TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL
16 April 80 — 24 May 1980
No mercy

for Mandela

‘He will spend the rest of his life in jail’

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Nelson Mandela will spend the rest of his life in jail, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday.

In a refusal even to consider the release of the ANC leader, Mr le Grange, speaking during the Second Reading of the Budget debate, revealed that Mandela was still in contact with the terrorist organisation even from his Robben Island cell.

Critiquing Progressive Federal Party members who had said that Mandela’s release should be considered on certain conditions, Mr le Grange said the man was an out-and-out communist and thus been sentenced to life imprisonment.

He had planned revolution and the violent overthrow of the State and had been convicted of this.

Sentence

‘He will serve his sentence. He has not changed his views. He still has liaison with his banned organisation,’ he said.

Mr le Grange did not go into detail about what contact Mandela still had with the ANC or how he knew about it or what was being done about it.

Several members of the Opposition appeared to be surprised when Mr le Grange revealed that the prison’s security had been penetrated.

The minister expressed concern that newspapers and organisations that had asked for the release of Mandela.

‘And now the official Opposition is joining those international groups, some of whom are out-and-out communists, who want Mandela released. The Member for Pinelands, Dr A L Bornstein, in particular, has joined those calls.’

Impression

Mr le Grange said the impression was being created that Mandela was a man who stood for peace and order.

The Rivonia raid had proved that he stood for the violent overthrow of the government and the total eradication of the white man. He left the country illegally on Russian documents to organise anti-South African campaigns in other countries.

‘We take note of the chosen leaders of peoples in every sphere, but we will not recognise self-appointed leaders. The Government will not be influenced in its stance through emotional calls for a national convention.’

The Government welcomed the development of leaders in individual groups, but stated clearly that power-sharing is out. Let the real leaders identify themselves. We want to help up not only to build bridges, but to cross them together as well.

The whites in South Africa will retain their right to self-determination and continued existence and will not negotiate on this issue.

‘Anyone trying to remove this right to self-determination will have to face the full power of the State,’ the minister said, Sapa reported.

The Nationalist Minister of Justice in 1948 and South Africa’s first State President, Mr C R Swart, said in justification of a Government decision to free political prisoners in September 1948, that a man’s head could not be chopped off simply because he was guilty of high treason. Yesterday his words were recalled by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, when he replied to the minister’s attack.

Replying to Opposition criticisms about the Government’s decision to release Robey Leibrandt, who had been convicted of high treason and had been under sentence of death, Mr Swart had said: ‘We have two races in the country and things have happened which stirred up bad blood, and which caused us to take the field against each other.’
Mandela: Govt No on release

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was not prepared to accede to calls for the release of Nelson Mandela, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Speaking during the second reading of the Budget debate, he said Mandela had been sentenced as a proved and sworn communist whose aim was the violent overthrow of the government, and he would have to serve his sentence.

The minister expressed concern that the Sunday Post and other newspapers and organizations asked for the release of Mandela.

"And now the Official Opposition is joining those international groups, some of whom are out-and-out communists, who want Mandela released. The member for Pinelands, Dr A. L. Boraine, in particular has joined these calls."

Mr Le Grange said the impression was being created that Mandela was a man who stood for peace and order.

He was a sworn communist, a member of the banned African National Congress, who together with Joe Slovo had formed the militant wing of the ANC.

The Rivonia affair had proved that he stood for the violent overthrow of the government and the total eradication of the white man. He left the country illegally on Russian documents to organize anti-South African campaigns in other countries.

Still the same

"Today he is still the same. He has not changed his ideas in the least and is still a communist. The government's reply to calls for his release is short and simple: No."

"We take note of the chosen leaders of peoples in every sphere, but we will not recognize self-appointed leaders. The government will not be influenced in its stance through emotional calls for a national convention."

"The government welcomes the development of leaders in individual groups, but states clearly that powersharing is out. Let the real leaders identify themselves. We want to help not only to build bridges, but to cross them together as well."

"The whites in South Africa will retain their right to self-determination and continued existence and will not negotiate on this issue."

"Anyone trying to remove this right to self-determination will have to face the full power of the state," the minister said.

Sapa

in Parliament

"Sisimane's commitment to remain members of the ANC is a genuine one. This puts the lie to the allegations that he is a mere 'face' who is used as a political tool by the state."

"Sisimane's performance as a trade union leader has been exemplary. He has shown a commitment to the struggle for workers' rights and has been an active participant in the development of the ANC."

"Sisimane's selection as the candidate for the post of national chairperson of the ANC is a testament to his dedication and commitment to the party."

"We believe that Sisimane will continue to serve the ANC and the people of South Africa with distinction and integrity."
Slabbert and the Mandela campaign

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday issued the following statement to the Cape Times:

I feel that the headline on the front page of the Cape Times of April 16, 1980, (Slabbert: Free Mandela) is misleading and is not an accurate reflection of the speech I made in the House today. I made my own report of the speech and provide it quite clearly that the present campaign regarding Mr. Mandela was not sponsored by the CPSA and that I believe that with a view to creating a negotiating situation, the release of political prisoners as such should be considered and that a judicial commission of inquiry should be appointed in this regard. Your headline creates the unfortunate impression that I have identified myself with the present campaign for the release of Mr. Mandela.

I strongly believe that this whole issue should focus on matters of principle and not on personalities and that is what I tried to emphasise in my speech in the Assembly.

For two reasons the social productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly; first, natural

Riek De Vries

In the event of productivity

that are now more explainable.

"Yet, even with the consequent black..."

1980.

the concept of the commonwealth

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not the concept of the commonwealth. For instance, the concept of productivity is not the concept of the commonwealth. For instance, the concept of productivity is..."
Vd Bergh: I would consider freeing Mandela

JOHANNESBURG. — General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, reiterated last night that if he were still responsible for South Africa's security he would order an in-depth investigation into the position of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with a view to releasing him.

General Van den Bergh was continuing a report in yesterday's Sunday Express, in which he was quoted as saying: "I have never believed in the principle of repressing people. The system doesn't work and it is wrong." He denied that he had ever recommended that banning orders be imposed on political dissidents.

During his term of office as chief of security police and then as secretary for security intelligence, hundreds of people were restrained by banning orders issued under the Suppression of Communism Act.

But General Van den Bergh said last night: "Restrictions were not imposed by the security police or the Bureau for State Security. It was the work of the Department of Justice, and was not imposed by a political decision."
System created a Censor system 'part of overall strategy'

By LEON BEKKER

The present system of censorship had failed miserably to establish what should be banned, the former chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Mr. J. J. "Lamminie" Sayman told the University of Cape Town's conference on censorship yesterday.

The system had created a "Tower of Babel" structure of censor committees which all spoke with different voices, he said.

The particular aspect of the system which he disagreed with most was that it failed to provide for a suitable way of judging what should be banned.

In practice the men and women sitting on the committee decided this according to their own opinions, instead of using society values.

If parliament was still in earnest about censorship it should change the present system of adjudication and devise a workable one, he said.

The former judge, who was given a polite hearing by the audience, said he had received for more complaints and requests for stricter censorship from the English-speaking section of the population.

A number of contentious questions were put to him after his address and the chairman intervened to cut short exchanges.

Professor R. van Niekerk engaged Mr. Sayman in a discussion on Etienne Lemieux's "Magerfontein" and "Magerfontein II" and the former judge was provoked into saying: "It is actually a lovely book."

To another questioner, who said that it appeared that the censors did not recognize the individual's right to choose what he wanted to read or see, Mr. Sayman said the individual did not have the right to be deprived in a modern society.

He was thanked by Professor J. D. Bekker, the chairman of the conference, for "coming into the lions' den" and participating in the discussion.

Political structure 'changed'

SOUTH AFRICA'S political structure had to a large extent been changed into a totalitarian system, Professor J. D. van der Vyver told the University of Cape Town's conference on censorship yesterday.

The totalitarian system had been created largely as a result of the State's positive response to calls from certain people to enforce ethical and religious values.

A substantial portion of the South African public had over the years come to rely on the cooperative powers of State authority as a means of enforcing these values.

If a libertarian society was to be restored in SA it would need an exchange of faith in State-controlled compulsion and coercion for a new appraisal of the virtue of persuasion and conviction.

Professor Van der Vyver, who now lectures at the University of the Witwatersrand after a lengthy career at the University of Potchefstroom, was the first speaker to address the conference.

He said the "interest of the State" had proved to be a convenient generality which could be turned and twisted by the government of the day to suit its own whims and fancies.
Court told of baton assault

THE Supreme Court heard allegations yesterday that three policemen beat a Paarl man, Mr Phillip Sampson, to the ground with their batons, fracturing his jaw in two places and fracturing his nose.

A welder, Mr Sampson, 25, of New Orleans, near Paarl, is suing the Minister of Police and three policemen for damages for injuries sustained in an alleged baton attack by the three policemen on December 16, 1977.

Mr Sampson suffered two fractures to his jaw, one of which needed an operation to wire the fracture together, a fractured nose, which requires an operation, a black right eye and slight abrasions to his right collar bone and shoulder blade.

Mr Sampson was absent from work from December 16 till January 28, 1978, due to his condition. The absence from work cost him R600.

He was later again absent from work due to hospital visits. The loss in earnings was R144, the court was told.

Dr J A Engelbrecht, a plastic surgeon, told the court that an operation to Mr Sampson's nose would cost R250 to R450.

Mr Sampson said that while he was walking in New Orleans on December 16, he was stopped by policemen. They searched him and began hitting him with batons.

"I tried to ward off the blows but the attack was too vicious and the blows too many. I fell to my knees," he said.

A man in a white safari suit told the constables to handcuff Mr Sampson. His hands were handcuffed behind his back and the policemen continued to strike him, he said.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice D M Williamson presided. Mr W Thring, instructed by Bader, Herder and Ipp, appeared for Mr Sampson. Mr P Avenant, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Police and the three policemen.
Mr James Ferman, the secretary of the British Board of Film Censors, said yesterday:

Mr Ferman used this example to explain why British film censors were more concerned about violence than sex in films.

He said it was established practice in Britain to censor such scenes, as well as instructions on how to make weapons.

Films and television normalised things which would previously have been unthinkable in society. This was why it was important to keep scenes of extreme violence out of films.

The film-makers, however, purposely contained a number of violent scenes.

Mr Ferman said scenes of cruelty to animals were also censored in Britain, and that a code for treatment of animals used in film making had been drawn up.

Some years ago Britain's film censors decided they should not censor in secret and consequently issue monthly reports giving reasons for the classifications and cuts made in films.

Mr Ferman said Britain may soon introduce an experimental adult category in films which would be allowed to show explicit sex, but no perversions,
such as rape, sadism or bestiality.

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Scrap it — Lindbergs

Staff Reporter

DES AND DAWN LINDBERG yesterday called for the Publications Act to be scrapped, and their suggestion was supported by a former Potchefstroom lecturer, Professor J D van der Vyver.

Addressing the conference from the floor after satirist Robert Kirby had spoken, Mr Lindberg said it was clearly time to "scrap the whole damn thing and start again!"

There had been so much criticism of the act from all quarters that he would like to see a serious suggestion from the conference put to the minister concerned that a new beginning be made.

Professor van der Vyver welcomed the suggestion. He cautioned, however, against replacing the appeal to a court. The courts did not want this and it was not an efficient way of conducting the censorship system.

The conference director, Mr Ken Drak, welcomed the suggestion and felt that it would be appropriate to formulate a suggestion to the minister before the conference ended.
Dugard: Whites woefully ignorant

By LEON BEKKER

WHITE South Africans do not know what blacks are thinking — particularly at this stage in the country's history — cannot afford to be ignorant of black opinion.

This was said last night at the University of Cape Town's censorship conference by Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Only if whites knew more about black opinion could they decide wisely on the future, he said. They were "woefully ignorant" of it now.

The complaint of many whites in Zimbabwe at the moment was that they did not know about the real state of the war or about black opinion, and this situation should be avoided in South Africa.

One of the reasons for this ignorance was the banning of many political pamphlets by the censor committees and the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Dugard said.

"We are facing a very grave political crisis which has made the resolution of our race problem more urgent. The question is: Can we debate this freely? Do we have enough information to debate it properly?" he said.

Professor Dugard also made an appeal for the public to be more supportive of the nation's press.

"The press would probably be bolder if it knew it enjoyed greater support," he said.

Press freedom was not, as many seemed to think, all about the right of newspapers to criticize the government. The issue of press freedom was one of whether the public was being adequately informed.

Many people tended to withdraw support from the press on the grounds that newspapers sometimes erred in reporting, but this was the price that had to be paid for the right to know, Professor Dugard said.

Organizers accused over lack of blacks

THE organizers of the University of Cape Town's national censorship conference were accused yesterday of perpetuating apartheid because of the lack of black speakers at the conference.

The well-known black author Mr Sipho Sepamla said it was an indictment against the organizers of the conference that it seemed to be an almost all-white affair.

This was regrettable because very few white people knew what the actual situation was as regards the censorship of black productions.

When a black play was produced in the townships it had to be censored by the township superintendent first.

"It never even gets to the Committees or the Appeal Board so you can imagine what the situation is that we are faced with," he said.

A number of subsequent speakers from the floor agreed with Mr Sepamla and the chairman of the conference, Professor J F Beekman, had to put the organizers' point of view.

Professor Beekman said black artists had built up barriers between themselves and what they saw as the white establishment.

A number of blacks had been invited, among them Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele and Mr Adam Small, but had refused to attend.

Mr Sepamla was "dead right", he said. The policy of separate development had succeeded to the extent "that the races are apart now", he said.

British censors wary of violence

Staff Reporter

SHARP metal discs portrayed as weapons in a Kung Fu film, were later found being used as trampling devices by the Black Hole. The movie The Black Hole was one of the examples staff were finding that violence tended to pay. An example of the film The Black Hole made by...
Campus spies inhibit free speech—Prof.

By Craig Charney

Government informers at universities are to be deplored, but the University of the Witwatersrand should not take any action against them. Professor D. J. du Plessis, the university's Vice Chancellor, said in a graduation speech today.

When state spies are present on campus, "suspicion is created among staff and students and this inhibits the free discussion which should be taking place on any university campus," he said.

"The Vice-Chancellor spoke at a ceremony in the Great Hall where 220 students were awarded undergraduate and postgraduate degrees."

In his speech, he also stated that "the major problem in South Africa is the gross inequality in educational opportunities available to different races in this country."

"South Africa cannot afford to keep these institutions (of higher education) for whites only. While we do so, Russia and Cuba, have clearly recognised the value of making integrated facilities available to students from developing areas," he said.

In three ceremonies earlier this week, 860 other students were granted degrees.

Speaking to the graduating students on Monday, Professor Andries Brink of Rhodes University said that the search for truth "was the starting point of the Fiscers and the Man-
deks in the struggle for a modicum of sanity in an insane structure. It was the principle to which Beyer, Naude and the Christian Institute dedicated themselves. The Black Consciousness Movement, the Students' Council of Soweto, The World, Donald Woods, Thosimile Botha, and a fair percentage of the thousands of books banned in this country have been silenced in their various ways for this same basic reason: that truth is unbearable in a society which is built upon the lie."

May 15th
PORT ELIZABETH —
There were scenes of jubilation in the Regional Court here yesterday when, after 18 months in custody and 71 trial days, eight men were acquitted of charges under the Terrorism Act.

When the magistrate, Mr F. J. Botha, rose after a 4½-hour judgment, the men and their relatives, some in tears, surged forward to hug and kiss the defence counsel, Mr G. Bizos, SC, and Mr J. Postwa and their instructing attorney, Mr H. Fischat.

Mr Botha said there was conflicting evidence from members of the Security Police on the way in which statements were taken from some of the accused. He was not satisfied that some form of duress was not used in obtaining them.

Mr Wellington Vukile Gumenge, 23, Mr Paul Khumalo, 32, Mr Wandile Abiha Dayile, 24, Mr Fikile Ernest Mohali, 19, Mr Vusumzi Kenneth Zibanda, 18, Mr Wandile Goodman Gcakazi, 19, Mr Lizo Zwelimzina Kula, 18, and Mr Aba Xhego Dayile, 18, had been accused of trying to leave South Africa for Botswana to undergo military training in November, 1978.

They were also acquitted of robbing Mr Eric Rubushe, a van driver employed by a bakery, of R281 and a cheque for R39.

In his judgment, Mr Botha said Security Police had difficulty in proving offences of this nature.

“They often do not have ready exhibits. They said people detained for terrorism do not confess easily. Although their task is important, they often have to rely on statements and admissions,” he said.

Mr Botha said the discrepancies in the evidence from the accused might not have exaggerated the police threats, the number of exercises that they were forced to do seemed extreme. It was not clear what happened while they were in detention. — SAPA-AP.
The police have also been criticized for their lack of coordination and cooperation with other departments, as well as for their use of excessive force. The city's police department has faced several controversies in recent years, including allegations of racial profiling and police brutality.

In the wake of these incidents, there have been calls for police reform and increased accountability. Some advocates have proposed changes to the police funding model, while others have called for the establishment of civilian review boards to oversee police actions.

Despite these challenges, many residents remain hopeful for a brighter future. They believe that the city can overcome its problems and emerge stronger than ever. The police department is under pressure to reform and improve its practices, and residents are looking to leaders to take concrete steps to address these issues.

As the city continues to move forward, it is important to remember the lessons of the past and work towards a more just and equitable future for all.
The small 10 man press corps in Transkei's capital, Umtata, is turning into the most beleaguered group of journalists in Southern Africa.

They have been detained, deported, interrogated by Security Police, subpoenaed to appear in court and subjected to all forms of pressure, including public warnings by the government leaders.

Yet, in the finest traditions of journalism, they have persevered in trying to get the facts — and their stories.

No one reflects that tradition more than one of its longest standing members, Sydny Moses, now in his second week of detention.

Syd, as he is known to his colleagues, has been detained twice, subpoenaed twice to give evidence against opposition leaders and his family threatened.

Even his telephone contact book, that precious tool for any journalist, has been removed by the Security Police.

Yet, Syd has persevered in trying to get his stories.
EXPLOSION looming

SOUTH AFRICA was on the brink of a "readership explosion" among blacks, Mr Mike Kirkwood of Raven Press told the University of Cape Town's censorship conference yesterday.

The black reading public was already large enough to justify substantial print runs, which meant that a book could be sold for less than R3.

Mr Kirkwood also said it was clear that black writers had stopped "speaking within the culture code of white, liberal South Africa", but were addressing a readership group which was primarily black.

There was consequently a new cultural dispensation in the making in South Africa.

"At the moment we are fighting to consolidate that readership base. We do this in the belief that while it may seem certain that the gun will prevail in South Africa, no society can be changed by the gun alone — and in the belief that the cultural struggle can modify the scale and intensity of civil war in South Africa," he said.

"King Canute appears at the water's edge again. This time he faces a tide of words."

TV deaths affect children

THE average American child has seen 11 000 murders on television by the time he reaches the age of 16, according to a professor at the University of Stellenbosch, Dr Elizabeth Nel, a specialist in child psychology who has studied in the United States.

She said the most worrying problem about violence on TV was that children very seldom got the impression that violence was reprehensible. They often saw that "he who is best at violence wins". A violent hero was a far worse phenomenon than a violent villain on TV.

Pressure group in suburbs accused

NEW CHIEF cause of two banning of the magazine Fair Lady was pressure on the censors from a Claremont and Bishopscourt group, Mrs Jane Raphael, editor of the magazine said yesterday.

Mrs Raphael was addressing the University of Cape Town's censorship conference.

She said she had received a "friendly message" from the censors via a friend that a group from these two suburbs were sending many letters complaining about parts of the magazine.

She said she did not know who the group was, as she had not "run them to earth".

Censor committees were carefully constituted to give the director of publications the right decision, she said. He decided in advance what decision he wanted, and chose committee members carefully so that that decision would be arrived at.

"I don't call that a democratic system at all, as the censors claim the committee system is", she commented.

A myth

It was necessary to dispel the myth that a ban increased circulation. Fair Lady's sales graph showed clearly that the opposite was true.

Advertisers reacted very negatively to a ban, and two actually withdrew their advertisements for a few issues.

Mrs Raphael said she had been insulted by the bans.

There were not that many really worthy writers in South Africa and the fact that many were banned was a situation where "we can't use material by the people we must need to listen and hear", she said.

Answering a question, Mrs Raphael said she would like to see censorship scrapped completely.
South African society would be shocked by what they saw, but "in five years time you will find the shock has subsided and none of the fears and threats the censors have used to justify their continued existence will have materialized".

‘Reader explosion’
Concern for Moses's Health

On April 24th, 2021, our daughter, who is hospitalised, was not doing well and the medical staff were concerned about his health. We were worried about his condition and wished his health to improve. The doctors explained that he was experiencing some complications and that we should be patient as they worked on improving his condition.

Our daughter was very weak and had been struggling for some time. The doctors said that they were doing everything possible to help him recover. She was on a special diet and taking medication to help her body.

We were very worried about her health and wished for a quick recovery. We visited her in hospital and tried to keep her spirits up. She was happy to see us and we encouraged her to keep fighting for her health.

The hospital staff were very supportive and provided us with all the necessary information. They reassured us that she was receiving the best possible care and that she was in good hands.

We are grateful to all the doctors and nurses who have been taking care of our daughter. We wish her a speedy recovery and hope to see her back home soon.
GRAHAMSTOWN — People who claimed it was "unrealistic" to demand Nelson Mandela's release were themselves being unrealistic, a Rhodes University history lecturer, Mr Jeff Peires, told a mass meeting here last night.

Mr Peires was addressing more than 800 students and black pupils in the university's Great Hall at a meeting called by students in support of the Free Mandela campaign. The meeting climaxed a two-day boycott of lectures by university students. The guest speaker was to have been Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of Azapo, who was detained by police in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

Mr Nkondo's speech — the same delivered at Wits shortly before his detention — was read in his absence by a student. — SAPA.

Boycott debate, page 7
attended him before he died said they had not seen the bruise on his forehead.

According to police evidence in court, Biko sustained an injury on the morning of September 7 at Sanlam building in Port Elizabeth, while in security police detention.

Biko, it was said, rushed at WO Bonake, pinned him against a steel cabinet and a wild scuffle followed. More policemen came into the room and helped restrain Biko, and handcuffed and shackled him to an iron grille on attempt to interrogate.

On September 11, an attempt to interrogate him was made, but was stopped when Biko would not respond to their questions. That evening, Biko was taken to hospital.

The complaint against the doctors who attended to Steve Biko was compiled by the South African Council of Churches on.
Doctors. NO BLAME

BY ZWEAKINE SISIUS

SUNDAY POST, APRIL 27, 1980
Security Police raid home of POST reporter

SUNDAY POST Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday raided the home of POST journalist, King-"Loi" Loiwane, who has been ordered to report at Protea police station tomorrow morning.

Two white and one black security policemen arrived at the journalist's home at 1 am yesterday and searched his room before leaving a note to say he should report to the police station tomorrow.

When the police arrived Mr Loiwane was out of the house, but they searched his room and read his correspondence.

The note they left requires him to report to Protea at 8 am tomorrow, and he has been ordered to bring his travel document or passport.

Mr Loiwane was detained under the Terrorism Act in August 1976 and was released in January 1977.
Winnie 'assault' probe completed

Mrs Mandela

By SAM MABE

SOWETO police have completed investigating a charge of assault laid by Mrs Winnie Mandela against a policeman who allegedly had a scuffle with her at the Orlando police station.

The policeman, who allegedly punched, slapped and threatened Mrs Mandela with a rifle after an alleged altercation at the police station gate, has also laid a charge of assault against Mrs Mandela.

Colonel Steve Lerm, chief of the Soweto CID, said investigations had been completed. A statement from Mrs Mandela was being awaited before her docket could be sent to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute or not.

Mrs Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, had been on guard at Soweto police station gate, allegedly refused to let her enter. The policeman, who allegedly became angry and punched her, slapped her across the face.

The policeman also allegedly threatened to shoot Mrs Mandela.
THE "Free Mandela" campaign had seriously damaged delicate negotiations which could have led to Nelson Mandela being released from Robben Island. Mr Gibson Thula, chairman of publicity for Inkatha, said in Stellenbosch.

Answering a question from the floor during the SAAK congress, Mr Thula said he had not mentioned it before but the matter had been a subject of discussion "as far back as when Mr Vorster was Prime Minister".

As recently as February this year Inkatha had held "eyeball to eyeball discussions with the Prime Minister. These discussions had gone far when the "Free Mandela" campaign started, he said.

"Word then came back to us that the feeling was that to free Mandela now would be bad politics. I feel very bad about it," Mr Thula said. — Sapa.
COUNCIL DECISION ON BIKO DOCTORS 'STUNNING'

SUNDAY POST Reporter

The man who lodged the complaint against the three doctors who attended Steve Biko before his death yesterday said he was stunned by the decision of the Medical and Dental Council clearing them.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, the ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, said he was surprised the Medical Council's committee of preliminary investigation had decided not to take any disciplinary action against the three doctors.

The three doctors concerned are Port Elizabeth district surgeons Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker and a specialist Dr Colin Hersch.

On Friday the committee decided there was no evidence of improper or disgraceful conduct on the part of the doctors. The decision still has to be ratified by the full council which meets in October.

Dr Roelofse compiled a complaint regarding the conduct of the doctors which was submitted to the Medical Council in January 1978.

Mr Roelofse urged that evidence given at the hearing be made public.

He continued: "I do not consider the matter closed. There is a lot more work to be done and we will leave no stone unturned to get answers to the many questions outstanding."

He would not say what steps he would take to pursue the matter.

"There has been a jinx on this whole case since it started — we seem to be making medical history as we go along."

Mrs Ntsiki Biko was not available for comment, but a source close to the family said the decision had come as a surprise.

See Page 7.
In the early hours of Independence Day, there was a pageantry of events that began with the traditional laying of the wreath at the National War Memorial. This was followed by a march of the military contingent, which was a sight to behold. The marchers were dressed in their military attires, with flags and drums leading the way. The procession continued to the national stadium, where a massive crowd had gathered. The stadium was alive with the energy of the moment, with people of all ages and backgrounds coming together to celebrate.

The speeches that followed were a mix of patriotism and motivation. There were addresses by senior officials, leaders, and the Prime Minister, each one aiming to inspire the audience with words of hope and unity. The speeches were interspersed with the playing of national anthems and traditional songs, adding to the festive atmosphere.

The highlight of the event was the act of unveiling Mahanu Vigiil for the Independence of Solomon. The moment was marked with a grand ceremony, with the Prime Minister leading the way. The monument was located in a prominent position, overlooking the city. It was a symbolic gesture, representing the struggle and sacrifice of the nation.

The day ended with fireworks and celebrations, as the nation joined together to mark its independence. The events were a testament to the resilience and unity of the people of Solomon, and a reminder of the journey ahead.

**By Malose Matsemela**
By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu could not be erected on Saturday as this day at the Atteridgeville Cemetery is for burials only.

This was one of the reasons given by Mr Ezrom Mangena, an attendant at the cemetery, for the refusal to allow the erection of the tombstone.

Mr Mangena, however, said he was not the attendant who was on duty on Saturday.

Mr Mangena also said any company coming to erect a tombstone has to fill forms at the offices of the superintendent. A sketch of the tombstone to be unveiled also has to be provided.

Mr H P J Klopper, the manager of the company which should have erected the tombstone, assured POST yesterday that the tombstone is going to be erected.

He said his workers left in the morning for the cemetery where they will get the necessary permission to erect it. He said he was not aware that tombstones were not erected on Saturdays at Atteridgeville.

The Mahlangu family was terribly upset about the incident. Another ceremony which will be for the family only will be arranged within the next few weeks.
Youths nabbed

THIRTY-two youths and two journalists were yesterday arrested in Mamelodi, Pretoria, when police intercepted a procession heading towards Atteridgeville cemetery for the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu.

The youths were arrested near Denneboom station where they had intended to board a train to Atteridgeville.

Those who were in vehicles were pulled out after police had manned a roadblock at the road leading out of Mamelodi. Others who managed to escape the police were pursued in the township and also arrested.

A spokesman from the Police Directorate of Public Relations said when police arrived on the scene they were stoned by students and one white constable was slightly injured.

Thirty-four people whose ages range from 18 — 20 were arrested. He said no firearms, teargas or force was used. They may appear in court tomorrow.

About the arrested journalists, Willie Bolaha of POPE and Willie Nkosi, he said they were part of the procession and they did not have any means of identifying themselves as reporters.

The students, however, said they were just patrolled upon by police after they were told at the station that the next train was a 10 am. They say they were also asked to produce their reference books at the station.

Police used dogs to catch students who were scattering throughout the township. Even those who had returned to the Mahlangu home were arrested. Six women who remained behind cooking were also arrested but they are believed to have now been released.

Only a few cars managed to evade the roadblocks and make for the cemetery. One of the cars — a combi — was carrying Mrs Martha Mahlangu and members of the family. There was a slight delay at the cemetery as most of the key people were left behind when evading the police.

There was yet another surprise for the people at the cemetery. There was no tombstone to be unveiled. According to a member of the family and organisers of the unveiling ceremony the company contracted to erect the tombstone failed to do so even though it was paid in full.

Mrs Mahlangu, mother of the executed African National Congress guerilla...
34 arrested on violence charge

Pretoria Bureau
A total of 34 people, among them Willie Nhosi and Willie Bokani of Post, will appear at the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court tomorrow on a charge of public violence.

A spokesman of the SAP Directorate Public Relations said today these people were arrested near the administration offices in Mamelodi yesterday. He said they would be charged with public violence in the Mamelodi Court depending on police investigations.

The spokesman said he did not know yet whether they would be given bail.

A clerk of the Mamelodi court confirmed that those arrested were being held in the cells, and said they would not appear in court today because the police had not completed their investigations.

The 34 people were arrested when police intercepted a procession heading towards Atteridgeville Cemetery, for the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu.
Police fire

23rd Sept. 1980

tear-smoke

in township

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Police fired a canister of tear-smoke into a crowd near Atteridgeville Station yesterday morning after a service at Solomon Mahlangu's grave in the township.

The crowd had seen off a group leaving for Mandela after attending the service.

The service replaced a planned unveiling of the tombstone, which had not been erected in time.

Those present left the cemetery about 9 am.

Police had kept watch outside the cemetery.

At the station, a crowd walked on to the platform without producing tickets. They chanted slogans and 'freedom' songs.

Several police vehicles arrived, among them a tearsmoke machine known as 'the sneezer' in the townships.

Several senior policemen went into the station.

CHANTING

A train came about 9.35 am. As it left, people followed the police out of the station, chanting slogans.

Several more police vehicles came on the scene. Police in camouflage uniform stepped into Moree Street near the station and one fired the canister into the scattering crowd.

The police left about 9.45 am.

The absence of a tombstone was condemned by speakers at the service. They said the authorities owed an explanation to Mr Mahlangu's mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu.

They also condemned the fact that vehicles had earlier been stopped at a police road block in Mandela.
They applauded, applauded with him, and asked him repeatedly to clarify further what he had said.

Many whites probably saw the invitation to Dr. Molans as a premonition of developments. But at SAAR's Coenrad Pieterse and John van Breda explained their body, sought merely to give audiences insight into competing modes of thought.

Their audiences were free to accept or reject these ideas.

On stage last Thursday night was a spectacular collection of South African political figures representing nearly all the protagonists in the major political movements.

Mr. David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party; Dr. Denis Worrall, MP; Dr. Oscar Delongo, secretary-general of Inkatha; the chairman and questioners; Mr. Fananya Muzibolu, secretary of the Committee of Teachers' Action Committee and associated with the Committee of Ten; Dr. van Zyl Slaibbert, leader of the Opposition; and Umtata's constitutional lawyer, Professor Marinus Wieszachs.

It is tempting to interpret the reaction of the audience to these speakers as a barometer of general student views, but it is probably not entirely justified.

But what one saw was almost universal approval for the opinions expressed by Dr. Slaibbert, the three black leaders, and the acerbic wit of Professor Wieszachs — and no visible enthusiasm for Dr. Worrall's defence of partition as 'scientific', a 'perfectly respectable response' to a highly pluralistic society, and a legitimate course to democracy.
Background

ONE had not imagined the term 'revolution' could be discussed so calmly at Stellenbosch. But it recurred again and again — as something to be avoided, as something 'prepared' by Government policy, but also as something desirable.

Throughout the week the audiences grew bigger. From 150 to 200, to a capacity of 500 when Dr Mhkatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten spoke to the final 1 000 in an enlarged Sanlam Hall at Thursday's panel discussion.

And, in retrospect, it was the small, frail Dr Motlana who dominated the congress in what he called 'this citadel of Afrikanerdom,' the small, frail Dr Motlana who dominated the congress in what he called 'this citadel of Afrikanerdom,'

He did not mince words.

● The present talk of change was 'a big bluff relations exercise to bluff everybody, black and white';

● Many blacks felt they should leave the country, go to Angola for a few weeks — and 'shoot it out with the whites';

● He, like blacks generally, sought change of revolutionary magnitude — fundamental, structural change — and it no longer seemed a bloody revolution could be avoided;

● As a peaceful man, he prayed the country could be spared the bloodshed, and by talking to whites it might be possible to convince them of the 'suicidal path' they were on;

● The attitude of Afrikaans churches 'throwing' black 'mourners' out of 'white churches', filled blacks with horror and disbelief. 'We can only shake our heads in disbelief', as we see the followers of Jesus of Nazareth behave like hooligans.'

And the Stellenbosch audience received Dr Motlana with what 'the Press'

Motlana did not mince words

Much of the discussion involved detailed debate on constitutional options, but the raw nerves of blacks' experience came to the fore again and again.

