo as an example of this change.

As far as the United Kingdom was concerned, its position on sanctions against South Africa was complicated by what he called an "historical overhang" — a long history of investment and traditional markets which made Britain "more vulnerable" than other countries.

While the British Govern-

ment was very reluctant and "apprehensive" about going down the sanctions path for reasons of self-interest, Dr Owen said this was not the only factor.

Britain had learned from its own experience of economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and in future would not embark on sanctions without the full support of its Western allies.

There was cautious praise for South Africa's dealings with black politicians in Southern Africa.

Dr Owen said there were two theories on South Africa's handling of future relations with its neighbours to the north, particularly South West Africa and Rhodesia.

One was the "buffer theory", with South Africa's installation of leaders sympathetic to Pretoria under internal settlements in Salisbury and Windhoek. Another involved dialogue and continued economic links with neighbouring territories.

Dr Owen said South Africa was "pretty clever" in its African politics.

"They have, all along, kept relations with people, and understanding people, like Nkomo and other liberation leaders."

"They have a dialogue with the Mozambicans, they even have a dialogue with the Angolans. They had the

famous dialogue with President Kaunda.

"They use their economic links, the rail links, and the whole Southern African infrastructure very cleverly."

The Foreign Secretary said he believed there was a growing view inside South Africa itself that the buffer theory is not viable. He predicted it could last only another two years.

He said he personally believed that in helping achieve internationally acceptable settlements in SWA and Rhodesia, South Africa would eventually find a different volume of international pressure would be applied to Pretoria — although criticism of apartheid would continue.

Dr Owen said he gained the impression during his recent dealings with the new South African Prime Minister that Mr Botha was "probably more interested" in some form of relationship with the West than his predecessor, Mr Vorster.

"Mr Botha is still thinking as a Defence Minister, strategic thinking. He sees things in East-West terms."

"Mr Vorster tended to be more interested in a dialogue in Southern Africa, and I think that although Mr Botha has a reputation as a hard-liner — and in so many aspects — even internally there is some indication, when he was Minister responsible for housing, of a certain flexibility."

Dr Owen said he did not believe Mr Botha wanted a Swapo Government in South West Africa, although he did want a relationship with the West.

"I think he might be more attracted by the argument of delivering settlements in Rhodesia and Namibia, and then, if you like, taking on the world on the banners of South Africa," he said. — Epa.



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# Still a role for whites

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## Face to face

**HITCHCOCK:** In your book "Better Than They Knew", published in 1974, you expressed the view that the British liberal tradition was still alive in South Africa, despite the rigid attitudes of the Government. Do you still believe this?

**SIR ROBERT:** I do. Very much so. It's facing grave difficulties, but the English-language Press in this country is a classic example. English universities, too, continue to reflect that tradition.

**The judiciary?**

Well, yes. The rightful attitudes, and the courage, of Judge Mostert over the Information Department affair are certainly a part of that tradition.

**In the minds of many blacks and browns in this country today the liberal white is either ineffectual or a political hindrance, depending on whether the critic is a conservative black or a left-wing activist. What can be done to regain the confidence of blacks?**

In the end blacks and whites will have to get together to sort out the mess. As I see it, there will always be a role for fair-minded whites. Though before it's all sorted out the white liberal will suffer in the hands of both black and white extremists. Meanwhile, the liberal must continue to do what he knows is right, despite the dangerously unbending stand of the Government and its supporters.

**What of the promises to the world by John Vorster and Pik Botha that institutionalised racial discrimination for its own sake would be abolished in South Africa? Do you see this happening?**

No. Individuals, of course, are doing some splendid things. One can't say the same for the Government.

**You have in the past, obliquely, referred to South Africa as a police state. Has any change taken place recently that might alter your opinion?**

No, not at all. South Africa is a police state. The country is in the hands of the police to an unhealthy degree. The Steve Biko affair proved that. He was a friend of mine. A brilliant chap. He could have been very useful to South Africa. No, you can actually feel



**SIR ROBERT BIRLEY**, an astute and independent observer of the Southern African scene, and a distinguished educationist, has been on his first visit to South Africa since 1974. He spoke to blacks in Soweto and Crossroads, and to prominent whites. He was interviewed shortly before his departure by **BOB HITCHCOCK**, the "Mail's" Race Relations Correspondent.

the tension here created by this state of affairs.

**The Government continues to see all criticism as an anti-South African betrayal. Where do you see this attitude leading the country?**

Well, this attitude certainly creates a very dangerous situation. The Government here is extraordinarily unconstructive. Without criticism being accepted there can be no peaceful change. The Government either cannot see this or chooses not to. It is most disturbing.

**A senior Government official has told me it is still the intention of the Government to demolish Crossroads emergency camp for squatters and send the "illegal" men, women and children back to their homelands. Have you any comment?**

I think it's absolutely appalling. I'm firmly against any action that breaks up families. The basic Government premise that blacks in urban areas are foreign visitors deeply shocks Britain and the world. The family, after all, is the core of any country.

**How do you react to the proposition that Crossroads and other Government-inspired internal flashpoints constitute a serious threat to national security?**

In the long term that type of confrontation could prove fatal. Short-term, well, a Crossroads creates further deterioration of black-white relations. The worst possible thing that could happen in this country at this time. If the white man is to have a reasonable future in South Africa, what must his immediate priority be?

He's got to face up to his problems and do something about them that is constructive and in tune with the wishes of the majority of the population. Now, not next year. There must be a meaningful national convention. Blacks, browns and whites must discuss their problems on an equal footing. Soon, very soon.

**How do you see South Africa in five years' time?**

I simply don't know. You're in a very dangerous situation. And South Africans must face it, the State is right on top.

**If it comes to the crunch, will the West come to this Government's aid?**

Look, if there were a direct invasion of this country by the Soviets, the answer could be Yes. But in the more likely event of infiltration by black enemies of South Africa from the border states, I'm not at all sure the West would lift a finger.

**In August of 1970 you said you saw hope in the Rhodesian situation. More than eight years later do you still believe there can be a peaceful solution?**

I don't give up hope. There are still good Rhodesians of all races working hard for peace. I hope they're successful. It's a fact, though, that Ian Smith's Government has thrown away an alarming number of opportunities which might have brought peace to that country by now.

**How do you react to certain Western countries — Norway is a notable current example — giving millions to what are termed freedom movements?**

Oh, personally I wouldn't give anything to Joshua Nkomo, a man linked with Moscow. But there are freedom movements and freedom movements. I'd aid any movement that aimed at ridding Africa and the world of Idi Amin.

**You were recently invited to lecture in West Germany to explain the Black Consciousness movement in South Africa. Why the German interest in that subject?**

Steve Biko's death in the hands of the South African authorities initiated the in-

terest in Europe. Most South Africans have no idea of the damage his death — and occurrences like Crossroads — have caused this country.

**How do you react to Britain supplying arms to Zambia, a country which is pretty shaky today and could fall into the communist net?**

I suppose it was a bit surprising. On the other hand, Russia was waiting in the wings to grant the request had Britain rejected it. Anyway, don't forget that the territory which is now Zambia once belonged to the British Empire.

**What of black education in South Africa? With some 20 000 secondary school pupils in the wilderness and many schools in Soweto and elsewhere closed, what is the solution?**

It's an appalling situation. To get it right there would need to be some drastic changes in official attitudes and policies. I'm horrified to find closed such admirable institutions as Orlando High School. To get things right there must be more high schools — schools with adequate facilities, like science facilities. More teachers — at all levels. It seems pointless to declare education compulsory with all the deficiencies black education has in this country.





MR EGLIN . . . re-elected leader of PFP.

# Eglin: early election on the cards

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**DURBAN** — The past year had been one of the most traumatic in the country's political history, starting with a "phoney" election which was part of an attempt to cover up South Africa's biggest political scandal, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Collin Eglin, said yesterday.

## Dalling: clean up SABC

**DURBAN** — The new Minister of National Education, Mr Willem Cruywagen, should ensure the SABC was not used as a tool of indoctrination, the opposition spokesman on broadcasting, Mr David Dalling, MP, said yesterday.

Mr Cruywagen had taken over at a time when "the reputation of the SABC is in tatters, its staff divided and many of its pronouncements disbelieved," he said.

As the Minister responsible to Parliament for the public media, Mr Cruywagen should serve notice on the SABC that it would be required to adhere to its own charter, both to the letter and to the spirit.

"The taxpayers of South Africa, black, white, Coloured and Indian, demand that the SABC serves us all as a medium of objective information and not as a tool for the indoctrinating process," he said.

Whatever success the previous Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, had achieved in the field of sport, he had "failed dismally" during his term of office as Education Minister to ensure the SABC served and informed South Africa objectively or even provided all sections of the community with an unbiased and independent picture of events.

"Far from it. The SABC has in past years become no more than an object apologist for National Party policy and other blunders.

"In past months the SABC has virtually thrown away its charter of independence and appears to have adopted the National Party programme of principles as its guiding light," Mr Dalling said.

He called on Mr Cruywagen to change the constitution of the SABC board of governors as "this body should cease to be the private preserve of the Broederbond and the National Party". — PC.

Opening the Progressive Federal Party's constitutional congress at which he was re-elected leader, he predicted an early election because the Nationalist Government had destroyed its own integrity.

It had done to itself what nobody else could have done to it.

"By its intrigue, its deception and its clumsy attempts to cover up, it has destroyed its own integrity and, with this, the bond of trust between people and government without which parliamentary government cannot function," he said.

"But what is more, a clique of arrogant people operating behind a smokescreen of patriotism have done more to destroy the image which South Africa had than all the attacks and all the vituperative propaganda directed against South Africa by her enemies abroad.

"This clique of wreckers has joined Mr Jimmy Kruger, of Steve Biko fame, as the arch wreckers of the name and reputation of the Government of South Africa."

Last year's election had been a phoney-based on phoney issues, the Government backed by a phoney newspaper and receiving a phoney mandate.

"I hope that as soon as the cover-up has been ripped away and the truth revealed, Mr Botha's Government will have the good grace to resign so that the voters can choose a government they can trust," he said.

He predicted the Government would not see out its full term.

The traumas of the year which had culminated with the Information scandal had started with the election announcement and was followed by the security clampdown on October 19.

In December, Bophuthatswana took independence but refused to acknowledge itself as a sovereign state.

When Parliament reassembled, Nationalist jubilation about the huge electoral success developed a hollow ring as they sensed "the collapse of their race policies and became enveloped in a growing mesh of rumour

and intrigue and evasion over the Information issue."

The drama continued through February, March and April with South Africa caught up in international shuttle diplomacy on the South West Africa crisis.

Then Chief Kaiser Matanzima severed diplomatic relations with South Africa, Mr Eglin said.

But there was more trouble for the Government. The Department of Information collapsed. The Coloureds, Asians and many whites rejected the Government's new constitutional proposals.

Later came the Waldheim report on South West Africa, the resignation of Mr Vorster — and the party was wracked by an internal power struggle.

More inconclusive negotiations in South West Africa followed and then the Information Scandal was ripped open.

"It all means one thing: the National Party will never be the same again," said Mr Eglin. — PC.

## PFP may hold own national convention

**DURBAN** — Nearly 700 delegates to the Progressive Federal Party's constitutional congress applauded wildly yesterday when it was suggested the party hold its own national convention if the Government refused to call or participate in one.

The suggestion came from Mr Japie Basson, one of the Van Zyl Slabbert committee members who drew up the new constitutional proposals which were debated throughout yesterday.

Mr Basson said he believed the party should give its support to a national convention — which forms the pivotal point of the new proposals — so the party could take to Parliament a policy which had the backing of the majority of South Africans.

Dr Zac de Beer, another member of the committee,

said the proposals were the "politics of negotiation" as opposed to the Government's "politics of confrontation."

"We are rejecting the winner-take-all concept for a give-and-take policy," he said.

Earlier, Dr Slabbert told the conference that in all the committee's working one thing had become clear — "that the status quo is untenable politically and that the longer it persists or is maintained, the greater is the likelihood that conflict and instability will become a permanent feature of South African life."

The political structure had to be changed, but the question was how.

Circumstances were already forcing people to choose between constitutional and violent change. — PC.

## Homeland policy change

**DURBAN** — The Progressive Federal Party has made it clear that it is still opposed to independence, being granted to homelands.

However, the party said in an amendment to the Van Zyl Slabbert committee report that it would have to take "into account" those homelands which had gained their independence.

This decision was taken at the party's national conference here yesterday, after the former MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Gordon Waddell, criticised the original Slabbert committee report for giving "tacit" recognition to the homelands policy.

The original clause said: "Such independence cannot be wished away at the stroke of the pen and will have to be taken into account," but this was mended to read "such independence, to which we are opposed in principle, will have to be taken into account." — PC.



# Inquest told police may have murdered

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A senior counsel submitted in argument in an inquest yesterday that there was a prima facie case of murder against two policemen who guarded a school in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, last year.

The submission was made by Dr W E Cooper, SC, appearing for the next of kin of Mr Michael Heshu,

28, and Andrew Khomo, 16, who were shot by police near Molefe Higher Primary School on December 27.

He said there were cases of murder against Constable N E Botha and Const M G Gerderblom.

Dr Cooper said they appeared to have been jointly involved in the deaths, but it was not for the inquest court to decide the extent of their involvement.

He asked the court to re-

ject the evidence of Const Botha, who said he had shot the men who were among mobs which attacked the school he was guarding.

"Though the shooting took place on December 27, a written statement was taken from Const Botha only on January 19. Const Botha had the time and opportunity to concoct the story.

"Neither Const Botha nor Const Gelderblom were impressive witnesses. Const Gelderblom sheltered under answers of 'I can't remember' and 'I don't know' more than the average honest witness," Dr Cooper said.

Miss Liziswe Ndzimase's evidence, though unusual, had the hallmark of truth. He asked the court to find that Miss Ndzimase and Mr Heshu were walking in the street when they were challenged by two policemen.

"They were told to make love and when Mr Heshu refused they were assaulted and Mr Heshu fled. She later heard two shots.

"Why would she have invented this story?" Dr Cooper asked.

He said another strange thing was that medical evidence showed that Mr Heshu had a broken right femur (leg bone).

"A young man doesn't break his femur while falling to the ground mortally injured.

"How did he break his femur; the hardest bone in the body? This is in the knowledge of Const Botha," he said.

Dr Cooper said another remarkable coincidence was that each of the dead men was shot twice and each had one shot through the head.

"It would have been remarkable if this had happened during broad daylight. But what makes it even more remarkable is that the shootings occurred at night.

"Is it possible that there could be a case of justifiable homicide in a case where a man shot two men through the head in a short period of time?"

The inquest resumes on Monday, when argument will be heard from Mr J P W Erasmus, appearing for the Minister of Police.

ment in Botswana

# Terrorism trial goes to hospital

Mercury Reporter

A WARD in St. Augustine's Hospital, Durban, was yesterday set up as a temporary Supreme Court to allow a sick Security Branch policeman to give evidence in a terrorism trial.

The special hearing was arranged for the evidence of Warrant Officer Colin Robertshaw (30) — the investigating officer — who is recovering from a bullet wound in the stomach.

He was injured in a shooting incident unrelated to the terrorism trial. He underwent an operation after the incident but this week suffered a relapse and was re-admitted to St. Augustine's.

A doctor's report said he was not well enough to testify in Pietermaritzburg where the trial is being held.

## Handcuffed

The accused, Mr. Timothy Muntu Nxumalo (21), was escorted to the ward and sat handcuffed to two policemen throughout the three-hour hearing before Mr. Justice Kriek and two assessors.

Mr. Nxumalo has pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act, attempted murder and possession of a firearm and ammunition.

Sitting propped up with cushions in a wheelchair, W/O Robertshaw told the Court Mr. Nxumalo had been arrested by the Security Police on April 11. He had been detained in a relative's home where he had gone into hiding.

Police had taken possession of a Czechoslovakian-made pistol, two magazines and rounds of ammunition.

reference book containing a photograph of Mr. Nxumalo and a false name.

Inside a pair of socks the policeman had found R373 in notes. "The accused told me it was African National Congress money he had received from Swaziland."

Mr. Nxumalo had been taken to the Somtseu Road offices of Durban's Murder and Robbery squad where he had been interrogated for most of the night.

Under cross-examination by Mr. M. T. K. Moerane, for the accused, W/O Robertshaw denied that Mr. Nxumalo had been kept awake all night. He said he had been allowed to sleep for several hours after about 2 a.m.

W/O Robertshaw also denied allegations that Mr. Nxumalo had been assaulted by the police or stripped naked at the interrogation.

He also denied any knowledge of a claim that Mr. Nxumalo had been treated by a doctor for "swollen private parts and blood flowing from the ears."

The trial was adjourned to Monday in Pietermaritzburg.

Later, while searching Mr. Nxumalo's bedroom, W/O Robertshaw found a

60. M	(A) QUAL
59. M	National
58. M	14. Structural Draughtsmanship
57. B	15. Mechanical Draughtsmanship
56. B	16. Civil
55. A	17. Building
54. St	18. Engineering
53. Me	19. Topography
52. St	20. Analytical
51. Mec	21. Physics
50. Te	22. Physics
49. El	23. Meteorology
48. El	24. Geology
(B) Na	25. Oceanography
47. Ve	26. Munt
46. Ph	27. Chemistry
45. Ra	28. Analytical
44. Med	29. Chemistry
43. Pub	30. Civil
42. Com	31. Chemistry
41. Hea	32. Path
40. Wat	33. Brev
39. Hor	34. Micro
38. Agr	35. Food
37. Mea	36. Sug
36. Sug	37. Mea
35. Foo	38. Agr
34. Mic	39. Hor
33. Bre	40. Wat
32. Pat	41. Hea
31. Chem	42. Com
30. Cit	43. Pub
29. Chem	44. Med
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Parents fear pupils  
have been airlifted  
to Maputo for training

# MISSING CHILDREN BEING HELD FOR TERROR

THIRTEEN black pupils from Bloemfontein, who mysteriously disappeared shortly before the start of their end-of-year examinations, are now believed to have been among a group of South African refugee students who were airlifted from Lesotho to Maputo earlier this week.

refugee group was greeted by a crowd singing freedom songs at the Leabua Jonathan airport in the Lesotho capital — the first leg of a journey to West Germany where they are reported to have been granted scholarships by the West German Government.

Many parents however fear that their children may only be going as far as Maputo where they will be trained as terrorists.

“Our children must be made aware that there are

wolves in sheep's clothing who will only lead them to hell,” said the father of one of the missing pupils.

The mystery of the missing Bloemfontein pupils — from the Ikaelelo and Sehanelo High Schools — deepened this week with conflicting reports on their whereabouts.

While certain sources in Maseru remain convinced that the pupils had headed for Maputo, the police believe that they are still

## Tribune Reporter

being granted political asylum.

According to police, 15 black pupils were originally reported missing from the Bloemfontein schools.

Two girls from the group were later traced to a black township in Thaba Nchu in the Free State, not far from the Lesotho border. The girls however told their parents that they did not want to return home.

The principals of the two schools concerned have refused to speak

about the missing pupils.

Many parents are equally reluctant to talk, but appear sceptical about the reports that their children are due to take up scholarships in West Germany.

The father of one of the missing girls, who asked to remain unidentified, said he was convinced that the missing pupils would only go as far as Maputo, where they would be trained as terrorists.

“I am prepared to go anywhere to find my daughter. She has been a victim of malicious deceit and I believe that sooner or later she will discover she was better off here at home than at those terrorist camps.”

He said it seemed the students are travelling in groups and plans for their transit have been carefully worked out.

“I wonder who convinced the children that they would have a better chance in life elsewhere,” he said.



# Black culture comes alive

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An upsurge of black cultural activity across the whole range of the arts is having a noticeable influence in Britain these days.

Black actors, writers, producers and artists from Africa and the Caribbean who now live there have their own cultural centres, but they have also made their mark on the British theatre generally.

Hardly a month goes by without a black play being staged. Some, such as the musical *Ipi Tombi*, may run in London's West End for as long as two years.

On the black cultural scene we have the plays of Mustapha Matura from Trinidad, the novels of Nigerian Buchi Emecheta, the sculpture of Nigerian Emmanuel Jegede and Rhodesian Cyprian Mardala, and the work of numerous Caribbean actors and actresses such as Norman Beaton, Trevor Thomas, Isabelle Lucas and Carmen Munro.

Black cultural centres include the Africa Centre, Keski-dee Arts Centre, Drum Arts Centre and the newly created Aklowa Ga, an African village in the countryside of Essex, to the east of London.

The British Government supported the United Kingdom and Ireland Committee of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (Festac) — which sent a contingent of 60 artists to the Lagos festival — and the Arts Council regularly subsidises black cultural organisations.

Since its formation in London three years ago Drum Arts Centre has been organising various projects involving African

reflecting the fact that Britain is a multiracial society. The winner, Sonny Wesley Don't Live Here No More, by Clive Duncan of Birmingham, England, was produced at the Oval Theatre in south London.

Drum Arts Centre, soon likely to have its own home in London's Covent Garden, an area famous for its theatres, intends to stage more activities of a similar nature. Part of the cost will be met by the British Home Office.

John Mapondera, Drum's administrative secretary, says: "We are pleased that a lot of people in Britain are recognising the need for minority arts. We have had several offers to enable us to run this organisation and there is a general goodwill from various organisations."

His delight was echoed by Margaret Feeny, general secretary and prime mover in founding the Africa Centre, which celebrated its tenth anniversary three years ago.

Miss Feeny says: "Although the Africa Centre was founded by a Christian organisation we thought later that it would serve a better purpose by becoming non-denominational. Its foundations were strongly Christian, but it developed links with other religions too."

"Its activities have been adapted and its amenities improved to serve of its changing needs of its members and visitors — many of them British people with African interests and ties."

The Africa Centre was

founded in 1964, one month after Zambian independence, and Pres Kaunda opened it during a visit to London.

The building, which has a hall, lecture rooms, offices and a restaurant, was converted from a former fruit and vegetable warehouse.

A full programme of educational, cultural and social activities is carried on. African national evenings are held once a month, African dances performed, African crafts and arts exhibited, and the Calabash restaurant is known for its excellent African food.

The centre is also building a link between Africa and the Caribbean. A programme known as "Afro-Caribbean" was started recently. At a first poetry reading the poets included Dau Adulpha from Sierra Leone, Taiwo Ajai and Sunshine from Nigeria, and Faustin Charles and T-Bone Wilson from Trinidad.

The Africa Centre's programmes also include evening classes in African languages, African literature and African rhythms and dances. Many of the students who attend these classes are British people who want to keep their former ties with Africa or to forge new ones.

In Islington, north London, the Keski-dee Arts Centre, a joint Caribbean and African development, has just celebrated its sixth anniversary.

It is a dream come true for Oscar Abrahams. The centre started in a small way, but its success has been more pronounced

every year and it has had the help of the Arts Council.

Oscar Abrahams and his friends wanted to help young people who might have nothing to do in their spare time. But instead of merely starting a youth club they planned Keski-dee to include a theatre workshop, art gallery, film auditorium and lecture rooms.

The Keski-dee theatre seats 200 people. Plays by writers such as Wole Soyinka and Amadu Madi from Africa and T-Bone Wilson and Edgar White from the Caribbean have been staged there. The actors and actresses are young people from Africa and the Caribbean.

Oscar says: "We found out that although black youths enjoyed going to the theatre and cinema they wanted to see plays written by their own writers. We wanted to develop cultural links between Africans and Caribbeans."

But he emphasises that the plays which the Keski-dee stages are not meant for black audiences only. For example, his theatre company tours all parts of Britain, playing at local theatres.

Perhaps the most spectacular sign of black culture in Britain is the Aklowa Ga African village being established in the Essex countryside by Felix Cobbson, a Ghanaian teacher in a local school at Takeley.

Cobbson, who has taught in Britain for the past 14 years, has already completed two bamboo huts in the grounds of an old vicarage and plans 12

huts and a miniature lake on which African canoes will float. His aim is to promote understanding in Britain of African culture through study and participation in music, dancing and African art.

Felix says: "I have always felt that our culture should be shared with our hosts in this country. I believe this brings more understanding between black and white races. The village will also help African children who were born in Britain, so that when they go home they can mix easily."

He intends to invite people to live in his village for weekends, to eat dance, and play drums like Africans. There will also be events outside the village.

Felix's idea has impressed various people in Britain. His plan for the village, drawn by four African architects, was quickly approved by the local council and the Commonwealth Institute, which encourages increased understanding through cultural exchanges in Britain and the Commonwealth, has offered to help arrange courses at the village.

It is hoped that the village will become a valuable resource centre for information on African arts through books, tapes, films, costumes and a large collection of musical instruments.

Cobbson originally introduced elements of his own culture into his art teaching for the benefit of his pupils. He formed the Aklowa Drummers and Dancers, a group of white

and black children who performed in local schools and colleges. When he moved to Stewards School, Harlow, Essex, as director of creative activities he introduced African dancing and drumming. It aroused so much enthusiasm that it was put on the school curriculum.

Felix recalls: "It started as a joke in an art lesson. I had a collection of African drums which I asked the pupils to draw. When they finished the lesson they started playing with them and asked me to demonstrate how they were played. The interest started from there, and many of them began coming to my house to learn how to drum and dance."

The mere existence of the various centres would not have brought black cultural activity into such prominence if it had not been for the exceptional talents of actors, playwrights, artists and novelists.

Mustapha Matura is a case in point. This Trinidad-born former hospital porter and stockroom assistant is now well-known in Britain. His first presentation, *Black Pieces*, a series of three-part plays, was produced at the Ambience Theatre at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in London, and was followed almost immediately with *As Time Goes By*.

First staged in Edinburgh, Scotland, and later at London's Royal Court Theatre, *As Time Goes By* won him the John Whiting Award and the George Devine Award. Matura was named by the London

Evening Standard as the country's most promising playwright.

In less than six years he has had seven plays staged in Britain and other countries — *Bakerloo Line*, *Nice*, *Samson in Babylon*, *Play Mas*, *Black Slaves*, *White Chains*, *Bread and Rum An' Coco-Cola*.

Leading black actor Norman Beaton played the part of a preacher in his latest film *Pressure*. Before appearing in *Pressure*, hailed by critics as the most successful black film in Britain, Norman has a major role in *Black Joy*, a comedy filmed in the Brixton area of south London. This has also won wide acclaim.

Beaton, who was trained as a teacher in his own country, Guyana, and went on stage as an actor to supplement his income, gave up teaching when acting parts started coming his way. He starred in the London Weekend Television series *The Fosters*, the first all black comedy series screened by a British network.

Norman explained: "Unlike other programmes, there was no conflict between black and white. The Fosters was about an average working class family, where father loves mother and mother loves father. They also had three lovely children."

Stage plays, including Matura's *Play Mas* and *Rum An' Coco-Cola*, also brought fame to Norman Beaton. He was well received by critics when he played Nanki-Poo in the London musical *Black*

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Mikado which ran for almost a year in the West End.

A young man moving towards the top of the art ladder is Rhodesian-born sculptor Cyprian Mandala. He exhibits in famous London galleries and took part in the Lagos Festac.

At his studio in London he creates the figures which are finding their way into such prominent places as the Chelsea Gallery, the Commonwealth Institute Art Gallery, the Africa Centre, the Robe Room of London's Guildhall, the Bajor Gallery, at Marborough, southern England, and Dryden Street Gallery, London. Most of his works are based on the stories told him by his elders back in Salisbury.

Cyprian Mandala numbers Margaret Feeny among the London friends who have helped him on the road to success. She introduced him to the Commonwealth branch of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, which paid for his expenses and accommodation when he first went to London. Another friend who helped him is Pida Ripley, director of the Chelsea Gallery.

It is people such as Cyprian Mandala, Norman Beaton and Mustapha Matura, strongly supported by the cultural centres, who have been able to put the black cultural movement on the British map. They are not the only ones. The list grows longer every day.



and Caribbean artists. In 1976 it mounted a successful three-week season of Third World plays at the Commonwealth Institute, in association with the Caribbean Teachers' Association and the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA). Afterwards, one of the plays was repeated in eight London schools. This was followed by Drum's first drama workshop, which drew actors, singers and drummers from all over Britain.

The workshop, run by Steve Carter, a well-known American director from the Negro Ensemble in New York who was brought in by Drum, ended with the performance of Bread by Mustapha Matura at the Young Vic Theatre, the Little Theatre and the National Theatre in London. This workshop has since been followed by a similar one run by Nigerian playwright and director Ola Rotimi.

The activities were multiracial and multicultural. English and Caribbean actors, dancers and singers learned African songs, dances and actions. Drum's programme last year included a national competition for a play



A scene from *The Gods are not to Blame* by Ola Rotimi, produced by the Drum Arts Centre in London.



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# Terrorism roundly rejected

## Political Staff

DURBAN. — The Progressive Federal Party has rejected communism and all forms of violence, including terrorism.

Amid applause from delegates, the party's national congress in Durban adopted an amendment rejecting communism and terrorism during its closing stages last week.

Moving the amendment, Mr Mike Woolam said that too often in the past the PFP had been accused of being soft. "We must make clear where we stand," he said.

The original motion reaffirmed the party's unequivocal stand on civil rights and the rule of law and unequivocally rejected terrorism.

An objection to Mr Woolam's amendment on the grounds that the PFP must not make the mistake of seeing a communist behind every tree, was shouted down by delegates.



I shouldn't knock the sentiment that "stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage" but I'm damn sure the poet who wrote it never spent any time in jail.

No doubt there are many strongminded people around who could give a pretty good imitation of a free spirit while inside the slammer. For myself, I've never been in what Bosman called his cold stone jug and at this late stage I have every intention of staying out of it.

Which probably makes me the very last person to have a tenable view of jailers and the jailed. It just isn't my subject, I know nothing about it and, apart from natural curiosity and the ordinary human desire to ensure that all men are treated with dignity, my interest ends there.

Or it did until I had a letter from Amnesty International asking me to look into the conditions of political prisoners in South Africa. Amnesty, I'm told, is an international body concerned with the rights of political prisoners in every country.

From what I hear they do a very good job of keeping the authorities on their toes and have achieved quite a bit in terms of jail conditions for such prisoners.

Dear Professor, they wrote from Austria, since we have heard that you also have Coloured patients in Groote Schuur we would like to ask you to help us in the case of a patient suffering from TB. We would need a doctor to give medical care to an Indian imprisoned "for political reasons" on Robben Island.

The letter said there was no doctor in the prison. The prisoner, a "poet and essayist of Durban", whose name I won't mention in deference to his relatives, was serving five years on the island "in a damp cell in solitary confinement" with only one blanket to cover himself at night.

By this time I was already incensed and anx-

# Intellectual and other prisons

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ious to look into such injustice but I read on — and ran into an obvious contradiction. The prisoner, the letter said, had to work in a quarry in spite of his illness.

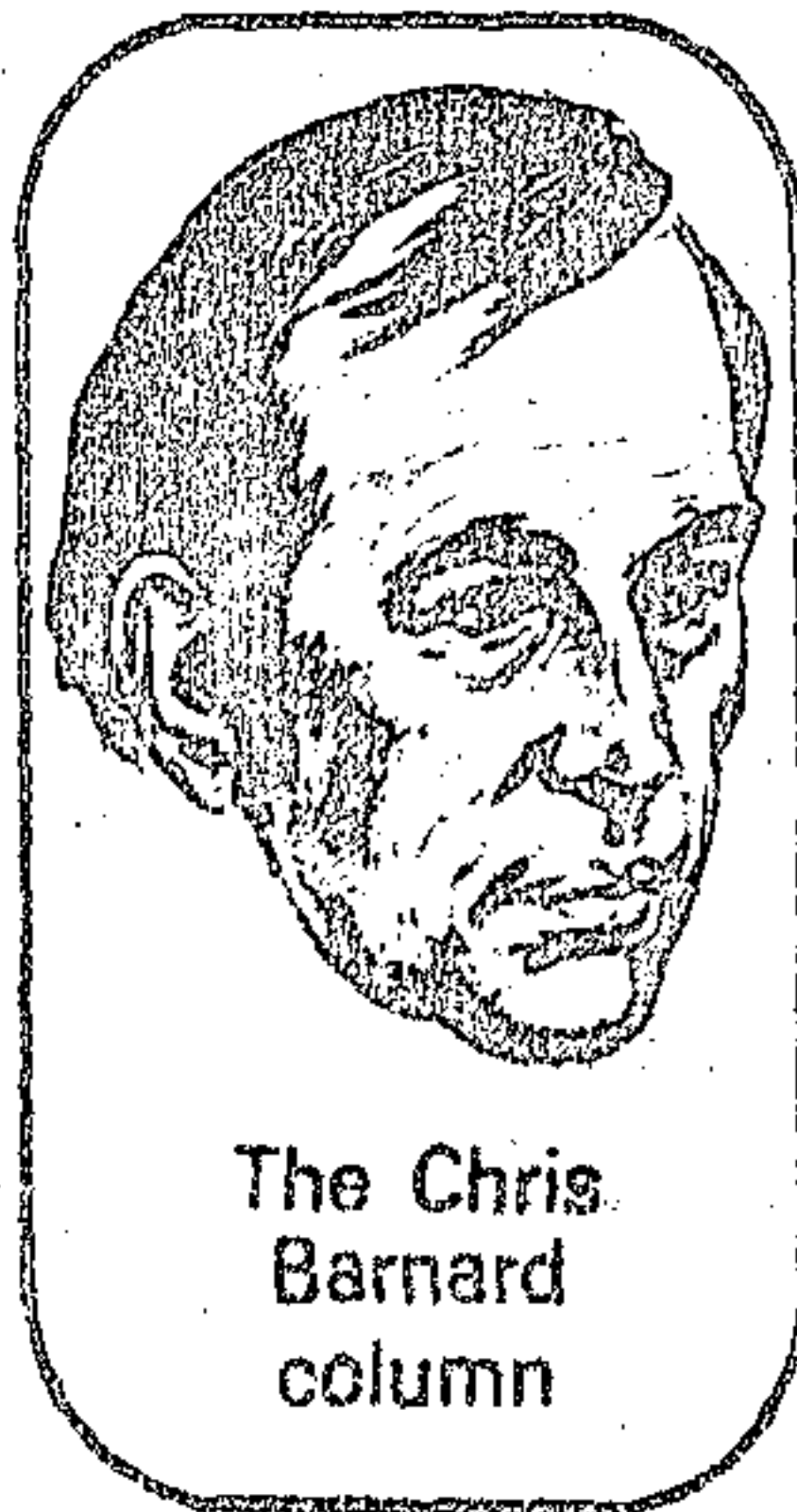
Without lifting a telephone or moving a foot from my desk to check the facts it was glaringly obvious that the man couldn't both be in solitary confinement and work in a quarry at the same time.

But the mere idea of a sick man spending five years in a damp cell for purely political reasons gave me cause for thought. I rang the Commissioner of Prisons, General Du Preez, and put the case to him. He couldn't give me an answer immediately but promised to check it and give me the facts on paper.

He was as good as his word. In a letter on the Department of Prisons official notepaper he later informed that the prisoner was indeed on Robben Island. He was not a political prisoner. He had been sentenced by a judge in open court after a lengthy trial to five years for terrorist activities.

I quote General Du Preez: "He is in excellent health. Even though there is no resident doctor a district surgeon visits the Island twice a week. He could, however, be called for emergencies. According to the prisoner's medical file he sees the doctor about twice a fortnight for minor ailments and receives the necessary medical treatment. Tests conducted on him for tuberculosis, typhoid and other ailments, were all negative."

I wrote to Amnesty and had a long enthusiastic



The Chris Barnard column

letter in reply, thanking me for my help and interest. But they pointed out that the situation couldn't be taken at face value and needed investigation. There was also the problem of political prisoners in South Africa in general, as well as allegations of torture and use of the death penalty which they strongly opposed.

Anybody of course can write a letter. It is easy to put something on paper if there is no one to check the facts. I thought about that for a while and then contacted the Minister of Police and Prisons. The upshot was that I was given the go-ahead not only to visit political prisoners and see for myself, provided the prisoners gave their permission, I could also take a television crew of my own choice with me.

I had already done some work with National Television of France and opted for them. It was my intention to do a completely un-

inhibited, unbiased treatment of the situation of political prisoners.

Amnesty was delighted. They sent another long and enthusiastic letter.

It was a most stimulating project and became more so when I learned the French were also willing. Why not expand the whole thing, I thought. Every country had political prisoners, we could do an in-depth survey of the problem as a whole.

In a mood of high enthusiasm I wrote to Amnesty by registered mail outlined my revised plans and asked their help in also gaining access to political prisoners in other countries.

That was months ago. I'm still waiting for a reply.

As I said, I wouldn't knock the sentiment that locking up someone doesn't necessarily crush them. But I've gained a whole new outlook on what imprisonment really means.

To the categories of criminal and political prisoners I think we should add a third, much more pernicious and potentially harmful to the human spirit.

And that is the ideological prisoner, the person whose intellect is chained by his own outlook. For most prisoners the sentence ends, the time is served and he is free.

For the ideologist it is a life sentence, a cast of mind which condemns him forever to be out of touch with the human race. My little brush with Amnesty has shown that there are prisons of the mind which make stone walls and iron bars look like open sesame.

# Sebe predicts ANC onslaught

JOHANNESBURG — It was inevitable that after the Rhodesian and South West African problems had been settled, the African National Congress would begin a determined onslaught on South Africa, both externally and internally, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said here at the weekend.

Speaking at a summit meeting between homeland leaders here, Chief Sebe said the onslaught by

the ANC would be "a bid to obtain added recognition for itself", initially among Third World powers and later internationally.

He said there was much to be learned from the Rhodesian and South West Africa experience. The homeland leaders had learned that the Organisation of African Unity was only too anxious to recognise any militant external movement which

acted in conflict with a white government.

He said such a movement was being seen by the OAU as being the only relevant opposition. "This is in fact proved through its recognition and active support of the movements of Mr Machel, Mr Nujoma, Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe, and previously Sithole and Muzorewa," Chief Sebe said.

"It is apparent that the United Nations will follow

any OAU decision in this connection and the Western powers have been and will be reluctant if not unwilling to oppose such a decision.

"We can learn that after recognition has been granted to an external military power, any peaceful political settlement which is unsatisfactory to that power, will not be granted recognition by either the OAU, the UN or the Western powers." — SAPA.



# Kruger reveals capture of 23 PAC terrorists

The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, said last night that South Africa could not be brought to its knees without a conventional war, but the task of the terrorist was to frighten the population, reports Sapa.

Mr Kruger, speaking in the radio programme Weekend Newsroom, said the terrorists were conducting a psychological struggle to undermine the confidence of the people in the country's security measures and security forces. It was therefore desirable that members of the public should join a defence organisation such as the Citizen Force or the police reservists.

He said that a group of terrorists of the Pan Africanist Congress entered South Africa recently. They were armed with, among other things, Makarov pistols. Of the group 23 had been captured, four fled to Botswana and the police were searching for another one. Five reached Transkei, but the Transkei Police caught the lot.

### CHINESE TRAINING

Mr Kruger said there were indications that 78 recruits of the PAC were being trained in China but, as far as he knew, the PAC was falling into decline. This, however, did not make it less dangerous.

Another terrorist organisation, the African National Congress, which pretended to be the rescuer of the black people, was organised from London and South Africa.

For security reasons he did not want to disclose the number of camps where terrorists were being trained to be turned loose against South Africa, but there were several in Angola, more in Mozambique, one in Tanzania and one in Zambia.

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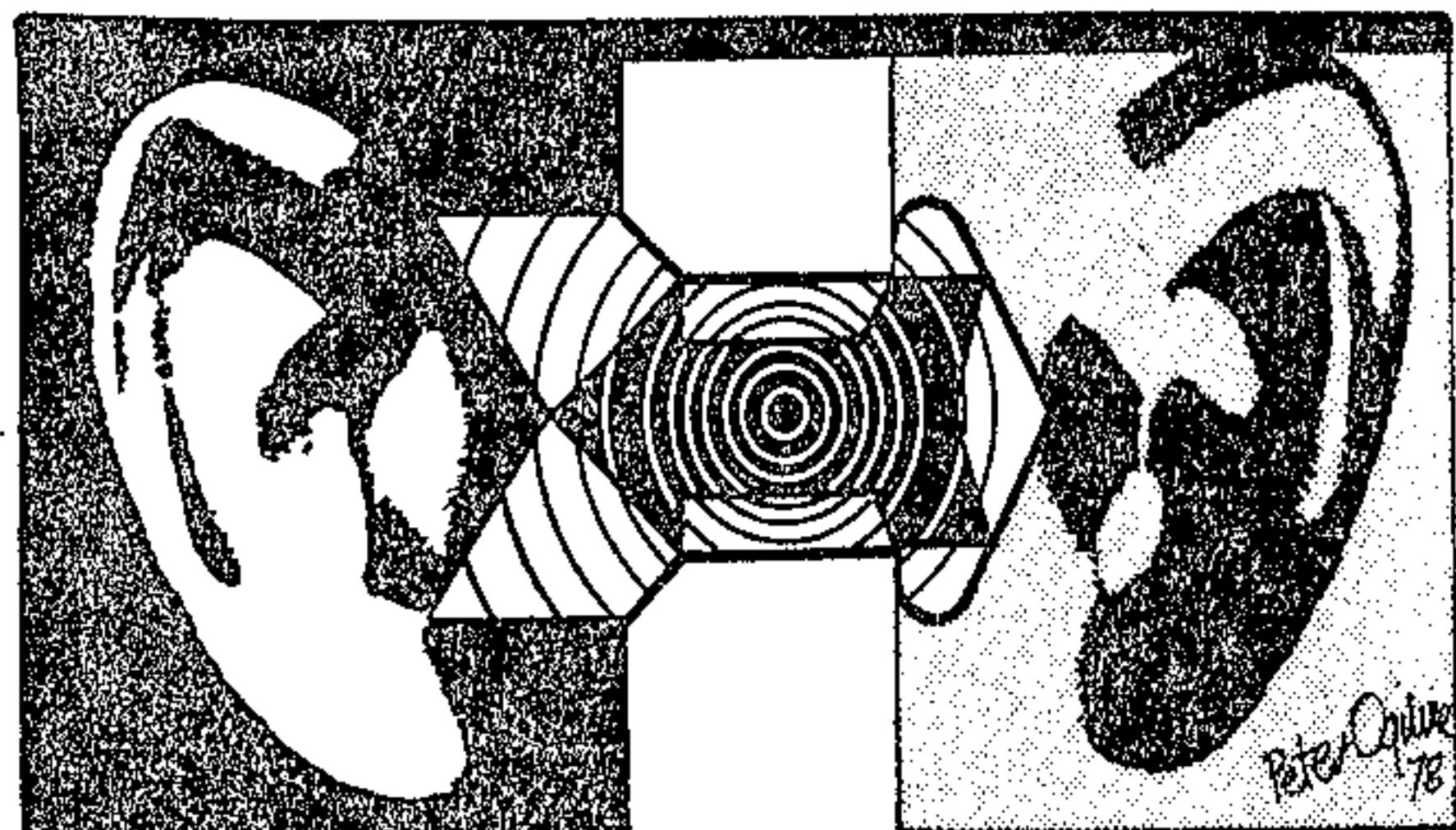
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# The Star

Monday November 20 1978

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE



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## Unique dialogue

A unique political confrontation took place recently between a number of top Afrikaners and about 20 prominent but moderate black leaders. The confrontation took the form of a "mock negotiation" organised by Dr Robert Tusenius, Director of Action South Africa, as part of a nation-wide campaign to get black and white leaders talking to each other as a first step towards definitive negotiations between black leaders and the Nationalist Government. JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, writer of the article, was allowed to attend on the clear understanding that the participants and the venue for the talks would not be disclosed for fear that this would inhibit discussion and prejudice similar discussions which have been planned for the near future.

**"We have a greater commitment to peaceful change than you may think — after all, our throats will also be cut if there is a revolution in this country."**

This statement by a prominent black South African heavily underlined the positive trend which marked a unique and rewarding recent political confrontation between a number of top Afrikaners and about 20 prominent but moderate black leaders.

The confrontation took the form of a "mock negotiation" organised by Dr Robert Tusenius,

Director of Action South Africa (AKSA) as part of a nation-wide campaign to get black and white leaders talking to each other as a first step towards definitive negotiations between black leaders and the Nationalist Government.

I was allowed to attend on the clear understanding that the participants and the venue of the talks would not be disclosed for fear that this would inhibit discussion and prejudice similar discussions which have been planned for the near future.

However, for a first-step operation, the men involved were impressive. The talkers in-

cluded: a retired black religious leader, black doctors, lawyers and teachers, homeland and urban politicians, a top member of the Dutch Reformed Church establishment, the chairman of a major industrial undertaking — (the biggest of its kind in the world) — a leading development economist, a former top-ranking military officer, a former newspaper editor and the current editor of a weekly publication.

The format of the discussions followed Dr Tusenius's views that meaningful discussion should be based on a listing of the major areas of difference, followed by

a realistic assessment of the non-negotiables on each side. This would automatically narrow the alternatives and it was within this narrowed spectrum that the dialogue took place.

Naturally, the most important area of discussion was constitutional.

Here it was quickly established that a unitary state with one man having one vote was a white "non-negotiable."

Blacks followed, vehemently rejecting anything which smacked of independent homelands. In fact the whole issue of independence and separate citizenships was such a sensitive one that black participants reacted sharply to any mention of the word "state"—even if it was used in the context of a projected federation or confederation. And this rejection of independence, even as a basis for future negotiation, was both absolute and unanimous among the black participants.

However, equally unanimous, was the black acceptance of gradual change backed by an effective commitment to an acceptable dispensation. This was underlined by the frequent black demands for change backed by the quick explanation that the speaker understood that the changes for which he had pressed could not happen overnight.

**"Remember that 49 percent of black people are under the age of 18 . . . and these people are the militants."**

Throughout the talks there was little extremism on either side. However, there was much humour and good-natured bantering—even on normally sensitive subjects.

The most important message out of the discussions was the fact that moderate Afrikaner nationalists and moderate black leaders can get together to map out the future. But they must do this quickly before the black radicals take over completely—and one of the black speakers pointed out: "Remember that 49 percent of black people are under the age of 18 . . . and these people are the militants."



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## BRIEFING

be accepted by the whites just as they expect us to accept their rejection of a unitary state

"If we are going to live in peace in this country, it seems that a solution lies somewhere in between. It seems to me that the solution lies in some form of federation and I think that we should explore this route.

**"The constitutional proposal is the worst possible thing that could happen to South Africa at this stage because blacks will see it as a ganging up against them."**

"But of this thing I am gravely perturbed: the government's attempts to win Coloured and Indian people over to the white side with this new con-

stitution. If there is anything that the white government can do to confirm white hatred for blacks then it is this

"The constitutional proposal is the worst possible thing that could happen to South Africa at this stage because blacks will see it as a ganging up against them.

"Even those of us who still believe that there is time for change in South Africa see these proposals as a slap in the face ... it would be better if they were quietly abandoned."

But the same man said with equal vehemence later: "We are here because we believe the South African situation can be solved by consultation and not by conquest. We believe conquest is not a permanent solution ... if a government remains in power through the use of the sword, it invites the people to believe that the way to change is

also the way of the sword"

He was supported by a black economist who said pointedly: "If the Russians — or any other nation for that matter — would attack South Africa, the bullets would not seek out the Afrikaner and go around my own people. We would all be in the same boat. ..."

Finally, it was the DRC churchman who summed up the discussions: "I believe that the ruling minority must accept what you say is non-negotiable. In order to arrive at a solution we should group South Africa into geographic regions approximating to the population groupings. Each region should be dominated by a particular group and in that region their ideas would predominate, they would call the tune. Anybody who did not like it could move to another region where another people dominated. ..."