At one stage — probably sensing the enthusiasm in the audience for the idea of a national convention — Dr Worrall said, somewhat acidly, "everybody here clearly believes in a national convention."

And, indeed, if there were audience members strongly opposing the idea, they chose to remain silent.

The panel members gave their views on a wide range of issues — representation, partition of land, the idea of a national convention, and others — in the 24-hour debate.

a, and the applause that greeted their statements;

● The vigorous applause and laughter on Monday night when Dr R E van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, said a step towards restoring trust between coloured and whites would be to 'fire Treurnicht'.

● Dr Motlana's enigmatic statement, in reply to a question, that blacks had not 'done enough' to earn their place at a national convention;

● The almost palpable emotion at the end when Dr Dhlomo said the conference had given him 'great hope for the future of our country' — 'It is one thing to know what is wrong, but quite another thing to find a solution'; and

SAAK's congress had done exactly what it set out to do — to be an academic forum, not in the sense of 'theoretical discussion', but by placing articulate spokesmen of competing viewpoints before their audience.

That was precisely what its founders set out to do.
'Blacks demand a say'

Botha told
SA must share power

Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION speakers in the Assembly yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to accept the concept of power sharing as the only way to avoid further conflict in South Africa.

Government speakers, however, largely avoided the concept of power sharing during the first day of the budget debate on the Prime Minister's vote and retaliated by emphasizing the importance of Mr Botha's 12-point plan.

Leading the opposition call for power sharing, Dr Alex Boraine (FFP, Pinelands) said more and more blacks were becoming aware that their impoverishment was due to the fact that they did not have direct access to political power.

'Awareness'

He said that the rising political awareness among South Africa's underprivileged was leading to an unprecedented demand for this.

'Their voices are rising to a crescendo demanding access to the political power which will give them a say in matters that affect them and their children,' Dr Boraine said.

'We say that the only alternative to this growing demand is to have meaningful power sharing,' he said.

Yet the very concept of power sharing is

'DON'T BELIEVE for a moment that the Government and the Prime Minister can bypass the Labour Party and set up puppet negotiators. You will Muzorenawe them — and all to no benefit.' — Mr Dave Dalling (DDP, Sandton).

'THE Prime Minister must, above all others in South Africa, choose between war and peace. That is the ultimate choice in South Africa.' — Dr A L Boraine (FFP, Pinelands).

'WHO SAID apartheid is dead? Apartheid is so much alive in the hearts of the white voters of South Africa that opposition policies have been rejected time and again in elections.' — Mr J B Le Roux (NP, Stellenbosch).

'TO WHAT extent is the blueprint of the Prime Minister's constellation of states in accordance with reality?' — Mr Loes van der Merwe (NP, Paarl).

'THE Prime Minister has a tremendous load of responsibilities which could result in a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of one person.' — Mr Colin Eglin (FFP, Sea Point).

'THE Government will not rest until all grievances based on real injustices have been examined.' — Mr S J Merril, Minister of Coloured Relations.

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Assembly last night that there was no alternative to his 12-point plan for South Africa.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, he said the question had been posed whether there was an alternative to the plan.

'There was no alternative and a success had to be made of the plan,' Mr Botha said.

It was not only a plan of the National Party, but was the desire of most of the people who wanted peace in South Africa.

The Prime Minister, who spoke shortly before the adjournment of the Assembly at the end of yesterday's proceedings, said National Party members had shown a thorough understanding of the 12-point plan and an ability to defend it as the only course for South Africa.

The debate so far had shown that steps taken by the Government last year were having an influence on the discussion.

'The country is moving on a conflict course,' Dr Boraine said.

The Prime Minister was the only person who could prevent the conflict developing and to do so he had to choose between his party and his country.

'Frankenstein'

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vaatte Raw, said that the two issues the Prime Minister and he were presently were

'But it is no longer a question of whether we share power, but how we share power,' Mr Raw said.

'The key issue was group identity and how group rights are to be accommodated.'

Mr P T C du Plessis, the Deputy Minister of Finance, accused Dr Boraine of gross irresponsibility for suggesting that blacks...
Doctors furious over Biko finding

JOHANNESBURG - Some members of the South African Medical and Dental Council are furious that the preliminary findings of the committee investigating the conduct of doctors who attended to Mr Steve Biko were published before the full council was consulted.

It is believed that this is unprecedented in South African medical legal history and is likely to lead to a vicious row in medical circles.

The five members of the committee - headed by Prof Hennie Snyman - decided on Thursday that Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Ivor Lang and Mr Colin Hersch were not guilty of improper or disgraceful conduct in their handling of the black consciousness leader, who died in detention in 1977.

Apart from Dr Pieter Schutte, all members of the committee were government appointees of the Medical and Dental Council.

Members of the committee were: Prof Snyman, Prof Franz Geidenhuys, Dr Howard Botha, Dr Schutte and Mr Dan de Villiers.

All members are Broederbonders.

Members of the council say that:
• As the findings were released, they feel the evidence should have also been released at the same time.
• The early release of the findings could prejudice the case when it comes before the council.
• The committee had no authority to release the finding, and
• The committee gave no indication whether the finding was a unanimous vote or whether there were dissenters, or whether all members of the committee were present.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, press officer for the South Transvaal branch of the Medical Association and the pathologist appointed by the Biko family to attend the autopsy, who later gave evidence at the sensational inquest hearing, said: "I am staggered that the findings have been made public." DDC.

No alternative

THE ASSEMBLY - The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, said last night there was no alternative to his 12-point plan for South Africa.

If the plan collapsed, there was no alternative. "It is not the National Party’s plan, it is the desire of most South Africans who wish to live in peace in this country." — SAPA.

Slabbert, page 8
TENSION rose to breaking point as parents of the children arrested in Westbury crowded for hours yesterday outside the magistrate's court in Newlands, Johannesburg, which adjoins the police station.

When police finally opened the gates, about 200 parents and friends of the children rushed on to the premises.

While about 500 more parents and bystanders waited outside the gates, people inside were addressed by Colonel Chris Matter, head of the Witwatersrand Local Squad, and a public

As the crowd quietened down, Mr Brits announced that the children's cases would be postponed for two weeks. A woman shouted: "Ag, my heart." "Oh, my heaven," and was immediately supported by loud jeers from the crowd.

Mr Brits then announced: "But I am going to give you your children," and the crowd shouted: "Thank you!"

Mr Brits said that there were some adults among the arrestees and that a "small number" of people would remain in detention.
Hundreds arrested as stern warning
Hundreds of pupils in court after baton charge

All attempts to 'push around' the Government "behind the uniforms of school children".

People who were upset by the parade would put themselves on the line and say it would be too late for reconciliation afterwards.

Angry coloured parents in western Johannesburg hit out at the police, claiming that the baton charge was unprovoked,

that children were chased into nearby houses and hit with batons, and that adults were also hurt.

Police have firmly rejected the claims, saying no violence was used and that no one was hurt.

Brigadier Thorn's "Role" Swappo, who ordered the arrests, said police acted because the crowd kept gathering at Westbury, where pupil from other schools had gathered.

"I saw about 500 children at the school and more kept coming. I was not going to wait for the crowd to build up to 10,000. We felt we could not let them through..."

A statement from the SAP Department of Public Relations stated in Pretoria that police action was unprovoked.

He said that after police had given the crowd 10 minutes to disperse, a group of about 400 students started putting them with stones and eggs and several police vehicles were damaged.

Mrs Johnson added, "We can only hope that the police exercise restraint and that an appeal will be heard, that the police and school will be visited.

By 7.30pm yesterday, 200 children had appeared in court. The list of those appearing to appear was 100 and all harm was expected to be added in.

Hundreds of pupils were still in court grounds waiting for their children to appear.

Armed police in riot gear, together with dogs, were in court.

Earlier, a protest march scheduled in Randfontein was barred. A group of pupils threw stones at several schools. A group of pupils threw stones at schools and a group of pupils was barred from entering.

A group of pupils threw stones at schools and a group of pupils was barred from entering.

No further major incidents were reported from other parts of the country.

About 100 white schoolchildren from four high schools in Cape Town have signed an open letter to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, Mr. Tambo, seeking for equal education for all races.

Pictures — Pages 3, 4

Editorial Comment — Page 12
PM issues a warning

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday afternoon issued a stern warning against attempts to push the Government off course by extra-parliamentary actions.

Speaking on the second day of the debate on the Prime Minister's vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said that any form of extra-parliamentary action would meet with the full might of the State.

He said he wanted to include in this all attempts to "push around" the Government "behind the uniforms of school-children".

People who were playing this game would get seriously hurt.

It would be too late to come with reriminations after this had happened to them.

Parliament was the sovereign power in the country and any constitutional reform would have to be given final form by it.

The Government's mind was open to development for all groups, but he wanted to warn against attempts to undermine the authority of this government.

Along with the rest of the free world South Africa faced the onslaught of international terrorism.

This had to be kept in mind when the Government was attacked.

Marxist powers were trying to bring about revolution in southern Africa.

These powers wanted nothing but to overthrow the present civilised system in South Africa.

They were also attempting to overthrow the high degree of economic stability in the region.

It was a tragedy that Western powers, especially the United States, tried to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country like South Africa.

The Opposition had to stand together with the government against such attempts.

Botha rejected a call by Dr Slabbert for the Government to scrap its Coloured Labour Preference Policy for the "Westerns".
Prime Minister's Vote

Botha Retakes Sabre at School
Many opportunities were being created for blacks to advance in the public and private sectors. “These opportunities did not exist before this Government came into power.”

Under this Government, a coloured man can become rector of a university or an inspector of schools and can reach higher grades in the civil service. Blacks in the police and army received the same treatment as whites and discriminatory processes were being removed in other spheres.

Recent labour legislation had given blacks new hope, without any threat to the rights of white workers.

Mr. Botha said he himself had taken the lead in making it possible for blacks to attend cultural functions, and they now participated in organisations like the Economic Advisory Council, the Group Areas Board, the National Housing Commission and hospital boards.

“Is this not progress and proof of the Government's sincerity?” he asked.

“Yet we are still moving ahead in the right way.” The Prime Minister also challenged the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, to repudiate Mr. Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) for a Press interview in which Mr. Schwarz said he refused to be ousted from politics by a “PFP clique”.

Quoting from the Press report, Mr. Botha said the interview was granted shortly after the election of Dr. Slabbert and other PFP office-bearers.

South Africa should know where it stood with the official Opposition as the possible alternative government, Mr. Botha said.

If Dr. Slabbert failed to repudiate Mr. Schwarz, “I will accept that what he (Mr. Schwarz) has said is fact.”

The electorate would know that if it voted for the PFP, it would find itself with a Government controlled by a clique and a bunch of intrigueers who “do not stand for responsible political co-operation”.

“He rejected criticism by Dr. Slabbert that the Government lacked direction, was divided and presented an image that it was on the verge of collapse.”

Indicative of Government's purposefulness was its co-operation with the private sector, a successful and confident Budget and the rationalisation of the public service.

The Government had taken the lead in the constitutional process by appointing a Select Parliamentary Commission to explore constitutional plans.

Mr. Botha also mentioned the “new initiative” to examine constitution of the homelands.

“The leader of the Opposition has spoken too soon. He did not approach the issue clinically as one would expect him.”

The Prime Minister also made it clear he was against a common voters roll and a homeland for coloureds and Indians.

He said the coloured people had never had a national home like the Zulu or Xhosa peoples.

“If you are placing the national black states on the road to independence, then you must also do something for the coloured and Indian peoples. I am against a homeland for coloureds. It is nonsense and impossible.”

The coloured and Indian people would be accommodated in a new constitutional set-up and for that reason the Government was eagerly awaiting the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission.

He also came out against a common voters roll.

“What did coloureds gain when they were on the voters roll?” They remained in the alumni and their education was still backward.”

The fact was that they were given nothing to uplift themselves.

“They were exploited during every election,” he said. — Sepe.
Second year School and Kilpowa High in Kilpowa yesterday.

A member of the University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students Society addresses pupils from Eldorado Senior.

of protest and police action

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, April 30, 1980

30/4/80

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He schools boycott — a day
While an armed policeman in camouflage uniform keeps a watchful eye on crowds in Westbury yesterday, a leg hockey casually around a railing for support, a tiny youngster stares up at him in total fascination.
Parents of school children arrested at Westbury High School yesterday protest at police action.

Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School and Kliptown High School pupils discuss a pamphlet issued at a rally in Kliptown yesterday.

Police, dressed in camouflage-uniform and armed with batons, chase protesters in Westbury yesterday.
Police raid meeting of children's committee

Staff Reporter

A MEETING of the steering committee regulating the schools boycott was raided yesterday afternoon by security police, who photographed and recorded the names and addresses of all the representatives present.

This was confirmed by the chief of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze, last night.

At least 60 students and pupils representing their schools and colleges were present when "plainclothes policemen barged into" the St Francis Hall in Athlone.

The committee, known as the Committee of 14, was formed at a meeting of 210 representatives two weeks ago, where pupils and students first decided to call a boycott of classes in the Western Cape.

It represents schools and colleges as far afield as Quiltsi Qori and met to discuss the mass protest rallies held throughout the Peninsula yesterday.

Representatives claimed that their meeting was interrupted when one policeman jumped through a window and opened the door for seven other men.

The students were lined up, photographed and then questioned individually. The name, address and date of birth of each representative was recorded.

Some representatives were asked whether they were forced to join the boycott, whether they agreed with it and what the names of their parents were.

While they were being questioned by security police, every exit was blocked off by police in camouflage uniforms with dogs, who surrounded the hall, making it impossible for any of them to leave.

They were allowed to go home after they had been questioned and photographed.
Botha warns press, SANP

More reports, picture, page 2
Leading article, page 10

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned newspapers yesterday to stop giving prominence to revolutionary and subversive activities.

"Mr Botha said the SABC television service fell under the state and would also be instructed not to make headline news out of the assault of revolutionaries on the "

Replying to the debate on his department's budget allocation, Mr Botha said the Stein Commission on security reporting had shown how radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy.

"I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for your own newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment," he said. "If the editors do not do this then the government will take steps to see that it is done."

The state would stand against revolution and would light to the last ditch to preserve order and stability. Mr Botha also acceded to a request of the press of mcnaking press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) to prevent this.

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the state is left little choice," Mr Botha said.

NPU officials were always friendly in discussions but took little action. The NPU had to accept its responsibilities. Mr Botha said he had received a letter from the NPU on the Stein Commission’s recommen-dations, but would not give details at this stage.

It was his view that the NPU did not have any real influence with the South African Society of Journalists, and that there was a large gap between the two bodies. He also believed the SANP regarded the NPU as a 'bit of contempt'.

Misuse of freedom

An example of the misuse of press freedom was the boycott of coloured schools, which had been encouraged by a section of the press.

"A cartoon in a morning newspaper yesterday was an encouragement to the strikers, telling them they had broad support." Mr Botha said the press played an essential role in a democratic country and he appreciated the work done by both government-supporting newspapers and the reasonable opposition press. He also appre-ciated the pressures of work and time journalists faced.

"I can understand that mistakes can slip in and errors of judgment can be made. But no self-respecting state can live with an organized process of negative propaganda day after day for the sole purpose of brightening conflict."

"Newspapers must guard against spreading revolutionary objectives, willingly or unwittingly."

Mr Botha said a key finding of the Stein Commission was a statement that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated, that press freedom did not mean the press enjoyed more or fewer rights than the individual and that the media could not propagate self-
Press into ocular security.

His remarks on the SABC were astounding. Over the years, whenever there has been a complaint over the pro-Nationalist SABC bias, the argument has been that the SABC is autonomous and is not responsible to the Government. But that, Mr. Myburgh said, that there is a tendency towards vague and generalised accusations against the Press.

The judge had also warned against over-sensitivity about public information that might be embarrassing to the authorities but which had nothing to do with national security, Mr. Myburgh said.

BORING

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr. Allister Sparks, said: "It has become predictably predictable that when the Government is in trouble it attacks the Press.

"Indeed, these recurring attacks on the Press are a predictable barometer of Government ineptitude, and it is unlikely that the Press will be intimidated by this attack," Mr. Sparks said.
Leave the Press alone, Strauss tells Govt

If newspapers could not report freely the affairs of a country without the intimidating tactics of the Government, the Press would lose its credibility, a leading expert in Press law, Professor S A Strauss of the University of SA said today.

He condemned the interference of the Government in newspaper affairs and said that in fact, the South African Press was "of the most balanced" in the world.

"Leave the Press alone. People must be informed of what is happening, be it pleasant or not. The news coverage then operates a safety valve."

Professor Strauss explained that if the Press — or "safety valve" was removed, grievances could explode dangerously.

The professor, who is also author of a book on South African Press laws, said there were many people in South Africa who did not have a say in the Government.

The only way their grievances could be aired was through the Press.

Mr M A Johnson, editor of The Citizen, agreed the Government should not interfere with the reporting of the coloured schools' boycott. 75%.

He said he felt all newspapers had covered the boycott in a balanced way. "The reporting these past weeks has, I think, been more restrained than during the 1976 Soweto riots. Newspapers have not been inciting."

The editor of The Star, Mr H Tyson, today described the Prime Minister's warning as "a stock performance of kragdadigheid in full cry."

The resort to threats and the old trick of blaming the Press was pitiful, Mr Tyson said.

SELECTIVE

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of The Sunday Times, said: "Responsible newspapers strive only to report the news as they find it."

Mr Myburgh said: "Since Mr Botha appears to have quoted rather selectively from the Stern Commission report, he should perhaps be reminded of..."
Minister warns on riotous assemblies

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, has warned the public that the police would be obliged to act against transgressors who contravened a prohibition of the Riotous Assemblies Act, No 17, 1956, which bans certain gatherings.

In a statement from Cape Town yesterday, Mr. le Grange said he wished to draw the attention of the prohibition to all forms of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all gatherings involving scholars and students.

In terms of the Government notice all meetings are prohibited unless they are:

- bona fide sporting meetings;
- take place indoors; or
- are authorized by a magistrate of a district.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act... and the police are obliged to act against transgressors," the statement adds.

— Sapa.
Move to amend trial rule

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA — An amendment to the Transkei Public Security Act tabled in the National Assembly yesterday empowersthe Attorney General to waive a requirement that people charged under the Act be tried in the Supreme Court.

The Act is one of the most controversial on the Transkei statute book, because it incorporates measures from several South African laws, including the Terrorism, Suppression of Communism and Unlawful Organisations Acts.

An amendment tabled in the National Assembly by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr. Tiapepo Ledaka, empowers the Attorney General to direct that people accused of sabotage or terrorism need not be tried in the Supreme Court.

The amendment extends the definition of Attorney General to include the Deputy Attorney General, who can rule that people charged under the Act need not appear in the Supreme Court.

Another provision in the amendments extends a clause providing for joint trials of two or more persons charged under the Act to the Transkei Constitution Act.

The Act sparked sharp debate when it was introduced in 1977 because its omnibus nature provided the Transkei Government with a wide range of powers including the power to detain without trial and to ban organisations and newspapers administratively.

It also made it a treasonable offense to propagate views "reprehensible" to Transkei independence or the sovereignty of the National Assembly, thus removing one of the key policy points from opposition parties which were against accepting independence.

Since 1977 the Public Security Act has been used to detain people and ban organisations and newspapers.

Among prominent detainees was the Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Sabaile Dlamini, who was later tried and found guilty on charges under the Act, and the Transkei Constitution Act. The Methodist Church of South Africa was one of the first organisations to be declared unlawful under the Act.

Mr. Caledon Mda, 65-year-old deputy leader of the DPP, who was detained for nearly seven weeks earlier this year, said yesterday: "The Act imposes severe restrictions on opposition parties in their search for constitutional alternatives."

In a recent motion before the National Assembly, Chief Dlamini, Chairman of the DPP, moved that a committee of inquiry be appointed to scrutinise the Act.

The motion declared the Act to be "inconsistent with democracy and justice" and charged that it was used "to suppress the formation of political parties whose political philosophy is contrary to that of the governing party."

The DPP motion was overwhelmingly defeated by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, which controls all 18 of the national
Botha’s toughest attack yet on Press

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister yesterday issued a strong warning to the Press not to give prominence to "radical and revolutionary elements" — or face Government action.

Speaking during the debate on his Department's vote, Mr Botha ordered SABC-TV to abide by the same policy.

And in an immediate response to the Prime Minister's toughest threat to the Press to date, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said Mr Botha was using intimidation tactics in an attempt to stifle views that conflicted with the Government's strategy.

"The threat falls into the general theme of the Prime Minister's attitude that the Government's 12-point plan is the only non-negotiable alternative and any person or organisation that does not go along with it, risks being defined as part of the total onslaught against South Africa," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission's security reporting had shown that radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy.

"I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for their newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment.

"If the editors do not do this then the Government will take steps to see that this is done," he said.

He also ordered SABC-TV as a Government body to abide by the same policy.

Mr Botha accused a section of the Press of misusing Press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) to prevent this.

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the State is left with little option," he said.

Mr Botha also revealed he had received a letter from the NPU on the Steyn Commission's recommendations, but would not give details.

In his opinion, the NPU did not have any real influence with the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), and there was a large gap between the two organisations. He also believed the SASJ regarded the National Party "with a bit of contempt".

Mr Botha said the boycott of coloured schools was an example of how the Press had misused its freedom.

The boycott had been encouraged by a section of the Press, he said. Although the Press played an essential role in the democratic process, it had to guard against spreading revolutionary objectives, "wittingly or unwittingly".

"I can understand that mistakes can slip in and errors of judgment can be made. But no self-respecting State can live with an organised process of negative propaganda day after day for the sole purpose of heightening conflict," he said.

Mr Botha said a key finding of the Steyn Commission was a statement that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated.
would re-evaluate existing laws.

The Government would then decide which legislation should be retained, which should be amended, and how. — Saps.

He said the Press had to ensure that it did not participate in the dissemination of revolutionary aims and objectives. Certain newspapers were giving undue prominence to such reports.

In addition, there was a realization that opportunity for better pay for Air Force personnel was unavailable. A further requirement was a "unity of purpose" among people with basic common ideals, regardless of political differences.

Referring to South Africa's military situation, Mr. Schwarz said the country's borders which now required defending extended across the entire coastline from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans.
War also of Ideas - Schwarz

Bohia Inherents to curb media

Bohia Schools Boycott

Press Tans

MP Bohia

The Argus Thursday May 1
The kids who were taken to court

In the area outside the court, under brilliant lights, an impromptu kitchen was set up by church people, to give the children something to drink and eat. Policemen were everywhere. Some were in camouflage uniform, others in ordinary uniform, others in casual clothing - which made the automatic rifles they carried seem even more frightening. They talked among themselves, often laughing.

"If the State is challenged and decides to hit back, it will do so with all the means at its disposal. There should be no doubt about this."

That is what Mr Botha had also told Parliament earlier in the day. So who were these children who were arrested and brought before court in a manner unprecedented in our country's history?

Were they hooligans or layabouts to be treated in this way? Were they anarchists against whom the full power of the State had to be mustered?

No. They were pleasant and decent-looking youngsters, many of them dressed in neat school uniforms.

Most of them were under the age of 18. The youngest was officially 13. Some were so small as to belie their ages. Where ages were determined to be under 13, the children were released.

There was one white child among them, a 14-year-old girl. She was kept separate from her fellows.

The children stood quietly watching the magistrate with solemn eyes. There was no sense of shame visible in them. The charges were read coldly and methodically by the magistrate. But there was no shock, no anger, no expression of pain. The children remained calm and composed. They seemed to have been warned not to react. But they were bandaled before a magistrate, and in the middle of the night at that. Rather, there was a sense of calm pride about them.

Did the police do anything to prevent the children from being transported in such a manner? The police denied any involvement. The families of the children were not notified of the arrest.

At one stage, as a small boy, still bright-eyed, was driven away from the court, people rushed to him, crying and hugging him and saying: "He's only a child, he's only a child."

Sitting in the courtroom late that night, it was difficult to relate Mr Botha's talk about the use of the might of the State with what was happening there.

What are the thoughts in the minds of these children, and in the minds of their parents and grandparents, as they face the might of the State in this late-night courtroom?

Do they go off with respect for authority? For justice seen to be done?

Or does the State destroy the moral authority, which it must have to function, by using its might in this way?

After Tuesday, there can be no doubt about the response of the part of hundreds upon hundreds of children, parents and friends. The change in their hearts and minds could be seen on their faces and in their bearing.

South Africa may yet suffer...
COOL IT ON）。

BOThA WARNS NH 1/5/80

Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—Prime Minister P.W. Botha warned newspapers yesterday to stop giving prominence to revolutionary and subversive activities or face possible Government action.

Mr Botha said the SABC television service would also be instructed not to make headline news out of the assault of revolutionaries on the country.

Replying to the debate on his Vote, Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission on security reporting had shown how radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy.

I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for your own newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment," he said.

"If the editors do not do this then the Government will take steps to see that it is done."

The State would stand against revolution and would fight to the last ditch against revolutionaries.

Mr Botha also accused a section of the Press of missing Press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union to prevent this.

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the State is left little option."

NPU officials were always friendly in discussions but took little action. The NPU had to accept its responsibilities.

Mr Botha said he had received a letter from the NPU on the Steyn Commission's recommenda-
Open air meetings banned—Le Grange

THE Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, warned yesterday that all open air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr le Grange said he would like to draw the attention of the public generally and in particular that of all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all pupils and students to the provisions of a Government notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on March 28.

This prohibited all gatherings in South Africa except gatherings:

- Of a bona fide sporting nature.
- Taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building.
- At any time expressly authorised by a magistrate of a district.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against the transgressors," Mr le Grange said.
Pamphlet:
Two students in court

TWO students appeared briefly in the Bishop Lavis Magistrate's Court today in connection with an alleged distribution of a pamphlet on railway property without permission.

Mr. William Michaels, 20, of 75 Lavis Street, Lavis town, and Mr. Ronald Pretorius, 20, of 127 Tafelberg Road, Lavis town, were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led.

Mr. Michaels, a UWC student, and Mr. Pretorius, a student at the John Bosco High School in Lavis town, were arrested yesterday and released later in the evening on their own recognizances.

The hearing was postponed to June 10. The students were warned to appear on that date.

The 1.45 pm hearing was the only one held in Magistrate Court today.

Mr. Pretorius is represented by Mr. A. M. Green and Mr. G. de Wet, while Mr. Michael is represented by Gear and Co. for the students.
THE TWO journalists arrested on Sunday, Willie Bokala of POST, and Willie Nkgol of The Star, were granted bail yesterday.

Both reporters are out on R50 each and are due to appear in the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court on May 8 on charges of unlawful gathering.

They were arrested with several other people in a hail charge at Mamelodi during the unveiling ceremony of Solomon Mahlangu's tombstone.
Open air meetings banned—Le Grange

THE Minister of Police, Mr L. le Grange, warned yesterday that all open air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

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• At any time expressly authorised by a magistrate of a district.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against the transgressors," Mr le Grange said.

Consumers demand Q3 suppliers only prepared Q2 (i.e., eggs demanded)

Natural tendency for price to move up to Q1 where suppliers would be prepared to supply Q1.
Broadsife
for Press

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister yesterday accused newspapers of distorting his speech on Wednesday about media coverage of revolutionary activities.

Speaking during the Defence Vote, Mr Botha said his statement had been put to the country in such a way as to increase misunderstanding instead of bringing greater clarity.

He again warned newspapers that if they did not "co-operate", he would ensure the policy was applied.
JOHANNESBURG — Pope John Paul II has condemned the "harassment" by the security police of churchmen in South Africa.

In a letter to the Archbishop of Johannesburg, the Most Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald, the Pontiff expressed strong disapproval of "arrests, degrading harassment and maltreatment" of priests by the police.

Referring particularly to the arrests and detentions in February of Fathers Michael Magee, Reuben Mashiane and Patrick Mienie — all from the diocese of Johannesburg — the Pope said:

"Each action seems to me more distressing in view of the fact that those priests have given their lives in the service of their people and have never engaged in any activity contrary to the security of the state."

On February 15, the three churchmen were subjected to a humiliating interrogation after an early-morning raid on their homes, the General Secretary of the South African Catholic bishops' conference, Cardinal 

In a press statement, Archbishop Fitzgerald, challenged the government to try people in an open court if they suspect them of having broken a law.

"These actions are a direct insult to human dignity and must be resolutely condemned," he said. — BOC.

Marxism condemned.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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. 958  2 May 1980

LIST/JYS P90/26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (2)

On 30 April 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 23 (2) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film "SIMON". 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, 0001, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 959  2 May 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Submitter Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlaard 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 genoome Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van ‘n komitee bekoel in artikel 4 van genoome Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoe- lin van genoome artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syle gestel:

No. 959  2 Mei 1980

LIST/JYS P90/26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
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<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

VERTOE Kragtens Artikels 23 (2)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 April 1980 kragtens artikel 23 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur ‘n komitee bedoe in artikel 4 van genoome Wet van die rolprent "SIMON". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van die genoome Wet vertoe tot die Appèlaard oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, 0001, ten opsigt van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 959  2 Mei 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

163—A

6976—1
### UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2) Art 79(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRO/3/139</td>
<td>Why not Everything...</td>
<td>Hirschfeld, Burt</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/3/133</td>
<td>Dreaming of Dead People</td>
<td>Biltere, Rosalind</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/1/443</td>
<td>Ms White Man, Mr. White</td>
<td>Mahan, J &amp; Colleen</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/24</td>
<td>Christmas Address</td>
<td>Satherwaite, C.</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/1/35</td>
<td>URA News—Vol 1—80</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/48</td>
<td>Zappa in New York K 6920 A, B, C + D (Gramophone Record/Grammofoonopname)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/49</td>
<td>Side 1: Young Lost 50; Side 2: Another Brick in the Wall SSC 5018 (Gramophone Record/Grammofoonopname)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/53</td>
<td>Role and Place of Women in Society, at Work and in the Trade Unions, The Students and Parents in Solidarity (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/64</td>
<td>Student Action for Non Racial Education S.A.N.E.—Students in Apartheid? (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/65</td>
<td>Immigration and Unequal Development</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/89</td>
<td>The Wall SCS 2462, Side 1, 2, 3 + 4 (Gramophone Record/Grammofoonopname)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/90</td>
<td>Boost English M 1, A + B (Gramophone Record/Grammofoonopname)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/91</td>
<td>TCLAC Reports—March 1980</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/92</td>
<td>New Africa News—No 28, April 1980</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/94</td>
<td>Information Bulletin Southern Africa—Nr 1/2, January/February 1980</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/95</td>
<td>Workers’ Movement, SACTU and the ANC, The Struggle for Marxism Polities</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/96</td>
<td>Done—March, No 2</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/97</td>
<td>Whitehouse—Issue No 18</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/101</td>
<td>Political Prisoners in Rhodesia in 1979 (Fact Sheet on Southern Africa No 7), February 1980</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/103</td>
<td>Children under Apartheid</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/104</td>
<td>Lotus—Issue No 40-41/2-379, April–September 1979</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/105</td>
<td>Milicen—March 1980</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/127</td>
<td>Student Action for Non-Racial Educational S.A.N.E.—Schools were destroyed (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Zappa, Frank</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIST/LYS P90/25

<table>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/3/124</td>
<td>Borsal Boy</td>
<td>Behan, Brendan</td>
<td>G.N./GK. 909 van/of 27/10/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication Publikasie</th>
<th>Author or producer &amp; Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Entry deleted Inskrywings geskrap</th>
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**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENIS IS**

A committee referred to in article 4 of the Wet op Publikasies, 1974, decided under article 15 (2) of the said Wet on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Wet. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By PATRICK LAURENCE
of the Rand Daily Mail.

UMTATA — A decision by
the Transkei Government
on whether to revoke its
ban on the Daily Dispatch
appeared imminent
yesterday after top level
discussions on the ban-
ning order.

In a report yesterday
the Daily Dispatch disclos-
ed that its managing direc-
tor, Mr Terry Brieland
and its editor, Mr George
Farr, had discussions on
the ban with the Transkei
President, Chief Kaiser
Matanzima, and the Prime
Minister, Chief George
Matanzima.

The Dispatch was bann-
ed a fortnight ago.

The report said the new-
spaper’s attention had
been drawn to “certain
matters” during the dis-
cussions with the Transkei
leaders in Umtata, in-
cluding its failure to
publish a warning from
the Transkei Government
that its “days were
numbered”.

The Transkei Prime
Minister was not available
for comment yesterday
but in an interview with a
Johannesburg newspaper
on Monday he said dis-
cussions between the
Transkei authorities and
the Daily Dispatch might
lead to the ban being
lifted.

“It depends on what
happens when and if we
discuss the matter,” he
said.

In a statement issued
when the decision to out-
law the Dispatch was first
announced Chief Matan-
zima accused the news-
paper of having a
malicious attitude toward
Transkei.

Mr Farr has denied that
his paper is motivated by
hostility towards
Transkei.

It is believed here that
the talks between the
Transkei Government and
the Daily Dispatch centre
on the newspaper’s at-
titude towards Transkei as
an independent state.

The Deputy Leader of
the Opposition
Democratic Progressive
Party, Mr Caledon Mda,
said of the banning yester-
day: “I cannot excuse it.
The Daily Dispatch is a
communications vehicle
in Transkei. It reports on
the National Assembly
and is read by many peo-
ple here who consider it as
their newspaper.”

‘Botha has confirmed TV slavery’

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister had confirmed that the SABC was a tool of the Government by issuing instructions to it, opposition spokesmen said yesterday.

But last night the PFP invited the corporation’s new head, Professor Wysand Morton, to address its parliamentary caucus on SABC autonomy.

The party’s media spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP-Sandton) said his party was not at all satisfied about several aspects of the broadcasting monopoly in South Africa.