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A former black churchman had everybody listening intently when he spelled this out:

"Our trouble with our youth is that they suspect that we are co-operating, or that we intend co-operating, with people who have an unacceptable goal — as the declared white goal of separate black states is now. If we talk, if we negotiate, if we get involved in dialogue on this basis, we are seen as sell-outs.

"However, if we are seen to be negotiating with people who have an acceptable goal, that is a goal acceptable to most moderate black people, then we can get their co-operation. To enable us to win the co-operation of our young people, the white men who run this country must act like people who have seen the light...."

A black politician added: "We all want change. And I think moderate blacks accept that you Afrikaners also want change. But, if you as a white man keep on saying that there is no real change and that there will not be real change — even if considerable change is, in fact, taking place — then I simply cannot win my radicals over to a reasonable position.

"I can understand that white politicians want to allay the fears of their voters. But, if they want co-operation and peaceful change in this country, they must create a situation in which I can win

my radicals over...."

To which another black man added significantly: "I think we are seeking each other as allies against radicals of all colours."

Discussing white attitudes, the DRC man told the group: "If I know my people, so many of them are so certain that they are on the right course that they simply cannot understand that black leaders do not speak for themselves, but that they speak for their masses. They do not understand that most black leaders are reflecting genuine grievances rather than creating those grievances.

**"I can understand that white politicians want to allay the fears of their voters. But, if they want co-operation and peaceful changes in this country, they must create a situation in which I can win my radicals over...."**

"And it distresses me to see that, in some ways, the church is even behind the government. However, in the church there is a movement for change... just give us a chance. Right now the Dutch Reformed Church is on a see-saw... it can still be led in the right direction."

Later he said: "I grieve

at the situation in my own church where there are still churches closed to black and brown people, where Christians are left standing at the door."

Another Afrikaner, this time the industrialist, explained: "We must be clear about white attitudes. There are die-hard boere who will want to live in an exclusively white area and govern themselves according to their own ideas. A certain number of whites will accept majority rule and in areas like the Witwatersrand there can be a mixed form of government because those areas are so mixed. We must provide for all these people...."

From the white side it was explained that the Afrikaner acted less from prejudice than from a desire to maintain his culture and his way of life; that he had seen what had happened in the rest of Africa and that he was afraid that majority rule would bring the same disasters to South Africa unless he effectively controlled the state. English-speakers feared loss of cultural identity less than they feared a collapse of standards.

Black understanding of white fears was not long withheld.

Said a black lawyer: "We understand and accept that our white brothers do not reject a unitary state out of pure ideology, but for real and, to them, valid reasons. We must try to eliminate their fears."

Another added: "It

seems that our problem right now is one of fear, especially on the part of the whites. Our goal should be the elimination of that fear...."

Commented the lawyer again: "We must take note of what the white man says is non-negotiable. Then we must decide whether we want to fight over this or whether we can negotiate something else...."

The former black religious leader articulated the black opposition to the proposed new constitution for South Africa, at the same time spelling out the moderates' attitude to a future dispensation:

"I believe we have reached a point in our history where we who are black and who want a unitary state should be compelled by our white brothers to look at the alternatives. In the interests of peace and prosperity for all of us, we say that we reject independence. This should



21/11/78 (327) 103 42

# Police disrupt meeting claim

**MATATIELE** — A Transkei doctor has complained that South African security police here disrupted a meeting of Transkei medical practitioners, searched the house where they met and took away the owner, a widow, for interrogation.

Matatiele is in East Griqualand.

Dr J. Mabaso, president of the Medical Scholarship Group, Transkei, said they were holding a quarterly meeting at the late Dr J. Njongwe's house.

Eight security policemen armed with sten guns came inside while others kept guard.

They said they were looking for a criminal, searched the house, and took Mrs Njongwe to the charge office where she was questioned for more than two hours.

Following inquiries by a local advocate, Mrs

Njongwe was taken home.

Dr Mabaso said they were stopped by the same police at a road block on their way home. Clothing and documents in the boot were searched.

The policemen asked for the minute book of the association and paged through all the documents they found.

White motorists were not stopped by the police.

Dr Mabaso said the policemen also took their names, addresses and car registration numbers.

They identified themselves as medical officers, but the police took no heed and harassed them.

The head of the Security Police in Matatiele, W/O H. F. Steyn, said: "I have no comment to make. Sorry, I can't give any information."

It is believed that Transkei doctors will take up the matter with their Government. — DDR.

Botswana has completed a decade as an independent country. When Botswana became independent in 1966 she represented an unlikely case for an economic success story. Her resources were a vast semi-arid and arid tableland; a potential but difficult to exploit water resource in the Okavango delta; a small relatively young population with few modern skills and with little formal education; a large herd of cattle (1.2 million); and abundant wild life which promised the development of a tourist industry if that resource were carefully husbanded.

At independence none could foresee the time when Botswana would be able to finance her own development. Like the other two southern African ex-territories, Botswana was, and looked like remaining, a bread-basket case with the common additional complication of heavy reliance on agriculture participation in the South African economy. The discovery in the late 1960s of valuable mineral resources, diamonds at Orapa, copper-nickel at Selebi-Phikwe and coal at Morija has changed Botswana's economic position. Botswana's open and decentralised society has had a special merit stature to the country within the increasingly politicised political conditions of

Southern Africa. decision to approach by foreign governments rural development Botswana's first discoveries of minerals and government capital Development Plan disparities within Minimal development physical and social expanded the economy 237 million to 215

led in the recent with the chance particularly on the region. to realise the public institutions far the National to the large de and the towns. provision of weather has 74 GDP rose from 19305. The

# How the SACC spent 'political' money

Religion Reporter

About a quarter of the money received from overseas by the South African Council of Churches last year went to funds helping people in "politically controversial" areas.

## Methodist rebuke for Kruger

A query by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, about how the SA Council of Churches spends its money has provoked an angry rebuke from Dr D C Veysi, president of the Methodist Church of southern Africa.

Dr Veysi said today he was concerned about statements made by Mr Kruger during recent television and radio interviews.

"In his television interview, Mr Kruger explained the terrorist threat to South Africa. He then, without any further explanation whatsoever, challenged the SA Council of Churches to state in detail how and where it spent its money," he said.

Dr Veysi claimed that Mr Kruger made no attempt to divorce his remarks about the SACC from those he made about terrorist movements.

"This kind of political tactic is not worthy of a Cabinet Minister when addressing himself to the church of God.

"The audited accounts of the SACC are available to Mr Kruger and he can see for himself where the money has come from and where it has been spent."

This became apparent today from an examination of SACC financial records.

An SACC financial expert said the way in which the council's money was spent last year was representative of its spending in the last 30 months.

The council yesterday renewed an invitation to outsiders to examine its books after Mr Kruger, the Minister of Justice, called on it to say how it used more than R7 million received from overseas in the last 30 months.

Last year the SACC received more than R2,57-million from overseas and R650 000 from South African donors.

It spent R2,55-million — R1-million of this on "operating expenses".

### RELIEF

The other R1,55-million was spent in grants — about R700 000 went to the Asingeni Relief Fund, established after the June 1976 riots and R425 000 went to the Dependent's Conference, which helps political prisoners and their families. These are the two most potentially controversial areas of the SACC's work.

Other money went to pupils and students bursaries, community development and self-help work, theological education and administrative, communications and research work.

The Asingeni Fund and

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The Dependant's Conference money went to political prisoners' families, ex-prisoners, detainees, banned people, legal costs of trials arising out of unrest and of inquests, and to riot victims.

### LAWYERS

The Asingeni Fund financed family legal fees at the Biko inquest, for example, and in June this year it was reported that Dependents' Conference paid R600 a month towards transport costs for relatives attending the Pan Africanist Congress trial in Bethal.

Lawyers fees appear to swallow a huge proportion of Asingeni Fund income.

Most dependants' Conference money is spent in monthly grants to families of political prisoners and ex-prisoners.

A spokesman for the SACC said: "It is part of the Christian witness of the council to be involved in these areas."

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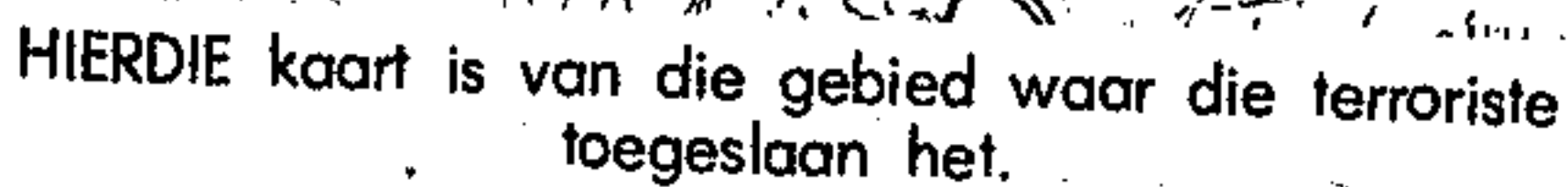
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TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL.

31 OCT. 78 - 29 DEC. 78.



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voete in Suid-Afrika te sit.

Hy het terselfdertyd bekend gemaak dat die terroris wat Vrydag naby Mafeking ontsnap het nadat twee van sy makkers doodgeskiet was, reeds eergister naby Vryburg deur die Polisie vasgetrek is.

Sers. Tinus Nel (34), staatsbeveleerder van die polisiekantoor Sending naby Mara in Noord-Transvaal, was gisteraand in 'n bevredigende toestand in die Pietersburgse Hospitaal, waar hy vir twee koeëlwonde behandel word.

wrong interest rate.

he current supply price of the asset will decrease in the future.

# Deurboor

Volgens genl. Geldenhuys het die Polisie gisteroggend omstreeks nege-uur inligtinge ontvang dat terroriste naby Mara gesien is. 'n Aantal polisiemanne onder leiding van sers. Nel het onmiddellik na die omgewing gejaag.

Na verneem word, het hulle sowat 25 km van die polisie-kantoor op drie terroriste afgekom. Daar was 'n hewige skietgeveg waarin sers. Nel in die arm getref is. 'n Koeël uit 'n Russiese masjiengeweer het sy linkerarm deurboor en sy bors getref.

Die geveg was op die plaas van mnr. P. Muller, sowat 85 km suidwes van Pietersburg naby die grens met Botswana.

Die terroriste het halsoor-  
kop gevlug. Daar is op 'n  
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✱ **VERVOLG OP BL. 8** ✱

ionary effect on the economy.

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**Terrorist**  
*burger 31/10/78*  
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**in N.-Tvl.**

## Van Ons Korrespondent

# JOHANNESBURG.

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**'N POLISIEMAN** is gisteroggend naby Dendron in Noord-Transvaal swaar gewond in 'n hewige skermutseling met swaar gewapende terroriste wat vermoedelik na Johannesburg op pad was.

35. Keynes fundamental psych

- (1) C will always incr
- (2) Consumption falls
- (3) People will save s
- (4) As consumption inc
- (5) All of the above.

'n Uitgebreide soektog na drie terroriste wat gevlug het, was gisteraand laat nog in volle gang. Die spesiale anti-terroriste-eenheid van die Polisie is van Pretoria na die gebied gebring en helikopters en honde word in die soektog gebruik, het genl. Mike Geldenhuys, Kommissaris van Polisie, gisteraand gesê.

**Genl. Geldenhuys het beklemtoon dat die Polisie gena-**

- (1) Investment equals
- (2) The multiplier is
- (3) The multiplier is
- (4) There will be an i
- (5)  $MPC + MPS$  will b

38. When a family's income spending is  $>$  its curr

- (1) The MPC > 1.  
 (2) The MPC = 1.  
 (3) MPC must be equal  
 (4) MPC is increasing.  
 (5) None of the above

339. A declining APC means that:

1. MPC must be declining.
2. The rich are saving a share greater than the poor.
3. There can be no break-even point.
4. The APS must be rising.
5. The absolute amount consumed by the rich is falling.

40. The message of the "Paradox

- 1) Saving causes depression
- 2) Individuals who try to
- 3) Increased total saving  
possibly have a contraction
- 4) Thrift is never a virtue
- 5) The poor are more likely



# Terroriste, polisie bots in N.-Tvl.

## \* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN \*

Die terroriste het vermoedelik nog outomatiese wapens by hulle en word as uiters gevaarlik beskou. Inwoners in die gebied word versoek om die Polisie onmiddellik in kennis te stel sodra 'n verdagte opgemerk word.

Sers. Nel is bevredigend, het 'n hospitaalwoordvoerder gisteraand gesê. Sy vrou, Maria, en hul kinders, Louis (11) en Anri (9), het gisteraand reeds hul yader besoek.

Gisteroggend se voorval was vier dae nadat die polisie

van Bophuthatswana naby Mafeking met 'n groep goed opgeleide terroriste slaags geraak het. Twee terroriste is doodgeskiet. 'n Derde, wat ontsnap het, is eergister naby Vryburg in 'n intensiewe opvolgaksie deur die Polisie vasgetrek.

Genl. Geldenhuys het gesê die terroris is nie deur lede van die spesiale anti-terroriste-eenheid in hegtenis geneem nie, maar deur ander polisiemanne wat ook, soos gewoonlik, by sulke aksies betrek word.

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ECONOMICS 1A

1978

A COURSE ON MONEY AND BANKING

M. MARX

Recommended Reading.

Basic Reading: Lipsy (4th ed.)

Samuelson

: Relevant chapters

Further reading: Goedhuys, D.W.

: Money and Banking

Halnes

: Money, Prices and Policy.

1. Importance of a Study of Money in Economics.

Why it constitutes a separate discipline: Money, exchange, specialization. Money not a neutral counter - effects on aggregate economic activity (expenditure, savings, employment, etc.) and on relative prices, costs, incomes.

Money and price system: Money generalises purchasing power. Money

2.

which relies on confidence and STABILITY in value of Money - Money supply to be controlled so that it is scarce enough to have value and retain confidence but not too scarce as to restrict trade. Is there a "perfect" money? Modern methods of controlling money supply make this a possibility.

4. Different kinds of Money.

Gradual evolution of money from commodities, a.o. domestic animals - semi-precious metals - precious metals (gold, silver) coinage - MODERNITY and the development of paper money - bank deposits; convertible and inconvertible paper money - legal tender.

Money supply today consists mainly of DEBITS or I.O.U.'s.

(Note that not all debts are money) viz. Inconvertible Paper Money (these are the I.O.U.'s of Central Banks), token coins (whose nominal or face value is greater than their intrinsic metallic value) and, to a larger extent Demand (Checkable) Deposits. NEAR-MONEY.

5. DIFFERENT METAL STANDARDS. - Gold and Silver Standards and Bi-metallic

Students might refer to relevant sections in Lipsy and Steiner.

6. THE SUPPLY OF MONEY.

(a) COMMERCIAL BANKS AND THE MULTIPLE EXPANSION/CONTRACTION OF MONIES:

Commercial Banks' Liabilities (I.O.U.'s) are acceptable as money.

Understanding of the activity of Goldsmiths is the key to understanding of modern commercial banks. Banks monetise private I.O.U.'s which are not acceptable as money and create their own liabilities (in the form of checkable deposits) when buying interest-bearing assets/ securities of different kinds - balance sheets of Commercial Banks - arrangement of assets in descending order of liquidity and ascending order of profitability. Primary and secondary deposits.

How Bank loans create deposits - FRACTIONAL RESERVE SYSTEM OF BANKING - deposit-creating process should be clearly understood - the Credit MULTIPLIER - Difference between the single bank's fractional expansion of deposits and MULTIPLE expansion of the banking system as a whole. Concept of Excess Reserves: Fully loaned up - Limits to size of credit multiplier - C.M. indicates a theoretical maximum.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2165

27 October 1978

## 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:

LIST/LYS P78/77

# DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2165

27 Oktober 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/7/230.....	<i>Exile: A Literary Quarterly</i> —Volume 5, Number 1 & 2	Exile, Canada.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/129.....	<i>Satan's Seed</i> .....	Jory Sherman.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/166.....	<i>Rose of Passion, Rose of Love</i> .....	Jeanne Sommers.....	(a)
P78/8/168.....	<i>Rough Cut</i> .....	Andrew McCullough.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/218.....	<i>Race &amp; Class</i> —Vol XX, Summer 1978, Number 1	Institute of Race Relations/Transnational Institute, London	(e)
P78/8/208.....	<i>Kirche IM Sozialismus</i> —June 1977.....	Berliner Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kirchliche Publizistik, Berlin	(e)
P78/9/4.....	<i>Eltern</i> —Juni 6/1978.....	Printed in/Gedruk in Germany.....	(a)
P78/9/47.....	<i>Regan and The High-Rollers (The Sweeney 9)</i> ..	Joe Balham.....	(a)
P78/9/51.....	<i>Guerrilla Struggle in Africa</i> .....	Kenneth W. Grundy.....	(e)
P78/9/85.....	<i>Biko</i> .....	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P78/10/5.....	<i>Moment of Desire</i> .....	Rachel Cosgrove Payes.....	(a)
P78/10/10.....	<i>Panorama</i> —Nr 29, 21 Juli 1978.....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a)
P78/10/30.....	<i>Socialist Life and it's Values: Aspects of Advanced Socialist Society in the GDR</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/8/223.....	<i>Novella 2000</i> —28 Giugno 1978, n. 26.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)
P78/8/224.....	<i>Oggi</i> —Anno XXXIV, N. 25, 24 Giugno 1978...	Rizzoli Editore, Milano.....	(a)



27 October 1978

No. 2166

27 Oktober 1978

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF  
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE  
PUBLIKASIES

Die 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:

No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
...	<i>Three Essays on Marxism</i> .....	Karl Korsch.....	(e)
...	<i>Pickering's Playmate of '78—A Politically Candid calendar/kalender</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
...	<i>Internationale Solidarität—Nr. 5, Jaargang 7, Mai 1978</i> .....	Internationale Solidarität, Köln.....	(e)
...	<i>Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws—No 85, Junie 1977; No 86, Augustus 1977; No 87, Oktober 1977; No 88, Desember 1977; No 89, Februarie 1978</i> .....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging, Nederland.....	(e)
...	<i>Rapport: Banken en Leninge aan Apartheid</i> .....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
...	<i>Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland: Jaarverslag 1976—Maart 1977</i> .....	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
...	<i>Opinions—Nr 6</i> .....	The World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(e)
...	<i>Workers' Unity—Issue No 9, May 1978</i> .....	The South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)
...	<i>Quest for a True Humanity, The</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
...	<i>Black Peoples' Convention (BPC)—South Africa: Historical Background and Basic Documents</i> .....	Sipho Buthelezi.....	(e)
...	<i>Information Bulletin—No 4, XXXII Year, Sofia 1978</i> .....	Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	(e)
...	<i>Sechaba—Second Quarter 1978, Vol 12</i> .....	Sechaba Publications, London.....	(d)+(e)
...	<i>Felte-Facts—No 10</i> .....	N S Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg.....	(b), (c), (d)+(e)
...	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR—June 1978 B I</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
...	<i>Yugoslav Trade Unions—No 112, March-April 1978, Year XIX</i> .....	"Radnicka Stampa", Beograd.....	(e)
...	<i>Annual Report 1977—June 1978</i> .....	Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
...	<i>On the Revolutionary "Three-In-One" Combination</i> .....	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
...	<i>Contak—No 27</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 37</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 40</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 41</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 42</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 43</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 45</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 46</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 48</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 49</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 51</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 54</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Contak—No 56</i> .....	Contak, London.....	(a)
...	<i>Black People's Convention Membership Card/Lidmaatskapkaart</i> .....	Black People's Convention.....	(d)+(e)
...	<i>Apartheid's Children T-shirt/T-hemp—Object/Voorwerp</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
...	<i>Juche: The Banner of Independence</i> .....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Korea..	(e)
...	<i>Information—7/1978</i> .....	The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
...	<i>Southern Africa—Vol XI, Number 4, May 1978</i> .....	Southern Africa Committee, New York.....	(e)
...	<i>Socialist Affairs—November/December 1977, Vol 27, No 6</i> .....	Socialist International, London.....	(e)
...	<i>International University Exchange Fund—4 July 1978—Pamphlet/Pamflet</i> .....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
...	<i>Romanian News—Tuesday July 11, 1978, No 17</i> .....	Romanian News, Piata Scintei, Bucharest.....	(e)
...	<i>Anti-Apartheid News—July/August 1978</i> .....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
...	<i>Bulletin: Information from the GDR—July 1978, B I</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
...	<i>Mayibuye—Vol 1, No 3, 15th July 1978</i> .....	African National Congress Information & Publicity Department Headquarters, Lusaka	(e)
...	<i>Ismun Newsletter—No 12, March 1978</i> .....	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Switzerland	(e)
...	<i>Suidafrika: Materkalien und Dokumente</i> .....	Henkel G.m.b.H., Stuttgart.....	(e)
...	<i>News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic—8/1978</i> .....	GDR-Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin	(e)
...	<i>Amandla-Matla—Vol 6, No 1 Pamphlet/Pamflet</i> .....	African National Congress.....	(e)

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[No. 6194]

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6194



Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/8/96.....	<i>Worker's Unity</i> —Issue No 10, July 1978.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P78/8/114.....	<i>Lumea</i> —No 21, July 21–27, 1978.....	Piata Scînteii No 1, Bucharest.....	(e)
P78/8/115.....	<i>Achtergrond</i> —Nr. 25, 23 Juni 1978.....	Sjaloom, Odijk.....	(e)
P78/8/135.....	<i>Spartacus—International Gay Guide</i> —8th Edition, January 1978	John D. Stamford.....	(a)+(e)
P78/8/180.....	<i>Mercenary's Manual, The</i> .....	Terry P. Edwards.....	(e)

## THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF AFRICA

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for imitating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, but the Editor welcomes contributions of suitable artistic and scientific merit from kindred institutions.

Each part contains 10 plates and costs R5 per part (other countries R5,25 per part). Two, three or four parts may be published annually, depending on the availability of illustrations. A volume consists of four parts. From Volume 27, the price per volume is: Cloth binding, R30; morocco binding, R35 (other countries, cloth binding R31; morocco binding R36).

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

## DIE BLOMPLANTE VAN AFRIKA

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegee as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, baie na die aard van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine". Die doel van die werk is om die skoonheid en variasie van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder.

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantkunde gemaak, dog die redakteur verwelkom geskikte bydraes van 'n wetenskaplike en kunsstandaard afkomstig van verwante inrigtings.

Onder huidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelyktydig gepubliseer, maar met onreëlmatige tussenpose; elke deel bevat tien kleurplate. Intekengeld bedra R5 per deel (buitelands R5,25 per deel): Vier dele per band. Vanaf band 27 is die prys per band in linne gebind R30; in moroccoleer gebind R35. (Buitelands, linne gebind R31; moroccoleer R36).

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

## MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

## MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2192

3 November 1978

## 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 P78/78

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2192

3 November 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/1/173.....	<i>Saturday Night Fever</i> .....	H. B. Gilmour.....	(a)+(b)
P78/4/119.....	<i>Unesco Features</i> —No 729 (1978).....	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris	(e)
P78/5/44.....	<i>Hoch-das Bein... Das Vaterland Soll Leben</i> —Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover 131017.8 is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag 131017.8 ongewens is).....	Miller International Schallplatten G.m.b.H, Germany	(a)
P78/8/186.....	<i>Passion's Pawn</i> .....	Annabella.....	(a)
P78/8/187.....	<i>Mara</i> .....	Kathleen Morris.....	(a)
P78/8/221.....	<i>L'Uomo Vogue</i> —N 44, Febbraio 1976.....	Condé Nast Publications, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P78/9/28.....	<i>Russ Tobin in Hollywood</i> .....	Stanley Morgan.....	(a)+(b)
P78/9/29.....	<i>Candida Rising</i> .....	Lamorna Heath.....	(a)+(b)
P78/9/35.....	<i>Ukubamba Amadolo: Workers' Struggles in the South African Textile Industry</i> .....	Bettie du Toit.....	(e)
P78/9/45.....	<i>Royal Slave</i> .....	Julia Fitzgerald.....	(a)
P78/9/62.....	<i>Tattoo</i> .....	Earl Thompson.....	(a)+(b)
P78/9/66.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice</i> —Vol XVII, No 9, Sept. 1977; Vol XVII, No 10, Oct. 1977; Vol XVIII, No 3, March 1978; Vol XVIII, No 5, May 1978	Niro Komunist, Aktuelna Pitanja Socijalizma, Beograd	(e)
P78/10/8.....	<i>Anatomy of a Revolt, The</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Biko: The Spirit Lives on</i> —Poster/Plakkaat....	S.R.C., Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Biko</i> —Poster—Plakkaat.....	SASPU, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Justice of a Suicide Detainee</i> —Poster/Plakkaat..	S.R.C. Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Steve Biko: Generations of Rage shall Rise from his Death</i> —Poster/Plakkaat	S.R.C. Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/49.....	<i>Fools Die</i> .....	Mario Puzo.....	(a)
P78/10/54.....	<i>Personality Man, The</i> .....	Peter Summers.....	(a)
P78/10/58.....	<i>No Laughing Matter—Rationale of the Dirty Joke: Second series</i>	G. Legman.....	(a)
P78/10/66.....	<i>Impi—A Collection of Recent Poetry</i> .....	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(d)+(e)
P78/10/70.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No. 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/71.....	<i>Lib</i> —No. 89, 4/7/78.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/72.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 108, 8-14, Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/73.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 110, 22-28 Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
10/74.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 93, 1/8/78.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
10/75.....	<i>Flashmen</i> —No. 47.....	Ana Empresa Editorial, Madrid.....	(a)
10/76.....	<i>Bazaar</i> —No 10, Octubre 1977.....	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona.....	(a)
10/77.....	<i>Blade</i> —Vol 1, No 2.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)
10/78.....	<i>Blade</i> —Vol 1, No 5.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)
10/79.....	<i>Lui</i> —No 20, Agosto 1978.....	Editora 2, S.A., Madrid.....	(a)
10/80.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 86, Del 13 Al 19 de Junio de 1978....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
10/81.....	<i>Penthouse</i> —Agosto 1978, No 5.....	Cinco Zero, Barcelona.....	(a)
10/85.....	<i>Exorcism, An</i> .....	Penny Slinger.....	(a)
10/121.....	<i>Gifts and Calendars</i> —Photographs/Foto's: No's 1, 2, 3, 4 + 8	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg.....	(a)

2193

3 November 1978

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 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 publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 2193

3 November 1978

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
0/70.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
0/74.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 93, 1/8/78.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
0/75.....	<i>Flashmen</i> —No 47.....	Ana Empresa Editorial, Madrid.....	(a)
0/76.....	<i>Bazaar</i> —No 10, Octubre 1977.....	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona.....	(a)
0/78.....	<i>Blade</i> —Vol 1, No 5.....	Top Sellers Ltd, London.....	(a)
0/79.....	<i>Lui</i> —No 20, Agosto 1978.....	Editora 2, S.A., Madrid.....	(a)
0/81.....	<i>Penthouse</i> —Agosto 1978, No 5.....	Cinco Zero, Barcelona.....	(a)

Daily daily milk quote from Van Riebeck Dairy in

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2238

10 November 1978

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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2238

10 November 1978

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 P78/79

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/8/101.....	<i>Tender Fire</i> .....	Patricia Campbell Horton.....	(a)+(b)
P78/8/105.....	<i>Gypsy Lady</i> .....	Shirlee Busbee.....	(a)
P78/9/33.....	<i>Woman Who Dared, The</i> .....	Richard Erdoes.....	(a)
P78/10/122.....	<i>Could You Say No to a Fantastic Stripper?/Kan U Nee Sê vir 'n Fantastiese Stroper—Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet</i> .....	Metal and Chemical Industries (Pty) Ltd, Germiston	(a)
P78/10/123.....	<i>TPAET TOY FEAIOY—17/8/78</i> .....	Printed in Greece/Gedruk in Griekeland.....	(a)
P78/10/124.....	<i>TPAET TOY FEAIOY—10/8/78</i> .....	Printed in Greece/Gedruk in Griekeland.....	(a)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Model: Gunther Keller)—Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet</i> .....	Colt Studio, Studio City.....	(a)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Model: Jordan Hunter)—Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet</i> .....	Colt Studio, New York City.....	(a)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Cover Photo from Gallery 16)—Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet</i> .....	Colt Studio, New York City.....	(a)
P78/10/136.....	<i>Zeus Collection, The—Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet</i> .....	Zeus, Los Angeles.....	(a)
P78/10/137.....	<i>Sexuality Survey—Gay Male Questionnaire</i> .....	Survey, Orange.....	(a)
P78/10/141.....	<i>18 Wheeler, The—No 8</i> .....	D & W Enterprises, East Rutherford, U.S.A....	(a)
P78/8/130.....	<i>Tropic of Desire</i> .....	Antoinette Beaudry.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/21.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 25, 23 Juni 1978</i> .....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a), (d)+(e)
P78/10/21.....	<i>Panorama—Nr 26, 30 Juni 1978</i> .....	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad, Haarlem.....	(a), (d)+(e)
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P78/10/25.....	<i>Muslim News—Vol 18, No. 17, Friday, September 15, 1978</i> .....	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)
P78/10/34.....	<i>Through the Cross—September 1978, Vol 1, No. 4</i> .....	"Through the Cross", University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/119.....	<i>Political Economy of Imperialism, The</i> .....	Dan Nabudere.....	(e)
P78/9/100.....	<i>South African Outlook—July 1978, Vol 108, No 1285</i> .....	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town....	(b), (d)+(e)

10 - 12.00 p.m.

Afrikaans/Nederlands

ROOM A. 2

"

Social Anthropology

A. 4

"

Archaeology

A. 6

"

Classics

A. 8

"

Cultural History

A. 102

"

Philosophy

A. 10

"

Economic History

A. 12

"

German

A. 16

"

Hebrew

A. 105

"

History

A. 107

"

Political Science

A. 111

"

French/Italian

A. 117

"

Speech and Drama

A. 101

"

Religious Studies

A. 109

"

Public Administration

A. 113

"

Librarianship/Music

A. 201

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

9 - 9.50 a.m.

Afrikaans/Nederlands

Beattie Theatre

10 - 10.50 a.m.

French Intensive

Room B. 115

10 - 10.50 a.m.

French I

B. 105

10 - 10.50 a.m.

Education

B. 106

10 - 10.50 a.m.

Law

B. 114





REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**  
**STAATSKOERANT**  
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Vol. 161]

PRETORIA, 10 NOVEMBER 1978

No. 6215

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 2293 10 November 1978

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR  
 OBJECTS.—LIST P78/81**

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 are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

*Entry No.*—P78/11/43.

*Publication.—Scope*—November 10, 1978, Vol. 13, No. 45.

*Author of producer.*—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

*Section.*—47 (2) (a).

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
 EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 2293 10 November 1978

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF  
 VOORWERPE.—LYS P78/81**

'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 of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

*Inskrywing No.*—P78/11/43.

*Publikasie.—Scope*—November 10, 1978, Vol. 13, No. 45.

*Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

*Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

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	Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
2293	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe.....	1	6215

No. 2294

17 November 1978

## 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. 2294

17 November 1978

## 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 P78/80

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/8/89.....	<i>Perversion: The Erotic Form of Hatred</i> .....	Robert J. Stoller.....	(a)
P78/10/54.....	<i>Golden Voyager</i> .....	Simon Finch.....	(a)
P78/10/46.....	<i>Games</i> .....	Bill Pronzini.....	(a)+(b)
P78/9/87.....	<i>Compromising Positions</i> .....	Susan Isaacs.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/93.....	<i>Culture &amp; Socialism and Manifesto—Towards a Free Revolutionary Art</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(c)
P78/10/94.....	<i>Position of the Republic and the Tasks of Young Workers, The</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/109.....	<i>Partij Kiezen voor Zuidelijk Afrika—Deel 1: 1945–1973 Deel 2: De Regering—Den Uyl Deel 3: De Politieke Partijen</i>	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Angola Comité), Amsterdam	(e)
P78/10/91.....	<i>In Defence of the October Revolution</i> .....	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/95.....	<i>Class Nature of the Soviet State, The: The Workers' State &amp; The Question of Thermidor &amp; Bonapartism</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(c)
P78/10/106.....	<i>Vorhof der Hölle</i> .....	Zbigniew Domarańczyk and/en Tadeusz Wójcik	(e)
P78/10/107.....	<i>Südafrika: Schwarzer Widerstand—Weisse Herrschaft</i>	Bärbel and/en Wolfgang von Wartenberg.....	(e)
P78/10/110.....	<i>Es Lebe die Afrikanische Revolution!</i> .....	Verlag Arbeiterkampf, Rurtschloahn.....	(e)
P78/10/116.....	<i>Entrepreneur, The</i> .....	I. G. Broat.....	(a)
P78/10/125.....	<i>Abandoned Woman, The</i> (i.e. only the 1978 edition with the No ISBN 0 09 917870 2/d.i. slegs die 1978 uitgawe met die No. ISBN 0 09 917870 2)	Richard Condon.....	(a)
P78/10/127.....	<i>Christianity Today—July 21, 1978, Vol XXII, No. 19</i>	Christianity Today, Inc., Dover.....	(b)+(e)
P78/10/138.....	<i>Informant, The—September 1977; November 1977</i>	The Informant, Pasadena, California.....	(a)
P78/10/139.....	<i>T.A.I.L. Newsletter—November–December 1977, Vol. V, No 6</i>	Printed by/Gedruk deur Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco	(a)
P78/10/151.....	<i>South African Observer, The—Vol XXXIII, No 2, October 1978</i>	S. E. D. Brown, Pretoria.....	(b)+(e)
P78/10/152.....	<i>Azania: I Temba Letu—Vol 2, No 3</i> .....	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany.....	(e)
P78/10/153.....	<i>Reveal Re-seal Full Colour Flights with Nude and Semi-nude Female Figures/Met Naakte en Half-naakte Vroue Figure—Object/Voorwerp</i>	Made in/Vervaardig in U.K.....	(a)
P78/10/155.....	<i>October 19: An Anniversary of Repression</i> .....	Students' African Movement and/en Wits Student, Johannesburg	(a), (d)+(e)
P78/10/159.....	<i>Thomsons Give You Complete Exposure—Sept. 1978–Feb 1979—Calendar/Kalender</i>	Thomson Publications SA (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg	(a)
P78/11/20.....	<i>Woman's Panty with a Screw Emblem/Dames Broekie met 'n Skroef Embleem—Object/Voorwerp</i>	Female Lingerie (Pty) Ltd, Plumstead.....	(a)
P78/5/59.....	<i>Donderdag of Woensdag</i> .....	John Miles.....	(a), (b)+(e)



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 2295

17 November 1978

**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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/7/66.....	<i>Education in a Socialist Country</i> (1977 Edition)	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/7/107.....	<i>Imperialism and World Economy</i> .....	Nikolai Bukharin.....	(e)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 2295

17 November 1978

**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:

No. 2296

17 November 1978

**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 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/10/139.....	<i>T.A.I.L. Newsletter</i> —November–December 1977, Vol. V, No 6	Printed by/Gedruk deur Personal Touch Corpo- ration, San Francisco	(a)
P78/10/152.....	<i>Azania: I Temba Letu</i> —Vol 2, No 3.....	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany.....	(e)

No. 2296

17 November 1978

**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. 2297

17 November 1978

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-  
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 7 November 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 1 November 1978 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are 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 21 days from the date of this notice:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/9/93.....	<i>Gerugte van Reën</i> .....	André P. Brink.
P78/10/117.....	<i>Rumours of Rain</i> .....	André P. Brink.

No. 2297

17 November 1978

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE  
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL**

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 7 November 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 1 November 1978 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies 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 appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

# Tutu attacks banning of freed detainees

JOHANNESBURG — The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday questioned the five-year banning orders served on six leaders of the black consciousness movement after their release from detention on Friday.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, Mr Sedupe Ramsey Ramokgopa, the Rev Drake Tshenkeng, Mr Rhandisizwe Mazibuko, Mr Sadic Variava and Mr Vuyisile Mdeleleni were detained under the Internal Security Act during the security-police clamp-down on October 19 last year.

Bishop Tutu welcomed their release, but said: "The police have had enough time — 394 days — to build cases against these people.

"In God's name, why should they be banned for five years without the opportunity of stating their

side of the case — the same opportunity the Prime Minister asked for in the case of the Mostert Commission?"

He appealed to the authorities to "move our society away from the brink of disaster".

"Our deepest distress is that so very few white South Africans seem to care about this abrogation of the rule of law."

On their release from Modder Bee prison, the six leaders were handed the banning orders restricting them for five years.

In addition to their restrictions, they are required to report to their local police stations between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. every Monday.

In terms of the orders, they are barred from attending political gatherings. The orders also prohibit them from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg.  
— DDC-SAPA.



# Saso officials banned

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Two former officials of the banned South African Students' Organisation (SASO), who were released yesterday after being in detention without trial for 396 days, have each been banned for five years under Section 10(1) of the Internal Security Act.

They are Mr Diliza Mji, former president, and Mr Terrence Tryon, former secretary-general.

Mr Mji and Mr Tryon, who were arrested on October 19 last year when the Government banned 18 black organisations and the newspapers World and Weekend World, were held at the Modderbee Prison in Benoni under Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act.

They were brought to Durban yesterday by police escort and taken to the headquarters of the local security police in Fisher Street, where they were served with their banning orders.

Mr Mji has been restricted to the Pinetown magisterial district, and Mr Tryon to Umzinto.

A further reason for experiments foreign expertise to the question "Pasture productively employed?" resting on rotational grazing, fodder and shade and distributed over the pasture permanent fencing in the form of different regions. Nor has much and water lands. Other areas fuel, building material, fodder brick making for sale to public and construction of improved cat particularly in Botswana, offer intensive methods on both constr

certainly the information on rural wage rates and contractual relations as well as on returns to economic activities does not exist upon which to make such a judgement. There is a prima facie case for a set of local experiments in different regions to test the demand for casual labour and the effect of an alternate source of employment on local labour markets under different piece rate norms and programme rules.

# 'Ultimate apartheid solution looming'

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

APARTHEID is moving steadily closer to its ultimate solution — the "physical removal of millions more Africans" from white-designated areas to the homelands, Mr John Kane-Berman, a former Rhodes scholar, says in a book released at the weekend.

Mr Kane-Berman, now an assistant editor of the Financial Mail, cites three steps which have been or are being taken to fulfil the final objective:

- Preparations to turn all blacks into foreigners by stripping them of South African citizenship in terms of the homelands policy.
- Whittling away the last legal rights to permanency enjoyed by blacks in "white" urban areas under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act.
- Plans for a concerted bid to "purge" "white" areas of foreign and illegal blacks.

Mr Kane-Berman presents his interpretation in his book, "Soweto — black revolt, white reaction", published by Ravan Press. The book examines the 1976 unrest in Soweto in the context of events immediately before and after the turmoil.

Apart from reference to actual laws depriving blacks of South African citizenship, Mr Kane-Berman quotes the former Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, who told Parliament in January: "If our policy is taken to its full

logical conclusion . . . there will not be one black man with South African citizenship."

He then refers to the Bantu Laws Amendment Act passed in the last parliamentary session, which took Section 10 rights away from children born to citizens of independent homelands, even if the children were born in urban townships.

Finally he refers to the aim of the Cabinet committee on urban blacks to resettle as many as possible.

Mr Kane-Berman is sceptical about the power and the will of verligte members of the National Party to break away from the cardinal doctrines of apartheid.

Central to his analysis of official race policy is his contention that it does not consist of a few "archaic social segregation measures" but of a "comprehensive and technologically sophisticated system" to guarantee white supremacy.

"The compulsory fingerprinting . . . of an entire subject race, and the computerisation of pass, influx and labour particulars, opens up possibilities of regulation, surveillance and control that few regimes in history could have dreamed of," he says, and also points to plans to use closed-circuit television to identify agitators in mine compounds and the use of computers to blacklist agitators.

The authors end a discussion on the action which runs up against social the share they controlled should annual grazing rights. The fact owners would be present as they w and so be able to pay their share would receive cash from the sale auction. That would mean that s The tax on the shares could be co every household rather than, as w collection. This should be so k help to avoid the difficulties t The company concept with a tax or

folding weather. considering for it would allow th government to introduce bi-annual value of their cattle. Off-take prices, owners would be squeezed and thus keeping size down. With herd size rises so the rental price An annual rental should work to m born by society.

by the corruption of traditional the communal or state lands without the smaller. By holding cattle on the tribal lands, the bigger owners would be able to further squeeze resist cattle sales as long as possible. In the process, and particularly speculators rather than cattle raisers, suggests that individuals would policy. The preponderant nature of the commercial market, that of figure of 50% of the requirement handled would be the proper basis for

17.



# Black musician deported

R.B.M. 21/11/78

(32)

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Staff Reporter

A BLACK South African musician claimed yesterday he was deported from Israel — leaving his white wife and baby son he had never seen — as a result of a frame-up by persons who told the police he was dealing in hashish.

Boy Tukani, who plays the saxophone and drums, met his wife, Lea Israel, while performing in cabaret in Israel last year.

"We got married in March and rented a flat in Tel Aviv. My wife worked as a telephonist and I was

playing in nightclubs.

"After our marriage, my wife's parents put pressure on me to convert to Judaism. I kept promising, but did nothing about it.

"Then my wife told me they were urging her to leave me because I was black, but she refused."

"Finally somebody went to the police with the hashish story.

"I was kept in prison until my deportation and was never allowed into court to challenge the allegation.

"The police said there was nothing they could do because the deportation or-

der was already signed.

"My son was born while I was in prison."

Mr Tukani said the only items he was able to bring out were a flute and his saxophone string. "The police would not even let me bring a change of clothing.

"What I want most of all is my wife and son. I shall ask the Israeli Embassy to help me go back."

Repeated attempts to get comments from the Israeli Embassy yesterday failed.

A spokesman said the ambassador was out of town and other officials could not be reached.



THE ACTIONS of a certain judge, whose name I believe I need not mention, have been lauded in some quarters as an example of judicial independence of the highest order and the actions of the Government in terminating his appointment to the task entrusted to him have been characterised as an abuse of executive power. In other quarters the judge's actions have been criticised as being in excess of his mandate and as being against the interests of the State, while the Government's actions have consequently been acclaimed as a rightful exercise of executive power. This is neither the time nor the place to debate the issue.

I may, however, be permitted to say, if only in fairness to the judge, and perhaps to myself, as a member of the legal profession and as a member of the Johannesburg Bar, which has already expressed its views on the matter, that having regard to the issues involved I am on the side of those who happen to think that the judge was right and the Government was wrong. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister was correct when he stated that there is another side to the story — there always is — but some of us may be forgiven if we pose the question as to why the other side of the story was not made available to the same judge so that it too could be made public.

Let me state at once my deep and abiding conviction, a conviction which I fully believe is shared by all right thinking members of society, in the absolute necessity, particularly in these times, for a free and independent judiciary — one of the cornerstones in the structure of any democracy worthy of the name. However, despite the undoubted fact that the first and basic quality to be sought in a judge in the exercise of his judicial functions is the absolute independence of his judgment, I believe, just as firmly, that it by no means follows that judges or their judgments are or should be free from criticism. I do not believe in the infallibility of the judiciary.

Neither judges nor their judgments should be immune from criticism. As that eminent judge Lord Atkin said: "Justice is not a cloistered virtue: she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though outspoken, comments of ordinary men."

The Government of the Republic of South Africa, in an official publication entitled "South Africa — Erosion of the Rule of Law" issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1968, defined the Rule of Law as follows:

"The rule of law may mean different things to different people, but there is general agreement that it requires a person on trial

# Erosion of a

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21/11/78

In his address to more than 100 top businessmen at the Rand Daily Mail "Business Achievement Award" banquet in Johannesburg last night Mr I A MAISELS QC (right) called for the courts to be re-invested with their former powers. Here are major extracts from his speech.



be accused in open court; be given an opportunity of denying the charge and of defending himself and that he be given the choice of a counsel."

I am content for present purposes to take this definition as correct. It is undeniably accepted throughout the free world that an independent judiciary is an indispensable requisite of a free society under the Rule of Law. Such independence implies freedom from interference by the Executive or Legislature with the judicial function but does not mean that the judge is entitled to act in an arbitrary manner. This principle goes back many years — indeed many centuries.

On June 15, 1215, over 750 years ago, King John of England met the Barons at Runnymede. There the Barons made demands which the King accepted, and when accepted, they became the Great Charter, and this has been known since that time as "Magna Carta". This document sets down the guarantee of freedom under the law.

There is the famous sentence, which is so often quoted — "No free man shall be taken, imprisoned, disseised, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we proceed against or prosecute him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."

Now these words have echoed down the centuries, and in our own system of law, the South African law, which is a combination of two great common law systems, the Roman-Dutch and the English systems, one will find full recognition of these principles.

Moreover South African courts have acknowledged over the years certain guiding principles which have their roots at common law and form part of our legal tradition. They create safeguards against the abuses of Executive and Administra-

tive power. Some of these guiding principles are "freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention without trial; freedom from cruel and unusual punishment — the right to legal representation when the individual's liberty is at stake; the right to be heard in one's own defence before one's liberty is curtailed; equality before the law; freedom of speech and literary expression; freedom of the Press; freedom of assembly; and freedom of movement."

An outstanding example of the approach of the court is to be found in a judgment of the present Chief Justice of the Republic, then a Judge of Appeal, when dealing with the question of freedom of speech and freedom to print. He said:

"The freedom of speech — which includes the freedom to print — is a facet of civilisation which always presents two well-known inherent traits. The one consists of the constant desire by some to abuse it. The other is the inclination of those who want to protect it to repress more than is necessary. The latter is also fraught with danger. It is based on intolerance and is a symptom of the primitive urge in mankind to prohibit that with which one does not agree. When a court of law is called upon to decide whether liberty should be repressed — in this case the freedom to publish a story — it would be anxious to steer a course as close to the preservation of liberty as possible. It should do so because freedom of speech is a hard-won and precious asset, yet easily lost. And in its approach to the law, including any statute by which the court may be bound, it should assume that Parliament, itself a product of political liberty, in every case intends liberty to be repressed only to such extent as it in clear terms declares, and, if it gives a discretion to a court of law, only to such extent as is absolutely necessary."

But these guiding principles of which I have spoken, and which form part of the great legal tradition of this country, have gradually, but seemingly inexorably, been eroded by legislative enactments of increasing intensity. Probably the best known is that of detention without trial at the discretion of the Executive, with access to the courts being denied to detainees, and with the detainee not even knowing in many cases why he is being detained. And all this, and I quote, "on one-sided evidence untested by cross-examination" — to use the language of someone in high authority in another and well known recent context. Perhaps those responsible for carrying out these powers of detention without trial might be reminded of what was said in 63 BC by Julius Caesar when he objected to Cicero's emergency measures which included the punishment without trial of five members of the Catiline conspiracy: "Take care... how your present decrees may affect posterity."

Today, as a result of these laws of which I have spoken, it is no longer true to say in South Africa that "no free man may be taken, imprisoned, disseised, outlawed, punished, or in any way destroyed except by lawful judgment of his peers."

Executive agencies wield dictatorial powers over the liberty, livelihood and movement of men, without being accountable for their actions to the courts of the land. Freedom of expression and freedom of association are subject to serious restrictions, and there are far-reaching invasions of the right of privacy. Rule by law there undoubtedly is, for all the measures in question have been duly authorised by legislation passed by Parliament, in accordance with the constitution of the land: but there is an ever-widening gap between this legislation and the Rule of Law.

It is not disputed by the Government that much of its legislation falls short of the precepts of the Rule of Law: but justification is found by the contention that the safety of the State demands it; and there is no doubt that there is an inherent right in every State (as in every individual) to use all means at its disposal to defend itself when its existence is at stake.