In a statement last night, Mr Dalling said even if the Prime Minister was in a position to make the statement he did: “then the independence of the SABC, as granted in its charter, is not worth the paper on which it is written.

“The South African public could slowly slide into a new era, duly blinkered and unaware of the vital issues and events which affect us all.

“This is no more than an attempt to produce a society of robots, activated or tranquillised as the case may be, at the whim of the Prime Minister and his barracks-room caucus,” Mr Dalling said.

The NRP spokesman on the SABC, Mr Brian Page (Umbilanga) said the Prime Minister had once and for all removed any shadow of doubt as regards the National Party’s control over the powerful medium.

The Prime Minister had stated unequivocally that SABC-TV falls under the State and has indicated that it will take instructions from the Government.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr Botha again confirmed that the SABC would be directed not to give prominence to revolutionary activities.

“Television is financed by the State, and I said I would ensure that instructions are given to follow the same policy.

“I will approach the board of governors and see that this is applied,” Mr Botha said.

The Prime Minister said if the Press did not want to cooperate with this policy, they would not leave the Government any choice.

Mr Dalling said Mr Botha’s latest outburst about controlling the news presentation by the Press and the SABC was “deplorable, ominous and most revealing”.

Over the years, the SABC had slavishly followed and propagated Government policy and the opposition parties had queried its independence — an allegation which successive ministers had vigorously denied.

Mr Botha had now confirmed those claims.

Because of this situation, he intended inviting Prof Moston to visit Cape Town so that the situation could be discussed by the PFP caucus “in an attempt to gain a mutual appreciation of the roles of the Opposition and of the SABC in present-day South Africa”.

He said he hoped Prof Moston would respond favourably.
You may not agree with him, but you can't ignore him

Yesterday's enemy is a friend today

Languages are difficult subjects. It is a job to learn one's own language.

My two and a half-year-old, Makamba, has his own toddler vocabulary. There is a popular song he likes to sing in his own way: "Hattiti, hattiti, hattiti, undikho isina.

Everybody laughs affectionately when he speaks, but Makamba does not even care how much you laugh. He sings it while doing something else.

This reminds me of what befell Dogwood one day. A salesman called at his home selling grammes, "and if it don't improve in six weeks time, you getcha money back.

"Did you take the course, too?" asked Dogwood.

"Yes," replied the salesman.

Dogwood then gave a mighty kick in the buttocks to the salesman.

That is languages, my friend.

A Frenchman, it is said was crossing a bridge in England when he lost his head and fell into the water. "I will drown and nobody shall save me," he cried.

A policeman who was nearby arrested him and had him charged with attempted suicide. He was discharged by the magistrate who discovered that the man did not have a good command of the English language.

This reminds me of what Krishna Naidoo said to me after reading my article — Why Men Accept Correction. (Indaba April 25, 1990). My opening words were: "My father is a wonderful man, in many ways I take after him."

"So Lawrie, you are telling us that you are wonderful," quipped Krishna. For the first time it dawned on me that this question could be possible.

This brings us to terrorists and guerrillas. Mandela's article in the Daily Dispatch editorial of the April 21, 1980, as follows: "Guerrilla is the type of freedom fighter who fights for freedom, independence and equality while a terrorist tries to overthrow a democratically and constitutionally elected government.

In its argument it goes on to point out that such people might even challenge an assertion that the government in South Africa is democratically elected.

"This argument is relevant and acceptable to most blacks. Languages are flexible and can be twisted at will to suit the aims of the speaker.

Nelson Mandela was jailed as a communist and referred to as a terrorist. Recently Hendrik van den Bergh shocked the Afrikaner world by denying that Nelson Mandela was a communist.

He called Nelson Mandela a fascist nationalist just as he, the general, was an Afrikaner nationalist.

In other words, the section of this population.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the FP, advanced sensible arguments in South Africa, but he believed that the continuity of the Afrikaner, the situation in South West Africa, where SWAPO guerrillas have rationally been murdered and not effected by the authorities, could be argued that Mandela's violence was intended and not effected by the authorities.

It could be argued that the violence was intended and not effected by the authorities.

Thus, the attitudes of yesterday cannot be rigidly adhered to in the face of changing scenes in Southern Africa.

People are frantically searching for peace and any opportunity that offers itself in that direction should be seized without delay.

But the utterances and attitudes of some homeland leaders leave one suspicious. There is no guarantee that they will not persecute the government to maintain its stand as Mandela will pose a serious threat to them.

Should that be found to be so, these men should be reminded that the future of both black and white is more important in South Africa than their position as leaders.

General Van den Bergh, who was at one stage the most powerful man in South Africa should now be aware of what he is saying and the government will be well advised not to ignore him.

Let there be peace in South Africa. General Van den Bergh says he never believed in principle of restricting people.

"The system does not work and it is wrong."

"General Van den Bergh is correct. It is difficult to accept allegations and statements made about a man who cannot answer back."

Yesterday the papers reported Robert Mugabe as a ruthless terrorist but his speech on Zimbabwe's independence left those who were prepared to reason thinking.

An avowed Marxist, according to reports, Robert Mugabe said, "If yesterday I fought you as an enemy, today I have become a friend and ally with the same national interests, loyalty, rights and duties as myself.

"If yesterday you hated me, today you cannot avoid the love that binds you to me and my people."

The wounds of the past must now stand forgiven and forgotten.

"If ever we look to the past, let us do so for the lesson the past has taught us, namely that oppression and racism are injustices that must never again find scope in our political system."

"Daily Dispatch April 18, 1980. Who Knows? Nelson Mandela would not say the same given the chance to talk."

My appeal to every politician and authority is, come together for the sake of our children and our country.
OMINOUS THREAT OF UDM "NEWS MANAGEMENT"

Readers of this newspaper will know that we have not been propagandising "radical and revolutionary" elements in our coverage of the coloured schools crisis over the past two weeks. We have been reporting what happened at those schools. And we have been at pains to ensure that those reports were as accurate and as balanced as possible. As readers will have observed, wherever facts have been in dispute, any allegation published has been balanced by a response to it from the other party involved.

Moreover, as professional journalists it is our opinion that all major newspapers in South Africa have done likewise.

Therefore we have no difficulty in responding to Mr P W Botha's injunction that editors should draw up a policy to avoid propagandising "radical and revolutionary" elements. We already have such a policy. It is inherent in the professional code of conduct to which we are all committed, which requires accurate and balanced reporting. You cannot be a propagandist if you give both sides.

Mr Botha gave no examples of any lapses from this standard — because, we believe, he had none to give.

One must ask, therefore, why he made this unwarranted attack on the Press.

There are two possible explanations. One is that the Government always does this when it is in trouble. It did so when its own ineptitude and insensitivity landed it in trouble with the Soweto unrest of 1976: it tried to blame the Press, but the Collie Commission has found that Press reporting was not a cause of the trouble. It did so when it got in trouble over the death of Steve Biko. Again when it got in trouble with the Information scandal. And now it is doing so once more as it gets into trouble over its mishandling of the very real grievances on coloured education.

The other explanation is more ominous. Mr Botha seems intent on managing the news to suit his own political ends. It is part of his "total strategy", which is an attempt to coerce everyone into going along with National Party policy as defined in his 12-point plan.

As we warned he would, Mr Botha is quoting selectively from the Steyn Commission's report on defence reporting to bolster his arguments in this direction, but he completely overlooks the main message of the Steyn Report — which is that it is important for the news media to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation.

Well, we are in an escalating conflict situation now — and as a responsible member of the news media we shall continue to try to discharge our duty to the public of South Africa.
Editors reject Botha’s warning

Own Correspondent
Johannesburg. — South African editors have reacted strongly to the Prime Minister’s strongest warning yet to the press that they face government action if they give prominence to “radical and revolutionary elements.”

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. P. W. Botha said newspaper editors should draw up a policy “that will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment.”

countrywide, white and black editors and journalists, English and Afrikaans-speaking, rejected what they saw as a blatant infringement on press freedom and the right of the South African public to be informed.

They warned that banning the boreers of bad news would not solve the root causes of the present unrest. Mr. Botha’s action was regarded by some as a repetition of his actions over the information scandal.

The Sanlo commission report had cleared the press of accusations that it had been one of the direct causes of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Only the director of the NARU, Professor Wynand Meurion, whose organisation was instructed to abide by the same policy, would not comment “until he had read the Hansard report of the debate.”
in your letter, you wrote about
the need for the integration
of art and music into the school curriculum. You mentioned
that this would not only enhance
the educational experience but also
promote a greater appreciation for these disciplines.

I agree wholeheartedly with your point of view. Art and music
have long been considered integral parts of a well-rounded
education. They not only provide aesthetic pleasure but also
play a crucial role in the development of critical thinking,
creativity, and emotional responsiveness.

In fact, many studies have shown that the inclusion of
art and music in the curriculum can lead to improved
academic performance. Children who engage in creative
activities often demonstrate better problem-solving
skills, increased focus, and enhanced memory retention.

I propose that we begin by incorporating
small art and music workshops into
the regular school day. These sessions
could be integrated into existing
curriculum areas, such as
history or science, to
show how these subjects
are interconnected.

Furthermore, we should
consider setting up
a dedicated art and
music studio where students
have a place to explore
their creative talents
freely. This would
foster a sense of
community and
encourage collaboration.

I look forward to
working with you
to implement these
changes and
professional development workshops
for our teachers to
improve their
art and music
instructional skills.

Thank you for your
insightful letter,
and please feel free
to share any
additional ideas
you may have.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Von Ons Kaapse Kontoor

DIE jongste uitgawe van Fi-

nance Week is Vrydag in die

Kaapse Hooggeregshof ver-

bied nadat 'n tydelike interdik-

teen die redakteur, assistent-

redakteur, die verspreiders en

die bladsit, toegestaan is.

Die aanvoer spruit uit 'n ar-

tikel in die blad onder die op-

skrif Trust's Missing Millions.

Die aanvoerers, mnr. Ja-

mes Mitchell, sakeman, An-

dries Burger, voormalige be-

sturende direkteur van Trust

Bank, mnr. H. P. Broodryk en

sewe maatskappye, het beweer

dat die artikel 'ernstige onak-

kurathede' en 'onwaarhe-

de' bevat.

Die aanvoerers beweer dat

die artikel 'n valse beeld skep

van 'n pas afgelope hofproce-

dure, wat op 24, 25, 28 en 29

April vanaar in die Kaapse

Hooggeregshof voor regters

M. R. de Kock en W. Vivier

gedien het, waarin die Trust

Bank van Afrika Bpk. aanvoek

gedoen het dat besonderhede

in 'n pleitstuk gewysig word.

Die verweerders in die be-

trokke aanvoer was die tien

aanvoerers wat die interdik aan-

gevaar het.

Die aanvoerers beweer dat

die artikel 'n valse beeld skep

van die Trust Bank se aanvoek

een die artikel daarop gerig is

om die regverdige en onpartij-

dige uitoering van soortgely-

ke soviele procedures, aansoek die

administrasie van die regs, in

die toekoms te benadeel.

Volgens die interdik, wat

Vrydag deur regters De Kock en

Vivier toegestaan is, word

alle verdere publikasie en ver-

spreading van vol. 5 no. 5 van

Finance Week gedateer 1 — 7

Mei 1980, verbied.

Alle beskikbare eksemplare

van die blad by maatskappe en

ander verspreiders moet ookingetrek word.
TOG leading British doctors have sharply criticized the recommendation by a committee of the S.A. Medical Council that no action be taken against the doctors who treated Steve Biko before his death.

The British doctors, both consultants at London teaching hospitals, are Dr. Jack Fielding, FRCP and surgeon Miss Elizabeth Gordon MS, FRCS.

They said this week they were profoundly disturbed at the implications for medical practice of the recommendation to exonerate the three doctors who attended to Steve Biko in the period immediately before his death in the custody of the Security Police.

Their statement continues: "It is perhaps significant that four of five members of the investigating committee were government nominees to the S.A. Medical and Dental Council, which calls into question their independence and objectivity."

The head of the committee has since retired as President of the Medical Council.

A spokesman for the British Medical Association said that it was "deeply concerned about the issue, it could very well contribute to the World Medical Association's (WMA) Sunday - Sunday BOT Congress/
Moses: lawyers may be called in

EAST LONDON — As Mr. Syd Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Trankei Security police, enters his 19th day in detention today, his wife hopes to see lawyers to start a legal battle aimed at his release.

"I am hopeful something can be done but one can never be sure because this law seems to mean so many things to different people," Mrs. Bella Moses said yesterday.

The family were still hopeful Mr. Moses would be released soon but there was no indication from the police on whether he would be charged or released.

Mr. Moses was detained on April 17 — the day the announcement about the ban on the Daily Dispatch in Transkei was made.

Since then he has been to hospital twice for a check-up and treatment.

His wife believed he would be taken to hospital for another check-up today but had received no firm indication whether this would in fact be the case.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, last week said the ban on the Daily Dispatch had become more favourable.

"My government is not antagonistic towards journalists. In fact, we believe that journalists are very necessary in spreading matters concerning a country to its citizens," Chief Matanzima said.

Asked what principles his government applied when taking action against journalists, Chief Matanzima said the action had been taken by the security police for "the safety of the state".

He and the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had been approached by the managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Terry Briceland, and the editor, Mr. George Farr, last week.

"and I must say that many matters which caused some differences between us were ironed out!" — DDR-SAFA.
PW again points finger at Press

The radicals wanted to reject moderate leaders, while there was also an open attempt to divide the churches.

Mr Botha said the extent to which the country had become the victim of the psychological and propaganda onslaught showed from the reaction last week to his call to newspaper editors.

According to one report most of the editors of English newspapers had rejected his call and had stated that they would continue publishing what they thought should be published.

The facts were that the schools' boycott — he did not deny that there were real grievances — was being exploited and used for greater resistance.

This was helped on by the availability to children of newspaper and radio reports which indicated how the boycott was progressing.

The publicity was used to spread the schools' boycott, Mr Botha said that, as Prime Minister, he had knowledge of this.

A columnist in the Afrikaans Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday had the following paragraph under the heading "Achtung":

"I prohibit SATV from broadcasting any further news programmes. The awful realities of our society only gave me heartburn. Heidi never gave me heartburn and I went to bed peacefully at night. Therefore, bring back Heidi in place of the news. This is an order."
Judges uphold plea by silent Post journalist

Own Correspondent

Two Pretoria Supreme Court judges today set aside the nine-month sentence imposed on the news editor of the Sunday Post for refusing to answer questions put to him in court.

Mr Justice C Theron and Mr Justice P van der Waalt upheld an appeal against the conviction of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu by a Pretoria magistrate last year, and referred the matter back to the magistrate.

The questions asked of Mr Sisulu in the magistrate's court involved two telephone conversations he allegedly had with Thami Mkhwanazi — a Post reporter based in Pretoria who has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for offences under the Terrorism Act.

One call allegedly involved the recruitment of Atteridgeville youths for military training outside South Africa. The other allegedly concerned attempts to disrupt the Tosho-Knoetze fight at Mmanaba.

Mr Sisulu's advocate, Mr I Mohamed SC, said the magistrate had erred in finding there was no just cause for Mr Sisulu to claim privilege against giving self-incriminatory evidence.

Mr Mohamed said the magistrate had failed to investigate Mr Sisulu's basis for refusing to answer questions put to him — namely that he could incriminate himself, and that he was laying himself open to possible criminal proceedings stemming from an offence about which he had not been properly informed by the prosecutor.

The advocate representing the state, Mr J J Pohler, argued the matter should be referred back to the magistrate.

Mr Sisulu is president of the Writers' Association of South Africa.
Security warder says statement made in fear

Own Correspondent

A prison warder charged with helping three prisoners escape from a maximum security wing of Pretoria Central Prison has said he made a statement to a magistrate after being placed under duress by interrogating officers.

Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen (37) is accused of helping Alexander Moumbarn, Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins escape on December 11 last year. He pleaded not guilty in a Pretoria regional court today.

Sgt Vermeulen, of Karee Flats, Deeneville Street, Sunnyside, told the court he had been employed by the Department of Prisons for 16 years. He was divorced and earned R220 a month. At the moment he was suspended from service and underwent medical treatment for high blood pressure and sugar diabetes. He would retire on pension in November this year.

In a statement to the court he said he was on sick leave and ordinary leave from December 3 to

December 9 last year. He started night duty at 4 pm on December 10. On the morning of December 12, after night duty, at 8 pm, he was told to return to the prison. He had duties in charge of security prisoners and awaiting-trial prisoners.

DENIED

He said he did not know who helped Moumbarn, Lee and Jenkins to leave their cells or when and how they were helped. He denied that a statement made on December 12 to a Pretoria magistrate, Mr B J O van Schalkwyk, was made freely and voluntarily. He had made it because of a real fear of bodily harm.

Mr Jie Swartboer (for Sergeant Vermeulen) said it was the court's duty to investigate the making of the statement. Mr H Redenbamp (for the State) asked that the document be admitted as evidence.

The magistrate, Mr J H Bekker, said the court would hear evidence on the circumstances of the making of the statement.

(Proceedings)
Transkei tightens taps to stop Press leaks

Own Correspondent
UMTATA - The Transkei Government has tightened up its internal security in the wake of Press leaks for which several journalists here have been detained.

The latest move, designed to prevent civil servants from leaking information to the Press prematurely, is an internal government measure which prevents civil servants from talking to the Press and reserves the right of comment to Cabinet Ministers.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Martin Ngeba, Transkei's chief of police has stressed that nobody was ever hurt by Transkei police.

DETAINMENTS

Brig Ngeba said he had worked with the people of Umtata for more than 20 years.

"I am not new here. I know the people and they know me. Why should I suddenly change now?"

Of the recent detentions in Transkei, Brig Ngeba said: "I sit here and talk to those people just as I am talking to you. I am open and they are not hurt. But people must remember this: I have a duty to perform."

BIBLE

Picking up the Bible from his bookshelves, Brig Ngeba said he was a Christian and lived as one.

But the essence of the matter regarded the people he interviewed was that they must tell him the truth.

"I will never pick on anyone unless I have a reason to do so. Nobody here need fear arrest if he tells me the truth."

"If I question a man and he tells me the truth, I can help him. If he does not, I cannot help him."

Asked about the detention of East London Daily Dispatch journalist Sydney Moses, Brig Ngeba said he could not comment.
Kei ban on Dispatch is lifted

The Transkei government has lifted its ban on the East London Daily Dispatch ending nearly three weeks of virtual news blackout in the territory.

Announcing this in the Umtata National Assembly yesterday Prime Minister George Mqabana said the decision to lift the ban was taken after he and his brother, President K D Mqabana, had had talks with representatives of the Daily Dispatch, including the editor, Mr George Farr.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the State President under whose seal the ban was imposed, had agreed to retract after the Dispatch printed an apology and retracted a news story it had published on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate the President by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The Dispatch had also taken note of complaints raised against the newspaper when the Umata government decided to ban it, the Prime Minister said.

One of the complaints was that the newspaper had a long history of persistent false reporting and that its malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against orderly government.

STILL HELD

Meanwhile Umtata's Dispatch reporter, Sydney Moses who was held by the security police three weeks ago, is still in detention despite his reported illness.

Asked whether Mr Moses' case would now be reviewed in the light of the new developments concerning his paper, Prime Minister Mqabana said this depended entirely on the security police and on what progress they had made in their investigations.

"What I will ensure is that the man is not detained unnecessarily," the Prime Minister added.
Tragic state of affairs, indeed

IT WOULD have been really funny if it was not so tragic. The Publications Control Board has now banned a record — all because the coloured students who are boycotting classes are using it as a march song.

The record has been on the hit parade for 20 weeks, and is said to have been one of the biggest selling records in this country — having sold close on 30 000 copies.

Knowing the SABC, we cannot believe that they missed what might have been offensive to the guardians of our morals. We can only assume that the only reason why it was banned was the use made by the boycotting students.

It is a sorry state of affairs if records can now be banned willy-nilly like this. We have said it before that people have the right to choose. Surely if people found this record as disgusting as it is now being made out to be, they would have stopped buying it. The sales, however, suggest that people actually found it quite enjoyable.

Why, now, must they be deprived of the right to listen to this record simply because somebody decided it was not good for them?

In fact, come to think of it, this explains a lot of the mysterious decisions taken in banning books — particularly by black writers. It explains also why a “book” written by a black man was banned even before it was published.

As we said, it would have been funny if it had not been so tragic.
Transkei to lift ban on Dispatch

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced yesterday that the Transkei Government had decided to lift the ban on the Daily Dispatch with effect from the publication of the Government Gazette this week.

Chief George made the announcement in the Transkei National Assembly, but gave no details.

He said from his office he had nothing to add, except that the unbanning would be effective from publication of the announcement in the Government Gazette.

The head of the Security Police and Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brig Martin Ngeche, said the detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was still being interrogated by his men and would not be released as a result of the ban being lifted.

Mr Moses is in his third week of detention. — SAPA
Court told of warder's confession

Own Correspondent

A warder at Pretoria Central Prison told a police officer that he had released three men from the maximum security wing, a Pretoria court heard today.

Captain W. Cooper said this when giving evidence at the trial of Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen (37), a warder for 16 years with the Prison Department, who is accused of aiding terrorists or alternatively assisting three prisoners — Alexander Moumbars, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin — escape from prison on December 11 last year.

The three men were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in 1973 after being convicted on charges of terrorism.

Sergeant Vermeulen pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Captain Cooper, the investigating officer in the case, said he was put in charge of Sergeant Vermeulen on December 12 at Pretoria Central Prison.

A Colonel van der Westhuizen had told him of the escape and had said that Sergeant Vermeulen was a suspect.

He took Sergeant Vermeulen to Pretoria Central police station and, later, he and Detective-Constable P. Nel took Sergeant Vermeulen to his office.

Captain Cooper then said: "If you know anything of the escape you should tell us about it as it will be best for you if the truth comes out."

Sergeant Vermeulen fidgeted for a while and then admitted releasing the prisoners. Sergeant Vermeulen agreed to make a confession to a m...
Transkei to lift ban on Daily Dispatch

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has decided to lift the ban on the Daily Dispatch.

In a special announcement in the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Manzimqa, said President Kaisier Matanzima had announced that the ban on the Daily Dispatch should be lifted.

The Daily Dispatch was banned by the Matanzima regime on April 17 after being accused of false and malicious reports against Transkei and its leaders.

In his statement, Chief George said the lifting of the ban followed special talks between the Transkei Cabinet and representatives of the Daily Dispatch — its editor, Mr. George Farr, and the managing director, Mr. Terry Bjesland — in Umtata on Wednesday.

Chief George said the talks were frank and the next day, May 1, the Daily Dispatch published a front-page apology and retracted unreservedly from an alleged statement which it had published stating that there had been an alleged plot to assassinate Transkei's President, Chief Kaisier Matanzima.

Chief George said the Daily Dispatch also acknowledged that the alleged assassination plot on Chief Kaisier was unfounded and made an apology for publishing an offensive statement.

He said the whole report was wrong and nothing to do with a plot to assassinate Chief Kaisier Matanzima. The root of the matter was cattle straying in an area near Qamata.

Asked about the continued detention of the Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr. Sidney Moses, Chief Matanzima said the matter was with the police and he could do nothing at this stage.
Oppo...
HNP phones ‘tapped illegally’

State Security Council in terms of Section 118a of the Post Office Act, a functionary — as an authorised re-presentative of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications — directed that all communication be intercepted at telephone numbers in Pretoria subscribed to by Mr Schoeman, editor of the HNP mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner.

He was satisfied that at the time of the application there were grounds for the interception of such communication in the interests of State security.

On January 25, an application was made for an extension of the period of interception of Mr Schoeman’s calls, and this was authorised for a year — till February 1981.

When the original application was made, the telephone numbers were, according to the 1978/79 Pretoria telephone directory, those of Die Afrikaner only. But in the 1979/80 directory — which appeared in the second half of 1979 — the telephone numbers of the HNP were the same as those of Die Afrikaner.

Though there was apparent authority to intercept communication on the telephone registered in the name of Mr Schoeman, there was no authority at all to intercept communications of office-bearers of the HNP at their head office.

The care with which the powers under Section 118a were being exercised disturbed him, said Mr van der Walt. In this case the provisions were applied in good faith — but negligently.

He said it was clear to him that the interception of telephone calls in this case — and probably other cases as well — did not take place in accordance with the provisions of the Section 118a.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Verouderg in Suid-Afrika
Phone taps were irregular — AG

THE ASSEMBLY — Security taps on the telephone of the editor of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's newspaper, Die Afrikaner, were not properly authorised, the Advocate-General found yesterday.

Mr Justice P.J. van der Walt, the Advocate-General, stressed that privacy was "one of the most important rights of a citizen in a democratic state." He said tightening up of telephone tapping provisions was the Post Office Act. A report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, indicated the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, to seek more legal advice from senior counsel about the tapping of her telephone.

And the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said he expected charges of crimen injuria to be laid against the government by individual whose telephone calls had been intercepted by the National Intelligence Service.

In a special statement in the Senate yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said the government accepted the report and said changes in the law would be studied.

From BARRY STREEK

"Mr Botha emphasised the tapping of the editor of Die Afrikaner, Mr Bertram Schoeman's telephone had been in the interests of national security and this had been confirmed by the Advocate-General."

Mr Botha referred to the paragraph in the report which said: "From the written memorandum which the application was based and which had been compiled for the information of the applicant, I am satisfied that at the time of the application there were in fact grounds for the interception of such communications in the interests of state security."

Mr Botha said the government, like the Advocate-General, had come to the conclusion that the disclosure of the documents and notes would not be in the interests of the security of the state. However, the Advocate-General did say, and Mr Botha did not quote this section, that: "The only conclusion I can come to is, therefore, that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act 1938 were applied in good faith, but negligently, since neither the applicant nor the functionary was aware of the fact that the telephone number of Mr Schoeman was allocated to the HNP as well during the year of interception."

He also found the grounds for the tapping were never conveyed to the functionary, either orally or in writing and the Post Office functionary could not, therefore, exert the discretion vested in him by the Post Office Act. In her reaction, Mrs Suzman said the PPP might call for a special debate on the report.

She accused the Prime Minister of being "partisan" in his comments aimed at the Fairminds by-election, and of selecting parts of the report. "The report bears out what I said in Parliament this year during the Post Office budget that things are going on in the Post Office by which neither the Minister nor the Postmaster General are aware."

The Prime Minister said everything had been channelled through the Minister or the Postmaster General. This report clearly establishes this was not so," she said.

Apart from the Prime Minister, the only government spokesman to comment was the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henrie Smuts, who said the recommendations would be attended to either by the Cabinet or the recommendation into security legislation or through legal opinion. See also page 7.
THE Security Police were largely successful in controlling subversion, public violence and unrest through sustained counter-measures, the Commissioner of Police said in his annual report. Student unrest occurred at Fort Hare and Turffontein, General Goldenhaya said, but at no stage did matters become serious. "A number of trained terrorists returned to the Republic and were arrested. Firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. Various cases are still being heard and a number of trained terrorists were sentenced during the year under review."
28 000 security cases investigated

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Police had 1 335 riot trucks and 267 shock-proof patrol vans in its service at the end of June last year.

It also investigated 28 970 cases involving the security of the state and good order during the 1977/78 year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, in his annual report tabled here:

He said: "Through sustained counter measures the Security Police was largely successful in combating subversion, public violence and unrest. Student unrest had occurred at Port Hare and Turffroom but at no stage did matters become serious.

"A number of trained terrorists returned to the Republic and were arrested. Firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized.

"Various cases are still being heard and a number of trained terrorists were sentenced during the past year," Gen Goldenhuys said.

The 28 970 offences under "security of the state and good order" reflected 63.2 per cent of the 44 382 offences under the same category during the 1977/78 year.

The report said 94.9 per cent of the security and order offences in 1977/78 had been solved.

Elsewhere in the report, it was disclosed that on June 30, 1978 there were 349 riot trucks of 2 700 kg and 986 other riot trucks, and 267 shock-proof patrol vans in the police force.

There was also one trench excavator, one amphibian, 46 hearoses, 27 emergency vans, 13 motor boats and 14 tractors."
Phone tap laws in General

Advocacy-General

The answer to the question is:

Advocacy-General

Phone tap laws in general

Advocacy-General

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Banned issues of Afrikaner 'calculated to inflame' calculated to inflame

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Two issues of the HNP mouthpiece Die Afrikaner were banned because the material was calculated to inflame racial feeling, according to a spokesman for the Directorate of Publications.

The spokesman had been asked to comment on the banning of the issues of April 1 and April 11, which carried reports about a proposed radical revision of homeland boundaries to include prominent 'white' towns in black states.

He said the ban had been imposed by a committee of publications appointed by the Directorate of Publications.

"It was not policy to reveal reasons for decision taken by committees," he said.

But he could say that the consideration whether material was calculated to inflame racial feeling had been applied in this case.

"A general discussion of consolidation questions would, of course, be in order. But when it is done in such a way that it could create ill-feeling between black and white then it would be undesirable," he said.

Die Afrikaner said in its latest issue it would appeal against the ban.

A spokesman for the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria said today that an appeal had not yet been noted by the paper or the HNP.

Die Afrikaner says its reports were founded on reliable information and perusal of a map indicating proposed new borders after consolidation.

In its latest edition it carries the maps used in the banned editions, as well as details of the "total picture of the Government's consolidation plans."
Moumbaris did not pay jailer bribe, court hears

Sergeant Vermeulen said there were in his section white awaiting-trial prisoners. On December 11 a Sergeant Joubert brought two of these prisoners to his office at 8:40 p.m.

Sergeant Joubert gave him a bunch of keys and waited in the courtyard inside. Sergeant Vermeulen opened the key cupboard with these keys, removed the section key and went upstairs to release Moumbaris, Lee and Jenkins. They came down to the office and waited out of sight of Sergeant Joubert.

Owning Correspondent
A prison warden has said in a confession he released three maximum-security prisoners without the knowledge of other warders for a bribe of R200 which he never received.

Francis Daniel Vermeulen (57) of Sunnyside has pleaded not guilty in the Pretoria Regional Court to assisting Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkins escape on December 11 last year.

Sergeant Vermeulen said in the confession Moumbaris approached him many times for two months before the escape and asked him to help him. Lee and Jenkins get away.

At first Sergeant Vermeulen refused the help, but when Moumbaris offered him R200 he agreed and told them to tell him when they were ready.

On December 10 Moumbaris said they would go the next night.

BARRED
Sergeant Vermeulen accompanied Joubert upstairs with the awaiting-trial prisoners and then returned to his office to open the barred gate leading to the outer door. By pressing a button he opened the gate for the three men and then opened the side door for them. He told them to break the last door open themselves and then they would be in the street.

Sergeant Vermeulen returned to his office and locked the section key in the key cupboard. He gave the bunch of keys back to Sergeant Joubert.

Sergeant Vermeulen said he did not get the R200.

The magistrate, Mr. J.H. Beilker, said Sergeant Vermeulen's confession would be accepted as evidence after argument by both the defence and the State.

IDENTIFIED

(Proceeding)
Four jailed women on a hunger strike

FOUR women serving prison terms under the Terrorism Act went on a hunger strike for eight days at the Potchefstroom Prison, the Department of Prisons has confirmed.

According to a spokesman for the liaison office of the department, the women did not eat for 8 days up to May 5. He said the women were under constant medical observation during their no-food strike.

However, the department has refused to disclose the names of the women and reasons for the hunger strike.

Sibongile Suzan Mthembu, former Soweto student and member of the Representative Council banned Soweto Students (SSRC), is believed to be among the four women. The other is Dorothy Nyebe who is also serving a jail term for political reasons at the prison.

Miss Mthembu was sentenced to six years imprisonment, four of which were suspended by a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge at the end of the SSRC trial last year. She is serving two years at the Potchefstroom Prison.

A black market is allowed at a price above the maximum price set by the government. The retailers and not the producers of the commodity benefit from the black market.

The landlord will receive his rental of R300 and the black marketeer will receive his "profit" of R147.

Wherever profits are to be made, a black market will arise and will only stop once there are no more profits to be made (i.e., other people start doing the same as the black marketeer) or when government stops it and fines the offenders.

Rent in South Africa is quality and quantity controlled, there is little opportunity for black markets to be set up.

Shortage of rent or any commodity can be overcome by distribution on a first come, first served basis or on another basis e.g. sex, age, marital status, social status etc. or by the government when it is supposed to be fairly distributed to all income groups.
Newsmen in court

TWO journalists, Mr Willie Bokala, of POST and Mr Willie Nkosi of The Star, with 27 other people, appear in the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court today charged with gathering unlawfully.

All 29 people were arrested on Sunday, April 27, during the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu, the young ANC guerilla and former Mamelodi High School student, hanged last year for his part in the 1977 Goebba Street shooting.

Originally, over 32 people were arrested but others were released at Mamelodi police station.

Bokala and Nkosi were granted bail last week and released while the other 27 people, still held at the Mamelodi police station, were refused bail.

The two reporters are out on R50 bail each.
Banned charter may be handed to PM

HAMMANSKRAAL—Delegates to the National Conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) were urged yesterday to drive in a motorcade to Pretoria and to nail copies of the banned "Freedom Charter" on church doors in the cities.

And the SACC's top office-bearers were asked to fly down to Cape Town to hand over a copy of the charter to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha.

These were two of many wide ranging recommendations taken at the conference here.

Dr Margaret Nash, official, echoed the feelings of many delegates when she asked:

"How do we relate to the freedom movements and what are our attitudes to those children who have left country to fully commit themselves?"

"We have to actively oppose total strategy, and not only pass resolutions about it," she said.