Under such circumstances the State may be compelled by necessity to disregard for a time the ordinary safeguards of liberty in defence of liberty itself, and to substitute for the careful and deliberate procedure of the law a machinery more drastic and speedy in order to cope with an urgent danger. The re-



# Great legal tradition

stantial financial sacrifices in order to be able to do their duty and to serve the country. With regard to the so called political appointments I recall a discussion I had many years ago with the late Oswald Pirow, himself a former Minister of Justice, in the course of which this question was discussed. Pirow was something of a cynic and told me that one should not be unduly concerned about these appointments because despite the fact that they were made, if not solely, largely on political grounds, the appointees eventually developed delusions of grandeur and imagined they were appointed on merit — the result being that they

did not always or perhaps ever do what the Government thought they would or ought to do. But having said all this, and by no means subscribing unquestionably to the belief that when it comes to appointments to the Bench everything in the garden is lovely, I share the general view among the legal profession in South Africa and many informed non-legal persons, that the South African judges to the best of their ability by and large carry out their functions absolutely and entirely independently of the Executive. I have already in another context mentioned that judges are human, and it is to be expected that like all human beings they have

their own inner beliefs, or perhaps prejudices, and much as I am sure all of them endeavour to approach each case fairly and justly, these inborn beliefs, or even perhaps prejudices, may no doubt quite unconsciously play a part in their eventual decisions.

As I have mentioned there are times, no doubt, when ruthless force and disregard for legal niceties is the only possible course. However, history abundantly proves that in the long run, strong-arm methods and emergency measures have a habit of defeating themselves. The lawyer may be permitted to ask whether it is not possible and preferable to ensure the

safety and security of the State by detailed rules of the law adjudicated upon before the ordinary courts, instead of giving greater powers and wider discretion to the executive and the police; and whether the wider powers and discretion given necessarily achieve the purposes for which they were introduced.

The decrees of which I have spoken have, of course, ousted the jurisdiction of the courts in many matters and have denied to the citizen the protection of the courts to which he is entitled by the common law of the country. They may well result, if they have not already so resulted, in a diminution of the stature of

the courts. This surely is something no right thinking person concerned for the welfare of the Republic wants or would want.

Lord Chancellor Maugham once described lawyers as custodians of civilisation than which there can be no higher aim and no nobler duty. I would suggest that in the troublous days through which we in Africa are passing, this description may be worth bearing in mind not merely by members of the legal profession, but perhaps much more importantly and urgently by members of the community as a whole.

For everyone engaged in the administration of justice, and the judge pre-

eminently, is so engaged in a task of importance to the welfare of the community, he be engaged in assisting to protect the safety of the State against lawless or disloyal citizens, be he engaged in assisting to protect the individual against the executive, or be he engaged in assisting to prevent injustice between man and man. The need for an independent judiciary is as great today and perhaps greater than it has ever been.

What I suggest, and this is a matter that far transcends political differences, is that the courts should be reinvested with their former powers and that in keeping with the great traditions of our common law where fundamental human rights for which man has striven through the ages are restricted or denied by executive action, such action should be challengeable in these independent courts.

marks of Sir James Rose-Innes in the same case to which I have previously referred are to this effect. *Salus populi suprema lex.* Indeed almost invariably, whenever a statute encroaching upon the rule of law is submitted to Parliament, the Minister responsible introduces it with expressions of regret and hope: regret that considerations of public security leave the Government no choice; and the hope that calmer seas will soon make it possible to jettison the measure. Communists and their fellow-travellers, we are told, cannot be fought with kid gloves; and the Government can't be expected to hamstring the forces of law and order by adherence to the Queenberry Rules.

Now I am not one of those who does not recognise the importance of this principle that the safety of the State is supreme; nor do I think that this is either the time or place to take sides in the political controversy which has given rise to much of the legislation.

But then it might be said that as judges in this country are appointed by the State President-in-Council, that is by the Cabinet, that therefore they might be as establishment-minded as the Executive. To this may be added the melancholy fact that it cannot seriously be denied that in the history of South Africa, and no doubt of other countries, not all judges have been appointed entirely on merit and that political considerations have not always been entirely irrelevant in their appointment.

At the same time there can be no doubt that most judges have been appointed on merit and that in the case of many of them in accepting these appointments they have made sub-

23/4/78  
**UK admits  
PAC men**

LONDON — Three Pan Africanist Congress members detained in Swaziland since last April have been allowed to settle in Britain, the Home Office has confirmed here.

Mr Joe Moabi and Mr Martin Mabiletsa and their families and Mr Pitika Ntuli have been given exceptional entry permission.

The men and their families are not expected here before next month.

Six PAC members are still detained in Swaziland. Two more members are serving prison sentences after being convicted of possessing weapons. — SAPA.

**Children's Fund**





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VOL. 161]

PRETORIA, 24 NOVEMBER 1978

No. 6228

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION**

No. 2346 24 November 1978

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTA-  
TIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 23 November 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 October 1978 by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the under-mentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a), (b) and (e) 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

*Entry No.—P78/5/59.*

*Publication.—Donderdag of Woensdag.*

*Author or producer.—John Miles.*

*Section.—47 (2) (a), (b) and (e).*

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE**

No. 2346 24 November 1978

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE  
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 23 November 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appël aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Oktober 1978 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (b) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appëlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appël kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

*Inskrywing No.—P78/5/59.*

*Publikasie.—Donderdag of Woensdag.*

*Skrywer of voortbringer.—John Miles.*

*Artikel.—47 (2) (a), (b) en (e).*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2330

24 November 1978

#### 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/10/140.....	<i>John Holmes</i> —Vol 1, No 2.....	Red Lion Publishing Company, California, ...	(a)
P78/11/2.....	<i>SLR Camera</i> —Vol 12, No 6, November 1978...	Haymarket Publishing Ltd, London.....	(a)

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2330

24 November 1978

#### 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. 2329

24 November 1978

## 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. 2329

24 November 1978

## 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 P78/82

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/10/140.....	<i>John Holmes</i> —Vol 1, No 2.....	Red Lion Publishing Company, California....	(a)
P78/10/86.....	<i>Bardot: An Intimate Biography</i> .....	Willi Frischauer.....	(a)
P78/10/90.....	<i>Occult Sourcebook, The</i> .....	Nevill Drury and Gregory Tillett.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/101.....	<i>Lovers, The</i> .....	Richard Posner.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/102.....	<i>Captain Cutlass</i> .....	Gordon D. Shirreffs.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/2.....	<i>SLR Camera</i> —Vol 12, No 6, November 1978..	Haymarket Publishing Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/27.....	<i>Ilo and Apartheid, The</i> .....	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(e)
P78/11/29.....	<i>Don Juan, Mescalito and Modern Magic: The Mythology of Inner Space</i>	Nevill Drury.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/31.....	<i>Crossroads</i> —9/78.....	Cathsoc, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P78/11/32.....	<i>"We Will not Move": The Struggle for Crossroads</i>	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/11/34.....	<i>Color Foto</i> —10/78.....	Printed/Gedruk in Germany/Duitsland.....	(a)

No. 2331

24 November 1978

## 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:

No. 2331

24 November 1978

## 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/8/75.....	<i>VOW—Voices of Women</i> : Second Quarter 1978	ANC (SA) Women's Section, Zambia.....	(e)
P78/8/86.....	<i>Lenin's Political Thought</i> —Vol 1: Theory and practice in the Democratic Revolution	Neil Harding.....	(e)
P78/8/112.....	<i>WFTU in the Struggle Against Apartheid the Violent Life</i>	World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia	(a)
P78/8/119.....	<i>Jana Shakti</i> —No 5, July-August 1978.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/8/150.....	<i>Buying Time in South Africa</i> —No. 21.....	Counter Information Services, London.....	(e)
P78/8/212.....	<i>Women and Socialism</i> .....	G.D.R. Grafischer Grossbetrieb, Dresden.....	(e)
P78/8/234.....	<i>Maybabe</i> —Vol 1, No 4, 31st July 1978.....	African National Congress, Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka	(e)
P78/9/1.....	<i>Steve Biko: Martelaar van de Revolusie</i> .....	James Mbabane.....	(e)
P78/9/11.....	<i>Southern Africa: The Way Forward</i> —No 3.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/9/13.....	<i>CPC(ML), A Revisionist Organization of Agent-provocateurs, The</i>	In Struggle!, Montreal.....	(e)
P78/9/20.....	<i>Erotic Arts, The</i> .....	Peter Webb.....	(a)
P78/9/34.....	<i>Lenin: On Proletarian Internationalism</i> .....	V. I. Lenin.....	(c)
P78/9/37.....	<i>Sex is Everything</i> .....	Edward Thorne.....	(a)
P78/9/65.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice</i> —Vol XVIII, No 6, 1978	NIRO, Kommunist, Aktualna Pitanja Socijalizma, Beograd	(e)
P78/8/61.....	<i>Lumea</i> —Nr 19, July 7-13, 1978; Nr 20, July 14-29, 1978	Lumea, Piata Scinteii, Bucharest.....	(c)
P78/9/59.....	<i>International Sun Lover</i> —Number 11.....	Waverley International, Waverley Publishing Co., Ltd, New Zealand	(a)
P78/9/50.....	<i>Teaching Over 13's: The World About Us</i> —No 6	Scripture Union, London.....	(e)
P78/9/36.....	<i>Souvenirs</i> .....	David Hamilton.....	(a)
P78/9/9.....	<i>Proletarian Unity</i> —No 11, (Vol 2, No 5) June-July 1978	In Struggle!, Canada.....	(c)

No. 2332

24 November 1978

# PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publication Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, decided that the undermentioned publication or object are not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication or object are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication or object is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp
P78/7/206.....	Calendar Photos/Kalender Foto's—K1, K2, K3, K4, K7 and/en K11

No. 2332

24 November 1978

# WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerpe nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie of voorwerp binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie of voorwerp word hierby geskrap:

Author or producer  
Skrywer of voortbringer

Universal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Clairwood.....

Entry deleted  
Inskrywing  
geskrap

In G.G./SK.  
6181 of/van  
13/10/78.  
In G.N./GK.  
2065 of/van  
13/10/78.



committees and were employing 16 625 African  
the following sectors of the economy:

TABLE 3

Sector	Industrial Classification of Participants
	Number of Organisations
Manufacturing	25
Services	6
Commerce	3
	34

In fifteen organisations (44%) management had taken the  
establishing the committee, while African employees had  
(15%), and management and employees together had taken  
(41%).

There was a tendency for older workers and those with  
elected to these committees: in 80% of the organisations  
restrictions whatsoever on the nomination of candidates  
were certain requirements, mainly to achieve equal dep

82% of the respondents reported that their works commi  
period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular  
meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly  
intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were that  
they were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more represen-  
tative and acceptable to African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees<sup>39</sup> had been established.

### Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating  
organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of  
African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in  
favour of recognising them.<sup>40</sup>

## Pamphlet blast in Durban

DURBAN. — A pamphlet bomb went off exploded in the centre of Durban early yesterday sending scores of African National Congress pamphlets floating into the streets.

The bomb was hidden in a hedge at the corner of Pine Street and Grey Street and exploded at about 6.45 am.

One of the pamphlets called on blacks to join the banned ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The head of the Port Natal Security Police, Col Herman Stadler, said the main batch of pamphlets, expensively produced on glossy paper, dealt with a former leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, who is now on Robben Island. It called on blacks to join the ANC.

A postcard size pamphlet showed photographs of Angola's President Neto and the acting leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo.

This was the first pamphlet bomb exploded in Durban since 1971. — SAPA.

37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.

38. Ibid, pp.97-101.

39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.

40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

# Hunt for terrorists steps up

Star 28/11/78 327

Own Correspondent

Police have intensified their watch for terrorist infiltration along Northern Transvaal's borders, the chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, said in Pretoria today.

Brigadier Coetzee said intensified patrolling of areas adjacent to Rhodesia and Botswana were the result of recent attacks on farmers.

He referred to an incident earlier this month when a police station commander was shot and wounded about 50 km west of Louis Trichardt.

A search for three terrorists in which police and army personnel took part had been fruitless so far, he said.

## ARRESTS

Brigadier Coetzee confirmed that several blacks had been arrested in the Northern and Western Transvaal in recent weeks.

They were charged with vagrancy and not being in possession of reference books.

"They were in no way connected with any terrorist activities," he said.







CAP/ TIMES 28/11/78

# Thorpe 'hit-man's' evidence

**MINEHEAD.** — An airline pilot told magistrates here yesterday he was hired to kill a man who claimed he had had a homosexual affair with Britain's former Liberal Party leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe and to see that the man "vanished off the face of the earth".

He said in 1975 he bought a heavy iron chisel "to bend over his head" but the man, male model Mr Norma Scott, did not turn up to a pre-arranged meeting in a London hotel.

The pilot, Mr Andrew Newton, was giving evidence for the prosecution at a court, which is sitting to decide whether Mr Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial on charges that they plotted the murder of Mr Scott.

The prosecutor had alleged that Mr Scott and Mr Thorpe had an affair in the early 1960s, and that Mr Thorpe became obsessively afraid that Mr Scott's talking would ruin of his career.

Mr Thorpe who led the Liberal party from 1967 to 1976, has always denied that he had an affair with Mr Scott.

agent with a modelling contract for him.

Mr Newton said Mr Scott did not arrive and "I breathed a sigh of relief".

He said he asked himself many times what he would have done if Mr Scott had arrived, but "when I bought the chisel my intention was to kill".

Finally they met at an inn called the "Three Tuns" in Barnstaple where Mr Newton said he told Mr Scott: "I have come to talk to you about this blackmail".

He said Mr Scott "broke out into a cold sweat" then they went for a drink at another inn where Mr Scott told him he and Mr Thorpe had had a homosexual affair in the past.

"He poured his heart out to me — his pathological hatred of



Mr Thorpe arriving in a car at court

Mr Newton, giving evidence, said early in 1975 he was introduced to a night club owner Mr George Deakin, one of the four accused, and he told Mr Deakin he had heard he wanted somebody "bumped off".

Later he and Mr Deakin met and a fee of £10 000 was fixed.

He was handed some pictures of Mr Scott posing and also some telephone numbers which he believed were those at which Mr Scott could be contacted in the town of Dunstable.

Mr Scott was in another town — Barnstaple.

He then arranged to meet Mr David Holmes, the former deputy treasurer of the Liberal Party, who, along with Mr Thorpe and the other two men, is charged with conspiring to murder Mr Scott.

At a London hotel they agreed the town was Barnstaple and Mr Newton asked how Mr Holmes wanted Mr Scott disposed of. Mr Holmes told him "he would prefer that he vanished off the face of the earth".

Mr Newton said he bought a chisel and some flowers with which to help smuggle it into the Royal Gardens Hotel in London, where he had booked a room for Mr Scott, posing as an

the Liberal Party. He said he thought he was being poisoned by a doctor. He said he was writing a book and eating tablets two by two.

Mr Newton said Mr Scott told him he was being offered £55 000 for his book from a South African journalist by the name of Gordon Winter.

Mr Newton told the court he tried to win Mr Scott's confidence by saying falsely that he was being paid to protect him from a Canadian who was being sent to kill him.

Mr Newton said he wanted "to get him on his own with a view to bungling a murder attempt".

He said he was afraid of himself being "in danger with the conspirators".

"But if I could have shown that the gun had jammed and Norman Scott had run away I could simply say that I had tried to kill him, he was able to identify me and they must get someone else."

The fourth accused in the case is a businessman, Mr John le Mesurier.

Mr Thorpe, as well as the conspiracy count, faces an additional charge of inciting Mr Holmes to murder Mr Scott. — Sapa-Reuter



MINEHEAD — An airline pilot told a court here yesterday he had been hired to kill a male model who was claiming he had once had a homosexual affair with Britain's former Liberal Party leader, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe.

Mr. Andrew Gino Newton, giving evidence as a prosecution witness, said in 1975 he bought a heavy chisel to kill a male model, Mr. Norman Scott — "to bend it over his head" — but Mr. Scott failed to turn up for a planned meeting at a London hotel.

Mr. Newton said he borrowed a Mauser .32 automatic pistol and eight bullets from a friend who collected antique firearms.

### Problem

By this time, Mr. Newton said, he did not want to kill Mr. Scott but just to stage a bungled murder attempt.

On an October evening in 1975 he drove with Mr. Scott to a lonely moorland road above Minehead. Mr. Scott was alone. "Except for an enormous dog."

They drove to an inn in Porlock, where he left Mr. Scott having a drink while

# Heavy chisel (327) 'to bend over Scott's head'

he went away "to think and try to resolve the problem of the dog."

Then they drove back to the lonely road, where he stopped the car and they got out. The dog jumped into the driver's seat, Mr. Newton said.

"I walked round the back, stopped, pulled the automatic out of my pocket, walked back to the driver's side again and shot the dog."

Mr. Scott, Mr. Newton said, had told him the dog would rip out his throat if given a signal.

"I then pointed the gun

at Scott and said: 'Right, it's your turn.' I pretended the gun had jammed. All he did was look at the dog. I expected him to have a go at me or run."

### Dead dog

"But Mr. Scott froze and kept on asking: 'What have you done?'"

So, Mr. Newton said, he pulled the dead dog out of the car and, saying: "I'll get you some other time," drove away and out of the area.

The airline pilot earlier told the Court he was hired

to see that Mr. Scott "vanished off the face of the earth."

He was giving evidence to magistrates sitting to decide whether Mr. Thorpe (49) and three other men should be sent for trial on charges that they plotted the murder of Mr. Scott.

### 'Bumped off'

In the witness box Mr. Newton emerged as a thin-faced, well-built man, with a moustache and quiet, sometimes hesitant voice. He chose not to swear on the Bible, but, as is allowed under the law, to make a solemn affirmation that he was telling the truth.

He said early in 1975 he was introduced to a nightclub owner Mr. George Deakin, one of the four accused, by a friend and he told Mr. Deakin he had heard he wanted somebody "I think 'bumped off' were the words used."

Later he and Mr. Deakin had a 20-minute meeting in a car parked at a motorway filling station at which, he said, a fee of about R17 000 was fixed and "I asked the normal questions you would expect a professional hit-man to ask."

### Hatred

Mr. Newton told of how he finally met Mr. Scott who told him he and Mr. Thorpe had had a homosexual affair.

"He poured his heart out to me — his pathological hatred of the Liberal Party. He said he thought he was being poisoned by a doctor. He said he was writing a book and eating tablets two by two."

Mr. Newton said Mr.

Scott told him he was being offered R93 500 for his book from a South African journalist by the name of Gordon Winter.

The hearing continues today.

... further knowledge ... There is evidence from all over the world that it is the largest and most prosperous farmers who innovate and the middle-sized farmers who imitate. In some cases the smallest and very poor farmers subsequently introduce the new seeds and adopt a commercial pattern of production and marketing but in many cases they do no. 36 Griffin goes on to cite detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

(b) projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

# Thorpe case: Pilot tells of pot of gold

**MINEHEAD.** — An airline pilot who has said he was the hired killer in a murder plot allegedly hatched by Britain's former Liberal Party leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, yesterday admitted that media interest in the case had made it his "little pot of gold".

Mr Andrew Gino Newton also told the magistrates here that two attempts had been made to kill him.

The court is to decide if Mr Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial on charges of plotting to kill former male model Mr Norman Scott. The prosecution says Mr Scott, 38, had a homosexual af-

fair with Mr Thorpe more than 15 years ago and the politician feared that his talks about it would cause a public scandal. Mr Thorpe has denied this.

The pilot, Mr Newton, said he planned to kill Mr Scott with a chisel but that Mr Scott did not arrive at a planned meeting.

Then, he said, he could not

bring himself to kill Scott but pretended to his alleged paymasters that he had bungled a murder bid. He shot Mr Scott's dog in October 1975 and served a jail term for that.

Cross-examined, Mr Newton said he had been paid more than £10 000 (about R17 000) by newspapers and television companies, and had tried to sell his story to European newspapers. A literary agent had discussed a book and a figure of £50 000 (about R85 000) was mooted.

Mr Newton asked the London Evening News for £100 000. The West German news magazine Spiegel had photographed the first page of his statement as a witness.

"This case is your little pot of gold, isn't it?" demanded Mr Gareth Williams, lawyer for nightclub owner George Deakin, one of the four accused.

"It is the only source of income I have," said Mr Newton, who has been without a job since the middle of last year. But he denied having told fantasies for reward.

He claimed that two attempts had been made to kill him. He had been knocked down by a truck which tried to run him over three times in New York. Soon afterwards a car tried to knock him down in London. These attempts were made before his 1967 trial over firearm offences and shooting the dog, "so that sensitive matters could not be brought to the attention of the public".

He also said he might have told Mr Ray McMorro, a man he met in prison, of a suspicion he had that his home had been broken into by either British intelligence or the South African Bureau of State Security. — Sapa-Reuter

CAPL TILKES 29/11/78 (327)

A.B.R.L. PAP

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Professor A.B.R.L. Thorpe

Faculty of Arts



TABLE 23. GROWTH OF THE VAN DER WALT COMMISSION

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der Walt," said Mr Eglin. "These assurances, which involve, inter alia, a change of the regulations applicable to this commission, and the assurance that the commission will be able to investigate the activities of the now defunct Department of Information or any other department of state insofar as they may have a bearing on malpractice in the field of currency control transactions, have been considered by Dr De Beer, Mr Schwarz and myself. "It is proposed that Dr De Beer and Mr Schwarz discuss the contents of Senator Horwood's letter with Mr Van der Walt in the morning and, subject to his giving satisfactory assurances in those areas where he as chairman has authority, it is agreed by Dr De Beer and I that in these circumstances it would be in the public interest for them to serve on the commission."

This dramatic news in the Information controversy was disclosed last night by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who said that a final decision on serving on the commission would be taken after discussion today with Mr Henrie van der Walt, MP for Schweizer-Reinecke, chairman of the commission. The changes have already been approved by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, and are a direct result of the meeting which Mr Eglin and Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, had with Mr Botha in Pretoria last week. Mr Eglin has received assurances that the commission, which is made up of parliamentarians and was appointed after the Mostert Commission was

disbanded, can investigate all departments of state "insofar they have the bearing on currency transactions". Both the PFP and the New Republic Party have previously declared that they would not serve on the commission. Assurances which are to be checked with Mr Van der Walt today would remove some of the official opposition's main objections to serving on the commission. The Mostert Commission under Mr Justice Anton Mostert of Maritzburg which was originally charged with investigating exchange contraventions was disbanded after he had disclosed evidence about the Department of Information and the financing of the Citizen newspaper from secret government funds.

The government then nominated a group of MPs to serve of the Van der Walt Commission, which replaced the Mostert Commission, but only one of the four opposition MPs, Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, was prepared to do so. Mr Schwarz and Dr Zac de Beer of the PFP and Mr Bill Sutton of the NRP were not. Last night Mr Eglin said he could not divulge the "assurances" given until after discussions between Mr Schwarz and Dr De Beer and Mr Van der Walt this morning. He said that if the outcome was satisfactory, Mr Schwarz and Dr De Beer would serve on the commission, as it would be "in the public interest". Mr Eglin said he and Mr Schwarz had discussed the PFP's objections to serving on the Van der Walt Commission with the Prime Minister and Mr Louwrens Muller, leader of the House of Assembly, in Pretoria on November 21. Subsequently Mr Schwarz had written to Mr Muller setting out the points raised and the responses received. "We have now received certain written assurances from Senator Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, following consultation which he has had with the Prime Minister and Mr Van

# Changes in probe: PFP may serve

Political Staff

Cape Times  
29/11/78  
0327  
~~021~~



Star 30/11/78

# SA man wanted to write Scott's story

327

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Norman Scott yesterday told how South African journalist Gordon Winter had proposed writing a story about his alleged homosexual relationship and later dealings with Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

He said that after attending a party in London he had met Winter —

then a freelance — and told him his story.

"Thank goodness he photocopied all the documents in what I call the Bessell File. He had taken tape-recordings of my story and he thought it would be a story which should be published to show the corruption that had evolved."