The delegates yesterday were divided into groups to discuss and make recommendations about issues considered as critical priorities for South Africa.

The vice-president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said the recommendations would be "scrutinised" before they were adopted.

Among the recommendations were:

- Church members should refuse to obtain permits to entering group areas and should form real, meaningful and committed friendship with blacks, the group discussing civil disobedience and non-co-operation suggested.

It was also imperative that whites should go to areas where crises like the current school boycott were taking place.

- All young people should be "encouraged" to refrain from undergoing military service or police training and church ministers should support those who had either left the country or were held in detention barracks as conscientious objectors.

- The "Free Mandela" campaign should include a call for the release of all political prisoners as well as the unconditional return of all South Africans in exile.

- Churches had to agitate against immigration, especially by whites from Zimbabwe, if this meant taking away skilled jobs from black South Africans, another group proposed.
EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch reopened its office in Umtata yesterday and members of its circulation staff began work immediately to re-establish previous distribution arrangements for the newspaper.

The distribution network is a complex one which ensures arrival of the newspaper in most parts of Transkei on the day of publication.

The Daily Dispatch is indeed the only daily newspaper reaching Transkei that has such a comprehensive delivery system.

The first vans carrying the Daily Dispatch into Transkei since the ban on the newspaper was imposed will cross the border in the early hours of tomorrow morning.

The lifting of the ban has been widely welcomed in Transkei and there is expected to be a heavy demand for Friday's issues of the Daily Dispatch and Indaba now to be sold separately in Transkei.

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G. A. Farr, said yesterday that a statement in a Johannesburg newspaper that neither the managing director nor he had been told directly of the unbanning was not correct.

"In fact, we spoke to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, by telephone late on Tuesday afternoon. He confirmed to us that we were free to occupy our Umtata office immediately and that our newspapers could be sold again in Transkei on the day the official notice would appear in the Government Gazette, namely Friday.

"The Prime Minister also made it clear to us that he shared our pleasure that our differences had been resolved and he certainly attached no strings to our restored right to serve Transkei with news," said Mr Farr. — DDR
The growing scandal of phone tapping

At first sight, the Advocate-General's report on the tapping of Mr Beaumont Schoeman's telephone appears to revolve only around procedural matters. The taps were not properly authorised, says Mr Justice P J van der Walt; the grounds for the tapping were never conveyed to the Post Office functionary concerned, either orally or in writing, so the functionary could not, therefore, exercise the discretion vested in him by the Post Office Act.

As a result, not only was Mr Schoeman's phone tapped, but the Herstigie Nasionale Party was also swept up because it shared the same telephone.

The Advocate-General has in any event found that the action against Mr Schoeman was in the interests of national security.

It sounds fair and reasonable, as though we have a Government intent only on using the minimum amount of telephone tapping — and mail interception, too, for that matter — and then only for the sake of the highest interests of the nation.

The trouble is that too much is known that contradicts this comfortable view. Worse, too little is known.

Even the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has shown that he does not know what goes on, although in terms of the law he is supposed to know — and indeed his department must authorise any interceptions, no matter which other Minister has agreed to it.

That is what Mr Hennie Smit told Parliament less than two months ago. In fact he was indignant that anyone should dare to suggest that the requirements of the Post Office Act were not fully complied with.

Yet here we have the Advocate-General confirming that Mr Schoeman's phone was tapped — illegally. This comes on top of earlier revelations through BOSS defectors about the tapping of the phones of other HNP members, and the interception of Mrs Helen Suzman's mail.

 Were these illegal too? Were they also in the "national interest"?

Many ordinary South Africans will be coming to the conclusion that the mounting body of circumstantial evidence points to the use of the Security Police to keep surveillance on the political opponents of the National Party.
DR PIET Koornhof has now come up with a fine starting point for negotiations for an acceptable solution to the problems of this country — that the white man’s demands for separate sovereignty is non-negotiable.

We would have expected Dr Koornhof to be more practical about the problems that beset this country, but unfortunately, it is statements like this one that make the problem so complicated.

What, we would like to know, would be the purpose of “negotiation” if both parties come out with certain pre-conditions which they state are non-negotiable?

We can assure Dr Koornhof that this kind of attitude is not going to help anybody in this country. It can only lead to trouble which is what we should all be trying to avoid.

Not only that, there were warnings from the Opposition benches too, that the exclusion of blacks from any negotiations on the constitutional future of this country can only lead to further polarisation.

This fear was confirmed with the tabling of the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution yesterday, in which blacks have been relegated to nothing more than just a ray from the sunshine that the rest of the population groups of this country will enjoy.

It is a pity that we keep on insisting on a path that can only be destructive while we have the opportunity to work out solutions through negotiation. It is a pity, particularly coming from a person like Dr Koornhof, who has been presented as almost God’s gift to the blacks.

It has emerged, instead, that Dr Koornhof is a Nationalist first, and will protect and defend his party’s principles like all the others.

Perhaps we should state that as long as the Government persists in keeping blacks out of the country’s political mainstream, so long will instability in this country continue.

Offering blacks back-room status is hardly the way to treat people who are playing a major role in keeping the wheels of this country going.
Dropped charge 'an admission'

Staff Reporter

The decision by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, not to prosecute 711 coloured school pupils, arrested at Westbury High School on April 29, was an admission by the State that complaints made by blacks were genuine, Mr Mxenge Bazil Ramalo, chairman of the Katlehong Council claimed yesterday.

He was reacting to Mr Nothling's statement that the problem that arose by the pupils' refusal to disperse had been resolved by their arrest. "Further judicial action against them is not necessary."
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1004  9 May 1980

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. PB0/27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB0/3/52</td>
<td>Sexual Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Haslam</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB0/3/155</td>
<td>Sex in History</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reay Tannahill</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB0/4/125</td>
<td>Granny Woman, The</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan Beaman</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB0/4/126</td>
<td>Playboy—June 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australian Consolidated Press Ltd, Sydney</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEGNGS

DEPARTEMNENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1004  9 Mei 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1005  9 May 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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 entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
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<tr>
<td>PB0/1/75</td>
<td>Smart Money Doesn't Sing or Dance (i.e. only the 1979 edition with the No ISBN 0-446-90163-6d.i. slegs die 1979 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0-446-90163-6)</td>
<td>Joseph Mark Glazner</td>
<td>G.G./SK, 6847, G.N./GK, 291 of von 8/2/80 and/or G.G./SK, 6872 G.N./GK, 431 of von 29/2/80</td>
<td>Inskrywing geskrak</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

164—A  6997—1
**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry No. Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Author or producer Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Entry deleted Inskrywing gskrap</th>
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**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlaad oor Publikasies het krachtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, besliss 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No. Inskrywing No.</th>
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<th>Author or producer Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
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**PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)**

On 7 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (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 Foxes. 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 14 days from the date of this notice:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry No. Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Submitter Voorlegger</th>
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<tr>
<td>R80/4/66..................</td>
<td>Foxes...........</td>
<td>United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd./Korporasie (Edms.) Bpk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Die Direkторaat van Publikasies het op 7 Mei 1980 krachtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeleë ná die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Foxes. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlaad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kenninggewing:
No. 1009
9 May 1980
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 1 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 29 April 1980 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inscrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication Publikasie</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/4/81</td>
<td>People in my Camera</td>
<td>Michiel Gnadé</td>
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</table>

No. 1010
9 May 1980
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 2 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 29 April 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) of the said Act:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inscrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication Publikasie</th>
<th>Author or producer Stryker of voorbringer</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/3/111</td>
<td>Sex in History</td>
<td>Reay Tannahill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1011
9 May 1980
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inscrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication Publikasie</th>
<th>Author or producer Stryker of voorbringer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2) Article 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/1/127</td>
<td>Sexy—Nr 45, 5-11-1979</td>
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<td>Erich-Pabel-Verlag K.O., Restatt</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/1/150</td>
<td>Intercontinental Press—Vol 17, No 47, December 24, 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intercontinental Press, New York</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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No. 1009
9 May 1980
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TENG OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Mei 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeleent teen die beslissing op 29 April 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoe ling 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 Appelraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigtte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

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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:

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ONTGEWENSTE 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:

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SC probe into Moses' release

EAST LONDON — Senior counsel has been retained by the Daily Dispatch to consider the case of one of the newspaper’s reporters, detained by Transkei police.

The reporter concerned, Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch’s Umtata news bureau, has been in detention since April 17.

Senior counsel has been asked to advise on whether an application for the release of Mr Moses can be made to the Transkei High Court.

Attorneys instructed by Mrs Bella Moses, wife of the detained reporter, and the Daily Dispatch have drawn up affidavits and have obtained other information which has been submitted to senior counsel.

Mr Moses was detained 22 days ago in connection with questions he put to Transkei’s Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to a telephone conversation the Prime Minister had about the deposed Shah of Iran possibly coming to Transkei.

Transkei’s Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Npema, said after Mr Moses’ detention that he was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act and that he would “soon be charged with some subversive matter.”

Since his detention Mr Moses is known to have been taken to hospital for examination and treatment at least twice.

On his first visit to the hospital the doctor who examined him diagnosed a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure and although he said his condition was “not serious,” he admitted Mr Moses to the hospital. Mr Moses, however, was taken away to Wellington Prison. Nurses said they had been informed they should not admit any people detained under the Public Security Act as it was easy for friends and relatives to communicate with them in hospital.

Mrs Bella Moses said yesterday she had not heard news of her husband since he was taken to hospital on April 28. She said she was still concerned about his health. — DDR
IT is imperative that statutory provision urgently be made to allow an ongoing consultative process among and between all population groups on constitutional and other questions, say the three New Republic Party members of the Schlebusch Commission.

In an addendum to the interim report of the commission of inquiry on the constitution, the NRP's leader, Mr. Vause Baw and Senator Bill Horak and Mr Bill Sutton say this is necessary so that advice thereon may be made available to the executive.

The three commissioners say they subscribe to the recommendations set out in the interim report as being adequate for these purposes. They, nevertheless, desire to place on record that in their view a single consultative council embodying elements of all groups would be preferable to the proposed two bodies. They also record their disagreement with the proposed increase in the number of members of the House of Assembly in the addendum.

Any new constitution which is to provide a framework for peaceful co-existence in South Africa must be the result of negotiation between the various groups in the population, says a minority report of the Schlebusch Commission.

The minority report is included in the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution.

The minority report, submitted by the four Progressive Federal Party members of the commission (the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Janie Basson and Mr Dave Dalling) says that to achieve this agreement it will be necessary to create the opportunities and the mechanisms through which the recognised leaders and representatives of all population groups can deliberate and negotiate on a new constitutional dispensation.

What it means for blacks

Black South Africans will get an official foot in the door of political decision making through their own parliamentary council if the Schlebusch Commission's interim report tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday is accepted.

This is how the recommendations are being interpreted.

Though blacks will not participate directly in a new 10-member President's Council proposed by the commission, they will gain representation on a council which will be consulted by the President's Council or one of its four committees.

The new constitutional proposals submitted by the Schlebusch Commission will in effect mean that blacks, whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese will be able to meet jointly at committee level to deliberate on further constitutional change, economic affairs, planning and community relations.

The State President's Council may on its own initiative undertake such consultation with the black council, or any other council or body, that is specifically directed to do so by the State President.

By the inclusion of such a clause in a new constitution, urban and homeland blacks will get official recognition in the constitution even if it does not make specific room for their direct inclusion in decision making bodies.

The Schlebusch Commission recommends that the President's Council's members be nominated by the State President but makes no such provision for the new council of South African blacks.

The question as to whether it will be an elected body will only be answered when the relevant legislation to constitute such a council is brought to Parliament.

The commission is, however, quite specific regarding the manner in which the two councils will dovetail in the consultative process which will ultimately lead to decision making.

The four committees of the President's Council on constitutional, economic, planning and community relations matters could at their discretion or as directed by the State President form joint consultative committees with the black (or any other) council as a whole or a committee of such a council.

The committee will be free to discuss any matter it considers of public interest and its reports will be tabled in parliament provided that where it concerns draft legislation under consideration by a body other than a local authority, the council must be specifically invited by the State President to comment.

The black council will also be a forum for blacks other than urban blacks and could include homeland leaders from any territory not yet independent.

The Schlebusch Commission's recommendations in effect mean that blacks, from homelands and urban areas, will have a forum from which they could participate in and even initiate action on issues they consider of national interest with the other race groups and have their views tabled in Parliament via the reports of the State President's Council.

The commission's interim report does not give answers to the future of the Indian and coloured councils and their role is yet to be identified in the constitutional process which will evolve from, among others, the discussions of the State President's Council and its committee on constitutional affairs with any existing representative bodies and the future black council.

In short, the recommendations appear to have established a starting point for inter-race and community discussion and argument on a future constitutional dispensation which recognises that whites can no longer decide alone for all South Africans. — Sapa.
Our system no framework for peace

The Schlebusch Commission is of the opinion that the present Westminster System of Government does not provide a framework in which peaceful co-existence in the Republic is possible.

In its interim report tabled in the Assembly yesterday by its chairman, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, the Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution says the present system, in unadapted form, does not provide a solution for the constitutional problems of the Republic.

It says that under the present constitutional dispensation the so-called one-man-one-vote system will probably lead to minorities being dominated by majorities and to serious conflict among population groups in the Republic, with disastrous consequences for all the people in the Republic.

The commission says it is of the opinion that in the process of designing constitutional structures there should be the widest possible consultation and deliberation with and among all population groups, in an attempt to raise the level of acceptability of any proposals in this regard. — Sapa.
Office of the President has recommended the appointment of a number of members to the South African Commission, including one from the Democratic Party. The President has also announced the appointment of a number of additional members to the Commission, including one from the African National Congress. The Commission is expected to begin its work in early 1990, with the goal of providing recommendations for a new constitutional framework for South Africa.

The Commission is chaired by a respected figure in South African politics, with a number of members from various political parties. The Commission's mandate includes addressing issues related to race, human rights, and governance. It is expected to submit its final report to the government by the end of 1991.

The Schwarzenberg Commission has recommended the appointment of the threeVacant

Dr. James M. Jaffe, 59, a Democrat from Wisconsin, has been appointed to the new post of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Jaffe has been a professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin and has served as the head of the Wisconsin Housing Development Authority. He replaces Mr. William H. Gray, who resigned from the post earlier this year.
Free Mandela meeting halted

DURBAN - A "Free Mandela" meeting called by the Students' Representative Council at the university campus in Pietermaritzburg was banned yesterday. So was a second meeting convened immediately afterward under a different title.

Mr Bruce Irvine of the SRC said that about 45 minutes before the meeting he received a letter from a Pietermaritzburg magistrate informing him the meeting had been banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

"We decided to change the meeting from "Free Mandela" to one in support of the international day of solidarity with the peoples, workers and students of South Africa."

"But security police with loud-hailers entered the Students' Union Hall and announced this meeting was also banned. We decided to abandon the meeting because of past actions of the police," he said.

A motion was passed deploiring the restrictions on the free gathering of people to discuss matters of legitimate national interest.

"We feel it is likely to lead to an increase in frustration and anger amongst the peoples of South Africa. This meeting further condemns the ban and the actions of the Security Police," the motion read.

--- DBC ---
Soldier in solitary confinement

Mr Peter Moll (23), serving a 22-month sentence for refusing to do military service, has been put in solitary confinement for not wearing BB uniform for the sixth time since his conviction in December.

A two-week sentence to solitary confinement is imposed each time Mr Moll contravenes the detention barracks regulations of wearing the punishment outfit.

He has been convicted three times for failing to report for duty on the basis of what he says are his Christian principles.

His case was reviewed in camera at Voortrekkerbouw military base before two army local men and a magistrate at the end of April, but this failed, according to the Reverend Robert Robertson, convener of the South African Council of Churches' commission on violence and non-violence.

Mr Richard Steele, serving an 18-month sentence with Mr Moll, for the same reason, was recently moved from the Pretoria barracks to Bloemfontein.
Soldier in solitary confinement

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Terror siege: pledge to press

THE ASSEMBLY — The police will set up on-the-spot liaison centres for the Press should South Africa again experience a terrorist siege like the Silverton bank raid, the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

The surprise announcement came in the light of warnings from Mr. Le Grange soon after the Silverton siege when he threatened to put a blackout on all information of police action during a prolonged terrorist action.

Mr. Le Grange said during the debate on the police vote yesterday that police in any area where a terrorist action was launched would immediately notify the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

The divisional commissioner would then send his press liaison officer to the scene where he would set up an information centre for the Press and other media.

He stressed that he did not envisage allowing journalists to come and go as they liked at the scene of such events. There was danger to themselves and to other members of the public and the police.

The Directorate of Public Relations would take over the liaison link with the media after the action had ended.

"The commissioner of police and I will go out of our way to help the press at all times," Mr. Le Grange said.

There had been times, he said, when relations between the police and the Press had been strained.

"But that relationship is improving all the time. It needs to be as pleasant as possible." — DBC.
It's better than cure

The Assembly. — Crime prevention squads were playing an important role in the major cities, the Minister of Police said yesterday.

Mr Le Grange said the units operated with equal success in all the major centres, although he cited only Cape Town as an example.

The squad, comprising seven sergeants and 50 constables, had investigated and resolved 1,438 serious crimes and 10,116 minor crimes in 1979-80.

During the first three months of this year they had handled 372 serious crimes and 1,364 minor crimes.

They had recovered 20 stolen vehicles in the period January to March, he said.

Mr Le Grange also said that high school boys selected to assist the police in "certain circumstances" were not "junior police".

Replying to a point raised by Mr Ray Swart, he said the schoolboys were being incorporated into the force on the same basis as "B" class reservists who received training in, among other things, the use of hand-weapons.

Pupils selected for service during holiday periods had to have the written consent of their parents.

The idea had originated in Vryheid, Natal, and had spread to other schools. The police would continue using them. "It is not a junior police force as existed in Europe before the war. These are good young boys who want to serve their country," he said. — Sapa.
By Miles Clarke

CAPE TOWN’S black businessmen would dearly like to talk business when they meet but somehow politics always manages to creep in.

This is not difficult to understand when you realise that a man who employs 65 people in his Langa supermarket is not allowed to live with his wife and children because they were not born in Cape Town.

**SHARED IDEAS**

In the plush comfort of a city hotel this week members of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce (Wepco) gathered to share ideas.

It was in sharp contrast to the drab barracks-like ‘shopping centres’ in the townships where these men and women try to offer some competition to the supermarket giants in the city.

Right down to the beauty contest to elect Miss Wepco (to go on to the Miss Nafoce contest at Sun City later this year) the conference was much the same as any meeting of business people but under it all political issues continued to rankle.

Even a discussion on the basics of shoplifting and merchandising brought angry reaction from the businessmen who feel completely blocked at every turn when it comes to expansion and development.

Whites see blacks as ‘sophisticated slaves’ was the opinion of one outwardly urbane delegate while another declared the reason the shops are kept small so the black entrepreneur would not make a large profit.

**LANGA trader Mr Mehman Nonkonyane**

“I don’t blame our people for not shopping here.”

**Mr Thomas Mandla, vice president of Wepco, owns a butchery. An affable man he clearly delights in the cut and thrust of community and business affairs.**

**ANGRY**

But he is an angry man: ‘I am tired of concessions,’ he says, ‘what does it matter if I can go and eat in a fancy hotel while my people are denied basic rights?’

My daughter has a Bachelor of Science degree and all she can do is teach. She does not even like teaching but she simply could not get a post anywhere in business for the sole reason she is black. We tolerate but we do not accept.’

Like all small traders Cape Town’s black businessmen are faced with all the usual problems of limited credit and buying power with little display area. They appreciate they are protected to some extent from white traders operating in their area but wish to be given the chance to be businessmen, not black businessmen.”
Viljoen tops list of technocrat MPs

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to extend his "technocrat" ideas to the Assembly by having 20 nominated MPs in addition to the elected members.

Nationalist MPs believe that Mr Botha plans to appoint academics, industrialists and businessmen as MPs. He is already doing this on some State boards.

At the top of the list of those likely to be appointed is Professor Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of South West Africa and former rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Apart from being a brilliant academic he is also chairman of the powerful Broederbond.

It also seems likely that he is due to become a Minister, and vertige Nationalists have the theory that as Dr Viljoen is a man of moderate views, Mr Botha will use his influence in the Transvaal to balance the influence and power of the more extreme Dr A P Treurnicht.

There has also been speculation that General Magnus Malan, head of the Defence Force, may become Minister of Defence but this is being discounted in Parliamentary circles at present.

The specialists to be appointed will be people who are not normally involved in party politics.

But one party politician who is bound to be appointed is the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood. The Senate is to be abolished at the end of the year.

The appointments will be made on a basis proportionate to the political parties' representation in the Assembly and the Government will, therefore, appoint about 17 of the 20 proposed new members.

The opposition parties have already indicated that they strongly reject this proposal.
IUEF donors demand report

By NEIL HOOPER

The governments of five countries which have been financing the activities of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) have demanded a full report on mismanagement and financial misappropriation within the fund.

This was confirmed yesterday in Copenhagen by Mr Carl Nissen, chairman of the International Board of the IUEF, who said the report had been demanded by the governments of Holland, Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The IUEF hit international headlines recently when a South African "exile" in Switzerland and Deputy Director of the fund, Craig Williamson, blew his cover to reveal that he was a captain in the security branch of the South African Police.

Capt Williamson brought back to South Africa information on South African activities in the IUEF, and the fund's close links with the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Swapo.

The donations from these governments to the IUEF are used for political or administrative purposes, but are not intended for agreed educational programmes and projects.

Williamson's revelations caused the five countries to call a meeting in Stockholm on February 19.

Mismanagement

Mr Nissen and the associate director of the fund, Mr. Piers Campbell, were invited to attend the meeting.

A subsequent IUEF report on the meeting said that while government donors "are clearly unwilling either to guarantee IUEF's survival or to provide significant grants until they receive..."

• A clear picture of the mismanagement of the past and a comprehensive assessment of the extent of financial misappropriation.

• A detailed breakdown of existing commitments and precise cash-flow requirements.

• A comprehensive analysis of all IUEF's current programmes.

• Proof that new and effective management and administrative structures have been established.

Mr Nissen said the IUEF had "appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the effect of Craig Williamson and the financial affairs of the IUEF."

He said the commission would be headed by Mr. David MacDonald, former Canadian Minister of Education, who would be assisted by Mr. Bertil Sachsn, a former Swedish Minister of Education, and Mr. Sundie Kasungu, personal assistant to President Kaunda of Zambia.

The IUEF report does not refer to another audit done by Mr. Moste in October last year in which he reported that:

• The IUEF was in debt to the tune of more than R500 000.

• More than R270 000 had been spent by the fund on unauthorised projects and he considered the money "gone and presumably irrecoverable".

• Nine projects of the IUEF fell outside the scope of donor funds and "the titles to the accounts indicate that the payments are for political support and not educational".

• The funds, which were donated for specific or agreed purposes, were being used for other purposes.

• R12 000 had been advanced to staff that year.
wanted to study at York. Rare after completing matric but this man subtly insisted that I go to Turffontein. He said that Turffontein I would have to join certain clubs or cultural organisations and his boss, whom he referred to as 'dokter', would test my ability to work as an ambassador by asking me to write reports on these clubs.

To me, this meant I would have to join political organisations and inform him and his bosses on students who were members of these bodies. I asked him if he was indirectly telling me I wanted to be an informer. He did not deny it but said: 'I am working for the Government. It does not necessarily mean being an informer.'

'I told him I wanted information,' he asked me to meet him at a street corner in town, where he would pick me up and take me to his boss in Pretoria.

'I made it clear that I was not going to accept his offers and this was when he seemed to lose his cool. He gave me an address to which he said I should go if I changed my mind.

"He said if I refused to co-operate I could be shot from a passing car by an unknown man. He also said he could make me fail my examinations at the end of the year," Mr. Matlala said.

Mr. Matlala wrote his matric examinations at the end of the same year, 1972, and was told he had failed. Refusing to believe he could fail, he queried the matter with..."
WAS ASKED TO SPY

Mr. Laskinhu Mazhuar .. Resisted to pay

DEFRAUDS BRIBES

TELLS OF STUDENT

THREATS OF

I was asked to spy

SUNDAY POST, MARY 11, 198X

The matter was brought up in a Sunday Post feature article in 1973, and in English, the article was published in the University of the North West morning newspaper, The North West Post. The article stated that the student had been asked to spy on the university's activities, and that this activity was not approved by the university's authorities. The student, who was a member of the university's student union, refused to pay the bribe offered by the spy on duty. The student was later contacted by the police, who questioned him about the situation. The student denied any involvement in the matter and stated that he had not been contacted by the spy on duty. The police subsequently withdrew their inquiry.
BAN WAS LIFTED UNCONDITIONALLY

SUNDAY POST Reporter

The Transkeian government has set no conditions for the lifting of the ban on the Daily Dispatch, the newspaper's editor, Mr. George Farr said this week.

The newspaper appeared again in Transkei on Friday, after the lifting of the ban was gazetted on the same day.

Mr. Farr met with Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr. George Matanzima and the State President, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, in an attempt to get the ban on the newspaper lifted.

"All differences were resolved and the ban has been lifted unconditionally. There are absolutely no strings attached," Mr. Farr said.

He described the two meetings he had with the Transkeian Government as dignified and courteous.

"The meetings were conducted in a fair and mature manner. We are happy to go back to Transkei."

After the meetings, the newspaper published an apology in connection with a report referring to rumours of an assassination plot against Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

However, Mr. Farr said this was not a condition of the lifting of the ban.

"We did publish a correction of a particular story after the meeting and this was done of our own volition," he said.

The Dispatch, an East London newspaper, has served as the only English daily newspaper in Transkei since 1963.

Referring to the newspaper's detained journalist, Mr. Sydney Moses, Mr. Farr said the detention was not connected to the banning.

"His detention was not related to the banning, it merely coincided with it. We and Mr. Moses are seeking legal advice on his detention," he said.

The lifting of the ban on the newspaper was published in a special government gazette on Friday, 22 days after the banning.
140 held after Cape upheavals

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Of the 140 people arrested in the Eastern Cape yesterday for upheavals in black townships, 82 were held in connection with the death of a Grahamstown taxi driver who was stoned to death.

The 30 schoolchildren and two adults arrested after the death of Mr Alfred Soya, will appear in a Grahamstown Court on Monday charged with murder.

The Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier I J M van Rensburg said. They were being held in Port Elizabeth because the investigating officers were based here.

THE CHILDREN

The children were aged between 12 and 18 and the two adults were men aged 26 and 40.

Meanwhile, 130 schoolchildren arrested in Grahamstown yesterday after more than 300 pupils marched on the station to express solidarity with those arrested for Mr Soya's death, have been released. They would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Grahamstown policemen, reinforced by a number of Port Elizabeth policemen, were on standby in Grahamstown today.

WITH STICKS

Mr Soya was stoned to death at the Andrew Mowake higher primary school on Wednesday, when he and other members of the Peacemakers vigilante group tried to drive boycotters — children back to classes, allegedly using sticks.

In Cradock 10 people were arrested yesterday during an upheaval at a township beer hall, which was burnt down on Monday night by a mob.

Six other people were being held in connection with Monday's upheaval.
'Evidence is in public interest.'

THE ASSEMBLY. — It is in the public interest to release the bulk of the evidence before the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the former Department of Information, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Publication of Evidence has found.

But the committee's report, tabbed in the Assembly yesterday by the Leader of the House, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said it had recommended that all evidence and exhibits which:
- "Will prejudice the security of the State;
- "Will reveal the identity of individuals, more particularly of foreign collaborators of the former Department of Information, without furthering the public interest, and
- "Will adversely affect the interests of the State" should remain unpublished.

The report said the committee had handed the relevant papers to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary for National Security with the request that they recommend what was prejudicial to State security.

Their recommendations had been taken into account, the report said.

"A delicate problem arose as a result of assurances given to certain witnesses that the proceedings of the commission would be secret.

"The committee is of the opinion, however, that in spite of such assurances the public interest requires that the evidence concerned, with the exceptions referred to, should be made public."

The report said it was not always practicable to indicate omissions without mentioning the very matters which are not to be published.

The committee therefore deemed it fit that two versions of its proceedings be minuted — one which indicates the recommended omissions in detail (to be marked as confidential and tabbed), and another summary without specific omissions indicated.

Only this summary should be printed, the committee suggested. — Sapa.
Lone fighter Roberts 'dismayed'

MR Rommel Roberts, a community worker who fought a lone battle against the bus fare increases, said today he was 'absolutely dismayed' by the National Transport Commission's approval of fare increases.

Mr Roberts has decided, in the light of the increase, to stop collecting funds to pay City Tramways' legal costs.

'While I would like to convey my gratitude to those who have supported me, I don't want people who are unable to pay fares and who have to pay the increases to also have to pay City Tramways' costs,' he said.

'I would rather the people use their money more productively.'

He said he was not surprised at the commission's decision, although he had hoped the members would see the situation in its serious light.

'People have so many financial demands with every commodity increasing in price and with every aspect of community life where finance is involved becoming burdensome.'

It was difficult for him to take the matter further as he was still saddled with a huge debt.

'I would in any case hesitate to do so without a clear mandate from the community. I would prefer that the community took it up in the best way they see fit.'
Fort meetings banned

THE Acting Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor A Coetzee, has banned all mass meetings at the university and requested students to return to class today.

Professor Coetzee issued this notice yesterday as students decided to continue their boycott of lectures. This was decided at a mass meeting on the campus yesterday.

No date has been fixed to end the boycott.

He said it was after a meeting yesterday with the students' delegation that came to see him, he had accepted that last Friday was to be the last day of the boycott since by that time the point behind everything would have been made.

It was also on that basis that Senate was approached about the rearrangement of the test programme which had now been scheduled to start today, he added.
Study privileges for political inmates

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, announced in the Assembly yesterday that prisoners serving sentences under South Africa's security laws would have their study privileges restored.

Replying to the budget debate on the Prisons Vote, the Minister announced that:

1. A departmental committee had been appointed to investigate matters concerning security law prisoners, and to make recommendations.

2. A decision about to be finalised was on making available newspapers, one in Afrikaans and one in English, to security law prisoners.

Mr le Grange's announcements came at the end of a debate during which Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP, Houghton) criticised aspects of the Government's treatment of political prisoners and called for reforms.

COMPLAINTS

Mrs Suzman said political prisoners — or, in the language of officialdom, 'prisoners who have committed crimes against the State' — were physically better off than other prisoners in other jails.

This was possibly because they had acquainted themselves with prison regulations and were articulate in voicing their complaints.

I have no complaints about all treatment of this kind and there is no doubt that conditions on Robben Island, as far as food, clothing and provision of beds is concerned, have greatly improved,' Mrs Suzman said.

Prisoners' recreational facilities had also improved and they could now listen to censored newsreels and sports broadcasts.

There were three respects in which political prisoners were worse off than other prisoners. They were isolated from other prisoners; they were locked up for long stretches at a time; and they could not take advantage of workshops set up for other prisoners.

In the case of so-called 'single-cell prisoners' on Robben Island, about 30 men had been incarcerated together for as long as 14 years.

They had their own isolated recreation yard and were allowed out of this restricted area, surrounded by high walls, about once a fortnight for a walk. They were not permitted to join in football and other games with prisoners of other categories, Mrs Suzman said.

Since last year, the privilege of post-matriculation studies had been denied to political prisoners, although those who had already begun such courses were being allowed to complete them.

Mrs Suzman said she found the reasons given last year by the Minister's predecessor were completely unacceptable. They were 'petty and illogical' and they amounted to punishing all for the small sins of a few.' The worst form of discrimination against political prisoners was that they were rarely, if ever, granted parole or remission

Mrs Suzman called on the Minister to set up a judicial commission to investigate the position of all long-term prisoners in this category with a view to parole or remission.

Mr le Grange rejected some of the Opposition criticism and said allegations about the extent to which prisoners were confined were incorrect.

The Minister said the department had nothing to hide and welcomed the fact that the public was informed about its work. All the Government invited on was that it should be the truth.

On the question of parole or remission for security law prisoners, Mr le Grange said as far as he was concerned there would be no parole at this stage.

Security law prisoners were not isolated all the time and some played tennis every day, the Minister said.
JAIL STUDY WELCOMED

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE PRISONERS' Education Committee (PEC) has welcomed the announcement that people serving sentences under security laws will again be allowed to study.

The right was withdrawn two years ago.

A graduate from Robben Island, Mr. Dikgang Moseneke, now an attorney, said: "One has a right to be educated and nobody has the right to deny any person knowledge."

Mr. Justice Maloto, a founder member of PEC, said the Minister had refused to grant them an interview, but they sent him a petition in a registered envelope.

"The decision to do something came after a judgment against political prisoners from central prison in Pretoria.

"We looked at the regulations and Act and realised it was a privilege and not a right to be allowed to study."
One way of winning friends

The announcement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that political prisoners would again be allowed to do post-matric study while serving their sentences must be welcomed.

Two years ago, when the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger withdrew this facility, it seemed that the Government was determined to deprive them of their right to furthering their studies.

The decision was met with widespread protests, even from those who had served sentences at Robben Island and studied during these periods to prepare themselves for the outside life when they are released.

It was therefore a step in the right direction when Mr le Grange decided to withdraw the ruling. It can only do people good.

Having said that, we should like to point out that it would certainly prove even more effective if the whole security legislation system in this country is reviewed.

It is not so much the problem of people inside the jails that we must worry about, indeed, with security legislation being what it is at the moment, people are simply being whisked away and kept in detention for periods ranging from days to months. It is this, more than anything else, that has to be righted.

We hope that the Minister of Justice will take the cue and act on the laws. At least, the Government can set up a commission of inquiry into security legislation, with the view of dropping all legislation that can be used to deprive people of their right to freedom without recourse to a court of law.

That will be one way of winning friends and influencing people.
Alleged ANC man is released by SA

Lesotho has repeatedly demanded the release of Mr Nkondo since he was detained by members of the SAP at the Maseru border post in December last year. He was aboard a flight from Swaziland to Lesotho which diverted to Bloemfontein leaving the passengers to continue their trip by bus. Mr Nkondo, who was travelling under the name Victor Mliou, was arrested at the border and detained on allegations that he participated in the activities of the banned ANC. He was subsequently charged under the Terrorism Act.

His brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, brought an urgent application before the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, for his release. The application was unsuccessful.
Mervis attacks Govt on Press

Political Reporter

A FORMER newspaper editor, Mr Joel Mervis, this week made a scathing attack on the Government for its "sustained and intensifying onslaught" on the Press.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Mervis, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Orange Grove, also accused the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of applying a "totalitarian strategy" against the Press.

"The Government is becoming a positive danger to the security of South Africa," he said.

But Mr Mervis had to withdraw statements that Mr Botha was unfit to be Prime Minister and that he was manipulating the Press and State departments to do the work of the National Party.

The chairman asked him to withdraw the remarks after an objection by Mr Theo Marinus, MEC.

Mr Mervis said the "onslaught" on the Press was "part of the total strategy to meet the communist onslaught and the international terrorist onslaught".

He referred to a report by the Newspaper Press Union showing how concerned and alarmed its members were about what the Government was doing.

"In Soviet Russia this is exactly the position," Mr Mervis said, and warned National Party MPs: "Don't cry the day when Die Transvaler and Beeld are like Pravda and Izvestia, because it is what is going to happen to them."

He outlined warnings made by the Prime Minister on reporting on the schools boycott and said: "In a democratic country, that is disgraceful."

By saying he would order the SABC not to give prominence to radicals and revolutionaries, Mr Botha "does exactly what a dictator does in an authoritarian state".
NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the line the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Suzman sees improvements in Robben Island visit.
**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1048 16 May 1980

**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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inkrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
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<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/4/77</td>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>Girl with the Golden Hair, The.</td>
<td>Leslie Deane</td>
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<td>PR0/4/98</td>
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<td><em>Kim Il Sung: Biography I, II, III</em> (i.e. the translation in French of original into &quot;Kim II Sung: Biographie I, II, III&quot;) which was previously found to be undesirable, i.e. vernaling in Frans van coneekloekte titel &quot;Kim II Sung: Biographie I, II, III&quot; wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is)</td>
<td>Pak Bong</td>
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<td>PR0/4/121</td>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>People's Power in Mozambique, Angola &amp; Guinea-Bissau No. 15, Winter 1979</td>
<td>Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre, London</td>
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<td>PR0/4/122</td>
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<td><em>-media N休息rty</em>—Vol 1 No 4 Fourth Quarter, December 1976 with <em>Toor</em> &quot;The New Black Middle Class is a Tool of the White Boss&quot; inserted</td>
<td>Medu Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana</td>
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<td>PR0/4/124</td>
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<td><em>Sharpeville Crisis: 20 Years On</em> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>NUSAS Projects Society</td>
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<td>PR0/4/133</td>
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<td><em>State and Revolution in Eastem Africa</em> The</td>
<td>John S. Saul</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/4/134</td>
<td>..........................</td>
<td><em>Documents of the AAPS0 International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa and in Solidarity with the Frontline States</em></td>
<td>AAPS0 Permanent Secretariat, c/o Horizon, Prague</td>
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<td>PR0/5/15</td>
<td>..........................</td>
<td><em>Free Mandela!</em> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>SSD, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
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<td>PR0/5/16</td>
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<td><em>Door van die Onderwysstel in Suid-Afrika</em> Die (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
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<td><em>Dear Parents, Teachers and Pupils</em> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
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<td>PR0/5/30</td>
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<td><em>Dankie aan die Leeuwet</em> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>W.P. Rooid van Sport, Kaapstad</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/31</td>
<td>..........................</td>
<td><em>Afrikaans</em>—Nr 500, Vrydag, 2 Mei 1980</td>
<td>Strydoms Bek, Pretoria</td>
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<td>PR0/4/37</td>
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<td><em>Skins Affair</em></td>
<td>Patricia Hogan</td>
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<td>PR0/4/39</td>
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<td><em>Too rich to Live</em></td>
<td>Stanley Morgan</td>
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<td>..........................</td>
<td><em>Pagan, The</em></td>
<td>Simon Finch</td>
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**GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEGEvens**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKSE**

No. 1048 16 Mei 1980

**Ongewenste Publikasies of Voorwerpe**

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewenst is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 12 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 8 May 1980 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.

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<tr>
<td>P80/5/24</td>
<td>Scope—Vol 15, No 19, May 9, 1980</td>
<td>Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Moshen</td>
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PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktorium van Publikasies het op 12 Mei 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, in respectie van die beslissing op 8 Mei 1980 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 ongewenst is nie. Die tylperk waarin persebebedel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelaad oor Publikasies, Privatask X114, Pretoria, in respectie van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

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7022-1
Mrs Suzman sees Mandala, Toivo

The FPF spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, had lengthy discussion with black leaders during a three-hour visit to Robben Island this week.

She said it had been the first time in seven years she had been allowed to visit the island prison, Sapa reports.

She had talks with Nelson Mandela and Swapo leader Toivo Ja Toivo.

Mrs Suzman said she found there had been a marked improvement in conditions since her last visit.

She had little doubt that when the most recent improvements — announced this week by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange — were implemented, the prisoners' lives would be more bearable.

"For all this, the fact remains that these men have spent many, many years in prison and I believe that, like other prisoners, they should be entitled to be considered for parole or remission of sentence," she added.

Mrs Suzman met many prisoners and spoke to African National Congress leader Mandela for about half-an-hour.

She was accompanied by senior officials of the Department of Prisons and was given every opportunity to speak to any prisoner she wanted to on a "contact visit" basis.

She said she had tried several times to visit Robben Island in recent years but was refused permission.

She was pleased to see that prisoners who had been sleeping on mats in the past now had beds.

She was also pleased to see the workshop where prisoners could practice various handicrafts.

"I was able to speak to the group of young prisoners under 18, some of whom are studying, and I visited the library, the hospital and a shop where prisoners in the A group can buy groceries and toiletries."

Mrs Suzman said Toivo Ja Toivo had made a deep impression on her.

It appeared that he was extremely hostile towards the South African authorities and more concerned about problems facing the people of Namibia than about himself.

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457 IF SYLLABLE IS-INDEX, SYL-INDEX OF SOURCE-TABLE
458 459 ELSE
460 MOVE *TEST TO SOURCE-SYLLABLE-FLAG
461
462 IF SYLLABLE (1-INDEX, SYL-INDEX) OF TARGET-TABLE
463 464 ELSE
465 MOVE *TEST TO TARGET-SYLLABLE-FLAG
466
467 IF SOURCE-SYLLABLE-IS-BLANK AND TARGET-SYLLABLE-
468 IF SYL-INDEX > 1
469 PERFORM PARITY-EVLN
470 PERFORM LNK-CORRESPONDENCES
471 GO TO END-CHECK-PARITY
472 ELSE
473 IF SOURCE-SYLLABLE-IS-BLANK
474 IF SYL-INDEX > 1
475 PERFORM PARITY-ERROR
476 GO TO END-CHECK-PARITY
477 ELSE
478 PERFORM PARITY-SOURCE-BLANK
479 GO TO END-CHECK-PARITY
480 ELSE
481 IF TARGET-SYLLABLE-IS-BLANK
482 IF SYL-INDEX > 1
483
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IEJ hits at SA Govt's attacks on Press

Political Staff

The International Federation of Journalists has adopted a wide-ranging resolution protesting against the South African and Transkei governments' handling of the Press.

The resolution was adopted by the IFJ's annual congress in Athens this week. The IFJ is a federation of journalists' unions in many Western countries, and two African journalists' associations are affiliated to it.

In the resolution, the IFJ specifically condemns:

- The continued detention by the Transkei government of Mr. Sidney Moses, a journalist employed by the East London Daily Dispatch (Mr Moses was, however, released yesterday).
- "Recent SA Government attempts to prescribe to the Press how it should report events such as the coloured schools boycott."
- "The 'unsuccessful attempt to obtain information on threats of imprisonment' from Mr Zwelethu Shaalu, president of the Writers Association of South Africa, and Mr John Matusse, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists — both organisations affiliated to the IFJ.
- "Recommendations of the Steyn Commission into Defence reporting which call for an even more selective issuing of Press cards and the formulation of a national policy for the Press."
- "The arrest of two black journalists while covering the schools boycott.
- "The banning of the SASJ in Transkei, and the Transkei 'Government' ban, since lifted, on the Daily Dispatch.

The IFJ instructed its executive to examine ways in which journalists' unions could take "positive action in support of our South African colleagues."

The IFJ executive has also been instructed to call for an assurance that Mr Shaalu will not be brought to court again—his case was recently referred for re-trial—and to call on the Government to drop charges against Mr Matusse.

Mr Shaalu faced charges for refusing to give evidence in a prosecution against a fellow journalist and Mr Matusse was convicted for refusing to divulge sources of information for a report on the Rev Fred Shym, director of the Christian League.

Mr Matusse was sentenced to 14 days' jail and is pending an appeal against his conviction and sentence.

The IFJ also called on Transkei to "allow journalists to operate freely."

Mr Matusse, the only South African journalist to attend the congress, said yesterday from Athens that he had been introduced by the British National Union of Journalists.

"Other journalists' unions are extremely well-informed about South Africa and are very sensitive to attacks on the Press here," he added.
A police scale of ranks.

08/5/1

Candidate Must Enter in
would always inform the family of any person detained under one of the Acts involved.

However, if a police station was attacked, and the attackers escaped to different parts of the country, the police follow-up could be hampered if the Press published names of individuals arrested.

"If we arrest one of the men and the others elsewhere in the country read about this arrest, they will immediately move somewhere else," Mr Le Grange said.

"However, this law will not enable people to vanish off the street. As the law stands at present, a person has to be visited by a magistrate within a certain period of time."

The far-reaching measure, which follows the recommendations of the Steyn Commission, also drastically curbs Press reporting of police follow-up actions after attacks by insurgents. It stipulates that no information shall be disclosed about the constitution, movements, deployment or methods used by police acting to prevent or combat terrorist activities as defined by the Terrorism Act.

It also prohibits information about any person or group against whom such police action is directed.
Suzman slams new Press muzzle

The Second Police Amendment Bill was a very regressive step, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, said in Johannesburg today.

"This takes us very much further along the road to secret arrests, the disappearance of citizens and all the consequent police-state trappings," she said.

The new tough legislation will prevent newspapers from publishing the fact that people have been arrested or detained for interrogation in connection with terrorist activities.

HUGE PENALTIES

Mrs Suzman pointed out that it had been difficult for a long time to ascertain the whereabouts of people arrested under security laws such as Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, because the authorities did not have to make these disclosures.

The new legislation would now make it possible to impose huge penalties for disclosing this information either in the Press or by word of mouth.

Commenting on a statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that the Bill was not aimed at preventing individuals from telling others about security detentions, Mrs Suzman said ministerial assurances were "no good" if the law made provision for the penalties to be applied to individuals.

"This is a very regressive step indeed for the Government to be taking at a time when so many of us had been led to believe that the Government was headed in a more enlightened direction," she said.
Order restrains the police

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Justice C T Howie granted an urgent application in the Supreme Court yesterday preventing security police from assaulting the wife of the black civic leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, who fled to Lesotho a week ago.

Mrs phục Francis Botha's interdict also served as an interim order pending her civil claim against the Security Police and the Minister of Police for damages arising from alleged assault.

The respondents were Colonel Gerrit Bannus, head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, and Captain Du Plessis and a Lieutenant Moolman, both local security policemen.

Mrs Botha alleged that she was made to stand during interrogation from the early evening to the following morning. During the questioning, she was assaulted and kicked by Captain du Plessis and Lieutenant Moolman — Sapa.
LEGISLATION was placed before Parliament on Friday which, if passed, will effectively prevent disclosure of any information about police action against guerrillas.

The draft measures are very far-reaching. They even set out to prevent disclosure of the fact that people have been arrested or detained for questioning in connection with guerrilla activities.

Public reaction has been swift and angry. But it has so far concentrated almost entirely on how the new law will further restrict media reporting.

The media, however, is not likely to be affected alone.

Newspapers, radio and television will indeed be affected in the first instance, in that they are often the first to inform the public about police activities and arrests and detentions.

But the new law may not stop at merely silencing them. It may try to silence everybody.

Perceiving the extent of the new measures depends on how the concepts of “publication” and “disclosure of information” are interpreted.

In essence, they mean “to pass information on” or “to make public”, which we all do whenever we tell somebody something and at least a third person is listening.

The law, therefore, in its present form, has been interpreted as even setting out to prevent members of a family telling other members that their father, say, was taken in last night under the Terrorism Act or the General Law Amendment Act.

The penalty for doing so without first having obtained the permission of the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, could be a fine of R15 000 or eight years in jail or both.

On the basis of past experience, there can be little doubt that the proposed Bill will be passed. If public criticism is strong enough and if during debate the opposition parties are able to get the Government to agree to some changes, they are likely to be only minor.

The Government, however, is unlikely to enforce this law against individuals to the degree of absurdity that its architects have written into it.

It has neither the manpower nor the resources to do so in this country’s teeming townships.

But it could conceivably take action against a particular individual if he is sufficiently popular and discloses this kind of information where enough people can hear.

The effect of this law could prove to be very serious for ordinary people.

Because of the discipline that reporting on police matters imposes, where information has to be checked with the police before publication in order to avoid possible prosecution, newspapers particularly have become a vital source of dependable information on the possible whereabouts of friends and relatives who have disappeared.

If newspapers are now to be prevented from publishing some of this information, families will have to depend on rumour and gossip, seeing that there can be no guarantee that the police will necessarily confirm or deny anything concerning the “disappearance” of certain people.

As we have seen in the past, and as the authorities always confirm whenever they set out to justify new laws to control them in the Press, these things create their own uncertainty, fear and chaos.
Govt drops clause about reporting detentions

By Hugh Leggett, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — In a dramatic about-face, the Government today abandoned its intention to curtail reporting of detentions under security laws.

The Minister of Police, Mr. de Grange, announced after talks with senior police officers that the matter had been reconsidered and it was decided to abandon the measure that brought general condemnation.

The Minister said the matter would be referred to the Rubie Commission, which is investigating the efficacy of security laws, for consideration and whatever recommendation the commission might think fit.

Mr. Ray Swart, MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, said: "I am delighted by the news and it is only common sense. The clause should never have been inserted in the first place and has only caused tremendous damage to South Africa."

The paragraph that is to be scrapped is (1) (j) of a new section 27C in the Police Amendment Bill published on Friday.

The paragraph said that any person who disclosed to any other person the fact that any person had been arrested or was being detained under the General Law Amendment Act or the Terrorism Act, the ban applied also to any other information concerning such an arrest or detention.

STEYN INQUIRY

Still intact in the Bill is the ban on publishing any information about the constitution, movements or deployment of police engaged in combating terrorist activities.

This provision flows from the recommendations of the Steyn Commission which enquired into the reporting of security matters.

The ban on reporting about detentions was not included in the Steyn Commission’s recommendations.
Le Grange may ease ‘police state’ Bill but Opposition wary

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday confirmed that he was considering modifications to the controversial Police Amendment Bill, following discussions at the weekend, with Security Police officers.

Introduced in Parliament on Friday, the Bill seeks to prohibit publication of the names of detainees. The ban — backed by a fine of R15,000 or eight years’ imprisonment or both — was interpreted to be indefinite.

Mr Le Grange, however, confirmed a newspaper report which quoted him as saying that he had not intended the ban to be permanent, and that he was considering an amendment to limit the ban to the time needed by Security Police to complete their investigations.

His proposed amendment was cautiously welcomed by Mr Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, but rejected by Professor A S Mathews, of the University of Natal, as ineffective.

Professor Mathews, an authority on South Africa’s security laws, pointed out that the Defence Act already authorised the introduction of censorship by proclamation as an emergency measure for the prevention or suppression of terrorism.

Mr Swart said of the proposed amendment: “Obviously any improvement on the published Bill will be welcomed. But one finds it amazing that a government which has been in power for 30 years should publish so ill-conceived a Bill, so hastily.”

But, he added, Security Police investigations often took many months and a ban on publication of the names of detainees was therefore still “highly dangerous and offensive”.

Referring to the Rabie Commission, appointed to investigate the fairness and effectiveness of security laws, Mr Swart said: “The Bill seems to be anticipating some of the findings of that commission.”

Professor Mathews said of the amendment: “It is not an effective limit at all. Following the Malherbe affair, there have been four or five new restrictions on the flow of information. It is unfortunate that there should be another one.”

Author of a definitive study on secrecy in South Africa, Britain and the United States, Professor Mathews said: “Leaving it to the Security Police to decide when the ban was no longer operative is just to give them another absolute discretion.”

Summing up the implications of the Bill, Prof Mathews: “We have a situation in which freedom is being eliminated, but the fact that it is being eliminated may not be recorded.”

© Editorial comment Page 8
Diluted Police Bill still offends

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Strict Press curbs, which could prevent the public from knowing about any terrorist activities, still remain in the controversial Police Amendment Bill which has been toned down by the Government.

Following all-round condemnation of sections of the Bill, the Minister of Police, Mr. J. Grange, announced yesterday that he was abandoning a subclause that would have prevented anyone from telling anyone else about who was detained under the country’s security laws.

He also announced he would limit a prohibition on the disclosure of information on terrorist activity, such as the Silverton bank siege, to publication instead of “no person shall divulge to anyone”.

But Mr. Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP and spokesman on police matters, said today he was still not satisfied and called for the complete withdrawal of the Bill.

“The Bill in its remaining form imposes impossible restrictions on the right of the public to know about and for the Press to report on terrorist activities.”

If the Bill was passed by Parliament, the Minister of Police or the Commissioner of Police could decide that the public should not know and instances like the Silverton bank siege could be hidden from the public forever.”

Mr. Swart agreed; the Press should not disclose details of how the police acted against terrorist activities if it could harm future operations, but said he felt a law was still not necessary at this stage.

The Steyn Commission inquiring into police-Press relations had recommended that a liaison committee be established which had now been done.

“An attempt should first be made to solve problems and find agreement by using this committee instead of resorting to hand- and ill-conceived legislation,” said Mr. Swart.
Le Grange accused of negligence

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was yesterday accused of "extreme negligence or irresponsibility" in his handling of the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill.

The accusation came from Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on police matters, after the Government's decision to withdraw the most contentious clause prohibiting the disclosure of names of people arrested under security laws.

The clause — described as the police-state clause — will be referred to the Rabie Commission investigating security legislation.

Commenting on the backdown, Mr Swart said: "It is quite clear from all the statements by the Minister, that he was unaware of the implications of the Bill in its original form.

"Before the ink on the Bill had had time to dry, the Minister was indicating his willingness to review it. This points to hasty and careless planning, and indicates that the Minister was either 'extremely negligent or irresponsible in his handling of the matter.'"

The proposed amendments did not go far enough, as there would still be a severe clamp on the Press, he said.

"This measure is being introduced before the new police-Press liaison system has had time to work, and contradicts the conciliatory attitude taken by the Minister recently."

Yesterday, Mr Le Grange strongly rejected the suggestion that he had not reviewed the Bill before it was tabled last Friday.

"Of course, I gave it my attention before it was published. It is my right to review a Bill at any time in the interests of good administration and legislation. I am not going into my reasons for doing so as that is not a public matter."

The amendments that will appear on the Parliamentary order paper today involve two key changes:

1. The blanket prevention of any disclosure of information on police anti-terror action will be limited to a ban on publication of such information in any media, and

2. The ban on publication of names of people arrested under detention-without-trial security laws will be dropped and the matter referred to the Rabie Commission.

The moves follow a country-wide outcry and strong protest from the legal profession, political leaders and the Press.
Police are probing the desecration of the tomb of Solomon Mahlangu.

SOUTH AFRICA: SOURCES ACK, TELEPHON, BLANK.

Own Correspondent, ACES.

CAPE TOWN—A high-level police investigation has been launched into the possibility of a right-wing motive for the desecration this week of the tomb of Goch Street terrorist Solomon Mahlangu.

The tombstone was pushed over and the head of a warthog put in its place.

The investigations were confirmed today by the Directorate of Public Relations at Police Headquarters in Pretoria. The reason for the act has not yet been established, but investigations are continuing.

The warthog's head was discovered early yesterday morning and it is thought that the act was committed on Monday night.

MURDER

The tombstone was laid recently. Mahlangu was executed on April 6 last year amid strong worldwide protest.

Mahlangu was sentenced to death in June 1977 for his part in the murder of two men in Goch Street, Johannesburg.

It was found that although he carried a weapon, he did not fire a shot.

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TO TARGET-CURR-SYL
TOIVO SPEECH REASON FOR BOOK'S BAN

By KAIZER NGWENYA

FORCED Landing, an anthology of short stories, was banned because of the inclusion of a speech by Toivo Ja Toivo, which was his statement when he was convicted.

In a statement to Mothobi Mutloatse, the editor of the book, the Publications Control Board says the speech has no literary value of note and can only discredit the state in the eyes of the black man, which makes it undesirable under the Publications Act.

The statement says it may seem a pity to ban the book because in the process a white reader will be denied the opportunity to read what the black man thinks of his situation in the Republic of South Africa.

It added that Forced Landing is not undesirable except for Toivo's speech which scrutinises the black-white conflict in Namibia with regard to South Africa's so-called illegal presence.
The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has withdrawn one of the controversial clauses of his Police Amendment Bill, but he is still pressing ahead with legislation which remains as objectionable — and indeed probably has the same effect — as the withdrawn section.

To sighs of relief, Mr Le Grange earlier this week withdrew the clause specifically prohibiting publication of the names of people detained under the General Law Amendment Act, which provides for renewable 14-day detention, and the Terrorism Act, which provides for indefinite detention. He sent it for review to the Rable Commission, which is assessing all security legislation. But closer examination of the remaining sections of the amendments published in Parliament this week shows that the Government has retained certain clauses which appear to have the same effect as the one withdrawn.

In the first place, the Government still intends to prohibit publication of “any information in relation to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods” of the police “in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities.” In other words, the Minister could impose a blanket ban on publication of such events as the Silverton siege or even the recent Carlton siege.

But the clauses retained in the Bill go even further. The next section specifically states that no person shall publish any information about “any person against whom, or group of persons against which”, any action is taken to prevent “terroristic activities.” In other words, if police detain a person under the Terrorism Act, it may be risky for newspapers to publish this information without the Minister’s permission because the action could involve police “movements” or “methods.” And even if it did not, this clause in itself may also place a prohibition on publication of information about people against whom action is taken.

Mr Le Grange has justified the retention of these clauses with the argument that publication of information would, for example, hinder the police in a follow-up action after a terror attack. But as the clauses stand now, it appears they can be used for action in almost all circumstances.

There is only one option for the Minister now: he should withdraw the whole objectionable Bill and reconsider it all from scratch.
Going against the spirit of Botha

There are several reasons why the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, was now doubting the validity of proceeding with his decision to proceed, as reported in the Sunday Times newspaper. The major of these, most crucial to the professional manner in which the Press and police co-operated during the Carlton Hotel siege.

This indicated that more information, instead of suppressed information, is the key to healthy relations between the Press and police. If the police are seen to be suppressing information, it only goes a long way towards damaging their credibility and trustworthiness and it also makes pressure even more intense to get to the real truth.

For too much secrecy surrounds our daily life and it is never healthy in the uplifting and defending individual rights against the State's excesses and civil servants' enthusiasm.

The other reason we believe the Minister should drop the Bill entirely is that the Government should be firmly committed to removing the causes of security concern from the nation. Instead of introducing more repressive laws that only have the effect of worsening the situation.

The proposed Bill was against the spirit of the Prime Minister's declared intention of introducing plans a transformation of this society. As long as laws like those proposed by the Government continue to flow from the Nationalist Party, then the lessons of our children will grow that power is merely big talk and nothing more.

This Government suffers from an acute case of credibility gap. They need to restore the nation's confidence that they have the ability to change and they are firmly committed to that change.
Police Bill's threat to Press stays

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

THE Government has retained two clauses in the controversial Police Amendment Bill that could still be used to prohibit Press reports giving the name or any details of Terrorism Act arrests.

This has emerged from a close reading of the Bill in its amended form.

It was amended earlier this week after an outcry against a clause prohibiting the disclosure of the name or any other detail of a person arrested under two detention-without-trial laws — the Terrorism Act and the General Law Amendment Act.

The clause, described as the "police-state clause," was dropped — but the amended form shows that the police may still have the power to prevent the publication of details concerning Terrorism Act arrests.

And Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on police matters, said although the scope of the Bill had been narrowed, the Government would probably still be able to impose a ban on reports on people arrested under the Terrorism Act.

The clause in question was slightly ambiguous, he said, but the latest version was "unlikely to be particularly suspicions."

"It is against the background of the Steyn Commission, which makes it clear the police won't be very tight concerning on the Press."

It was completely unacceptable for the Bill to remain ambiguous and the Government would have to clarify its intention.

"If the Bill is not changed, the Government will probably still have the power to rob people out of society without anyone knowing about it."

The remaining controversial clauses read as follows:

"Any person against whom any action referred to (in the above paragraph) is directed or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons.

Mr Swart said the second clause, read in conjunction with the first, still gave the Government sweeping powers to prevent reports concerning people who were targets of police action under the Terrorism Act.

He said: "Arrest is a method used by the police. If the Press is prohibited from publishing any information about a person against whom a police "method" is directed, this could still be used to prevent disclosure of the names of detainees under the Terrorism Act."

The Government could not be allowed to leave the law in limbo, and no stated intentions that the Bill would be applied with discretion would be sufficient, he said.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis de Grange, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports that two security law experts have echoed Mr. Swart's misgivings.

The ban seemed to apply even though the Minister had withdrawn the clause specifically prohibiting publication of the names of detainees, Professor A S Mathews, of the University of Natal, and Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said.

Both Prof Mathews and Prof Dugard agreed that the two clauses would, on the face of it, prevent newspapers from publishing the names of detainees.
Mahlangu grave is desecrated

BY ALINAH DUBE

SOLOMON MAHLANGU'S brother, Lucas, could not believe his ears when POST reporters announced to the family that his late brother's grave had been desecrated yesterday. He said it was hard to believe how a person could think of breaking the tombstone because "blacks respect their dead".

Lucas added that he was the only member of the family who had seen the tombstone since it was erected. "My mother will get the shock of her life to hear that the tombstone, which she could not see on April 27, has now been desecrated by the unknown vandals," he said.

The vandals have broken the tombstone and placed a warthog's head on it, at the Atteridgeville Cemetery, Pretoria.

Solomon Mahlangu was executed last year for his part in the George Goeh Street shooting in 1977. After he was sentenced to death at the Supreme Court in Pretoria, various international organisations appealed for clemency but without success.

The caretaker at the Atteridgeville Cemetery, Mr Ezrom Mangena, said the desecration of Mahlangu's grave was reported to him Tuesday by the workers at the graveside. He then in turn reported the matter to the Central Transvaal Administration Board officials and the police.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police has confirmed that the matter has been reported and that the police were investigating the case.

Mr Mangena also said that the gates of the cemetery were locked every night and he could not say how the vandals reached Mahlangu's grave. The only possible explanation was that they scaled a fence and reached the grave on foot, he said.

Mr W M Aphere, the chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council, condemned those responsible "for this very evil deed". Whoever was responsible had to be brought to book, he said.

"That is a terrible thing to do to a grave. Whoever has done this will be punished by the gods. I see at a loss for words. Blacks are known for the respect they show towards their dead," Mr Aphere said.
Police Bill's threat to Press stays

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And Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on police matters, said although the scope of the Bill had been narrowed, the Government would probably still be able to impose a ban on reports on people arrested under the Terrorism Act.

The clause in question was "particularly ambiguous", he said, "but the chief aspect was one to be particularly suspicious".

It may now have the background of the Steyn Commission, which makes it clear the police were very tight constraints on the Press.

It was completely unacceptable for the Bill to remain ambiguous and the Government would have to clarify its intention.

"If the Bill is not changed, the Government will probably still have the power to rob people out of society without anyone knowing about it."

The remaining controversial clauses read as follows:

- "No person shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio any information in relation to..."

- "The constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the force engaged in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist ac..."

- "Any person against whom any action referred to in the above paragraph is directed or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons..."

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Vorster speaks of ‘kaffirs’ in PE speech

PORT ELIZABETH. — The former state President and Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, was emphasizing the importance of good relations between South Africa and its neighbouring black states last night when he called black inhabitants ‘kaffirs’. He was giving an ‘actuality lecture’ at the invitation of the University of Port Elizabeth’s Afrikaanse Studente Vereeniging.

Speaking on the topic Southern Africa: A Future Perspective he was giving an example of how South Africa made a policy mistake causing damage to this country among black neighbours, when it could have been different.

FORBIDDEN

‘You will remember a few decades ago, Seretse Khama (now the President of Botswana) had problems with the British Government because he married a white woman. The result of this and other circumstances was that they took his manhood away from him, that he was, as it were, replaced.

‘As a result he almost automatically became a forbidden immigrant with us, not because we had quarrelled with him but because the English had.

‘OLD WOMEN’

‘But you know the British quarrel. Very often like an old woman at a dance party. Set off fast but goes over very quickly.

‘And when the thing was finished, the English made him a sir ... and we were left holding the baby (sit met die gebakte pere) ... of hate and venom (venyn)’ from the side of the kaffirs.’

In his speech of almost more than an hour, Mr Vorster said he believed economic realities would eventually force Africa to make a re-evaluation of its attitude towards South Africa.
**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

No. 1092  
23 May 1980

**UNDISCOVERABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

A committee, assisted in section 1 of the Publications Act, 1934, decided under section 11 (1) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

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<td><em>SAK: Instructions No. 3, 30 April 1990</em></td>
<td><em>SAK: Instructions</em></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P90/5/47</td>
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<td><em>The Student</em></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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**GOEWERMENGTEKENSIGINGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1093  
23 May 1980

**ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

In its meeting in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1934, decided under section 11 (1) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P90/3/130</td>
<td><em>SAK: Education Council</em></td>
<td><em>SAK: Education Council</em></td>
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**UNDISCOVERABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTIONS**

In Government Gazette 6479, in Government Notice 768 of 3 April 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P90/3/130:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
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<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P90/3/130</td>
<td><em>SAK: Education Council</em></td>
<td><em>SAK: Education Council</em></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
No. 1094
23 May 1980
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTIONS

In Government Gazette 6952, in Government Notice 811 of 11 April 1980, substitue the following entry for entry P80/1/172:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/1/172</td>
<td>Marion Oppen Individual Terrorism (Phamplet)</td>
<td>Peter Taxile</td>
<td>Leon Trotsky &amp; Peter Taxile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1095
23 May 1980
UNDESIRABLE PERIODICAL 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/15</td>
<td>Parade—Vol 1, No 9, 20-26 October 1977</td>
<td>Top Sellers Ltd, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/172</td>
<td>Internao—Ann 2, No 75, 20-26 October 1977</td>
<td>Cinevoor, Grupo de Promocion, Barcelona, Madrid</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/59</td>
<td>Private National News—Issue 1</td>
<td>Graham Barker, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/60</td>
<td>Whiteslave—No 92</td>
<td>Pavol Reed and Graham Barker, London,</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/62</td>
<td>Hustler—Vol 6, No 10, April 1980</td>
<td>Hustler Magazine Inc., Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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No. 1097
23 May 1980
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 16 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 April 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (c) of the said Act:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/2/113</td>
<td>Forced Landing</td>
<td>Edited by Mothobi Marloa</td>
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No. 1099
23 May 1980
REJECTION OF FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;
(b) rejected the film; and
(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Film</th>
<th>Representer Vertoeaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/3/31</td>
<td>Come and have coffee with us</td>
<td>CIC-Warner (Pty) Ltd(Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

No. 1099
23 May 1980
AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appelraad oor Publiekswes het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publiekswes, 1974—

(a) besis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;
(b) dié rolprent afgekeur; en
(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van dié rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Representer Vertoeaker</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/3/31</td>
<td>Come and have coffee with us</td>
<td>CIC-Warner (Pty) Ltd(Edms.) Bpk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 1098

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned films by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating:

(a) that the said films shall not be exhibited to children in the age group of two to 18 years; and
(b) that certain excisions be made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Representer Vertoëmker</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>880/3/21</td>
<td>Carrie (TV version)-weergawe</td>
<td>United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd(Edms.) Bpk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880/3/29</td>
<td>Norman is that you?</td>
<td>C.L.C.-Warner (Pty) Ltd(Edms.) Bpk.</td>
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No. 1096

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 19 May 1980 the Minister of the Interior under section 24 (1) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, directed the Publications Appeal Board to reconsider the approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act. 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 Act is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
<th>Submitter Voorlegger</th>
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<tr>
<td>880/1/64</td>
<td>Mad Max</td>
<td>C.L.C.-Warner (Pty) Ltd(Edms.) Bpk.</td>
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CONTENTS

PROCLAMATION

91 Rent Control Act (80/1976): Declaration that the provisions of the Rent Control Act, 1976, will apply under certain circumstances to certain dwellings, garages and parking spaces, occupied or used for the first time after the 20th day of October 1949 and before the first day of June 1966 1 7040

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Government Notices

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INHOUD

PROKLAMASIE

91 Wet op Huurbeheer (80/1976): Verklaring dat die bepaling van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976, van toepassing is onder bepaalde omstandighede op bepaalde wonings, motorhuur of motorstaanplekke wat vir die eerste keer na die 20ste dag van Oktober 1949 en voor die 1ste dag van June 1966 gekruip of gebruik is 1 7040

GOVERNMENTSKENNIGEWINGS

Binnelandse Sake, Departement van

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</table>
Schools situation

One shot, many hurt

THE schools situation throughout the country was yesterday still grim, with new developments.