Mr Scott explained that

his doctor, Dr Ronald Gleadle, had asked him for his file and he had handed it over with the doctor promising to explain later.

The next day he had found a note on which were the initials G W, and three points were made: return photostats, return tapes, writ against publication.

After speaking to Dr Gleadle, Mr Scott said, he learned that he would be paid if he got Mr Winter to return his photostats and recordings and he also threatened to sue him if he ever published.

Mr Scott said he did not agree to these conditions but that Dr Gleadle had already opened two accounts with separate

sums of R1 700 and R2 300.

Mr Scott said he asked the doctor where the money had come from.

"But he said he would never tell me. Later I contacted Gordon Winter and arranged to get the photostats back."

He said he tried unsuccessfully to get the file back from Dr Gleadle through solicitors.



# Pamphlet bombs in Jo'burg and Cape

Star 30/11/78  
327

## Crime Reporter

Two pamphlet bombs exploded in Johannesburg late yesterday afternoon scattering thousands of African National Congress leaflets. And in the heart of Cape Town a burning bucket bomb containing pamphlets of the banned organisation, was found on the corner of Corporation and Longmarket Streets.

explosion, fragments of a green plastic bucket, cardboard and wood littered the scene.

The pamphlets, printed on good quality paper and illustrated with photographs of Nelson Mandela, appeared to have been printed to "salute Mandela on his 60th birthday — July 18."

The second explosion happened at 5.30 pm and sent a sliver of metal flying through a fifth-floor window of a nearby block of flats. It had been planted in a dustbin.

A police spokesman said today that no one had yet been arrested in connection with the explosions.

No one was injured in the Johannesburg blasts and the Cape Town bomb, reports a Star correspondent, did not go off.

The bombs exploded within 10 minutes of each other. One had been planted in the Library Gardens between Market and Pritchard streets and the other in Attwell Gardens which adjoins the Witwatersrand College of Advanced Technical Education and is bordered by Plein, Harrison and De Villiers streets.

The explosions follow a similar incident in Durban at the weekend.

The Library Gardens bomb exploded at 5.20 pm. Mr Dick Henderson, whose office overlooks the Gardens area, said he heard an "enormous explosion."

"I looked out of my window and saw hundreds of papers flying around," he said.

## YELLOW BAG

The bomb was apparently left in a yellow plastic bag on one of the benches in the area. After the

# Terrorism Act accused guilty

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A 21-year-old African who entered South Africa with a mission which would have led to "a chain of political

assassinations" was found guilty in the Supreme Court yesterday of two charges under the Terrorism Act and one of attempted murder.

Mr. Justice Kriek will

pass sentence today on Timothy Muntu Nxumalo after considering argument during which Mr. T. van Rensburg (for the State) asked for the death penalty on one count.

The State had relied on the evidence of the accused's father, Reverend Clifford Nxumalo and his cousin, Mr. Erick Nxumalo, to prove its case.

Rev. Nxumalo was an impressive witness and Mr. E. Nxumalo had given satisfactory evidence.

The accused had made a series of confessions to both witnesses over a period of time, the accumulative effect of which constituted confirmation of his guilt.

The substance of the confession made to Rev. Nxumalo related to a chain of political assassinations by a person with a gun, false documents to conceal his identity and enough money to see him through his mission.

## Overseas

The accused had told his father he had been overseas to various countries, including Russia, to undergo military training and had returned to kill informers.

He had named five people, among whom was the Chesterville town councillor who was later shot.

Mr. Justice Kriek said the Court bore in mind Rev. Nxumalo had been in custody since April 14 this year and that he may have been an accomplice on the counts relating to leaving South Africa to undergo training and attempting to kill the councillor.

The charge under the Terrorism Act related to the accused leaving South Africa between October 1977 and April this year to undergo military training.

## Death

Mr. M. Moerane said the Supreme Court had not yet imposed the death sentence for a contravention of the Terrorism Act, even in cases where the accused were not first offenders.

Nxumalo was found guilty on a second charge under the Terrorism Act relating to the unlawful possession in April this year of a 7,65mm pistol and 27 rounds of ammunition.

The Court also found him guilty of attempting to murder Mr. Albert Mteku (62), a Chesterville town councillor, on April 9 this year.

Mr. Justice Kriek found the accused to have been a poor witness.

## Father

He was evasive and uneasy under cross-examination, had contradicted himself, was untruthful and was a thoroughly unsatisfactory witness.

**MARKET**



## 327 GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATIONDEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2380

1 December 1978

No. 2380

1 Desember 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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 17 (2) of the said Act.

'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 P78/83

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
78/10/44.....	19th Pan Book of Horror Stories, The.....	Herbert van Thal.....	(a)+(b)
78/10/57.....	Eroica.....	Mara Rostov.....	(a)
78/10/89.....	Past Imperfect: An Autobiography.....	Joan Collins.....	(a)
78/10/98.....	Lenin: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet.....	Gregory Zinoviev.....	(e)
78/10/103.....	Cement Garden, The.....	Ian McEwan.....	(a)
78/11/23.....	Courrier de la Paix—Vol 9, Octobre 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(c)
78/11/35.....	U.S. Camera: Special Collector's Issue—Fall 1978	Popular Publications, Inc., New York.....	(a)
78/11/40.....	Class Enemy.....	Nigel Williams.....	(a)
78/11/42.....	Private Eye: Book of Covers.....	Private Eye Productions Limited, London.....	(a)+(d)
78/11/46.....	Rhodes—13 October 1978.....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(e)
78/11/50.....	Daily Mirror—Friday, August 25, 1978.....	The Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd, London.....	(a)
78/11/51.....	Sunday Mirror—August 27, 1978, No 798.....	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London....	(a)
78/11/58.....	Work in Progress—No 6, November 1978.....	Students Union, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
78/11/59.....	Work in a Nationally-owned Factory.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(c)
78/10/43.....	Adam and Eve Sex Shop—Catalogue/Katalogus	Sex Shop, Durban.....	(a)

No. 2381

1 December 1978

No. 2381

1 Desember 1978

## PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

## WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

## PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

## PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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 publishers:

'n 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 uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

Informationstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA), Bonn  
The African National Congress South Africa  
World Peace Council, Helsinki

No. 2382

1 December 1978

No. 2382

1 Desember 1978

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 or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 17 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object 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 of voorwerp 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 of voorwerp 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)
78/11/23.....	Courrier de la Paix—Vol 9, Octobre 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)

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# The Star

## Are we selling justice short?

IT is generally true to say that leaders who rob their nations of individual freedoms tend to do so by stealth, one predatory measure at a time. They justify their actions with constant reference to public interest and State security, fine ideals being exploited for wicked ends.

Two distinguished judicial officers have referred to this in the last few days. Judge P J Wessels, writing in a legal journal, warned that the manner in which the State exercised its authority over the people was possibly the most important measure of its civilisation. He expressed particular concern at needless circumvention of the courts, and the shifting of the onus of proof in court on to the accused. Doing this might make conviction easier, he said, "but the real aim of any criminal case is to let justice prevail, not merely to accomplish a conviction."

There is a sinister and stealthy pattern of legislation in South Africa today designed not so much to ensure justice is done, as to ensure the State gets its way willy nilly. Shifting the onus of proving guilt or innocence is one instance; jail without trial, administrative action without recourse to the courts, bannings, incommunicado detentions — all these are symptoms of conditions which, by Judge Wessels's definition, leave us far short of civilised standards.

### Self-deception

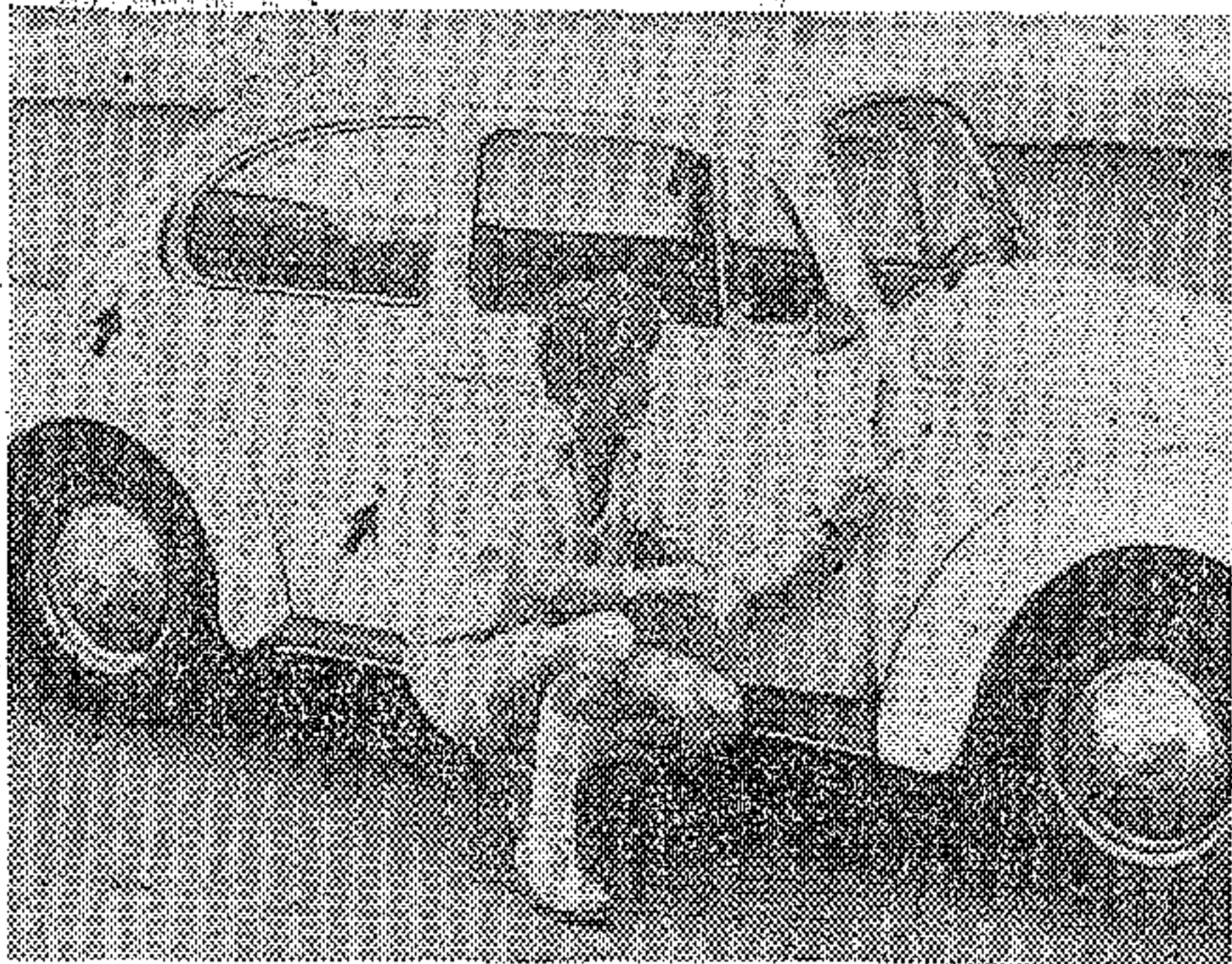
There is a danger too, as Mr Sidney Kentridge said in a BBC broadcast, that ordinary people learn to live with these things, accept them, even perhaps close their minds to the fact they exist.

Mr Kentridge asked if counsel in South African court cases, such as those concerned with Section 6 of the Terror Act, were really defending the rule of law, or helping to give a spurious air of respectability and fairness to a procedure which is fundamentally unfair.

It is a sombre and challenging thought. And it strikes an echo in the recent words of the Duke of Gloucester, as he looked back at the genocide of six million Jews, and the apathy of the German people. The Duke believes, rightly in our view, that this vast atrocity could not have happened if the Press had not been silenced, if the killings had not been hidden behind a screen of lies and half truths, if the State had not been placed beyond criticism.

When a nation's people accept this type of self-deception, freedom has been lost. And we all need to remember that it is so much easier to lose it than to find it again.





Reporter Leon Mellet points at one of the bullet holes after gunmen pumped three bullets into his car in Swaziland. The other two holes are arrowed.

DD 11/12/78 (327)

## Terror camps in Swaziland

DURBAN — The Swaziland government has secretly pledged support towards African National Congress terrorist activities against South Africa and is harbouring terrorists prior to their infiltration into the Republic.

Two so-called "refugee camps", one nearing completion, and several hideouts inside the country are being used as bases for trained terrorists and for recruits who are to undergo training.

Secret arms depots have been set up and large quantities of arms and explosives are being smuggled into Swaziland through Mozambique.

Some terrorists from South Africa are also undergoing weekend training inside the country and are crossing the borders regularly.

This has been revealed by two top-ranking ANC officials in Swaziland disillusioned with the

organisation.

The two officials took a Natal newspaper reporter to some of the hideouts and bases. While photographing them, two gunmen in a car sped past their vehicle and fired five shots. Three struck the car, but no one was hit.

The officials, who would be liquidated if their identities become known, revealed that early in September members of the Swaziland government summoned the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo.

It was stated at the meeting that Swaziland was sympathetic towards the ANC and their aims, and it had no objection to the ANC using Swaziland as a springboard for trained terrorists operating against South Africa.

Brig C. F. Zietsman, Chief of the South African Security Police, said yesterday the situation was being closely watched, but would make no further comment.

15.

g 16 625 African workers. They were located in economy:<sup>37</sup>

### Industrial Classification of Participants

Number of Organisations	Per centage
25	73,0
6	18,0
3	9,0
34	100,0

1%) management had taken the initiative for while African employees had done this in five employees together had taken the decision in fourteen

der workers and those with longer service to be : in 80% of the organisations there were no the nomination of candidates, while in 20% there mainly to achieve equal departmental representation.<sup>38</sup>

sted that their works committees were elected for a st instances, 68%, regular monthly committee further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly

ad reasons for choosing a works committee were that an liaison committees, that they were more represen- rican workers, and that the workers preferred them.

ating works committees<sup>39</sup> had been established.

### Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.<sup>40</sup>

37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.

38. Ibid, pp.97-101.

39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.

40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

# Swazis back

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Page 10

NR1 11/12/78 (521)

# ANC terror



## 'HOW THEY TRIED TO KILL US...'

## Mercury Reporter

**TWO** gunmen in a car travelling without lights sped past an unmarked Natal Mercury car on the outskirts of Manzini, Swaziland, and fired five shots at its three occupants, two top ANC officials and crime reporter Leon Mellet.

The shooting took place during a storm in the early hours of the morning when Mr. Mellet was guided to terrorist hide-outs which he photographed.

**He said: "After meeting**

**the two officials they said that it would be reasonably safe to photograph the hide-outs after midnight during a storm.**

**"We were hoping that the flash of the camera would be mistaken for lightning. After photographing several hide-outs we went to a place commonly known as the "White House" a luxury house where trained terrorists stay before they enter the Republic.**

**"All of these places were heavily fenced off with chained and locked gates.**

**"We parked the car a distance away and I sneaked up to the hide-outs and photographed them.**

**"It was while photographing the "White House" that a car drove past and hooted. We left hurriedly and photographed another hide-out.**

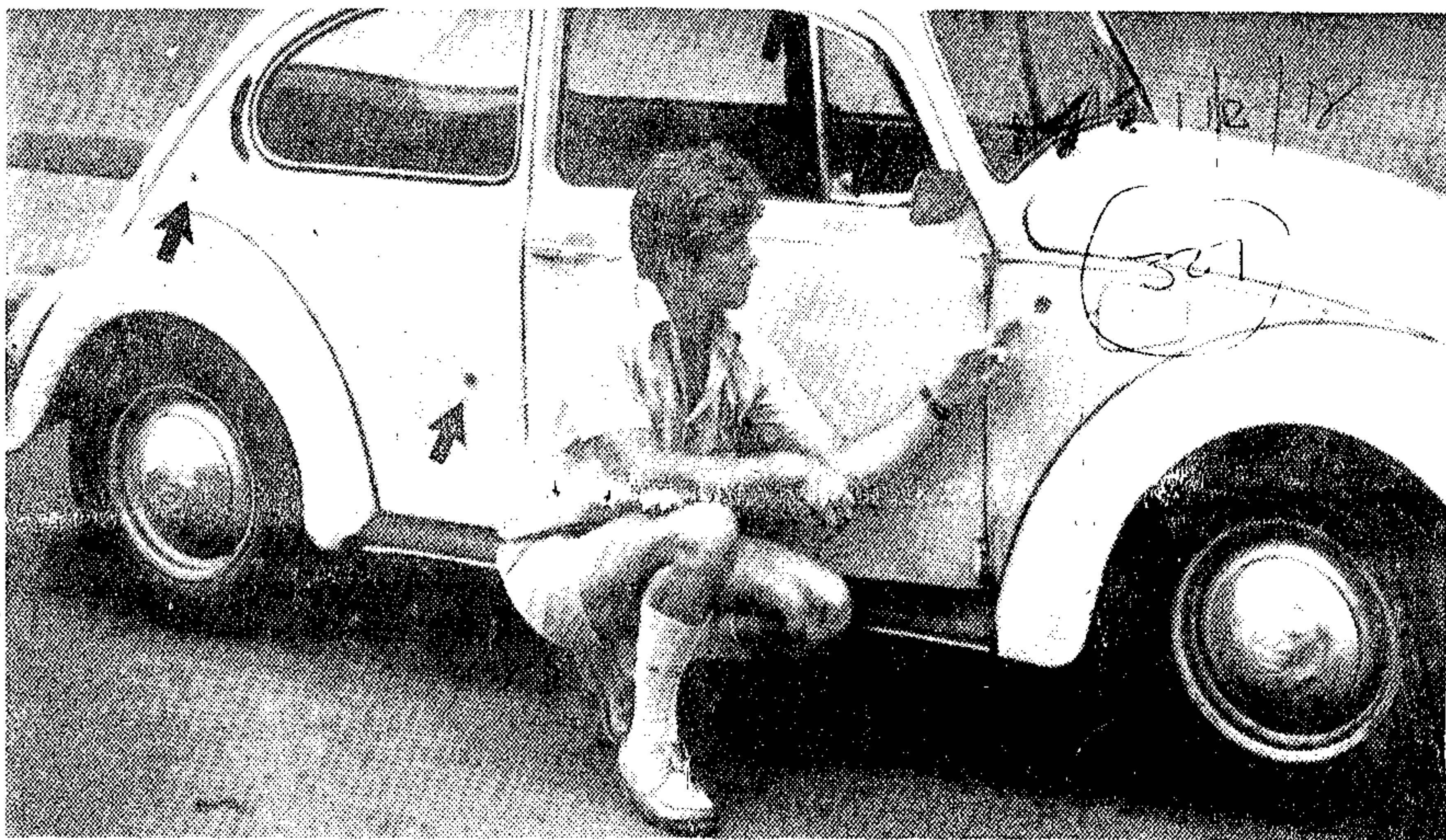
**"I had just got back into the car when a white Peugeot with two men inside sped past us from behind. Its lights were off and as it drew close to us five shots were fired in quick succession.**

**"Three of the shots struck our car but we were not hit.**

The official in the back was fortunate to be sitting on the left hand side as the bullet could have struck him had he sat on the right side.

**"We were unarmed and, fearing that the gunmen would return, we raced off and hid in a house near Manzini till daybreak.**

**The Security Police later questioned Mr. Mellet at length at Ermelo about his venture into Swaziland before he returned to Durban.**



**MERCURY** crime reporter Leon Mellet points to one of three bullet holes pumped into the office car he used to visit ANC terrorist bases in Swaziland. All three bullets ripped through the car and came out the other side. The front bullet missed the petrol tank by a few centimetres, the middle one narrowly missed an ANC official in the back of the car and the third shot was only a few centimetres away from vital parts of the engine.

Per centage  
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18.0

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LEON MELLET

**THE Swaziland Government has secretly pledged support for African National Congress terrorist activities against South Africa and is harbouring terrorists before they infiltrate into the country.**

Two "refugee camps," one nearing completion, and several hide-outs inside the country are being used as bases for trained terrorists and for recruits waiting for training.

Secret arms depots have also been set up and large quantities of arms and explosives are being smuggled into Swaziland through Mozambique and being stockpiled there.

Some terrorists from South Africa are also undergoing weekend training inside the country and are crossing the border regularly.

## Bases

These startling facts have been revealed by two top-ranking ANC officials in Swaziland who have become disillusioned with the organisation.

I met the officials in Swaziland after weeks of undercover contact. During my three-day stay in the country they told me all they knew of the clandestine operations of the ANC.

They took me to some of the hide-outs and bases. After I photographed these early one morning two gunmen in an ANC car sped past our vehicle and fired five shots at close range. Three shots struck the Mercury car but we were not hit.

The officials, who would be liquidated if their identities became known, said early in September members of the Swaziland Government summoned the president of the ANC,

# Disillusioned officials tell of secret pact

Oliver Tambo, to a meeting.

There closer co-operation between them and the ANC in their revolutionary activities against South Africa was pledged to enable them to intensify their war against South Africa.

It was stated that Swaziland was sympathetic towards the ANC and its aims and had no objection to the ANC using Swaziland as a springboard for trained terrorists operating against South Africa.

It was agreed, however, that ANC activities inside Swaziland would remain secret and that they did not alert the Swaziland police.

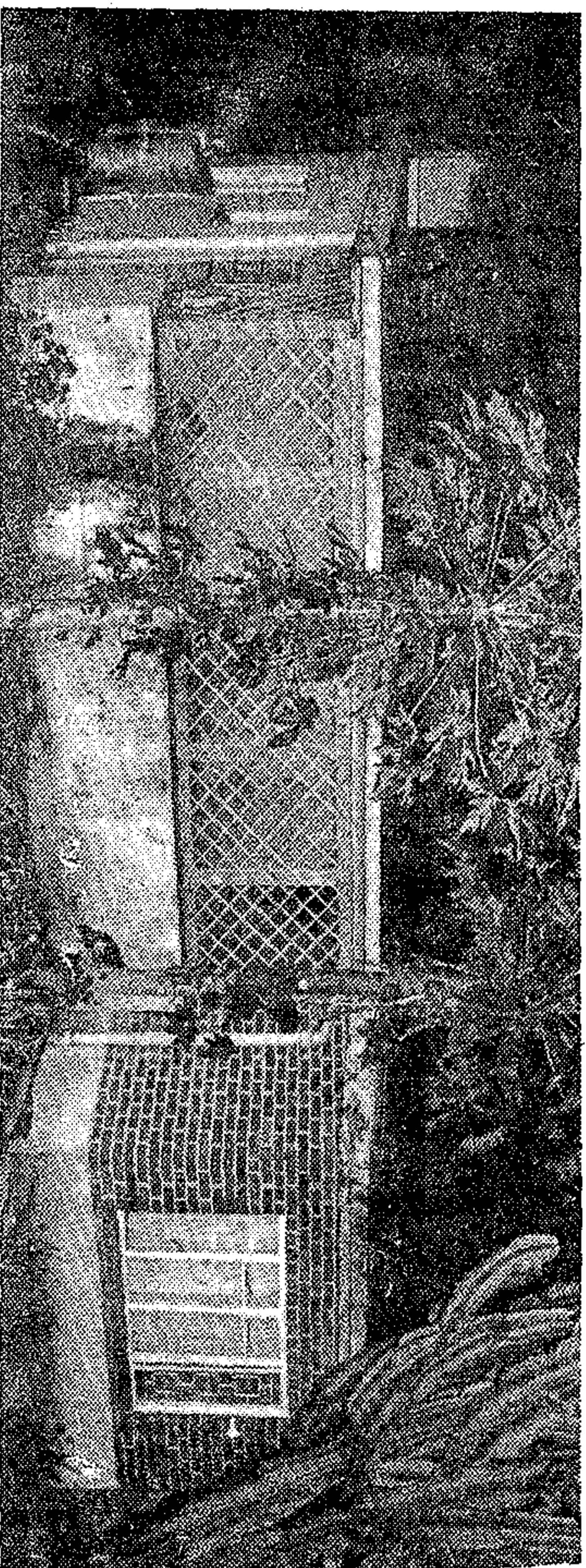
## Pressure

The two officials emphasised that the Swazi people and the police were against the country being used by terrorists but that the Swaziland Government was being pressurised by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to support the ANC.