In Bloemfontein's black townships the toll so far is one youth dead, a soldier, several police and people injured. The soldier is said to be in a serious condition.

At the University of the North (Turffloop) students started a sit-in yesterday.

In Natal the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the Legislative Assembly that students at the University of Zululand (Ngaya) were buying knives in preparation for a confrontation with Inkatha men.

In the Ciskei, 28 student leaders from Dimbaza have been detained while Jabavu High School students continue a class boycott.

In the Western Cape coloured students have restarted their boycott in support of boycotts in African areas.

At noon yesterday most of Bloemfontein's black townships were in a calm state, with only isolated cases of stone-throwing.

Riot police used teargas in one area, where crowds of people were milling around.

A newspaper reporter and photographer were not allowed near the scene and their vehicle was later the target of stone-throwers.

The dead youth has been identified as Daniel Mokoloko (16), a pupil at a local school. Police also announced last night that 29 people had been detained in connection with the unrest.

They have denied any involvement in his death. Two women, who were
Cars stoned, roads blocked

The police station.

On Wednesday cars were stoned and roads blocked with boulders and concrete blocks as rioting schoolchildren rampaged through the streets of the townships, demanding the immediate release of detained youths.

In Pretoria, students started what is intended to be an indefinite sit-in protest against separate education for blacks.

The sit-in follows a mass meeting on Wednesday evening where students from the university were addressed. The students then decided to stage an indefinite sit-in until the Minister of Education issues a declaration of intent to abolish separate education systems.

The students held another mass meeting yesterday afternoon where an ad hoc committee was elected to coordinate the campaign against separate education. The university student representative council (SRC) was formed.

Meanwhile, police reinforcements were concentrating at the nearby Sunnyside police station late yesterday afternoon, as 400 police had arrived from different parts of the Transvaal province, under whose jurisdiction the Pretoria area falls.

Also yesterday, the Lebowa education department, led by J. van Plettenberg, addressed the students, blaming the police for disorganization students who were demonstrating peacefully at the school.

The police, near Pretoria, were cleared industrially on Monday following a two-day sit-in by students who are demanding the education inspector to resign in the area.

Meanwhile, the chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Cato Buthelezi, has told the press that he had been reliably informed that some students at the University of Zululand were planning a rally in preparation for a graduation ceremony on Saturday.

According to Chief Buthelezi, the knives were allegedly going to be used against Inkatha members who would be accompanying him to the graduation ceremony.

The chief minister also read a telegram from the student body of the university, asking him to "warn" Inkatha members who would accompany him to the university not to wear their uniform or display any party symbols on the campus.

The telegram, signed by the SRC, also appealed to Chief Buthelezi "not to bring his regiment to the campus."

"I want to repeat again that we have nothing against the students, because some of us are students at the university. But while we are against violence, we have the right to defend ourselves," Chief Buthelezi said.

The SRC denied any knowledge of students buying knives.

In his telegram to Chief Buthelezi, the SRC said: "The leaders of students are not aware of such plans of subversion against Inkatha members and we regret with constant and appreciation such times."

Sixty-eight student activists from Durban — 11 from KwaZulu and three from Maritzburg — were being detained under the Ch-info Emergency Regulations — 1982, the head of the Ch-info central intelligence services, Colonel Charles Sebo, said yesterday.

He could not say whether the students would be released.

Students from Imbaza started burning lectures last week in support of the country's boycott of whites.
MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr Louis le Grange, has said that the draconian Police Bill might be modified in order to eliminate some of the criticisms voiced since its publication. But this will do little to allay the public’s fears that this is another step towards a police state.

It requires a mind warped by more than 30 years of Nationalist rule even to think of prohibiting newspapers from reporting the detention of people in terms of sections of the Terrorism Act and the General Law Amendment Act.

The solution to South Africa’s problems will not be found in shutting people away until the Government thinks it is safe that their names be known, or in preventing other people from discussing the fact that their friends or members of their families are in police custody.

The solution is to be found in each South African understanding the other. It lies in mutual trust; in common fellowship. It is in the pursuit of these that the Government’s efforts should be directed. Is it too much to hope that this bill will be dropped in its entirety, and that the Government will, instead, take the initiative to turn all born South Africans into patriotic South Africans?

Only if Government agrees...

The proper way to ask for change is to ask for change with which the Nationalist Government agrees. Any other way won’t work — or this is what one is made to believe by last week’s statement by Minister of Community Development Marais Steyn that people with grievances should articulate them through the proper channels.

Their grievances hadn’t been remedied in the past, so they must have voiced them incorrectly. Surely, over the years, someone, somewhere should have told the disfranchised the correct way to achieve change, and so eliminate grievances?

And if that change has not been achieved, is it not because the Government has seen fit to deny change which has been requested in the only recognised manner? A manner dictated by the all-white Government.
<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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Govt's strikes warning fuels unions' fears

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

MR JAAP Cilliers, director-general of Manpower Utilisation, yesterday warned that if the present wave of "illegal" strikes continues, his department may identify people "inciting" workers and point them out to the Department of Justice and Police.

The warning has brought renewed fears of Government action against trade unionists, as labour unrest yesterday spread in Cape Town and Natal.

Unionists reacted to Mr Cilliers' warning by rejecting charges of "agitation" and warning that workers had deep-seated grievances.

Mr Cilliers said it appeared the strikes were triggered by black unions and union leaders who had asked for registered union rights for many years but were still acting outside the system now that these rights had been granted.

This pointed to these unions having "questionable motives".

He said the department was compiling reports on the strikes. "If these illegal strikes continue, we will have to start identifying people causing the trouble and inviting workers without using the proper channels."

These people would be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice and Police.

He added: "Employers should put their feet down and refuse to negotiate with unregistered unions."

The Western Province General Workers' Union reacted strongly in a statement issued last night, saying the responsibility for the situation in the Cape lay with the "provocative unwillingness" of employers to discuss issues at present and before the confrontation escalated.

The situation would not be defused by looking for "so-called agitators". Worker leaders took their instructions from workers themselves.

Mr Alec Erwin, secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatfu), also rejected any charges of "agitation" by unionists.

Far from agitating among workers, the National Union of Textile Workers had done all it could to try to control workers, he said.

The liaison committee at Frametex, containing union members, had gone "out of its way" to try to negotiate with management to the extent of running the risk of being discredited among workers, he said.
By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said yesterday he refused to continue the "public debate" on his controversial Police Amendment Bill, which legal experts say can still be used to gag the Press on Terrorism Act arrests.

The outcry against the Bill has continued — despite additional amendments — because of two clauses that could still be used to prohibit reporting of the names of people arrested under the detention-without-trial Terrorism Act.

Approached for comment on the continuing outcry against the Bill, Mr Le Grange said: "I refuse to say another word in public until the Bill is debated on Tuesday. Every word I say ends up in the London newspapers and I can see no point in continuing the debate on this level."

Told that leading legal experts believed the amended Bill still gave the government the power to prevent publication of names and other details of terrorism Act detainees, he said: "I would advise the law advisers to read all the relevant provisions applying to these people and to change their interpretation of the Bill.

Two security law experts, Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and Professor A S Matthews, of Natal University, have expressed severe misgivings about the amended Bill. Both experts agreed that the Bill would still, on the face of it, prevent newspapers from publishing the names of terrorism Act detainees.

This could enable the police to arrest a person under the Act and the public would not know about it.
Frightening picture of police power

By Special Correspondent

If there was any doubt in the minds of South Africa's critics that the country is well on the way to becoming a fully-fledged police state then the Second Police Amendment Bill will dispel that doubt.

For where else but in the most extreme of totalitarian regimes — of the left and right — does a Government ban the publication of names of detained people?

There is only one thing that could be worse than knowing that a member of one's family or a friend has been whisked off under one of South Africa's draconian security laws and that is not to know what has happened to that person.

For that is what this measure will enable the police to do. It will make it possible for them to remove people from society without informing anyone outside the police force of their actions.

The proposed law which will prohibiting Press reporting of anti-terrorism actions by the police has its origins in the Silverton bank siege in January this year.

STORMED

Shortly after the incident, in which the police stormed a bank where terrorists were holding 28 people hostage, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, warned that the Government would take steps to prevent the Press from reporting their strategy in dealing with urban terrorists, as well as terrorist demands.

Shortly after Mr le Grange's threat the terms of reference of the Steyn Commission investigating the reporting of defence matters was extended to include the reporting of police matters.

And the Steyn Commission made specific recommendations regarding Press coverage of urban terrorist incidents in which it proposed that legislation should be introduced to give the police similar protection to the SA Defence Force when engaged with combating terrorism.

This, in fact, means a blanket of secrecy over police operations. The ban on the publication of names, however, was not specifically recommended by the Steyn Commission and could be seen as going considerably further than the commission's recommendations.

DENIED

Mr le Grange has denied that the Bill goes beyond the Steyn Commission's recommendations and Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, has declined to comment on the proposed law.

Last week in the Assembly Mr le Grange announced that in the event of another terrorist siege like Silverton the police would set up on-the-spot liaison centres for the Press.

The editor and four other senior members of each newspaper staff would set up on-the-spot approach the Commission of Police and senior police officers on urgent matters.

The picture that emerges from Mr le Grange's announcement last week and the publication of the Bill this week is one of a take-it-or-leave-it situation in which newspapers will be able to publish the official police version that happened or nothing at all.

Any newspaper that contravenes the law will be liable for a R15,000 fine or eight years imprisonment or both.

ABUSE

It is a frightening picture of uncontrolled police power wide open to abuse.

It is a violation of the most basic aspect of the public's right to know.

This Bill is to set the trend for further legislation arising out of the Steyn Commission, that commission could still prove to be the vehicle which provides the Government with grounds for rendering the besieged South African Press a completely toothless watchdog.

Something it has been trying to do for a long time.
TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

26 May '80 — 31 May 1980
JOURNALISTS have rejected any form of "partnership between the Press and the Government" as a possible attempt to draw the Press into an "official conspiracy with the Government."

In a hard-hitting motion, unanimously passed, the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) rejected the "fundamental philosophy underlying the Steyn Commission into Police and defence reporting."

The society, represented by journalists from English language newspapers throughout the country, ended its annual congress in Sandton at the weekend.

The philosophy underlying the Steyn Commission's report, the motion said, was that there should be a partnership between Press and Government based on the Prime Minister's total national strategy, which "is within the confines of National Party policy."

The motion abhorred the "vip-service" paid by the commission to Press freedom while "undermining these values by advocating the extension of State control through seducing the Press into a process of self-censorship."

The congress rejected any attempts to draw the Press into an "official conspiracy with the Government" and noted that there could be no neutrality between the Government's total strategy and democracy.

The SASJ has also dissociated itself, in a unanimously passed motion, from statements issued by the Newspaper Press Union which "passively accepted, and even hailed, potentially restrictive and/or discriminatory legislation." The NPU, the motion said, was a collective newspaper management organisation and not representative of journalists.

The SASJ also expressed its abhorrence "at the continued attempts by the Security Police and/or NIS (National Intelligence Service) to recruit journalists as informers."

The statement went on to say that the Government was creating an "unreal atmosphere" similar to that which prevailed in Zimbabwe before the recent elections, with laws which censor the Press.

The Government was "cowardly... the codes of allegiance are being tampered with," the motion said.
New Bill will outlaw 1976 riots reports

By ARNOLD GEYER

If the controversial Police Amendment Bill came into effect, it would be an offence to publish what happened in Soweto in 1976 or in Bechuanaland. The black consciousness leader Steve Biko died in detention. This was said in a joint statement made by the South African Council of Churches (SACOC), the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash after a special weekend meeting convened to discuss the implications of the Bill.

They strongly condemned the Bill and stressed that despite the proposed amendments, it remained as unacceptable, sinister and secretive as before.

"Police activity is to be hidden behind an impenetrable blanket of secrecy and no one is to know what they are doing and to whom," the statement said.

"After consultations with leading lawyers and attorneys and a close examination of the Bill, we come to the conclusion that it would be an offence to publish any details about the treatment of detainees.

- In fact, the description of methods used by the police would be prohibited during court cases and inspections.
- It would only be possible to identify the name of a detained person by word of mouth.
- That the word pamphlet in the Bill could be so widely interpreted as to include publications such as church newsletters asking for support for relatives of detainees.

It would not be possible to publish what the police were doing even after they had done it, and that purely factual and dispensable lists of detainees or texts has been published by the Institute for Race Relations would become illegal.

During discussions with legal experts, delegates to the meeting agreed that despite the far-reaching implications of the Terrorism Act, the Official Secrets Act and the Defence Act, the Police Amendment Bill had "far wider and more dangerous powers."

They expressed fear that in future an entire incident like the Soweto tank age could be barred from publication and that people could simply disappear from the face of the earth.
Students arrested

Hadebe beaten

THE president of the University of Zululand Students' Representative Council, Mr Reginald (Reggie) Hadebe, was attacked and assaulted by a group of stick-wielding men minutes after the university's chancellor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had conferred on him a BA degree.

The incident took place outside the student's Bekuzulu Hall during Saturday's graduation ceremony attended by over 5,000 people, among them members of Inkatha and Zulu regiments carrying sticks and shields.

At the time of going to press, it was not immediately known what Mr Hadebe's condition was, but university sources said he was not badly hurt.

Meanwhile scores of youths arrested at the weekend in disturbances at the university and the Western Cape are expected to appear in court today.

A spokesman for the Directorate for Public Relations of the South African Police yesterday said all was quiet throughout the country after Saturday's disturbances.

The police said yesterday that several people had been arrested in connection with the violence at the Iswa Kaizer Chiefs-Arcadia Pepsi game where bricks were hurled when thousands of fans could not gain entry into the stadium.

Four policemen were injured and those arrested will appear in court on public violence charges.

While University of Fort Hare students were detained in Mdantsane at the weekend, a meeting of Soweto students from Fort Hare did not take place yesterday.

According to a spokesman, the meeting will be held next Sunday when students have been given enough notice. The students are to meet with Soweto...
Shooting: no charge laid

NO formal charges have been laid in the alleged shooting attempt on Thursday night on Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of the young African National Congress (ANC) guerilla, Solomon, who was executed last year.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday an investigation had been made on the matter but that Mrs Mahlangu, despite the fact that she had heard the shot, could not say if it had been directed at her or at someone else.

Mrs Mahlangu told Sunday POST that a gunman had tried to shoot her on Thursday evening. She said she was in her backyard drawing water when she was fired at. She saw a silhouette disappear near her front gate after the first and only shot was fired.

This is the second incident to befall the family recently. Early last week Solomon's grave was found desecrated and the head of a warthog placed on it. Police are investigating.
The Financing of Mitchells Plain

are under

ship schemes

attempts

The 5,000 textile workers on strike in Dur-

ers, but again manage-

ment refused to talk

while the workers were

in strike.

The workers are de-

manding that the

last eight weeks of

the National Union of

Textile Workers, an afil-

iate of the Federation of

South African Trade

Unions (Fatsu), heard

they had not got permis-

sion for the Clermont

Stadium meeting.

The hall is small and

there is no way it can be

accommodate all the stri-

kers," Mr Alex Khumalo, the

Fatsu general secretary

said.

"We fear that if the

police try to disperse

those who cannot be ad-

mitted, there might be

chaos.

The price of ten thousand houses. Thus, purchas-

ers are paying interest at thirteen per cent,

paying at nine and a quarter per cent.

To give an example: a semi-detached house sells at R1 125.

R1 200 is charged for the 'site', to cover the capital costs, and R1 125 is described as 'provision for finance charges' - the extra interest referred to above.

Because the total scheme has to be self-financing, the individual home-owner is legally committed to paying his share of the total cost. Therefore, the price he pays for his house is only provisional and is subject to adjustment. The extra expense of all the houses standing empty will ultimately be paid for by the purchasers of the occupied houses.

This system of financing is also used in other 'coloured' home ownership schemes throughout the country.
Fight in store for curbs Bill

THE Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, is expected to run into fierce opposition today to his Bill to curb Press reporting of anti-terrorist actions.

The Police Amendment Bill will be debated in the Senate before it goes to the Assembly later.

Strongest opposition to the measure is likely to be shown in the Assembly.

Although the Bill appears to have been watered down MPs say it is as draconian as ever in its curbs on the Press.

The Minister has announced that a clause restricting reporting of detentions under securityetsy Bill will be dropped.

The Bill prohibits the publication of information relating to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of the police in combating "terrorist activities" and also relating to anyone person against whom action is directed.

This can be interpreted as placing a ban on reporting details of detentions.

The Bill's main purpose, as spelled out by the Steyn Inquiry into reporting of security matters, is to assist the police in situations like the Silverton Siege where Press disclosures were said to have hampered police counter-activities.

The opposition is likely to say that the problem could be resolved by informal agreement between police and Press on disclosure of information as happened successfully in the recent Carlton Hotel incident.

To give an example: a semi-detached house sells at R9 145. R9 139 goes to the contractors. Normal overheads amount to R325. R2 900 is charged for the 'site', to cover the capital costs, and R1 125 is described as 'provision for finance charges' — the extra interest referred to above.

Because the total scheme has to be self-financing, the individual home-owner is legally committed to paying his share of the total cost. Therefore, the price he pays for his house is only provisional and is subject to adjustment. The extra expense of all the houses standing empty will ultimately be paid for by the purchasers of the occupied houses.

This system of financing is also used in other 'coloured' home ownership schemes throughout the country.
Boycotters warned of a crackdown

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, indicated yesterday that the police have instructions to crack down on what are seen as political demonstrations aimed at challenging State authority.

"People endeavouring to achieve confrontation with the Government by unconstitutional means must just accept that they will get what they are looking for," he said.

"We are not going to play around with these people any more."

Mr Le Grange stressed in an interview that he was willing to talk to "responsible" people who had the interests of the coloured community or coloured schoolchildren at heart.

But he also emphasised that "very strong action" would be taken against those exploiting coloured peoples' grievances for their own political ends.

"I am talking to politically motivated people now, not to schoolchildren who may be bona fide involved in school matters. I am talking to people who are using schoolchildren and their parents for their own purposes."

He said the police were well informed about plans being made and were well prepared to handle any situation.

"If anybody thinks we are going to allow any monkey business from them, they are in for a big surprise. We are not going to take any monkey business from anybody, whether in the city of Cape Town or in any suburban area."

There was no question of the Government talking to agitators or others misusing issues for political purposes. The Government had tried to delude the situation, but willingness to cooperate should not be seen as weakness. Firm action would be taken against intimidation or challenges to the State.

"People must obey law and order or take their medicine. Anyone who challenges the authority of the State must understand it will not be tolerated."

"These people must follow their legal and constitutional channels to talk to the Government. If they do not, I will see that law and order is maintained," Mr Le Grange said.
WE WOULD strongly advise the Government against the temptation of using kragdagheid methods in response to the schools boycott and labour unrest developing all over the country.

We believe that a sympathetic handling coupled with a commitment to deal with the various problems, is going to help defuse the situation. Kragdagheid has never solved problems in the past. On the contrary, it has led to frightening escalation, as history teaches us.

Even more serious, is the temptation to pick up leading figures in the communities and toss them into jail on various security legislation. This must be avoided at all costs.

The Government must accept that protest is going to be used frequently in the future as an expression of the people’s sentiments on various aspects of the national life that gives rise to unhappiness. As long as these conform to acceptable peaceful expression of that will, the Government has a duty to protect the people’s right to do so.

To lock up those engaged in peaceful protest is merely to suppress emotions and thereby creating dangerous areas whereby peaceful protest is abandoned in favour of violent confrontation.

South Africa is in a bad shape as it is. All the resources of Government and private sector must be employed creatively in encouraging an atmosphere where reasonable dialogue can be held between the various constituencies that make up this nation.
SRC dispute leads to class boycott

ABOUT 300 students at the Soweto Teachers Training College yesterday boycotted classes to iron out their grievances with the school authorities regarding a Students' Representative Council.

The students convened in the school hall where they summoned the principal to answer questions on the establishment of the representative body.

A spokesman for the students said the school authorities had earlier denied them the opportunity to elect their own representatives. They were given an advisory council model body whose members would be chosen by both students and teachers.

But the principal of the college, Mr J F Allen, said there was probably a misunderstanding on the part of students because he had given them an opportunity to select such a body.
Apartheid monster behind unrests – Dangor

By PHIL MTHIMKULU

In order for South Africa to have a healthy educational system, apartheid in all its hideous forms and manifestations must first die, Mr Mohammed Dangor, an executive of the Labour Party, told a lunchtime meeting yesterday at the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Dangor said it would defeat the ends of the supporters of one educational system if the Government decided that all racial entities “should have the same educational system in their separate entities and environments.”

“Yet, separate is inherently unequal,” he said.

“Yet, separate is inherently unequal,” he said.

“But,” Mr Dangor asked, “is the white man of South Africa prepared to kill this monster which has for many generations ensured them heaven on earth and perpetuated the oppression of blacks by whites.” Mr Dangor sounded a warning that the Government-created monster of apartheid will destroy South Africa.

“The recent educational unrest in Eldorado Park, Western Native Township, Lenasia and Cape Town, where the school population opposed the ‘system’ in its totality supported by their determined communities was a cry for essential...
The war on black dissent hots up

Yet another black leader has been banned without being charged in a court of law. Those black leaders who have not been cut off from the public arena that the move against Mr Curtis Nkondo is part of a "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA analyses the background.

Mr Curtis Nkondo ... banned last Friday

ADD one more name to the long list of black consciousness leaders cut off from the public. Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Koweto Teachers' Action Committee, executive member of the Solidarity Front, first president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

He was banned last Friday. The three-year order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was served on him immediately after his release from a month's detention.

No charges were put to him in an open court of law. What Mr Nkondo did — or did not do — is anybody's guess. Just as it is anybody's guess what at least 155 South Africans still banned did to deserve such punishment.

Not that Mr Nkondo would be at all surprised to be banned. He was expecting action against him ever since he became Azapo's president last year.

In 1978, Azapo was launched as the political vehicle of black consciousness. Immediately, members of its interim executive were detained under Security laws.

The chairman, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and the secretary, Mr Lybon Mabasa, were banned. Again, no charges were put to them in court.

Since then, action has continued to be taken against other Azapo officials and black consciousness supporters.

It is part of a pattern which emerged during Mr J T Kruger's reign as Minister of Justice when he declared open war on black consciousness. It is in line with warnings issued recently by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

It is part of what black leaders — those still able to communicate with the public — have described as the "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent.

Addressing a National Party meeting in Potchefstrom at the end of February, Mr Le Grange said forces were at work in South Africa inspired by the SA Communist Party, the African National Congress and other organisations, aimed at stirring up unrest.

"We are aware of what they are doing. Members of these organisations will burn their fingers very quickly," he said. "If they get hurt, they must not ask for any sympathy and I want to assure you that some of them are going to get hurt."

He did not specify to whom, or which organisations, he was referring.

Two weeks later, Mr Nkondo became the first of a number of prominent blacks to be questioned or detained by Security Police.

At the time, tears were raised that the Government might be considering a widespread crackdown on black organisations and individuals.

Mr Nkondo later addressed black and white students in different parts of the country when the black schools boycott started in April. A Cabinet later condemned him, and few hours after he had spilt at the University of the Witwatersrand, he was detained by Security Police.

The same day, three other black consciousness figures in the Western Cape were detained. They were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, providing for up to 14 days renewable detention.

Whether Mr Nkondo's detention had anything to do with the schools boycott only the authorities know. Reasons for his detention and subsequent ban have not been made public.

Mr Nkondo's banning order is for three years. Orders served on other people vary on, for example, the length and other restrictive provisions.

Some banned people have not been able to continue with careers for which they have been trained. Others, like Dr Mphela Ramphele, cannot continue with additional studies.

Dr Ramphele, a close associate of late black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, was banished to a small Northern Transvaal village.

Last month, she failed in a
Minister of Police Louis le Grange ... warnings from the Potchefstroom “pulpit”

Minister of Police Louis le Grange . . . warnings from the Potchefstroom “pulpit”

Mr. le Grange then withdrew the provisions, referring to them to the Rabie Commission probing security laws.

But two security law experts, Professor John Dugard and Professor A S Matthews, have expressed strong misgivings about the amended Bill. They agree that on the face of it, the Bill would still prevent newspapers from publishing the names of Terrorism Act detainees, enabling the police to arrest people under the Act and the public would not know about it.

Police seldom volunteer to disclose the names of people detained under the Security laws. Names are usually brought to the attention of the Press by family members, associates or lawyers. Police also seldom, even on inquiry from the Press, give details about where detainees are being held, or sometimes, even under which Act.

The Police Act, the Prisons Act and the various security laws cast such a wide dragnet on the publication of information that ordinary members of the public often accuse the Press of “hiding” things.

In present circumstances, unless the Press is satisfied beyond doubt about the veracity of its informants, it will not publish the names of detainees.

Now, Mr. Nkondo’s replying means that he will no longer be able to take part in the special weekend classes for students in Soweto.

Mr. Nkondo resigned as a teacher after the 1976 unrest in protest against Bantu Education. Although he worked for a computer firm, he continued assisting scholars in Soweto.

His banning order specifically precludes him from giving any tuition to people other than his own children. He cannot enter a university, school, college or any other educational institution.

He cannot attend any social and political gatherings. He cannot enter any black, coloured or Indian area except Kliptown and Eldorado Park, where he lives with his wife, Rose. This means he cannot enter neighbouring Soweto or Lenasia.

He also cannot enter a hostel, a black village, factory or any premises where publishing takes place — and he cannot communicate with other banned people.

Mr. Nkondo’s name now goes on the list of the twilight people. The “total onslaught” continues on black leaders who are condemned to a restricted existence without being charged under the already formidable range of South African security legislation.

MR. le GRANGE THEN WITHE WITHDRAW THE PROVISIONS, REFERING TO THEM TO THE RABIE COMMISSION PROBING SECURITY LAWS.

BUT TWO SECURITY LAW EXPERTS, PROFESSOR JOHN DUGARD AND PROFESSOR A S MATTHEWS, HAVE EXPRESSED STRONG MISGIVINGS ABOUT THE AMENDED BILL. THEY AGREE THAT ON THE FACE OF IT, THE BILL WOULD STILL PREVENT NEWSPAPERS FROM PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF TERRORISM ACT DETAINES, ENABLING THE POLICE TO ARREST PEOPLE UNDER THE ACT AND THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT KNOW ABOUT IT.

POLICE Seldom VOLUNTEER TO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF PEOPLE DETAINED UNDER THE SECURITY LAWS. NAMES ARE USUALLY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PRESS BY FAMILY MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES OR LAWYERS. POLICE ALSO Seldom, EVEN ON INQUIRY FROM THE PRESS, GIVE DETAILS ABOUT WHERE DETAINES ARE BEING HELD, OR SOMETIMES, EVEN UNDER WHICH ACT.


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MR. NKONDO’S NAME NOW GOES ON THE LIST OF THE TWILIGHT PEOPLE. THE “TOTAL ONSLAUGHT” CONTINUES ON BLACK LEADERS WHO ARE CONDEMNED TO A RESTRICTED EXISTENCE WITHOUT BEING CHARGED UNDER THE ALREADY FORIMIDABLE RANGE OF SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY LEGISLATION.
Govt admits to Police Bill gag

By HELEN ZILILE
Political Correspondent

THE SENATE. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday conceded that the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill will, despite recent changes, prevent unauthorised Press reports of the names of security detainees.

During a heated debate on the Bill, Mr Le Grange made it clear newspapers would still be unable to publish the names or any other details of people arrested under security laws, unless the police granted permission.

However, he gave an assurance that the families of detained people would always be informed of an arrest or detention.

In a shock move, the New Republic Party supported the Government during the Second and Third Readings. The only opposition voice was that of Senator Eric Winchester, the lone PFP senator, who moved that the Bill be "read this day six months" — the strongest form of parliamentary censure.

After the debate, Mr Ray Swart, chief Opposition spokesman on police matters, said: "In its gagging effect on the Press, the Bill is just as bad as it was in its original form. People will vanish from society — and the Minister and the Commissioner of Police will have the sole discretion on whether society may know of their detention."

The measure will still prevent publication of police force constitution, movements, deployment or methods in any action for the prevention of "terrorist activities as defined by Section 2 of the Terrorism Act".

Mr Le Grange confirmed during the debate that "action" could also include arrests. He told newsmen afterwards that detentions were also included.

Mr Le Grange denied repeatedly that the measure was a move against Press freedom, but said it was necessary in the interests of State security.

"The intention is to ensure that certain information, under certain circumstances and for a certain period, will not be available to the enemies of the State," he said.

He referred to the Press curbs as "a small and insignificant aspect of the Bill".

"If you want to live in peace with your enemy — and I am not saying the Press is our enemy — then you come and talk to your enemy with a sword in your hand and then you can attain peace," he said.

"When necessary, we can talk in great friendship with a sword in our hand," Mr Le Grange said.
Police Bill attacked
in Senate

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government was eroding press
freedom by introducing the
Second Police Amendment Bill,
Senator Eric Winchester
(IPPP) said yesterday
"Every time the Government
introduces legislation which
threatens press freedom, de-
mocracy dies a little," he said,
opposing the Bill’s second read-
ing.
Senator Winchester asked wheth-
er the Minister of Police, Mr
Louis Le Grange, could cite a
single case where the Press
had hampered the work of the
police.
"The Bill would foster ru-
mour-mongering and the stage
would be reached where the
public would not believe the
police any more.
"Moving that the Bill be read
this day six months", Sen-
Winchester said the Govern-
ment should have left it to the
Newspaper Press Union and
the police to negotiate an
agreement on what could or
could not be published concern-
ing police action against terro-
ism. — Saga.
JOHANNESBURG. — More than 100 hymn-singing friends and relatives of the 53 South African clergy who were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday were ordered to leave the court.

Brigadier Theuns Swaneveld, Assistant Divisional Commissioner of Police, clad in a camouflage uniform, over a megaphone ordered policemen to remove them from court.

He also urged the people to stop singing "Marching on to the cross" as they left the court.

Soon afterwards the clergy who wore church regalia and carried Bibles appeared on two charges under the act before Mr. F. K. R. Mok.

They were Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches; Bishop Timothy Brown, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg; Mr. Jan Aikken, general secretary of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Joseph Wing, general secretary of the United Congregational Church; the Rev. Stanley Pitts, of the Methodist Church; the Very Rev. Simon Nkomo, the Anglican Dean of the Johannesburg Diocese; and 47 other clergy. Among them was a visiting Canadian priest, the Rev. Thomas Anthony.

Their appearance follows their arrest in Monday during a march in protest against the detention of Rev. John Thorner of the Congregational Church.

It is alleged they contravened Sec. 2 (6) (A) and Sec. 2 (3) (A) of the Rinaus Assemblies Act no. 19 of 1956, by attending a gathering which had been prohibited by the Minister of Justice.

Hindered the traffic

On a second charge it is alleged that during the gathering they hindered the traffic in Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

The hearing was postponed until July 1. They were warned to appear.

Soon after their appearance the Rev. John Thorner and six others appeared under the same act in the same court.

They have not pleaded and were warned to re-appear on July 1.
Bishop’s arrest gets big publicity

LONDON — South African ambassadors in countries throughout the Western world must have heaved another heavy sigh when they saw newspaper reports of the arrest and overnight jailing of protesting churchmen in Johannesburg.

Because of the way the press played the news item, it would take a great deal of diplomacy to offset the bad publicity caused by this event.

High regard

The high regard with which Bishop Desmond Tutu is regarded added to the impression that the government had acted with unnecessary force.

"Hymn-singing churchmen arrested" read one newspaper headline. The quality London newspaper, the Guardian, carried the report on its front page under the headline: "Bishops spend the night in jail."

In several news broadcasts, the BBC used this as their first item of news.

Bizarre episode

The Telegraph reported the arrests as "one of the most bizarre episodes in more than six weeks of unrest". Other reports made great play of the fact that the churchmen had been singing "Onward Christian soldiers" and other hymns.

The leading Dutch newspaper, De Volkskrant, ran the story over five columns on its front page yesterday and the incident received similar treatment in most west European newspapers.
Press Freedom and the Law

By Craig Chalmers

From John Dancer

"They did not want to know. They did not want to understand. They did not want to listen. They did not want to think."

The voice of the people is the voice of the nation.

The press is the voice of the people. It is their messenger to the world. They will have access to the world. They will have the power to inform the world. They will have the power to change the world. They will have the power to make the world a better place.

The press is not only a messenger. It is also a protector. It protects the public from the lies of the government. It protects the public from the corruption of the government. It protects the public from the wrongdoings of the government.

The press is a necessary part of a democratic society. It is the voice of the people. It is the voice of the nation. It is the voice of the world.

"The press is the voice of the people. It is their messenger to the world. They will have access to the world. They will have the power to inform the world. They will have the power to change the world. They will have the power to make the world a better place."
Threat to Press greater now — editor

Staff Reporter

NEWSPAPERS are less secure under the regime of Mr P W Botha than they were under the "ostensibly harsher" regime of his predecessor Mr John Vorster.

This was said yesterday by the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, during his address entitled "Oustsight on the Press" at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Gibson described Mr Vorster as "the emperor without any clothes", and said his attempts to control the Press were so crude and transparent that the worst of them were beaten by world-wide protest.