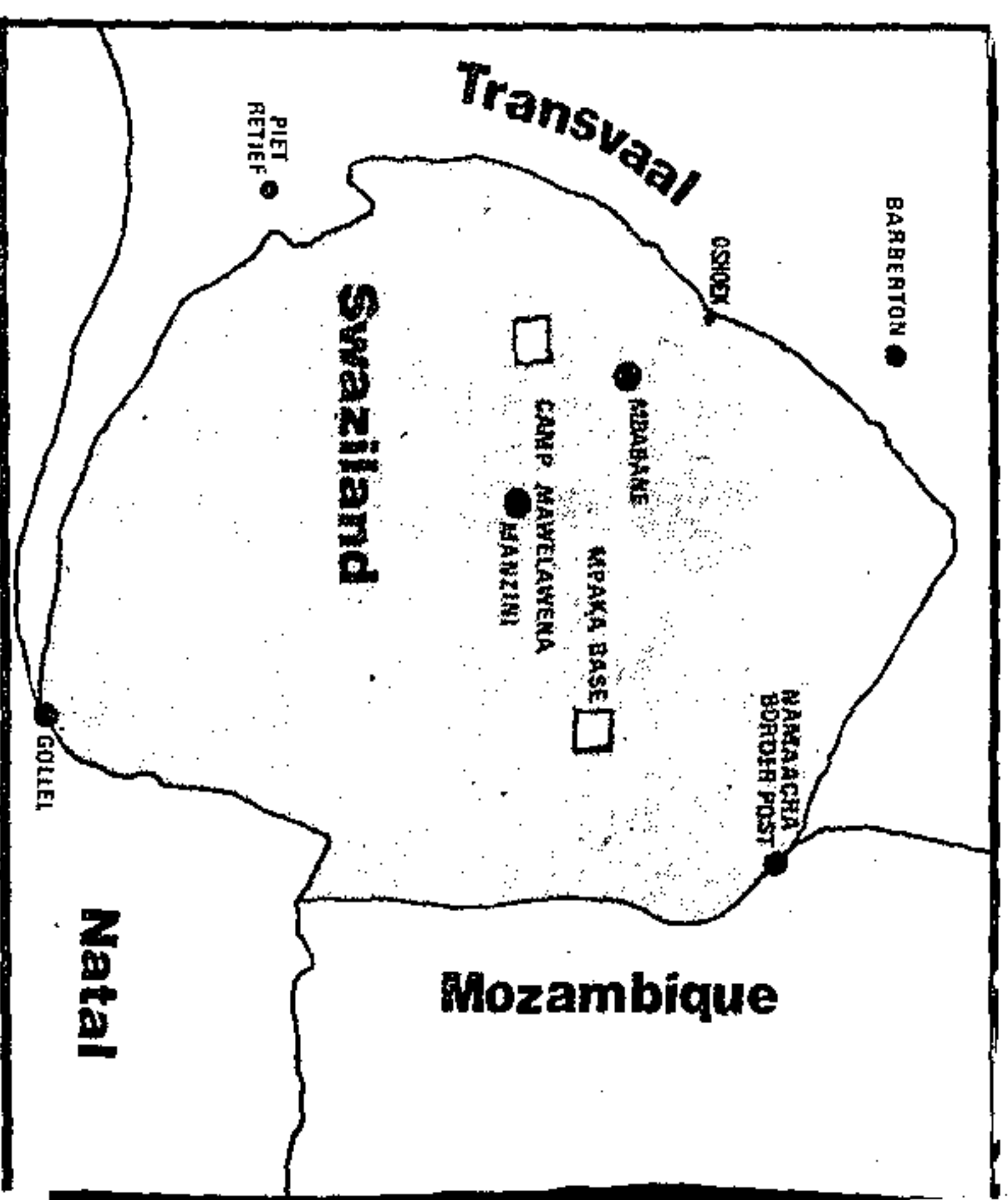
They stated that the Swaziland police had captured large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives belonging to the ANC and, as long as two years ago, discovered a bomb factory.

The ANC has, however, asked the Swaziland

• TURN TO PAGE 2



A TERRORIST hide-out near Manzini. Soon after this picture was taken two gunmen in a car opened fire on the Mercury car. More pictures on Page 13.





8 12/78 327

# Terrorism pact

in were (68%) were in  
the recognition of  
participating of  
established.  
were more represen-  
committee were that  
at fortnightly  
committee  
were elected for a  
ntal representation.  
ile in 20% there  
are were no  
service to be

Government to hand back  
the arms. Until recently  
their request had not been  
met.  
It was also agreed that  
all court cases involving  
ANC members be held in  
camera. This was done to  
safeguard their identities.  
It was revealed that a  
"refugee camp" at  
Luyengo, run by the United  
Nations, was being used to  
select refugees for  
terrorist training.  
Scores of refugees from  
South Africa pass through  
the camp every month and  
those wishing to further  
their education are sent to  
other countries.  
Those who wish to un-  
dergo terrorist training are  
handed to the ANC and  
taken to hideouts in and  
around Manzini before they  
are driven to Maputo from  
where they are flown to  
training camps in Angola,  
Tanzania and East Ger-  
many.  
On their return they are  
taken back to the hideouts  
where they get instructions  
and details of what they

should do after infiltrating  
South Africa. They also get  
their firearms, ammuni-  
tion and explosives.  
They are then driven to  
points on the border where  
they cross into South  
Africa at night.  
The arms, ammunition  
and explosives are being  
smuggled into Swaziland  
near the border post of  
Namaacha from Mozambi-  
que and are stockpiled at  
depots near Manzini.  
A second "refugee"  
camp is nearing comple-  
tion at Mpaka and will  
house several hundred  
ANC sympathisers from  
early next year. Schools  
have also been built to  
enable these supporters to  
receive United Nations-  
supervised education in  
Swaziland.  
The two officials said  
they had become dis-  
illusioned with the ANC  
because of misappropria-  
tion of funds, lack of dis-  
cipline and the self-  
enrichment of some  
members.  
They named four top  
ANC officials living in lux-  
ury in Swaziland as Moses

Mabida, John Nkadmeng,  
Ablom Duma and a person  
by the name of Lukele who  
is married to one of  
King Sobhuza's daughters.  
They said the ANC got  
substantial financial as-  
sistance from overseas, in-  
cluding the World Council  
of Churches, and new vehi-  
cles for the personal use of  
members and for moving  
terrorists and arms were  
being bought regularly.  
**Thefts**  
Vehicles were also being  
stolen in South Africa and  
driven to Swaziland. One  
man who stole two cars in  
Johannesburg is presently  
serving a 30-months jail  
term in Swaziland.  
He is Charles Ramusi,  
who my informants said  
was involved in a hand  
grenade attack on a South  
Africa police patrol near  
Bordergate last year.  
One policeman was  
seriously injured but  
Ramusi managed to escape  
after the grenade was  
thrown into the police vehi-  
cle.  
They emphasised that  
ANC activities in  
Swaziland were being step-  
ped up considerably and  
that about eight trained  
terrorists were arriving  
back there every week.  
Brigadier C. F.  
Zietsman, chief of the  
South African Security  
Branch, said yesterday  
that the situation was be-  
ing closely watched but he  
would make no further  
omments.

nt and employees together had taken the decision in fourteen  
committee, while African employees had done this in five  
the (44%) management had taken the initiative for

Industrial Classification	of Participants	Number of Organisations	Per centage
	25	6	73.0
	3	18.0	9.0
	34	100.0	

Commerce  
Services  
Manufacturing  
Sector

TABLE 3  
the following sectors of the economy:  
committees and were employing 16 625 African workers. They were located in

# I hated sellouts Inkatha — witness

## 10. Employment in Manganese Ore

10.1 In 1976 there were just mining manganese ore, in mining and quarrying similar to those for beginning-to-end change in 1976) and in share of employment growth in ore case; and while also differences.

10.2 It is possible to describe follows:

10.2.1 In the early years very fast from 3 026 a combination of increasing demand (peaking in the world steel industry in 1975).

10.2.2 It is difficult to see a rough sort of way in which a flat trend with a sharp downturn in the sharp downturn in

10.2.3 However the trend in the 1960s and early 1970s (after the regaining of the 1953 level in 1960 and 1962) and a reversal of that trend since 1972.

This view is compatible with the behaviour of the 5-year moving averages of employment. The 5-year averages in the series from 1959-63 to 1968-72 show a declining trend (from 8 793 to 7 887); whereas the 5-year averages from 1969-73 to 1972-74 are rising from 8 111 to 8 940).

10.3 Across the 30 years output has increased by more than 20-fold (from, roughly, a 1/4 million metric tons to 5 1/2 million). There was the initial rapid expansion, a 1950s level of capacity, and then a shift to a higher level in the first half of the 1960s (Hotazel open-cast

DURBAN. — The Zulu cultural movement Inkatha was hampering the political liberation of the black man, a witness told the Durban terrorism trial on Monday. The witness — who said on Friday he did not want to give further evidence for fear of his and his family's lives — was testifying at the trial in which six men and a woman are charged with inciting 21 people to leave South Africa for armed training. He told the court on Friday he did not want to continue cross-examination but, later, decided to carry on. The witness said he had hated everything that hampered the political liberation of the black man and "sellouts" who gave evidence against erstwhile colleagues in "political" trials. He said he had disagreed with his father — who holds a position in Inkatha — because he had thought this hampered the black man's liberation. The witness said he changed his views because he had spent "so much time with people who obstruct political liberation". He has been in detention since his arrest on December 7 last year. The witness said he had looked for stink bombs to disrupt Inkatha meetings, and that his father had received two letters urging him to leave Inkatha. The trial resumed yesterday after one of the accused, Mr Nhlanhla Victor Euclid Ngidi, had recovered from an illness. — Sapa.

on average engaged in the aggregate labour force these magnitudes are very and so are the 30-year 1 (3 026 in 1946 to 9 176 yment. However the pattern erent from that in the iron with chrome there are

employment over time as -1953) employment grew sumably as the result of acity) and upswing in nganese is sold to the nt figure was only surpassed

years after 1953. In a consider them as exhibiting ical variation (apart from of 1956-60)

seeing a slightly falling the regaining of the 1953



It all sounded horribly familiar. The occasion was a Sunday night supper party in suburbia; children watching television or doing homework in another room; seven liberal to radical adults eating and drinking cheap wine around a pine dining room table and talking about the problems of living in a society where an authoritarian government held, and was determined to hold on to, absolute power.

One of those present — the host, in fact — is a journalist. He had been born and brought up in a country far away from the Britain of his parents; spoke the language of the land like the native he was — studied briefly in London before hitchhiking around parts of Europe. Returning home, he entered journalism and rose to become Deputy Editor of an English-language newspaper that often opposed the Government.

One day he was arrested and held without charge. His newspaper, family and friends protested without

success. He languished for quite a while in a prison cell.

But he was lucky. He was not tortured, and he was not always in solitary confinement. One day he was told he would be charged with supporting the aims of a banned organisation that the Government said was undermining the safety of the State and promoting terrorism.

He knew nothing about the alleged offence he was supposed to have committed. But at least he was being charged; that was something, for many others were kept in jail without charge. He knew, however, that the chances of a fair trial were not too great.

Then there was another stroke of luck. He was allowed out of jail.

A decision had to be made. Should he stand

trial knowing that, however innocent he might be, there was a danger that he would be imprisoned for a long stretch, and the chances of remission of sentence non-existent?

Or should he take his wife and three young children away, leaving his nice house and secure job for uncertain exile in Britain, a country that he had last seen 16 years before?

In the end there was little choice. He and his wife and children left, knowing they could not return safely until the Government in power was ousted — whenever and however that might take place.

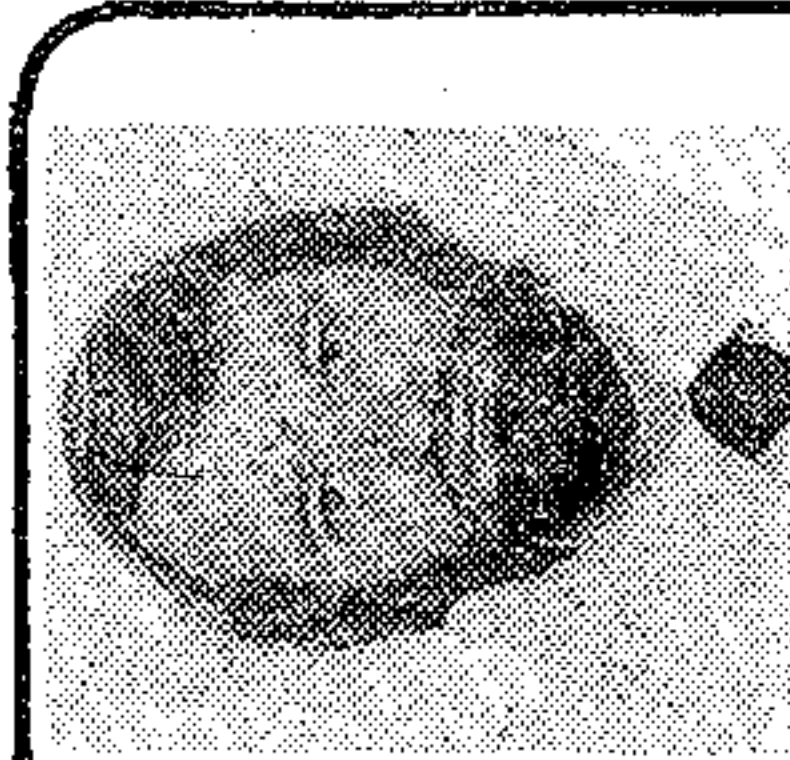
Another man around that suburban Sunday night supper table was also in exile. He had been a member of the Communist Party in the days when communism was still legal, not too many

he was there he learned — from information sent by friends back home — that Khrushchev had denounced the Stalin era. The bad old days appeared to have gone.

Then Russia invaded Hungary, but still he supported the Communist Party. In retrospect now, he realises he was beginning to have doubts, and a short time later he broke with the communists.

His country passed through a time of turmoil. Authoritarianism became a way of life. Friends and former colleagues in the party disappeared. Several died in police cells. More went into exile. Then he, too, had to leave his native country and he came to Britain.

The journalist began speaking again. Even quite decent people, he said, people who said their party was democratic had begun to say that there



ROGER  
OMOND  
in  
London

years after the Marxist system had seemed to many intellectuals facing the rise of Hitler's Nazism to provide an answer.

This exile worked hard in the party. He must have been highly regarded, for he was sent to Moscow in the middle 1950s. While

was a need for police to use torture if the threat to the security of the State was strong enough. Unusual measures had to be taken in unusual times — but soon law and order would be restored and the necessity for detention without trial and brutal work in prison cells would disappear.

Another round the dinner table was an Oxford academic. He related the extraordinary tale of a man who, like many others, had been detained without charge. He had been beaten up — but he was careful to say that he had not been systematically tortured: just some casual violence by the police arresting him. And despite, or possibly even because of, this experience the man had begun pacing the floor and in anguished tones admitted that yes, torture was possibly necessary. If

Those seven people around the suburban supper table could all have been talking about South Africa. In fact they were not: the journalist was from the Argentine and the former communist from Chile.

Isn't it strange this common experience of living in authoritarian states?

the security of the State was threatened.

Both the journalist and his wife and the ex-Communist Party member and his wife wanted to go back home. Britain was fine: there were advantages to living in London, but the climate back home was so much better, they missed their friends and families and their way of life.

It all sounded horribly familiar. The memories, the regrets, the fact that British political controversies seemed bland in comparison to the ones back home which quite often, literally, are matters of life and death.

Those seven people around the suburban supper table could all have been talking about South Africa. In fact they were not: the journalist was from the Argentine and the former communist from Chile.

Isn't it strange this common experience of living in authoritarian states?

# A mirror of our times

6/12/78

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2437

8 December 1978

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 28 November 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 November 1978 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. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/11/71.....	<i>You Would If You Loved Me.....</i>	Sol Gordon.

## No. 2438

8 December 1978

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 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/73.....	<i>Can-Can</i> —No 4.....	Caballus Publication Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/74.....	<i>Apartment</i> —No 4.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/76.....	<i>Image</i> .....	Caballus Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/77.....	<i>La Revue Naturiste Internationale</i> —No 141.....	Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)
P78/11/78.....	<i>Lounge</i> —No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/81.....	<i>Champagne</i> —No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/82.....	<i>Paris-Vision</i> —No 35.....	Concord Publishing Co., Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/83.....	<i>Contacteur, The</i> —No 27, Jul/Sep 1978.....	The Contacteur, Germany.....	(a)

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2437

8 Desember 1978

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË  
TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 28 November 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 November 1978 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 appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
	Sol Gordon.

No. 2438

8 Desember 1978

## 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:

Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
Caballus Publication Limited, London.....	(a)
Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
Caballus Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)
Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
Concord Publishing Co., Ltd, London.....	(a)
The Contacter, Germany.....	(a)

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No. 2436

8 December 1978

## 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. 2436

8 Desember 1978

## 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 P78/84

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/9/102.....	<i>My Sister Angie</i> .....	Alison Legh-Jones.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/4.....	<i>Deliverande from the Cross</i> .....	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.....	(b)
P78/10/26.....	<i>Savage Rapture</i> .....	Paula Moore.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/43.....	<i>Adam and Eve Sex Shop—Catalogue/Katalogus</i> .....	Adam and Eve Sex Shop, Durban, Natal.....	(a)
P78/10/44.....	<i>19th Pan Book of Horror Stories, The</i> .....	Herbert van Thal.....	(a)+(b)
P78/10/88.....	<i>Spear, The</i> .....	James Herbert.....	(a)
P78/10/89.....	<i>Past Imperfect: An Autobiography</i> .....	Joan Collins.....	(a)
P78/10/92.....	<i>Summer with Monika</i> .....	Roger McGough.....	(a)
P78/10/129.....	<i>Wreath for the Springboks, A</i> .....	Jason Calder.....	(e)
P78/10/145.....	<i>Draftsman, The</i> .....	Frank Cockain.....	(a)
P78/10/148.....	<i>Sita</i> .....	Kate Millett.....	(a)
P78/11/6.....	<i>Red Snow</i> .....	Oliver Lange.....	(a)
P78/11/14.....	<i>Huan-Ying: Workers' China</i> .....	Janet Goldwasser and/en Stuart Dowty.....	(e)
P78/11/15.....	<i>Typhoon</i> .....	John Gordon Davis.....	(a)
P78/11/19.....	<i>Revolutionary Pressures in Africa</i> .....	Claude Ake.....	(e)
P78/11/38.....	<i>Seven Witches, The</i> .....	George Macbeth.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/56.....	<i>Political Economy of Social Class, The</i> .....	Charles H. Anderson.....	(e)
P78/11/64.....	<i>Day One</i> .....	John Maccabee.....	(a)
P78/11/65.....	<i>"What's Happening to Me?"</i> .....	Peter Mayle.....	(a)
P78/11/67.....	<i>New Stewardesses, The</i> .....	Judi Lynn.....	(a)
P78/11/68.....	<i>Erica's Magic Touch</i> .....	Jason Hytes.....	(a)
P78/11/69.....	<i>Shoot—The Movie Star: The Traveller's Companion Series</i> .....	Frank Cutter.....	(a)
P78/11/72.....	<i>Walton Press Ltd.—Price List/Pryslys</i> .....	Walton Press Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/73.....	<i>Can-Can—No 4</i> .....	Caballus Publication Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/74.....	<i>Apartment—No's 2, 3 and/en 4</i> .....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/75.....	<i>Topaz</i> .....	Hellenic Publishing Co., Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/76.....	<i>Image</i> .....	Caballus Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/77.....	<i>La Revue Naturiste Internationale—No 141</i> .....	Les Jarres D'or, Paris.....	(a)
P78/11/78.....	<i>Lounge—No 2</i> .....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/80.....	<i>Eye: A Tribute in Photography to the Body of Love</i> .....	Modern Fiction, London.....	(a)
P78/11/81.....	<i>Champagne—No 2</i> .....	Gold Star Publications Limited, London.....	(a)
P78/11/82.....	<i>Paris-Vision—No 35</i> .....	Concord Publishing Co., Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/83.....	<i>Contacteur, The—No 25, Jan/Mar 1978; No 26, April/Jun 1978; No 27, Jul/Sep 1978</i> .....	The Contacter, Germany.....	(a)
P78/11/103.....	<i>Nelson Mandela and Apartheid</i> .....	Petero Nangoli.....	(d)+(e)
P78/11/108.....	<i>Barbara—Photograph/Foto</i> .....	Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg.....	(a)
P78/11/132.....	<i>Iron Horse—Number 1, Vol 1, January 1979</i> .....	Paisano Publications Inc., California.....	(a)
P77/8/130.....	<i>Object/Voorwerp: Male Figurine with Enlarged Sex Organ/Manlike Figuurjie met Vergrote Seksorgaan</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/11/53.....	<i>Dossier: Aktie Zuid-Afrika van de Vlaamse K.J.A.</i> .....	K.A.J. v.z.w., Brussel.....	(e)

MEMOIRS OF THE  
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE  
BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.



# Van den Bergh attacks the commission

CAPL TIMES  
8/12/78  
327

## Van den Bergh

Continued from page 1

a double role and refuted the allegation that he had not conveyed to Dr Mulder and Dr Rhodie Mr Vorster's disapproval and opposition to the Department of Information's backing of the Citizen.

He stated categorically that he had conveyed Mr Vorster's sentiments to the two time and again.

Allegations in the report that he had had extraordinary powers and could "crush" people were far-fetched and without foundation. "I've never crushed anyone in my life," said General Van den Bergh in denying he had exerted any pressure on Mr. Lood Reynders who carried out an audit investigation of the secret projects of the now defunct Department of Information.

He rejected that Mr Reynders was afraid of him, saying: "He is, like me, a senior member of the Broederbond."

"No-one in South Africa knows as much as I."

"I can tell you everything, but I will not."

Dressed in an open-neck shirt, unbelted trousers and slip-on shoes with a worn-out spot on the sole, General Van den Bergh was in turn proud, arrogant, polite, indignant and friendly as he denounced paragraph by paragraph sections of the Erasmus Commission report on the information scandal that dealt with him.

The general spent an hour and a quarter reading an eight-page prepared statement, referring throughout in detail to sections of the report. Although he had started by saying that he would not answer questions, he afterwards spent more than 30 minutes doing so.

Describing the procedure followed by the Erasmus Commission, General Van den Bergh said that when he was interned during the World War II it was the policy of the government, or rather the police, to give the assurance to certain witnesses, "or shall I call them traitors", that they could give any statement they wished against others, knowing that they would not be called on to repeat the statement under oath in court and that they would never have to undergo cross-examination about what they said.

"I experienced this myself. When I became head of security I read my own internee dossier. This commission asked me to appear before it and give evidence. I took the oath, and I was immediately placed under intensive cross-examination by Advocate Van Zyl.

"So much so that the next morning, the second day, I asked the presiding chairman, Mr Justice Erasmus, whom I have known for years, what the

about the same, but I haven't explained fully, as those with my internment.

"I was not aware of any evidence which had been given beforehand. I was not aware that anyone had slandered me.

"I did not have the opportunity to be present for the testimony of anyone.

"I did not have the opportunity to appoint a legal representative who could place the person under cross-examination concerning me.

"I was not given the opportunity to call any witnesses to testify for me.

"You see that the parallel with my days of internment is almost identical, except that in this case the people testified of their own free will and under oath," said the general.

General Van den Bergh said with irony at one stage in his interview that the Erasmus Commission's report always referred to him as van den Bergh — "just a simple van den Bergh, not a general, just a small 'v'.

In presenting his statement, General Van den Bergh referred to the commission's report in paragraph 5.123 that Mr Reynders had begun his investigation in the first week of August, 1977, and had personally informed Mr Vorster of his progress.