"Mr Botha is evolving a total strategy which aims at obtaining total support. There are disquieting signals that the Press is expected to be part of this strategy.

"And here is where the danger lies. If it is drawn in, it will become a sellout and if it is not, it will be labelled a traitor.

"The threat is that the Prime Minister has changed the definitions. National Party policy has become national strategy and those who don’t support it are no longer merely political opponents. They are opponents of the national interest," Mr Gibson said.

He said it was a pity that a catch phrase like "Press Freedom" was invented, because an onslaught on the Press was as much an onslaught on the people’s right to know.

"Freedom is indivisible and needs to be guarded as jealously as, say, one guards the right to peaceful protest.

Mr Gibson referred to the arrest on Monday of 52 church leaders, saying: "How can we have cause to this, that clergy must spend a night in prison for walking in solemn procession down a public street, singing hymns?"

There were many things, Mr Gibson said, that journalists came to know, but feared not tell the public for fear of breaking..."
Ban on naming detainees stays

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE SENATE. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, confirmed yesterday that new police legislation would prohibit unauthorized publication of the names of people arrested or detained under the Terrorism Act.

This provision remains in the Second Police Amendment Bill despite Mr Le Grange's deletion of a controversial clause which would have prohibited any disclosures about people arrested or detained under the Terrorism Act or the 1986 General Law Amendment Act.

The bill was taken through all its stages in the Senate yesterday with the support of the New Republic Party. The lone Progressive Federal Party member in the Senate, Senator Eric Winchester, opposed it.

Prevent publication

The measure would still prevent publication of police force constitution, movements, deployment or methods in any action for the prevention of terrorist activities as defined by the Terrorism Act.

Mr Le Grange confirmed during the debate that "action" could also include arrests and he told newsmen afterwards that detentions were similarly included.

Where the bill as originally published would have prevented any disclosure about arrests or detentions, the amended measure prohibits publication without the permission of the minister or the commissioner of police, Mr Le Grange said.

He gave the Senate the assurance that the wives, families or other next-of-kin of people arrested would be informed, but said it was not in anybody's interests to allow free publication.

Mr Le Grange denied repeatedly that the measure was a move against press freedom, but said it was necessary in the interests of state security.

He said it was only "one small and insignificant aspect" of the bill which applied to the press. He had not discussed it with the Newspaper Press Union, but was sure he would have their full support.

"The State and the press must have a pleasant relationship, but, when it is necessary, we talk to them with a sword in our hand in great friendship," Mr Le Grange said.

The meeting also demands the resignation of the principals and several 'inept' teachers at Mountview and Crystal high schools and threatens to initiate a widespread class boycott.

A PRO

26 March:

Mr Frank Sonn, president of the SA Teachers Association, claims that regular appeals regarding conditions at coloured schools were made to the Administration of Coloured Affairs, 'but all we were given were promises and the authorities will have only themselves to blame if things turn out badly'.
Stop fanning discontent, Sash warns Government

By ARNOLD GEYER

The Black Sash yesterday warned the Government that the situation in South Africa was "more explosive than it had ever been".

And the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) slammed the Government for not immediately introducing urgently needed reforms.

The Sash's national president, Mrs Joyce Harris, and the SAIRR's acting director, Mrs Hazel Moolman, also condemned the "unwarranted and strong-arm" action by the South African Police before, during and after the appearance, this week, of 53 clerics in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

After a special meeting yesterday, the Sash sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which read:

"Government action is fanning flames of discontent. For South Africa's sake, please stop mass arrests and release those detained.

"Please listen to what the people are saying. Education is only one aspect of the very broad spectrum of dissatisfaction. We fear for the future."

In a statement issued after the meeting, the Sash said the whole country was "asleep", with school boycotts continuing and labour unrest spreading.

"The long-suppressed discontent is exploding, and this does not need the help of agitators," it said.

The Government reacted by threatening pupils and students with expulsion, jailing churchmen overnight, restricting the Press, clamping down on peaceful protests and provoking anger through aggressive action with police in camouflage uniform everywhere, the statement said.

The Government could not plead ignorance as the people's grievances and aspirations had been expressed clearly for many years by responsible people.

"History will hold this Government responsible if disaster strikes. It could still be averted by reasonable Government action," Mrs Harris said.

The Government was confusing the issue by talking change and, at the same time, passing ever more restrictive laws and administering them ever more stringently, the statement said.

The Sash stressed there was much more going on in the country than the public was told about and expressed concern that this did not receive more Press coverage.

Mrs Moolman said the SAIRR drew urgent attention to the mounting school boycotts, the closing down of the University of Fort Hare, the troubles at the Universities of the Western Cape, Durban, Westville and Zululand, the meatworkers' strike in the Cape, labour unrest in the garment industry, the arrest of 53 clerics and the subsequent police action, and the wave of arrests.
Ek is 'n cons	
aan 'n groet
het nie.

Die dilemma dat geen onder beheer was omdat hy dienste vir imperiale en juist dienste vir histories.

Sy geskiede gebonde aan ander in Afrika te se veld as die Zoloe en die Kikuyu. Soos enige sy diet vir Afrikaner onmoontlik om buite ander te bly bestaan.

Sy geskiede As die Afrikaner sy taal moet verloor sal hy in setlaar word, sonder die meerle reg om homself Afrikaner te noem en sonder die wil om as volk te bly voortbestaan. So impotent soos die Franse Ped Noirs van Noord-Afrika en so 'expendable' soos die Portugese van Portugal se provinsies - in Afrika maar nie van Afrika nie.

Om hierdie rede alleen omvat Afrikanerskap veel meer as bloot mense van in bepaalde velklear en godsdiensstige belydenis. Dit omvat almal wat in bepaalde geskiedenis en in taal deel en wie se lojaliteit onomwonde by Afrika lê.

As die Afrikaner sy taal moet verloor, sal hy ook sy inheemse status verloor.

As ons ooit ons plek in die hart van Afrika verloor, sal ons ons bestaan self kwyt wees. Daarom durf die Afrikaner nie langer vas hou aan die illusie dat sy beskaming in verlengstuk is van die Europese beskaming nie. Dit is wel baie verskuldig aan die kultuur van Europa, maar dit is net so min Europese as wat die Germaanse volke van Europa Oosters is omdat hul voorgeslagte uit Siberië kom en Sanskrit die oor-grootvader is van die moderne Germaanse tale. Afrika eis lojaliteit sonder meer en sal geen vorm van dubbele trou duld nie.

2/ ...
Women
meet Le
Grange

Staff Reporter

POLICE would not shoot unless they were in danger in the current unrest, the Women’s Movement for Peace heard from the Minister of Police, Mr. Conis Le Grange, yesterday.

A delegation from the movement met Mr. Le Grange to ask for the immediate release of the pupils, students, academics, and community leaders who were detained recently.

They asked that the government consult openly with community leaders, pupils, students and academics.

Mr. Le Grange told the five-woman delegation that the current wave of detentions was “a calculated risk” on the part of the government.

A statement last night by the WMP said the situation in South Africa was “extremely volatile and dangerous” as a result of the schools boycott, the closing down of Fort Hare University, the crisis in the meat industry and the increase in bus fares.

A statement from the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) yesterday said the recent spate of detentions showed the inability of the state to deal with South Africa’s crisis situation.
Handling of Strike 'provocative'

The general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions Mr. Alex Erwin has condemned as "massively provocative" actions taken over the past few days in the handling of striking textile workers at the Framo Group factories in New Germany, Natal.

Mr. Erwin said today that the banning of workers' meetings until Sunday, the arrests of workers' leaders and the use of police pressure to resolve legitimate grievances were seen by workers as an attempt to smash the strike and the organization involved.

He said workers felt they were now being forced back to work without any chance to consider or discuss the wage increase.

They felt management had the support of the police in their actions.
South Africa's biggest display of minerals is to be opened in the University of the Witwatersrand's African Museum of Natural History and in Johannesburg.

The display, which includes over 2,000 specimens, is the result of an international cooperative effort and is intended to highlight the mineral wealth of South Africa.

The exhibit is open to the public and is expected to attract thousands of visitors.

THE SENATE — South Africa had already reached a high degree of self-sufficiency in arms production and exports would in future form an essential and growing component of the arms industry, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He was introducing debate on the second reading of the Arms Development and Production Amendment Bill. The measure is designed to give the minister of Defence the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of arms through a permit system.

Provision is also made to protect the arms industry from unauthorized disclosure of information concerning its activities. Contraventions of this provision carry a maximum fine of R15,000 and/or eight years imprisonment.

"In view of the Republic's unique position in the world, it has become more necessary for us than for any other country, to ensure that our national strategy is not adversely affected by uncoordinated arms exports.

"A thoughtful marketing programme can not only aid a comprehensive marketing programme but could also damage South Africa's political ties.

"It is therefore considered essential that the control of armaments exports be centralized through a single body.

"Armscor is obviously the best qualified to do this, but will do so in close consultation with the state departments concerned, as well as industries.

"In practice it will mean that the minister of Defence by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette or directing it at a specific person, will place the export and marketing of certain types of armaments under his control.

"Within this framework, Armscor in close collaboration with the South African Defence Force will decide on which armaments, components and related materials can be exported without affecting the preparedness of the Defence Force."

Mr Coetsee pointed out that because of the UN arms embargo, South Africa was vulnerable to international pressure regarding its programme for the procurement and marketing of armaments.

"The present conflict situation, of which subversion, sabotage and terror constitute important facets, has caused the armaments industry to be the main target in the struggle mosfill as its personnel, plants and means of transportation are concerned.

"In the interests of state security as well as the safety of its personnel and assets, this conspicuously sensitive area requires urgent protection against possible disclosure of its activities."

Although the reporting on and the furnishing of information regarding the armaments industry were to a degree controlled by overlapping provisions of the Official Secrets Act, it was felt that more specific provisions should be embodied in the Armaments Production and Development Act as recommended by the recent report of the Steyn Commission.

The bill was taken through all its stages and will now go to the Assembly for debate. — Sapa
Workers' meeting banned

DURBAN.—A proposed meeting of the liaison committee of the workers at the Frame Group Mills was banned last night by Pinetown's chief magistrate, Mr Clint Meaker.

The meeting was to have been held in the Clermont Pathway Theatre, but today, and workers were to have been told of a 15 percent wage increase awarded by the Frame Group to its workers from July.

The order, issued in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, prohibited the gathering on the grounds that public peace would be endangered.
## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1156  
30 May 1980

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/2/42</td>
<td>&quot;L'Afrique du Sud. Histoire d'une crise&quot;</td>
<td>René Lefort</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>P80/2/80</td>
<td>&quot;Pea&quot;</td>
<td>Anon</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/3/17</td>
<td>&quot;Wholesome Hooker, The&quot;</td>
<td>Ediciones Litoralpress, SA, Madrid-20, Spain</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/3/30</td>
<td>&quot;Pen Pals Wanted&quot;</td>
<td>Kirsten Andersen &amp; Linda Bucheli</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/4/25</td>
<td>&quot;Speruw — No 1, January 1980&quot;</td>
<td>ANC of South Africa</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<td>P80/4/26</td>
<td>&quot;C11 THINK — No 1, January 1980&quot;</td>
<td>Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR</td>
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<td>P79/11/146</td>
<td>&quot;C11 THINK — No 7, July 1979&quot;</td>
<td>Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

#### DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1156  
30 Mei 1980

**VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES**

"n Komitee bedied in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beëls het dat die ondernemde 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 Appelaad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

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### UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6916, Government Notice 687 of 28 March 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/3/30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/3/30</td>
<td>&quot;Pen Pals Wanted&quot;</td>
<td>ANC of South Africa</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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No. 1159  
30 Mei 1980

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS**

In *Staatskoerant* 6916, in Goewermentskennisgewings 687 van 28 Maart 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/3/30 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/3/30</td>
<td>&quot;Pen Pals Wanted&quot;</td>
<td>ANC of South Africa</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
No. 1157
30 May 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS ARE 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 publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
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</table>

No. 1158
30 May 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATION IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 23 May 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 May 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Date published</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB0/5/2</td>
<td>Complete Book of Mystic and Witchcraft, The (Revised Edition)</td>
<td>Kathryn Paulsen</td>
<td>May 1980</td>
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No. 1161
30 May 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 159 of 5 February 1965 in Government Gazette 1018 of 5 February 1965 with the following Government Notice:

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:

World Assembly of Youth (W.A.Y), Belgium

No. 1161
30 Mei 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goegevormskennisgegewing 159 van 5 Februarie 1965 in Staatskaweun 1018 van 5 Februarie 1965 met die volgende Goegevormskennisgegewing:

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee besloot in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op beslissing beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings en opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inksywing No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Publication of Voorwerp</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
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<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P907644</td>
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<td>Student Action For Non-Racial Education (S.A.N.E.)</td>
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<td>Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1497 van 29 September 1967 in Staatskoerant van 29 September 1967 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:</td>
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<td><strong>PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die inoer behalwe op gesag van ’n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgee word, verbied.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Sun & Health Ltd, Harrow, England |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1163</th>
<th>30 May 1980</th>
<th>ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. —REGSTELLING</th>
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<td>Vervang onderskeidelik Goewermentskennisgewings 1276 en 244 van 8 Julie 1977 en 9 Februarie 1979 in Staatskoerant van 6551 en 6298 van 8 Julie 1977 en 9 Februarie 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:</td>
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<td><strong>WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</strong></td>
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<td>’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die inoer behalwe op gesag van ’n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgee word, verbied.</td>
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| Violent World Inc, New York |

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<tr>
<th>No. 1164</th>
<th>30 May 1980</th>
<th>ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING</th>
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<td>Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1443 van 29 Junie 1979 in Staatskoerant van 6550 van 29 Junie 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:</td>
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<td>’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die inoer behalwe op gesag van ’n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgee word, verbied.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF), New York |
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 524 of 16 March 1979 in Government Gazette 6348 of 16 March 1979 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Free German Youth DDR—408 Berlin

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 320 of 23 February 1979 in Government Gazette 6308 of 23 February 1979 with the following Government Notice:

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:

Halt all Racist Tours Movement (HART), Wellington, New Zealand

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notices 193 and 289 of 2 February 1979 and 16 February 1979 in Government Gazettes 6294 and 6303 of 2 February 1979 and 16 February 1979 respectively with the following Government Notice:

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 Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notices 1774 and 248 of 1 September 1978 and 9 February 1979 in Government Gazette 6144 and 6298 of 1 September 1978 and 9 February 1979 respectively with the following Government Notice:

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:

Anti-Apartheid Movement, UK

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UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 1388 of 18 July 1975 in Government Gazette 4739 of 18 July 1975 with the following Government Notice:

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:

The Ophelia Press Inc affiliated with Geauflikter met the Olympia Press Inc, New York

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UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 2432 of 25 November 1977 in Government Gazette 5810 of 25 November 1977 with the following Government Notice:

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:

The South African Congress of Trade Unions, London

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ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang onderhkeidig Goewermentskennisgewings 1774 en 248 van 1 September 1978 en 9 Februarie 1979 in Staatskoerant 6144 en 6298 van 1 September 1978 en 9 Februarie 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

---

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 1388 van 18 Julie 1975 in Staatskoerant 4739 van 18 Julie 1975 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

---

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 2432 van 25 November 1977 in Staatskoerant 5810 van 25 November 1977 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

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 die ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

---
No. 1171
30 May 1980

UNGOWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.
REGSTELLING

Vervang onderskeidelik Goewermentskennisgewings
1250 en 246 van 16 June 1978 en 9 February 1979 in
Staatskrant en Staat van 16 June 1978 en 9
February 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennis-
gewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegoed word, verbied:

International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia

No. 1172
30 May 1980

UNGOWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.
REGSTELLING

Vervang onderskeidelik Goewermentskennisgewings
2381 en 245 van 1 December 1978 en 9 February 1979
in Staatskrant en Staat van 1 December 1978 en 9
February 1979 met die volgende Goewerments-
kgewing:

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 uitgewers uitgegoed word, verbied:

Informationssstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA), Bonn
The African National Congress of South Africa, Luwaka
World Peace Council, Helsinki

No. 1173
30 May 1980

UNGOWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.
REGSTELLING

Vervang onderskeidelik Goewermentskennisgewings
11 en 247 van 5 January 1979 en 9 February 1979 in
Staatskrant en Staat van 5 January 1979 en 9
February 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennis-
gewing:

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 onder-
genoemde uitgewers uitgegoed word, verbied:

The Traveller's Companion Inc affiliated with geaffilieer met The Olympia Press Inc, New York
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

30 May 1980

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P/L No.</th>
<th>Description of Object/Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/70</td>
<td>Muriel...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/72</td>
<td>Voeurs De Belle, L.,...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/4/73</td>
<td>Variances De Laurette, Ls.,...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/62</td>
<td>Loving Women—Second Edition Revised,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/82</td>
<td>Hot and Heavenly Females/Passion Prevails (Boating Double Novel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/117</td>
<td>WYKO—1980 Calendar/Kalender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/131</td>
<td>Care Man Sex (Completely &amp; Uncorrected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/1</td>
<td>Bah! Eve, The...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/11</td>
<td>Moonlight in the Dark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/93</td>
<td>Handbook of Marian, A...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/104</td>
<td>Amandla—October-December 1979; December 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/106</td>
<td>Kim Il Sung on the Non-Aligned Movement...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/109</td>
<td>New Africa News—No 29, May/June 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/113</td>
<td>Shell Sneer 'em!...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/118</td>
<td>Release Imprisoned Wits Residents in South Africa ( Pamphlet/Pamflet)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/126</td>
<td>Student Action for Non-Racial Education (S.A.N.E) “This Educational System...” (Pamphlet/Pamflet)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/84</td>
<td>Monday News—Vol 20, No 6, Friday, April 25, 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/85</td>
<td>Monday News—Vol 20, No 8, Friday, May 9, 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/103</td>
<td>Africa Perspective—No 14, Summer 1980 (i.e. on the ground that the cover is undesirable) up...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/90</td>
<td>Varsity—Special Report No 5, 6 May 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/91</td>
<td>Come in UTC... Your Time is Up (Pamphlet/Pamflet)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/94</td>
<td>Strike—April 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/110</td>
<td>Nax—No 4...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/111</td>
<td>Race Relations News—Vol 42, No 4, April 1980...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/127</td>
<td>Focus on Education (Pamphlet/Pamflet)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/128</td>
<td>Borsheiti Takes on a New Form, The (Pamphlet/Pamflet)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO/5/107</td>
<td>Commonwealth and the International Campaign Against Apartheid in Sport, Her (15 June 1977—5 June 1979)...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST/lys P90/30

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

30 Mei 1980

'n Komitee bediel in artikel 4 van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewen is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P/L No.</th>
<th>Description of Object/Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Serge Laurenc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Henri Charvat...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Serge Laurenc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>The Nemedie Sisters...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Vida Veen en Wanda Munn...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Wyko Bearings &amp; Equipments (Pty) Ltd, Durban...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Collectors Publications Ltd, California...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Mollen...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Tony Morrow...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Blanche d'Aalst...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Edited by Frits Steensman...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER/5/3</td>
<td>Halt All Racist Tours Movement, Wellington...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Foreign languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, Korea...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Komitee Tzu Luddik Afrika, Amsterdan/Werk...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Kosar, London and Amsterdam...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Not Stated/Nie Vermeld nie...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Muslem News Publications, Athlone...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Muslem News Publications, Athlone...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Editorial Collective, University of the Witwatersrand...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Students Jewish Association, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>SRC, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>S A Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Not Stated/Nie Vermeld nie...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER/5/3</td>
<td>Halt All Racist Tours Movement, Wellington...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PM's warning on unrest

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned yesterday that the Government would use all its power to confront further attempts to create unrest.

His warning came as widespread unrest continued, with pupils boycotting schools, strikers maintaining stay-aways in Durban and Cape Town, further detentions, and incidents of arson in Elsies River, where two coloured youths were shot dead by police earlier this week.

Addressing Rand Afrikaans University students, Mr Botha appealed to the "silent majority" to reject radicalism which, he said, brought only sorrow.

He accused the SA Council of Churches of distributing about R25 million to promote unrest -- a claim denied last night by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu. (See page 3.)

Mr Botha said the Government believed the banned African National Congress was trying to promote unrest through "the mass media".

In a strong plea for people to unite against a "total onslaught" by Russia, Mr Botha said the Afrikaner had been the first to light the fires of freedom in Southern Africa. The Afrikaner did not wish to withhold freedom from others, and the new constitution was part of its commitment to this ideal.

Unrest continued on a broad front yesterday, with serious incidents of arson in Elsies River.

On the labour front textile workers from the Frame Group in Natal appeared to be returning to work yesterday in response to the company's offer of a 15% wage increase. But union sources said "several thousand" workers remained on strike.

A fire in Elsies River, near Cape Town, destroyed two businesses and damaged a house.

In Johannesburg, police used batons and a smoke machine to break up a protest march by boycotting pupils in the coloured township of Noordgesig.

Riot police also dispersed demonstrating and stonethrowing students at the Joosub Technical High School in Lenasia.

In Port Elizabeth, the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller, said he would not prosecute 130 black pupils who marched on the Grahamstown police station earlier this month.

But another six people were detained in the Eastern Cape, bringing to more than 250, the total number held countrywide since the unrest started.

In Maritzburg, police had to disperse more than 500 pupils boycotting classes. And in Transkei, classrooms were burnt down at the All Saints High School in Engcobo. Students were also ordered home at the University of Transkei.
Totalitarianism

General

2 June 1980 —
31 July 1980
Funeral today of shooting victims

The two victims of the shooting incident in Elsie's River on Wednesday will be buried today.

A joint funeral service for 15-year-old Bernard Fortuna and 20-year-old William Lubbe will be conducted by the Rev Andrew Valentine of the St Nicholas Church in Halt Road, Elsie's River, at 2.30 pm.

Bernard, a standard five pupil at Monre Primary School, was on the way to collect a car battery used for open-air church services when he was shot. Mr Lubbe, who worked in Epiphany, was on his way home from work when he died.

The Rev A Louw of the Nq Mendingkork witnessed the scene from his home across the road. He said in an interview published in Rapport Extra yesterday that he was concerned because no warning shot had been fired.

Mr Louw told Rapport Extra: "Not a single shot was fired into the air. Also, no use was made of tear-smoke. The men only stood fast and fired."

He said he had tried to explain to the police that he was a cleric and wanted to help, but they took no notice of him.

"A woman who stood with me at the dying boy called out: 'Where is God now?'"

He did not want to create the impression that the people on the pavement were all innocent. Stones had been hurled, but it was the violence of the police at that moment which upset him.

Mr Valentine, who will conduct the service, has called on the police to stay away.

"In the present circumstances, we call upon those who feel this wound and those who inflicted it to exercise deep circumspection and allow us to bury our dead with dignity," he said.

Supporting this call, the Committee of 18, the steering committee regulating the school boycott, has associated itself with a "peaceful procession to the cemetery." It called on all pupils and parents to attend the funeral. "Those attending are requested to refrain from provocative behaviour and to conduct themselves with dignity," it said.

The Western Cape Traders' Association yesterday called on all Elsie's River businesses to close for one hour at 2.30 today.

* Leading article, page 6
Spy chief defines reasons for unrest

THE new National Intelligence Service chief, Dr Niel Barnard, said yesterday that points of friction were exploited by the ultra right and ultra left.

He said recent unrest among coloured people was encouraged by external forces, but was also part of a historical political process in South Africa.

He was addressing a Press conference in Pretoria on the first day of assuming office as director-general of the NIS.

Dr Barnard said, in reply to a question, that the counter-strategy to threats against South Africa should rely not only on force but on “positive political developments.”

It was well known that a revolutionary war was not only military but was largely political.

He disclosed that there was liaison between South Africa’s intelligence service and intelligence services elsewhere in the world.

“South Africa is not such a black sheep,” he said.

But he elected not to add anything further.

Dr Barnard said the NIS had no “executive functions” and aimed purely at gathering intelligence.

“The primary function of an intelligence service is to give the decision-makers of the country timely and evaluated information,” he said.

Sasol attack ‘part of plan’

THE attack on Sasol installations was part of a co-ordinated enemy plan and was not isolated, South Africa’s new security chief said yesterday.

Dr Niel Barnard, who took over as director-general of the National Intelligence Service, said the attack was typical of terrorist tactics which aimed to be unpredictable.

The more unpredictable such attacks were, the more effective they were.

TERRORIST

He said he could not disclose how the attack fitted in to the overall onslaught against South Africa, but he warned people not to believe it was isolated.

He said the public could best help the country in such cases by not gathering in large numbers around sites of terrorist attacks.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to Uni
What's Good for the Army is Good for the Police
‘Russian envoy’
in terror role

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who yesterday claimed that the sabotage attacks on the Sasol plants were directed from Maputo, has warned that any country allowing terrorists to use their land as a springboard for attacks on South Africa must accept the risk of South African reprisals.

Mr Le Grange also charged that the Russian Ambassador in Lusaka, Dr Solodyakov, was playing a vital role in directing the African National Congress and communist strategy against South Africa.

The ANC yesterday claimed responsibility for the attacks in a statement issued in London, but the police had already been aware that the ANC and the South African Communist Party was behind them, said Mr Le Grange.

Meanwhile Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on defence, has called for an urgent and fullscale inquiry into the protection of strategic South African installations.

A special 30-minute snap debate will be held in the Assembly today following a motion put by Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party.

Mr Schwarz said he was not satisfied that there was adequate protection of the vital plants.

“To talk of rushing in the army now is like closing the stable door after the horse has bolted,” he said.

Mr Le Grange said the police had for some time been aware that terrorist infiltrators were being directed by Joe Slovo, of the banned South African Communist Party.

More bombs

Mr Le Grange also disclosed that three unexploded bombs were found in the Sasol recruiting offices in Springs. He said this was also the work of the ANC. He said the ANC had given careful thought to the placement of Joe Slovo in Maputo to direct terrorist operations against South Africa.

“They want him as close as possible so that he can more easily control and direct terrorists infiltrating South Africa.

“He is also much closer and more easily accessible to spies conducting espionage in South Africa who slip in to gather information and then out again to report.”

Slovo had been placed in Maputo to plan and co-ordinate terrorist activities.

Referring to the Russian Ambassador in Lusaka, Mr Le Grange said that apart from being an expert on Southern Africa, he was at the head of a wide-ranging operation to monitor events in South Africa.

Aided by exile

“Not only is he the Kremlin’s chief link in Southern Africa, he is also their most important planner of communist activity. “He is being actively assisted by a South African exile, a woman called Frene Ginwala.”

Mr Le Grange said no stone would be left unturned in efforts to capture terrorists operating in South Africa and in ensuring the security of all South Africans.

Mr John Malcolmess (PPF East London North) said the fact that terrorists had been able to break into three important installations was indicative of inadequate security arrangements.

An investigation should be made of security arrangements at all installations of national importance.
THOUSANDS of people in Enfield attended the funeral of James Edwards yesterday for the double fatal shooting in a classroom at Norwood High School in Enfield last week.

Reports stated part of the crowd was shot during the funeral. Reports said the funeral was in progress when the shooting occurred.

Edwards, 16, was shot and killed in the classroom. His death was the second in less than 12 hours.

The majority of the pupils from the school were at the funeral, which took place at the Enfield Cemetery in Malton.
The Paradox of Thrift is the idea that in times of economic slump or depression, times or economic slump or depression, 

the economy contracts where it actually happens. From the recent financial crisis, the economy shrinks, the EDO reaction downloa... 

The EDO and ESS gap... 

The result is a greater difference between... 

Economic consumption is lower and economic production is lower. So it will close the... 

By saving, the result is a lower output is purchased. Producers will now... 

The increased employment... 

Output increases, lower unemployment... 

Economic consumption and production increase, previously... 

Economic consumption...
Heart-stop wait as police defuse 3 Springs bombs

East Rand Durban

Hundreds of people watched with "their hearts in their mouths" yesterday when three bombs were defused and removed from the Police offices in Springs.

A witness, Mr Mike Gibson, told The Star he saw everything from his phone, "and they were bigger than I thought."

Mr Gibson said he gathered that two bombs were placed in a section of the hall in Second Street. Another had been found on a window sill on the side of the building in Second Avenue.

"From where I was standing, the parcel on the ledge, which was about 1.6 metres high, looked like a leaf of bread wrapped in brown paper," said Mr Gibson.

"Two little boys discovered the bombs in Second Street and someone in Plain noticed this one on the sill."

Mr Gibson said the Railway Police were quickly on the scene, followed immediately by a bomb disposal unit.

"The disposal unit tied a long yellow ribbon to the device and from across the road jerked it off the sill."

"That was a real heart-stopping moment - the paper came off and it was obvious we were looking at a pipe bomb. It was a round tin with a fuse sticking from it."

Then the bomb rolled down the street on the white line, stopping in the middle of the intersection. This was the safest place because it was the furthest from anyone."

Johannesburg police were called to the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday after a petrol bomb with a burning fuse was found in the Afrikaans section of the library. Students deposed the fuse.

Sabotage manhunt under way

Opposition parties are extremely concerned about security measures at the Rand and Natref and other strategic installations.

The issue of adequate protection of the two major installations is likely to be the focal point of a special 30-minute debate in Parliament tonight.

British national newspapers have given front-page treatment to the recent sabotage in South Africa, warning of more trouble ahead as guerrilla tactics assume new importance in South Africa, reports Sapa.

"Rebels light freedom torch" was the headline in today's communist Morning Star, and the Daily Mail said in an editorial: "The Boers in their lancer are encamped on the shores of an active vo-

Policeman was lucky

He was assisted by an armed security guard. He radioed for another security guard and then the man was tied up. When he got off his back the man was confronted and a man wearing a black balaclava...

A Natref employee was...

*assuming the contents of...
Sasol blasts caused by limpet mines

Le Grange names mastermind behind sabotage attacks

A leading figure in the South African Communist Party, Mr Joe Slovo, has been pinpointed by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, as the mastermind behind the Sasol sabotage attacks.

Mr Le Grange said the stationing of Mr Slovo in Mozambique was part of a well thought out plan of the SA Communist Party and the African National Congress to place him as close as possible to South Africa.

This was to enable him to exercise closer control over trained terrorists infiltrating into South Africa.

He was also much closer and much more accessible to people who entered South Africa on spring missions and then left it to make reports.

"If he is specifically there to co-ordinate and plan the action," Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange reiterated the Government's warning that countries which housed terrorists and allowed their territories to be used as springboards for attacks on South Africa should realise the risks they are running.

He said an ANC..."
THE NEW POLITICS OF TRANSFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

By HERMANN GILIOUME
Senior lecturer in history at Stellenbosch University. This is the first of three articles, and provide it with a stable and controllable labour force.

The transformation strategy aims at building up a black economic base, including the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Economic development is a key component of this strategy, with the goal of creating jobs and improving living standards. The new environment also includes a focus on redistribution and transformation in the public sector.

The transformation strategy seeks to address a range of challenges, including poverty, inequality, and unemployment. It aims to create a more equal and prosperous society for all South Africans.

The strategy also includes measures to promote indigenous businesses and to encourage foreign investment. This will help to create new jobs and opportunities for people from all walks of life.

In conclusion, the transformation strategy is an ambitious and comprehensive plan to transform South Africa. It seeks to address the country's complex challenges and to create a more equal and prosperous society for all.

Reclassified
These jobs were the ones that were reclassified.

The transformation strategy is a key component of this goal, and it is expected to have a significant impact on the country's economic development.

The strategy includes measures to promote economic growth, job creation, and social development. It seeks to create a more inclusive and sustainable society, where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

In conclusion, the transformation strategy is an ambitious and comprehensive plan to transform South Africa. It seeks to address the country's complex challenges and to create a more equal and prosperous society for all.

Reclassified
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In conclusion, the transformation strategy is an ambitious and comprehensive plan to transform South Africa. It seeks to address the country's complex challenges and to create a more equal and prosperous society for all.
The process of “floating the colour bar” was of course costly but because black labour was paid such low wages profitability was not seriously affected. From the early Seventies, however, strikes, together with political and moral pressures, caused black wages to rise sharply. In order to maintain profitability companies had to increase productivity. It became more and more costly to delay proper training of blacks as artisans and recognizing them as such.

Accepting the Widhahan-Riiskert recommendations, the government abolished formal racial discrimination in the labour market. In doing so it hoped to take the wind out of the sails of groups pressuring multi-nationals to disinvest and in fact increase the supply of foreign investment and enterprise in South Africa.

(4) Changes in Afrikaner ideology: In 1977 Mr M C Bolta gave the classic exposition of the original apartheid concept of the black worker in the urban areas. “Our policy does not provide for the incorporation of Bantu in the white homeland in all sectors of society on the principle of equality or potential equality with the whites. It’s absolutely wrong to consider their mere presence on such an unequal basis as integration.”

Central concern

The central concern of the government in the Sixties and the early Seventies was the implementation of the apartheid policy: to protect the white worker, to decrease the number of blacks in the “white homeland” and to curb the economic mobility of blacks, through pass laws and the colour bar in industry.

From the early 1970s the Afrikaner political outlook and ideology began to change. It is fashionable to reduce this change to a simple class explanation. This interpretation argues that Afrikaner in advancing economically acquired a typically bourgeois value system and ideology. Of course to some extent this is true. Notions of undiluted Afrikaner supremacy and exclusive ethnic identities were fashionable when the leadership of the Afrikaners was still in the hands of a “petty bourgeois” who developed the apartheid ideology to secure these values. Now, however, overweening as a result of the state of manufacturing and commerce is more orientated towards general business interests, and much more receptive to calls for higher productivity and faster economic development. Because the Afrikaners have become a bourgeoisie, the capitalist call for growth and equal opportunities is falling on fertile soil.