The general drew attention to Paragraph 10.326 where Mr Reynders also said he had had many interviews with Mr Vorster and, as the commission reported: "According to him Mr Vorster had little knowledge of the Department but by degrees he was informed of various projects. Reynders said further that he had repeatedly pointed out the misappropriation of moneys in the secret funds to Mr Vorster and that after a while the latter knew all about the irregularities. Mr Vorster admitted that Reynders had informed him of the alleged irregularities."

The general referred too to Paragraph 10.328: "Reynders testified that one evening, probably in November 1977 before the General Election of 30 November, he, Dr Mulder, Dr Rhodie, van den Bergh and Alberts had met Mr Vorster at Libertas. The latter wanted to confront the others with the information relating to the secret fund which had been made available to him up to that date. This information is contained in Exhibit 7d. Many of the projects referred to in the said exhibit were discussed. According to Reynders Mr Vorster became very depressed, was taken ill at about 11.30pm and asked to be excused."

He also referred to Paragraph 1.283 in which Mr Reynders had said that the meeting actually took place before November

JOHANNESBURG. — In a scathing attack on the Erasmus Commission, the former head of the Bureau for State Security, General Hendrik van den Bergh, yesterday labelled it "a big farce", one-sided and full of insinuations.

At a news conference at this Waterkloof Ridge home here he said the report contained factual faults and as far as he personally was concerned, it constituted "the biggest character assassination in the history of South Africa".

Certain findings in the commission's report were based on deductions, speculation and conclusions not backed by facts.

He had been "shocked to the very core of his being" (*tot in my siel geskok*) by its contents.

General Van den Bergh issued a statement which he said refuted numerous sections in the report relating to him — which he rejected.

The report made it clear that the interpretation of events given by the two main figures in the affairs Dr Connie Mulder and Dr Eschel Rhoodie — had been accepted at the expense of his own evidence.

He challenged the commission to publish all his evidence so that the public could decide for themselves. He also wanted to know what facts he had withheld from the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. He asked the commission to clarify this, adding: "I trust the commission will cover thoroughly the al-

most two decades that I worked directly under Mr Vorster."

General Van den Bergh said all his powers had been subject to the approval of Mr Vorster and rejected the commission finding that he had traded on Mr Vorster's name to gain his own ends.

Acknowledging that Mr Vor-

ster had told him to distance himself from the Citizen affair General Van den Bergh said had told Mr Vorster as early December 5, 1975, that the department of Information was secretly planning to start newspaper.

He denied that he had played a double role and refuted the allegation that he had not conveyed to Dr Mulder and Dr Rhodie Mr Vorster's disapproval and opposition to the Department of Information's backing of the Citizen.

Continued on page 2



General Van den Bergh at his press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

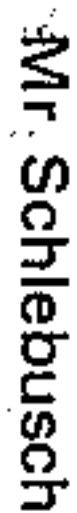
charge was against me. I wanted details of the charge against me.

"He said there was no charge against me. I then said: 'But I am being placed under intensive cross-examination here by Mr Van Zyl and if there is no charge against me, no accusation against me, then I must consider asking the commission to adjourn so that I can have the opportunity of obtaining legal advice because I want to try and get Advocate Kentridge to appear for me'.

"Thereafter the cross-examination stopped and they continued the rest of the morning with me.

"Their procedures were just





(327)

not be controlled at some level by the government and Cabinet?" he asked.

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CAPE TOWN 13/12/78

# Top Broeder — 'only non-members resentful'

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH the publication of lists of Broederbond members had been "embarrassing on the whole", the organization was considered "good company to be in" and only Afrikaners who were not members felt resentful, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond, said last night.

The Broederbond no longer needed its "protective screen" of secrecy as much as when the Afrikaner was a political and economic minority group and when the formation of an Afrikaner organization had met with discrimination, he added.

Professor Viljoen, who is also rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, was speaking on the television programme "Profile" last night.

He said the organization had become "well-established" and now feared discrimination far less. Although it still maintained a "closed shop" policy and discussed matters confidentially, it was "no different to any private meeting".

Professor Viljoen said the Broederbond was a "small se-

lective group" whose method of operation was "to influence different members to identify problems in their area of the national interest and discuss them frankly".

"The organization has two key methods. The first is small, group discussions and the sec-

ond is the organization of small groups who are as representative of the different walks of life," he said.

He denied that membership of the Broederbond was a prerequisite to attaining the premiership or any other position of power in South Africa.

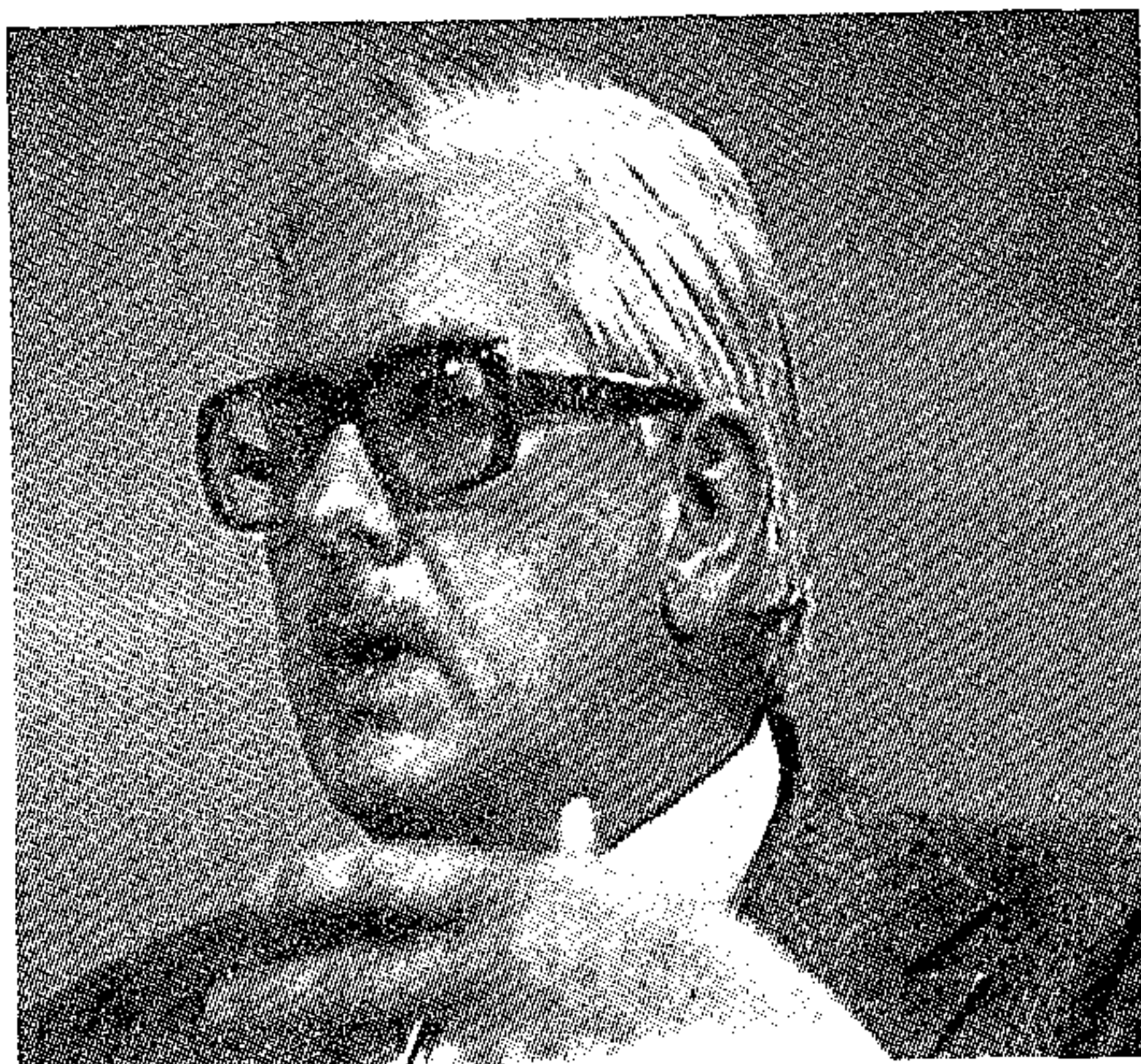
"Most people in high positions complied with certain requirements and got there on their own merit. If there was any evidence of a person getting into a position because of his membership of a certain organization, I would entirely disassociate myself in that case," he said.

He said the political aspect of the Afrikaner culture was still vitally important and the political "think-tank" would remain a high priority in any Afrikaner organization.

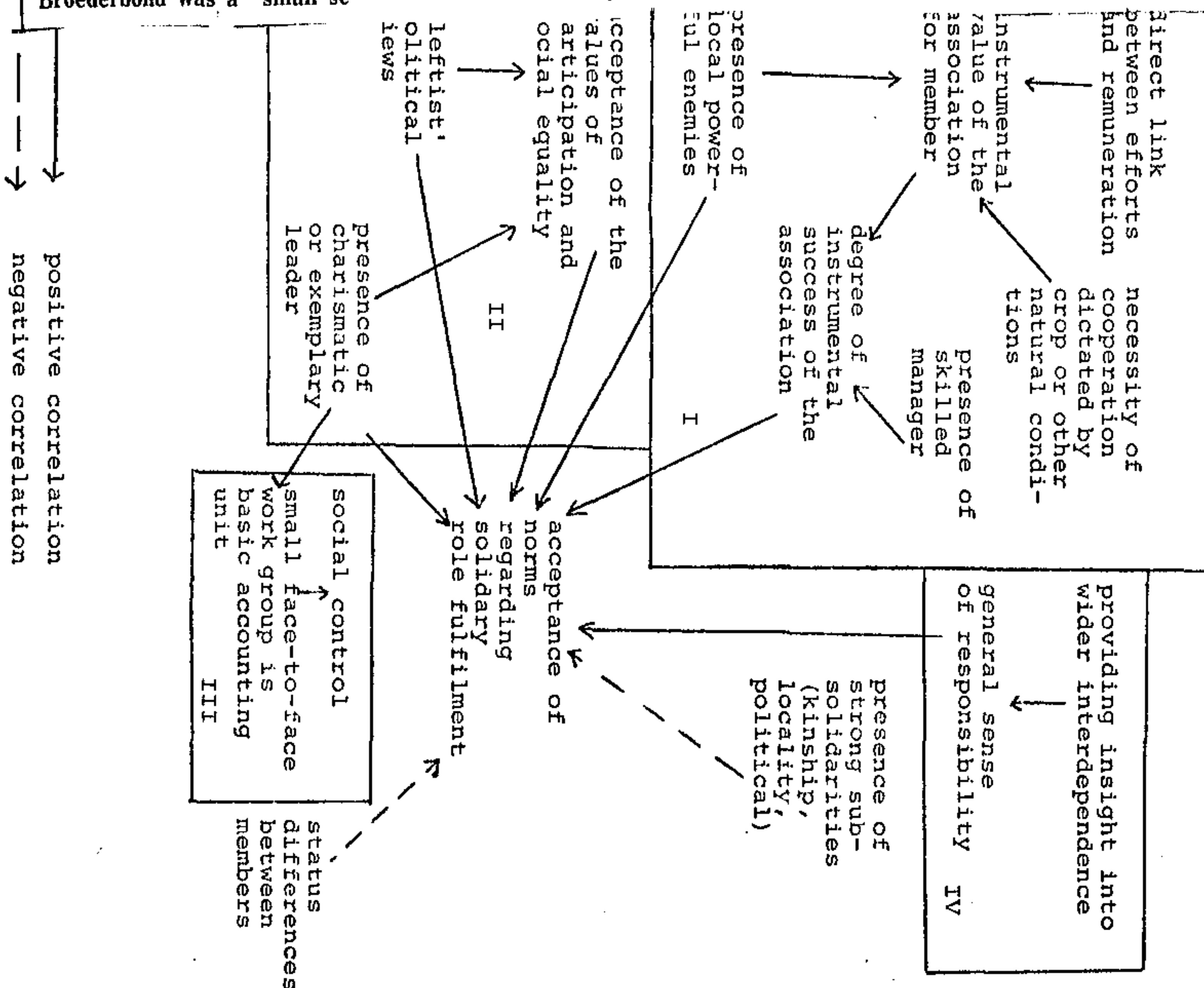
Referring to his meetings earlier this year with Kwa-Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Professor Viljoen said there was "too little recognition of black leadership."

"We will have to learn to live with black leadership, even when that leadership is radical."

The Soweto riots had retarded the elimination of many discriminatory measures because it had hardened white resistance to change.



Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond, interviewed on SATV last night.





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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2570

22 December 1978

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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE  
EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2570

22 Desember 1978

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 P78/86

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/86.....	<i>Wahre Geschichten</i> —Nummer 19, 1978; Nummer 20, 1978	Printed/Gedruk in Germany.....	(a)
P78/11/127.....	" <i>Lets</i> " <i>Screw/Skroef</i> —Object/Voorwerp.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/12/17.....	<i>Aphrodisiac</i> .....	John Boyce.....	(a)
P78/12/19.....	<i>Film Review</i> 1978-1979.....	F. Maurice Speed.....	(a)
P78/12/21.....	<i>Fashion and Anti-fashion</i> .....	Ted Polhemus and Lynn Procter.....	(a)
P78/12/22.....	<i>Poker Girls</i> 4151—Playing cards—Object/Speelkaarte—Voorwerp	Made in West Germany/Vervaardig in Wes-Duitsland	(a)
P78/12/23.....	<i>Noble Order of the Screw-Man, The</i> —Certificate—Object/Sertifikaat—Voorwerp	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/12/24.....	<i>Ferodo CBS (Pty) Ltd., August 1978-February 1979</i> —Calendar/Kalender	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/12/43.....	<i>Reeve Girl, The</i> —Calendar/Kalender.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/1.....	<i>Catalogo Posters (Edizioni Quadri-foglio)</i> : No 733 and/en No 572—Posters/Plakkate	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/1.....	<i>Arti Grafiche Ricordi (Edizioni Beatrice d'Este Catalogo Dei Posters)</i> : No 629, No 369 and/en No 552—Posters/Plakkate	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)

MEMOIRS OF THE  
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE  
BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

scives at the cost of our sweat . . .

We do not want your refined education . . . since we do not want a life dominated by the idea of robbing our fellow men . . .

We prefer our savage state, which fills your mouths and your pockets.

But we do want something . . .

We want bread, we want light.

We don't want to pay, but to receive . . .

We don't want to pay for services which are of no use to us . . . for institutions whose benefits we never feel . . .

We no longer want to suffer the bottomless pit of your excellent colonial administration!

We want of you a more humane policy . . .

We repeat that we don't want hunger, nor thirst, nor disease, nor discriminatory laws founded on the difference of color.

We have the scalpel ready.

We shall dissect your work . . .

We are daring, the result of ignorance.

We shall learn how to use the scalpel . . .

The gangrene you spread will infect us and later we will not have the strength to act. Now we do . . . It is the instinct for self-preservation.

We are beasts of burden and like them we possess it . . .

Enough, gentlemen. Change your ways. There still is time.<sup>26</sup>

An editorial in *O brado africano* (The African Cry). Laurence Marques, 1932.



PULLEN, June Marlain. Claim 0199/67—Aronovsky. 22/10/76, Robertsham.

EVERETT, A. M. and D. Everett. Claim 8/6/50219, R. C. Wishart. 21/3/78, Essenwood and St Thomas Roads Intersection at Durban.

S.A. Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd, P.O. Box 1637, Johannesburg

SCHEEPERS, Elsebe Lotje Susanna. Claim MVA 701406. 25/10/76, Marcia Street, Cyrildene, Johannesburg. Kenridge Hospital (Private).

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd, P.O. Box 653, Cape Town

CAMPBELL, E. J. Claim 23/T/14471, 15/1/77, High Street, Brixton. Coronation Hospital.

MAKHAYE, Siphos. Claim 23/V/13373. 6/1/78, Pietermaritzburg. Edendale Hospital.

MATHEWSON, Matthew. Eis 23/T/14256. 7/10/76, Smitstraat, Johannesburg. Johannesburgse Algemene Hospitaal, Johannesburg.

NKOSI, Milton. Eis 23/T/12633. 12/6/76. Baragwanath-hospitaal.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd, Southern Life Buildings, 239 Pretorius Street, Pretoria

KHOZA, Fani Meshack. Claim E/X4/50067. 23/2/74. Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

KHOZA, Philipina Mwelase. Claim E/X4/50067. 23/2/74, Kalafong Hospital.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No. 2622

29 December 1978

#### 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P76/8/52.....	<i>Socialism and War</i> .....	V. I. Lenin.....	(c)
P78/10/106.....	<i>Vorhof der Hölle</i> .....	T. Wójcik and/en Z. Domaradzcyk.....	(e)
P78/10/34.....	<i>Through the Cross</i> —Vol 1, No 4, Sept. 1978.....	Through the Cross, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/140.....	<i>John Holmes</i> —Vol 1, No 2.....	Red Lion Publishing Company, California.....	(a)
P78/10/146.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News</i> —September 1978.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/10/91.....	<i>In Defence of the October Revolution</i> .....	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/152.....	<i>Azania: I Temba Letu</i> —Vol 2, No 3.....	I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany.....	(e)
P78/10/95.....	<i>Class Nature of the Soviet State: The Workers' State &amp; the Question of Thermidor &amp; Bonapartism</i> .....	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/155.....	<i>October 19: An Anniversary of Repression</i> .....	Student's African Movement (SAM) and Wits Student, Johannesburg	(a), (d)–(e)

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

### DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE EN IMMIGRASIE

No. 2622

29 Desember 1978

#### VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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. 2623

29 December 1978

#### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 19 December 1978 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 December 1978 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. 2623

29 Desember 1978

#### PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 19 Desember 1978 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Desember 1978 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P78/10/87.....	<i>Pawn to King's Cross</i> .....	Ed Mázzaro.



No. 2620

29 December 1978

## 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. 2620

29 Desember 1978

## 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 P78/87

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/37.....	<i>Galatea</i> .....	Philip Pullman.....	(a)
P78/11/70.....	<i>Campus Sleep-In (The Traveller's Companion Series TC 497)</i>	Leslie Adirondack.....	(a)
P78/11/79.....	<i>Feline</i> —Vol 1, No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/91.....	<i>Rage Against Heaven, A</i> .....	Fred M. Stewart.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/96.....	<i>Joanna</i> .....	Roberta Gellis.....	(a)
P78/11/109.....	<i>Gang, The</i> .....	Herbert Kastle.....	(a)
P78/11/131.....	<i>Lotus</i> —Special Supplement, October 1978.....	Permanent Bureau of Afro-Asian Writers.....	(c)
P78/11/110.....	<i>Jump Cut</i> —No 17, April 1978, No 18, August 15, 1978	Jump Cut Associates, Berkeley and/en Chicago	(e)
P78/11/111.....	<i>To Play the Devil</i> .....	Angus Hall.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/114.....	<i>Novella 2000</i> —N 39, 27 Settembre 1978.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milan.....	(a)
P78/11/123.....	<i>Female—Absent Orgasm in all Sex with a Man</i> —Cassette tape/Kaset-band	Self-Help Therapy Tapes, Rozelle.....	(a)
P78/11/123.....	<i>Female—Missed Orgasm in Intercourse</i> —Cassette tape/Kaset-band	Self-Help Therapy Tapes, Rozelle.....	(a)
P78/11/123.....	<i>Male-Erectile Impotence</i> —Cassette tape/Kaset-band	Self-Help Therapy Tapes, Rozelle.....	(a)
P78/11/134.....	<i>Race and Racism: A Comparative Perspective</i> —Second edition	Pierre L. van den Berghe.....	(e)
P78/11/151.....	<i>Two Struggles</i> —Part I, October 1978.....	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/11/152.....	<i>Two Struggles</i> —Part II, October 1978.....	NUSAS, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P78/11/156.....	<i>Life, The</i> .....	Jeanne Cordelier.....	(a)
P78/11/155.....	<i>Only Child, The</i> .....	Neil Dunn.....	(a)
P78/11/158.....	<i>Azanian Assignment, The</i> .....	Jain Finlay.....	(a)+(e)
P78/12/2.....	<i>Information Bulletin</i> —16-17, Vol 16, 1978.....	Peace and Socialism International Publishers, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P78/12/3.....	<i>In Struggle/En Lutte</i> —No 133 (Vol 6, No 15), November/Novembre 14, 1978	In Struggle/En Lutte, Canada.....	(c)
P78/12/4.....	<i>African Study Group</i> —Vol 1, No 1.....	African Study Group, London.....	(e)
P78/12/6.....	<i>Dokumentation</i> —8 VIII, 72/2.1.....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/12/8.....	<i>Diwall, Eid-ul-Adha and Christmas Greetings</i> —1978—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Yusuf Dadoo.....	(e)
P78/12/9.....	<i>Bulletin</i> —No 2/78.....	GDR Committee for Human Rights, Berlin....	(e)
P78/12/10.....	<i>Socialist Thought and Practice</i> —Vol XVIII, No 11-12, November-December 1978	NIRO Komunist, Beograd.....	(e)
P78/12/44.....	<i>Octavia</i> .....	Jilly Cooper.....	(a)+(b)
P78/12/49.....	<i>Phuthaditjhaba Butchery</i> —1978 Diary/Dagboek	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/12/50.....	<i>Japanese Erotic Art and the Life of the Courtesan</i>	Richard Illing.....	(a)
P78/12/60.....	<i>Daily Mirror</i> —Saturday, August 26, 1978.....	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London....	(a)
P78/12/71.....	<i>Daily Mirror</i> —Wednesday, October 25, 1978; Thursday, October 26, 1978; Friday, October 27, 1978; Monday, October 30, 1978; Tuesday, October 31, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London....	(a)
P78/12/82.....	<i>Forbidden Fruit</i> —RPM 1125—Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat (i.e. on the ground that the cover RPM 1125 is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag RPM 1125 ongewens is)	R.P.M., R.S.A.....	(a)
P78/12/83.....	<i>Elixir of Love, The</i> —GP-CB 677, Pamphlet/Pamflet	Father David.....	(a)+(b)
P78/12/84.....	<i>My Love Letter to You</i> —No GP-CB 584—Pamphlet/Pamflet	Father David.....	(e)+(b)
P78/12/85.....	<i>Daily Mirror</i> —Wednesday, September 20, 1978; Friday, September 22, 1978; Saturday, September 23, 1978; Sunday Mirror—September 24, 1978, No 802; Monday, September 25, 1978; Tuesday, September 26, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, London....	(a)
P78/11/115.....	<i>Novella 2000</i> —N 36, 6 Settembre 1978.....	Rizzoli Editore, Milan.....	(a)
P78/12/82.....	<i>Forbidden Fruit</i> —CC, RPM 1125—Cassette tape/Kassetband (i.e. on the ground that the advertisement pamphlet CC RPM 1125 is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die advertensiepamflet CC RPM 1125 ongewens is)	R.P.M., R.S.A.....	(a)



No. 262129 December 1978

No. 262129 Desember 1978

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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/79.....	<i>Feline</i> —Vol 1, No 5.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/12/3.....	<i>In Struggle/En Lutte</i> —No 133 (Vol 6, No 15), November/Novembre 14, 1978	<i>In Struggle/En Lutte</i> , Canada.....	(e)

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11 1958–1968 and deals with Entomology, Zoological Plant Pests, Nematology, Plant Pathology, Microbiology, Mycology, Taxonomic Studies, Biology and Control. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

PHYTOPHYLACTICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Entomologie, Dierkundige Plantplae, Nematologie, Plantpatologie, Mikrobiologie, Mikologie, Taksonomiese Studies, Biologie en Beheer. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienselike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelands R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

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Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

For m  
Notice  
Following  
Let your  
hand on  
  
No  
  
R. 334  
337  
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Agricultura  
Government  
R. 2528  
R. 2529  
General No  
1012  
1013  
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Commence  
Government  
R. 2530  
R. 2565  
A  
General No  
1002  
1019  
Community  
Government  
2625  
Customs and  
Government  
R. 2549  
R. 2550  
60