Moral unease

But this class explanation is too mono-causal and thus too simplistic. There has been, I believe, among the Afrikaners people always an undercurrent of moral unease and disquiet about the injustices of the apartheid policy. By the early 1970s it was evident that the homelands would never become an alternative place where blacks could realize all their “aspirations”. For the various reasons given above it no longer made economic sense to continue discriminating against all black workers in the urban areas. What should not be underestimated, however, is the extent to which there was a moral imperative — that it was no longer possible to justify discrimination through the ideology of separate development.

From the mid-Seventies a new conception of what was in the best interests of the white man had begun to take its place alongside separate development. This is the goal of growth which is rooted in the capitalist creed of the free market and equal opportunities. A new conception of the state resting on ideology of growth and non-discrimination against the black “insider” in the urban areas is now being developed, while separate development remains the ideology for the periphery in terms of which rigorous influx control is practised.

Influx control

The Riiskert recommendations entailed an intensification of influx control and the division between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the country. They aim at improving the position and job opportunities of the urban blacks while forcing the cities off from the large numbers of unemployed in the homelands. The whole ideological function of the homelands has changed quite markedly during the past two decades. Originally the homelands were conceived by Verwoerd as a device to appease world objections to the political order in South Africa. As such it is a patent failure.

No state apart from South Africa recognizes the independent homelands. The present function of the homelands is to deprive Africans of their South African citizenship and to provide a justification for influx control on the basis of citizenship or nationality in the face of an intransigent claim. If homelands accept independence, people from these states can be regulated as citizens of those states instead of as blacks. In this way the government believes it can get around the charge of practising race discrimination.

Breaking impasse

Clearly this new conception of the homelands will also fail to win international approval for the political order in South Africa. But the homelands idea carries within itself the potential for breaking the impasse in the relationships between white and black, and between South Africa and the international community. This is the conception of the homelands as sub-states in a yet-to-be-created South African federation in which all people have a common nationality, using a common passport, and different sub-state citizenship (e.g. Zulu-Natal) entailing a high degree of sovereignty and common political and civil rights. Such framework would permit the incorporation of economically and politically integrated regions (Zulu-Natal, Xhosaland) and the growth of a federal government in which representatives of the white and black workers can address themselves to the question of an equitable transfer of wealth from the rich to the poor regions.

President’s Council

Can the President’s Council bring this federation about? The veritable or best-case interpretation argues that the council will gradually assume the status of a constituent assembly with such prestige that the cabinet can use it to override objections of Parliament. The worst-case interpretation is that the President’s Council will simply be a reconstituted Theron commission with no purpose or shared political values, something which will face at all levels in the council’s deliberations. If that is indeed the case the President’s Council will simply be a futile attempt to buy political solutions at yesterday’s prices.

(To be continued)
Police Bill would have veiled Biko death report—prof

By Sieg Haanig

The death and the circumstances surrounding the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko might have remained unknown to the public under legislation such as that now before Parliament.

This warning was sounded today by Professor John Dupard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He was referring to the Police Amendment Bill, which continues to go through Parliament in spite of widespread protests.

"Under this legislation it will be impossible for the Press to disclose circumstances such as those which surrounded the death of Steve Biko," the professor said.

"Such a death can easily be concealed. Where the public is not aware of a person's detention, it is likely to remain unaware of his death in detention as well."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said rumour would stalk the land after the "curtain of secrecy" which the legislation would drop over South Africa.
insurgents armed in display.

The remains of a soldier were brought to the hospital in the town of Masoro, where bodies of the crew of a military aircraft were being buried. One of the soldiers was identified as a local guerrilla who had been killed in a battle against government forces in the area. The bodies were expected to be flown back to their home villages for further examination.

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This text is a mix of programming code and natural language. The programming code is not easily readable due to the overlaying text.
Guard, saw no-one leave on day of escape.
Minister stands firm on measure

The Assembly. — The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said yesterday he was not prepared to give the Opposition any "additional undertakings" regarding the application of the Police Bill.

"I'm not prepared to go any further than what is contained in the Bill itself or to give any undertakings regarding time limits," he said.

"The interests of the State are far more important than those of the individual or the Press and that is why this Bill is justified," Mr. Le Grange said shortly before the second Reading was passed.

He said he was to discuss the Bill with the Newspaper Press Union (NPJU) at the earliest opportunity. He had given the NPJU this assurance, but he could not do so before the Bill was enacted because of a lack of time and the urgency of the need for such legislation.

It was wrong for the Opposition to say that a detained suspected terrorist would "disappear into a black hole" because of a ban on Press coverage in terms of the Bill.

"They know very well what the Terrorism Act demands. Such a person must be allowed to contact his family at the earliest possible opportunity," Mr. Le Grange said.

The Bill itself stipulated that the name of a detainee must be supplied to the Minister of Justice at the first opportunity and that the Minister must be given a monthly report and motivation as to why the detainee should not be freed.

The Opposition was aware too that there was a Commissioner for Detainees who visited detainees on a regular basis to hear complaints.

In the past year, 1882 such visits were made. This had resulted in seven complaints being received of which two were referred to the Attorney-General for appropriate action. Three complaints were unfounded.

The Commissioner of Police had appointed a colonel to dupli cate this work for the Police Department to ensure a further check on irregularities affecting detainees.

Mr. Le Grange said he did not understand the Opposition's viewpoint regarding the non-disclosure of the names of detained terrorists. — Sapa.
New law could keep a case like Steve Biko's under wraps

The death and the circumstances surrounding the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko might have remained unknown to the public under legislation such as is before parliament.

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"Under this legislation it will be impossible for the Press to disclose circumstances such as those which surrounded the death of Steve Biko," the professor said. "Such a death can easily be concealed.

"Where the public is not aware of a person's detention it is likely to remain unaware of his death in detention as well," Professor Dugard said.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Judges uphold free press

JOHANNESBURG—Several important aspects relating to freedom of speech and press freedom were dealt with in yesterday's judgment by a full Bench of three judges at the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, in which they set out their reasons for upholding an appeal against conviction of contempt of commission against the Erasmus Commission.

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, the newspaper's former deputy financial editor, Mr Hannish Fraser, and South African Associated Newspapers' (SAAN) were convicted last January of contempt of commission arising out of a report relating to the financing of the Citizen newspaper, but evidence released by Mr Justice Anton Mostert.

The appeal was upheld by the full Bench in April, but the judges — Mr Justice Charl Theron, acting Judge-President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Brey Franklin and Mr Justice Paul Human — reserved judgment till yesterday.

The main points to emerge from yesterday's judgment were:

- That no offence was committed by merely saying something about a matter within a commission's terms of reference.
- That the law of contempt of court did not apply to commissions, and there were good reasons for not making it applicable.
- That there was no such law applicable to commissions.
- That public discussion of matters of public importance was not stopped simply because a commission was sitting.

An authority on newspaper law said the judges had found that, to succeed in its prosecution, the State would have had to prove that the accused anticipated the "virtual" and not the "possible" findings of the commission.

"This it failed to do and the accused were entitled to their acquittal," he said. "This judgment upholds the freedom of the press."
Govt ‘using the enemy’s weapons’

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — By introducing the Second Police Amendment Bill the government was using the same weapons to protect democracy as South Africa’s totalitarian enemies were using to destroy it, Mr Rupert Lorimer said yesterday.

The bill, which will enable the Minister of Police to dictate to newspapers what they may or may not publish about police activities to combat terrorism or the arrest or detention of people under the Terrorism Act, again came under sharp attack from the Progressive Federal Party.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who guided the bill through its second reading yesterday, said he was not prepared to give any assurances about how long he would keep secret news of arrests or detentions.

He said the need for the law was “bigger than individuals and bigger than the press”.

The PFP opposed the bill, moving that it be read “this day six months”.

While the NRP supported the bill, Mr Lorimer said everyone in the Assembly opposed terrorism and communism.

Best weapon

“But what we are talking about here are the methods that the government is prepared to use to defend democracy. Do we really need to use the weapons of our totalitarian enemies to defend democracy?”

He said that by allowing the public to see and know about the truth of the situation, the government would be using the best weapon to defend democracy.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP) described the bill as a gross invasion of the right of the public to know what was happening in South Africa. It gave the Minister of Police the right to prevent publication of arrest and detention reports for any period he wished. In addition, there would be no accountability for six months every year while Parliament was in recess.

She did not accept Mr Le Grange’s explanation that the bill stemmed from the Steyn Commission because the bill went much further than even the recommendation of the report.

“Is any information, for instance, going to be forthcoming and replies given to questions tabled in this House on detentions or arrests under the Terrorism Act?”

The safeguards Mr Le Grange had mentioned were useless unless they were written into the law.

Ninety days

“We have had many examples of how various ministers have given assurances about how proposed legislation would or would not be used.

“We have the example of 90 days’ detention. When we were assured this would be a maximum period, however, we found that people were let out for five minutes after serving a 90-day detention only to be immediately slugged back into detention for another 90 days.”

Mrs Suzman said Mr Le Grange had stressed that there were safeguards in the law already to ensure that people would not merely disappear and that relatives would be informed of arrests and detentions.

“But what happened in 1976 during the riots? I was besieged by parents whose children had simply disappeared.

“Once we depart from the rule of law it is too easy for the police to simply grow tired of applying these safeguards.”

Somebody will

She asked whether the press would be allowed to publish stories they witnessed at school boycotts, protests or demonstrations or police using teargas, batons or even firearms.

Even if the present minister of police did not use the powers now being vested in him in terms of the bill, sooner or later somebody would.

“These powers are just too irresponsible. There will be a backlash on any news that is at all embarrassing to the government.

“The country will seethe with rumour. This measure puts South Africa into the category of countries behind the Iron Curtain.”
Would the bill prevent terrorism?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The definition of terrorism as applicable to the Second Police Amendment Bill would make it very difficult for newspapers to decide which news reports were within the ambit of the bill, Mr John Malcomness (PPP East London North) said.

The Terrorism Act deliberately covered a wide field because it had to ensure that "every little fish" was caught and that terrorists, when charged in court, did not get away on a technical point, he said in the second reading debate on the Second Police Amendment Bill.

"But in this bill we are not seeking to put anyone in prison because he is a terrorist."

The aim of the bill was to put people in prison because they wrote about possible terrorism.

Terrorism as defined in the Terrorism Act would also apply to the Second Police Amendment Bill and the definition was far too wide for the purposes of the bill.

Mr Malcomness said no government member had quoted a single concrete example to prove why the bill was necessary.

He had gained the impression that the previous speaker, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay), felt that if the bill had been law the sabotage at Sasol and Secunda would never have happened.

In what way would the bill have helped to prevent the Sasol and Secunda incidents?

Would it have helped if the press had not published reports of the events, or if it had not printed that a security guard had been shot and injured, or if it had made no mention of holes cut in the security fencing? — Sapa

Some appear to think it would.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was as concerned as anyone else about the freedom of the press, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) said.

The Second Police Amendment Bill would in no way hamper the operational activities of the press, he said during the second reading debate of the bill.

It could be accepted that in theory the bill, which prohibited the disclosure of certain information in police actions against terrorism, would impair press freedom.

But the question was whether the effects of the bill would be excessive and whether its provisions were in keeping with the purposes for which it was being enacted.

The current situation had become so urgent that it would be presumptuous of the government to delay the introduction of the legislation any longer.

The blasts at Sasol and Secunda were proof of the necessity of the bill.

How many more Sasols and Secundas had to occur before appropriate legislation could be introduced?

The proposed legislation would not block further consultation. If the Hlabisa Commission of Inquiry into South Africa's Security Legislation could come up with suggestions to improve the bill, the government would look at them sympathetically.

Dr Van Rensburg said the government would look at the bill sympathetically. — Sapa
That's why there's a bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The interests of the state were far more important than those of the individual or the press and that justified the bill, the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, said shortly before the second reading was passed after a division in which the PPP voted against it.

He said he was to discuss the bill with the Newspaper Press Union at the earliest opportunity. He had given the NPU this assurance, but he could not do so before the bill was enacted because of a lack of time and the urgency of the need for such legislation.

It was wrong for the opposition to say that a detained suspected terrorist would "disappear into a twilight world" because of a ban on press coverage in terms of the bill.

"They know very well what the Terrorism Act demands. Such a person must be allowed to contact his family at the earliest possible opportunity."

The bill itself stipulated that the name of a detainee must be supplied to the Minister of Justice at the first opportunity and that the minister must be given a monthly report and motivation as to why the detainee should not be freed.

A commissioner

The opposition was aware that there was a Commissioner for Detainees who visited detainees on a regular basis to hear complaints.

In the past year 1,062 such visits were made and this had resulted in seven complaints being received of which two were referred to the Attorney-General for appropriate action. Three complaints were unfounded.

The Commissioner of Police had appointed a senior colonel to duplicate this work for the Police Department to ensure a further check on irregularities affecting detainees.

Mr Le Grange said he did not understand the opposition's viewpoint regarding the non-disclosure of the names of detained terrorists.

"None men leave the country for years. Their families know they have gone overseas and there are no complaints to the police or in public about their absence.

"When that man returns to do mischief and he is arrested, the opposition want us to announce to the world that he has returned and has been apprehended.

"Is this in the interests of South Africa?" — Sapa
Slovo, Ginwala behind anti-SA activities

By Neil Marais

The claims by the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party of responsibility for the SANDF bombings have highlighted the activities of two exiles, Mr Joe Slovo and Miss Prisca Ginwala.

The two South African exiles were said by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to have been actively involved in the planning of ANC and SACP activities against South Africa.

Mr Joe Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate, is now believed to be orchestrating anti-South African activities from Maputo in Mozambique.

Born in Johannesburg, Mr Slovo first came to prominence through his appearances as defence counsel in numerous trials dealing with political offenses, civil rights, and the Group Areas Act.

He was one of the 159 defendants in the marathon Treason Trial which finally ended with his acquittal in 1960, and was subsequently detained during the State of Emergency declared that year.

In February 1962 he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district. He succeeded in having his banning order related to allow him to appear for both Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu before the two went underground prior to the Rivonia Trial.

Mr Slovo fled to the Republic in June 1963 just before the sensational police raid in Soweto which crippled the ANC leadership in this country. He eventually reached London via Basutoland and Dar Es Salaam, and has been closely involved with his wife, Miss Basu Firth, in directing and organizing ANC activities against South Africa.

Miss Prisca Ginwala was said by Mr Louis le Grange to be actively assisting the Burman Ambassador in Luanda, Dr Sultanzik, in the planning of anti-South African communist strategy.

Born in Johannesburg of Asian descent, Miss Ginwala was trained as a lawyer and journalist and was an active exponent of the marxist system.

She quit South Africa in 1963 with Mr Oliver Tambo, deputy president of the ANC, and sought refuge in Tanzania, where she edited Black "Liberation" magazines as well as writing for liberal British newspapers.
Man, child die as bomb rips through ANC home

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — At least two people — a man and a child — died when two houses, one apparently occupied by South African sympathizers of the banned African National Congress, were devastated by a bomb in Manzini early today.

A second bomb exploded some distance away about the same time but it was not immediately clear what damage was caused.

The killer blast extensively damaged the two houses, in the densely populated low-income suburb of Zakhove.

According to sources in Swaziland, the first house was occupied by ANC sympathizers. The other was not.

It is understood several injured people have been admitted to Manzini's Raleigh Pitkin Memorial Hospital.

The blasts were so loud they awakened Manzini residents.

One explosion ripped off the roof of the first house and almost destroyed the home next door. Windows and doors in the neighbourhood were shattered.

The house whose roof was ripped off, is owned by a church worker and, according to a Manzini estate agent, is leased to a local dressmaker.

Police were today sifting through the rubble of the two wrecked homes for more bodies or injured people.
Clash on military trials

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, disagreed here yesterday with Mr Harry Schwarz (PPP Yeoville) who said during the third reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill that in every army force there were those who acted anti-socially and did harm to their country's cause — the test was how the authorities dealt with such behaviour and it was in the country's interests that wherever possible military trials should be held in the open.

Mr Coetsee in reply said that often the offences referred to by the bill occurred in the operational area and often across the country's borders.

"The intention is not to expose the SADF's strength.

TODAY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Today's business: Resumption second reading debate, Republic of South Africa Constitution Fifth Amendment Bill.

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Sapa
State codes not used in computer roulette machines, says witness.

SEAR 5/6/80 3:37

GENERAL NEWS
"Boss" is blamed for bombs

By David Jackson, The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Yesterday's bomb blasts near Manzini, in which sympathisers of the banned African National Congress were the apparent target, are likely to add to demands on the Swazi government to give greater protection to South African exiles.

Two people are known to have died and at least five were injured, one seriously, in two separate explosions which destroyed two houses and damaged a third in Manzini's Zakhele township early yesterday.

The Swazi government and the Royal Swazi Police have so far made no comment on speculation here that the blasts were a reprisal by South African "agents" for last week's ANC attacks on Swazi installations.

But Swaziland's national TV service in its main news item last night quoted survivors of the Manzini explosions as blaming "Boss" for the incidents.

The father of a seven-year-old girl who died in one of the wrecked houses, described as a former Seziso coal merchant and taxi owner, was quoted as saying he had been aware for some time that "Boss" agents were after his blood.

It has now been confirmed that one of the houses demolished in yesterday's explosion had been rented out to the ANC by a Manzini property agency.

The entire area was heavily guarded yesterday by police with automatic rifles as bomb experts from the Police College at Matsapha combed through the debris.

FEELINGS

Feeling was running high last night in refugee circles in Manzini and it seems certain the Swazi government will be called on to introduce stricter security measures to protect exiles.

Among the visitors to the sight of the devastated houses yesterday was the local representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr Godfrey Sandu.

A spokesman for the Raleigh Filio Memorial Hospital in Manzini said one of the five injured was still being treated at the hospital, although it was possible that other injured people may have been taken elsewhere.

"Three were treated for minor injuries and discharged."

One woman almost had a hand severed in the blast, the hospital spokesman said.

Three children, made homeless as a result of the explosions, are being cared for temporarily at the hospital.
‘Boss’ is blamed for bombs

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Nusas appeals against banning

Protesting Bureau
THE National Union of South African Students (Nusas) yesterday appealed against the banning of a publication on labour and class conflict.

The Publications Control Board banned "Exposing Total Strategy," for both distribution and possession on the grounds that: it was prejudicial to the security of the State and harmful to relations between the race groups.

Mr. Etienne Murenik, for Nusas, said the publication was an almost perfect academic analysis of South African conflict in terms of class, rather than race.

"It follows perfectly respectable academic practices in its analyses and is not a propaganda piece based on slogans and cliches.

"It can scarcely be disputed that many major laws in this country relate to the control of black labour.

"The Government does not have a monopoly on truth and cannot furlough analysis of the consequences of these laws. It is not for the Publications Control Board to suppress views contrary to those officially held," Mr. Murenik said.

Mr. J. Wagener, for the Directorate of Publications, conceded that the likely readers of the publication were academics and students at the English-language universities.

He said this did not, however, mean the publication would not have a negative effect on many students and academics had been restricted and detained in the past under the security legislation.

The board heard that only about 300 copies of the publication had been distributed, while the rest of the print order of 1,000 was either confiscated by the police or destroyed by Nusas officials when possession was prohibited.

The board reserved judgment.

The chairman was Prof. J. C. W. van Rooyen. Other members were General G. Louw, Professor N. Saballa, Mr. C. J. Bach, Mr. D. J. F. Aherne and Prof. A. P. Grove.
Plea to drop ban on study of Schreiner

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON: One of Britain's top publishers is re-submitting a biography of Olive Schreiner to the South African censors on the grounds that it is a scholarly work and the only major biography of this famous South African writer.

The publishers, Andre Deutsch, were refused permission by the Publications Control Board to market 'Olive Schreiner: A Biography' in South Africa because it is co-authored by Ruth First, who is banned.

Ms First is the wife of banned communist lawyer, Mr Joe Slovo.

However, following the acclaim which greeted the book in Britain, Deutsch are trying to persuade the censors of its literary merit and that it is 'an honourable work'.

A spokesman for the publishers said yesterday that it was ironic that a book by a South African about a South African should be highly acclaimed by the outside world - but banned to South African readers.

The book is described by Deutsch as the 'pick of our latest crop'.

It is reviewed this week in the distinguished BBC weekly, The Listener, by a former professor of African studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Julius Lewin.

In his review, Prof Lewin says: 'Sixty years have passed since Olive Schreiner died in Cape Town, yet this is the first sophisticated biography executed on a large scale, a major work.'

Co-author with Ruth First is Ann Scott, an English feminist writer.

Ms First is at present lecturing in Maputo.

The publication of her book comes at a time when the South African Minister of Police has named her husband as being behind the Sasol sabotage.

The book took nearly seven years to research, collate and write.

Sources for Olive Schreiner's hitherto unpublished letters were in many centres.
The law forbade bail for clergy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — 
Attorneys acting for the clergymen arrested during a protest march in Johannesburg failed in an attempt to get the clergymen released on bail the day before they appeared in court, the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, disclosed.

Mr Schlebusch, replying to questions tabled by Mr Brian Pape (NP Umhlengi), said the attorneys approached the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg but he referred them to Article 67 of the Criminal Procedure Act which states that bail can be considered only by the presiding magistrate during a court appearance.

No bail application was made during the court appearance of the clergymen, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, who were arrested on Monday, May 27 and held in jail overnight.

Mr Schlebusch also said that a police officer was empowered only, in terms of Section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Act, to consider an application for bail for certain prescribed, various charges.

A bail application before a magistrate could be considered only at the first appearance of the accused.

Asked by Mr Pape in a question across the floor whether there was any reason why the arrested clergymen could not apply for bail, Mr Schlebusch said the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had reported that attorneys acting for the clergymen approached him about bail the day before their court appearance.

"They were only looking for a confrontation," interjected Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party.

"They just wanted to sit down," interjected the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.
Court told of missing tools

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Tools were found missing from Alexander Mounbaris' toolbox after he had escaped from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison in December last year, a prison warder told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

The warder, Constable J J Beukes, was giving evidence in the trial of Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen who is charged with assisting three political prisoners to escape from the prison on December 11, last year.

Constable Beukes told the court that Alexander Mounbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin had worked in the woodworking section with four other prisoners before they escaped.

He said it was possible that they could have made wooden keys and smuggled them out of the workshop but it would have been difficult for them to obtain a pattern to copy the keys.

After the escape, two screwdrivers and a wood plane were found to be missing from Mounbaris' toolbox, he said.

On December 13 he was given instructions to search the prison ground for hidden articles. He said that he took four black prisoners and searched maize fields near the back of the prison.

Buried under one of the maize plants he discovered a bottle which was tightly sealed. There were two wooden keys inside.

The key exhibited in court was one of them. He could not say if Mounbaris had made the key as he was not a good carpenter. It was possible that it could have been made by one of the other prisoners in the group who had worked with the escapees.

Sergeant Vermeulen has pleaded not guilty to a charge of providing aid to terrorists or alternatively, of assisting the escape of Alexander Mounbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

The case was postponed to June 17. Bail of R200 was extended.

Mr JH Bokker was on the bench. Mr B Bredenkamp appeared for the State. Mr Ike Swartzberg appeared for the Sergeant Vermeulen.
Consequent efforts to increase the Vacancy in the retirement. No contract, relief

Emergency was declared in the State yesterday and the State Public Security Act made

Chief, Governor, Manmohan Singh, signed the Order and declared the State under Section 6 of the Public Security Act. He said yesterday that the proclamation was to be in effect for a period of six months and that the State Public Security Act could be used to prevent criminal activities and to maintain law and order.

"We are facing a serious threat to our democratic institutions," he said. "The terrorists are planning to take over the State government and we have to act now to prevent them from doing so."

The decision was taken after consultations with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. The state government has already been given full powers to act as required.

The State Public Security Act provides for a wide range of powers to deal with the emergency, including the imposition of curfew and the declaration of a lockdown in sensitive areas.

The proclamation is to be in effect for six months, after which it can be renewed if necessary.

The State Public Security Act was last used in the State in 1990, during the period of civil unrest that followed the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

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Durbar: 2

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Durbar: 2
The fact that farmers' prices cause prices to fluctuate considerably.

At price p, the farmer produces q and consumers demand q.

Let's assume the farmer starts off producing quantity q. At this amount, the producer will sell for consumers are prepared to pay p. The farmer basing his planned production on the previous year's price will the following year produce q_, but he will only receive the price p, because that is all the consumer will pay for such a large amount. Basing his production for the next year on p, he will produce q_ which he sells at p_, the following year he will produce q_ according to the previous year price. These fluctuations will continue until he eventually reaches the equilibrium point were the S and D curves intersect. The above diagram is known as a cobweb diagram. This is an inward spiralling cobweb diagram under which the farmer eventually reaches a stabilized price it is called a stabilising cobweb.
Transkei declares emergency

UMTATA - The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday declared a state of emergency in Transkei in a proclamation under the Transkei Public Security Act, gazetted here.

The proclamation, signed by President Matanzima and by the Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, provides for the restriction of movement of "affected persons" who are defined as pupils or students at any institution and persons employed by any institution.

Chief George Matanzima said yesterday that the proclamation would help parents to prevent children who had left the schools from "loitering in towns and rural areas."
The proclamation was issued under Section 44 of the Public Security Act number 30 of 1977, which empowers the state president to declare the existence of a state of emergency.

Sapa
French ‘warned Vorster about sabotage’

C. Times

6/6/80

327

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — A strong attack was made on Mr John Vorster and General Hendrik van den Berg for failing to heed French intelligence warnings in 1974 that Moscow planned to smash South Africa’s industrial complexes by highly-trained saboteurs.

The then prime minister and head of the Bureau for State Security (BSS) totally ignored detailed information, which was taken seriously only by South African generals and the then minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, it was claimed.

The attack came in yesterday’s issue of the weekly newsletter “Lettre d’Afrique”, only available by costly subscription and mainly read by editors, diplomats, officers and financiers.

The newsletter was foremost in exposing the French connection of the former secretary for Information, and was the first to detail Cuban and East German intervention in Africa. It is generally booked on as having close ties with French intelligence services.

It said yesterday that “from 1974 onwards French intelligence warned about the Sasol-type sabotage dangers to South African industrial installations.

“At that time, General Van den Berg and Prime Minister Vorster refused to listen . . . only the South African military were aware of the dangers."

“The stubborn mules in BSS”

The newsletter referred to “the stubborn mules in BSS”, and said “the generals could do little at the time”.

It said that Moscow had drawn up a plan to place “black moles” in South Africa — a “mole” is a hidden enemy agent waiting to be activated. East German spies were told to draw up a plan. They brought black “students” to Swaziland and then to training camps in Mozambique. Later they were told to return to South Africa and act as “moles”.

The editor of the newsletter said: “Vorster and Van den Berg told the French they read too many spy novels. They just ignored all warnings.”

The newsletter claimed that Moscow had changed its plan to overthrow white rule in Africa by “phasing” moves through Rhodesia, SWA, Namibia and South Africa.

The SWA, Namibian phase “will be eliminated and a direct and immediate attack will be launched against South Africa through sabotage.”

It added: “That is the real meaning of the Sasol attack.”

Mr Botha was unavailable for comment last night.
'Police Year' for Southern Cross

THE Southern Cross Fund, for
the welfare of South Africa's
men in uniform, has given
nearly R6-million to the
Defence Force and to the SA
Police in the 12 years of its
existence — and where the em-
phasis last year was on the
SADF, 1990 is being regarded
by the fund as "Police Year".

This was announced yester-
day by the national president
of the fund, Mrs Elizabeth
Albrecht, at the Southern Cross
annual congress in Goodwood.

The amount collected so far
by the fund's 309 branches
throughout the Republic cur-
rried a message to South Af-
rica's fighting men, she said —
"and that message is that we
are concerned about you."

The money had been used for
recreation, and gifts to men on the borders, aid
to dependants in times of cri-
sis, ongoing support for the
minded and aid to ex-
services.

Mrs Albrecht said she
wanted to sound a warning
against euphoria among South
Africans and added that while
she did not want to sound pes-
simistic, "I think we are head-
ing for hard times, so let us be
prepared to meet the challenges
of history."

South Africans were "sitting
on a treasure-box" on which
the eyes of the country's en-
emies were trained and there
should be a greater public
awareness of the dangers in-
volved in such a situation.

Mrs Albrecht said it had
come as a shock to know that
nearly 700 South African ser-
sicemen and 67 policemen had
lost their lives on the Repub-
lies borders. It was more nec-
cessary than ever for public
involvement in the efforts be-
ing made to "provide comfort" to
and to boost the morale of
the men who were defending
their country.

It was an acknowledged fact
that in the armed forces high
moral morale and a good fighting
spirit were even more im-
portant than sophisticated
weaponry.

Lieutenant-General G J J
Boschoff, Chief of Staff Per-
sonnel, of the SADF and chair-
man of the Defence Force
Fund, said the Defence Force's
objectives were being so struc-
tured as to bring about closer
co-ordination of all the efforts
being made, including those of
the Southern Cross Fund, for
the welfare of men in uniform.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1220 6 June 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 343, in Government Gazette 6858 of 15 February 1980, with the following Government Notice:

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board under section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, set aside the prohibition imposed on each subsequent issue of the undermentioned publication under section 9 (1) 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P99/5/131</td>
<td>Varsity—No 4</td>
<td>SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1221 6 June 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) ARE 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 publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P99/5/130</td>
<td>Way against the Mafia (The Executioner No 1)</td>
<td>Don Pendleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>P99/5/170</td>
<td>Blood on Silver (The Executioner No 3)</td>
<td>George G. Gilman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publicaation or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/4/76...</td>
<td>Cassandra...</td>
<td>Claudette Williams...</td>
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<td>PRO/4/119...</td>
<td>Sam Chard...</td>
<td>Don Bannister...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/4/129...</td>
<td>Birthstone...</td>
<td>D. M. Thomas...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/7...</td>
<td>Key West...</td>
<td>Burt Hirschfeld...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/29...</td>
<td>Two of a Kind (Edge meets Steele)...</td>
<td>George G. Gilman...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/30...</td>
<td>Passion Play...</td>
<td>Jerry Kosinski...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/105...</td>
<td>Frauen Im Befreiungskampf (Edition Südliches Afrika No 2)...</td>
<td>G. Welling...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/115...</td>
<td>Chic Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara...</td>
<td>Rolando F. Bonachea and Nelson P. Valdés...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/136...</td>
<td>Brief Summary of Events Leading to Boycott (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Not stated/Not vermeld nie...</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/137...</td>
<td>Play to Workers, Our Parents, A (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers’ Union...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/138...</td>
<td>Bohndal! Bohndal! (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Not stated/Not vermeld nie...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/139...</td>
<td>Students Manifesto—A Dedication (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg...</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/142...</td>
<td>Wits Student—Vol 32, No 9...</td>
<td>Oxfam, Canada...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/144...</td>
<td>Social Action—No 2, May 1980...</td>
<td>Oxfam, Canada...</td>
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<td>PRO/5/145...</td>
<td>PHO Reports from Southern Africa—Vol 3, No 3, April 1980...</td>
<td>SRC, University of Natal, Durban...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/146...</td>
<td>PHO Reports from Southern Africa—Vol 3, No 4, May 1980...</td>
<td>SRC, University of Natal, Durban...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/147...</td>
<td>Manifesto To The People of Azania—14th May 1980...</td>
<td>South African Students Press Union, Braamfontein, Johannesburg...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/151...</td>
<td>Dome—No 3, April...</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers’ Union...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/152...</td>
<td>Dome—No 4, May 1...</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers’ Union...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/156...</td>
<td>National...</td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg...</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/161...</td>
<td>Xhosa Umzi Ontsundu, Xhosa Lamagora Amayisho Yenso, Emiz...</td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/162...</td>
<td>Support the Meat Workers (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers’ Union...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/163...</td>
<td>Support the Workers of Table Bay Cold Storage (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers’ Union...</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/164...</td>
<td>Wits Student—Vol 32, No 10...</td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/166...</td>
<td>African Condition, The...</td>
<td>Ali A Mazrui...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/5/167...</td>
<td>Antonia Gramsci: Conservative Schooling for Radical Politics...</td>
<td>Harold Entsch...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/6/3...</td>
<td>Banning &amp; Detention without Due Process of Law (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Civil Rights League, Cape Town...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/6/4...</td>
<td>ANC and PAC: A Brief History... (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Not stated/Not vermeld nie...</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRO/6/5...</td>
<td>Student Committee—UWC—19 May 1980 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Student Committee, University of Western Cape, Bellville...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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) (b) and (c) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

**Entry No.**—PUB/5/153.
**Author or producer.**—Republic Press (Pty) Ltd, Mobeni.
**Entry deleted.**—Government Gazette 7/852 of 30 May 1980.
**STAATSKOERANT, 6 JUNIE 1980**

No. 1222  6 June 1980

### 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 mentioned 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P76/8/32</td>
<td>Joy of Sex, The...</td>
<td>Edited by Alex Comfort</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P77/11/31</td>
<td>Namibia...</td>
<td>Swapo of Namibia, Dur Es Salaam</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P77/11/194</td>
<td>Mkhaya World...</td>
<td>Jomo Yashana.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P77/11/195</td>
<td>Carol...</td>
<td>Dorrey Lang.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P90/2/110</td>
<td>Gay News—No 184, February 7-20, 1980</td>
<td>Gay News Ltd, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P90/2/135</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Council—Vol 2, No 5</td>
<td>Black Consciousness Movement, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/2/163</td>
<td>African Revolution...</td>
<td>N. Nkumbe.</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<td>P90/4/2</td>
<td>Workers' Unity—No 18, March 1980</td>
<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/4/17</td>
<td>In Struggle (Ex Extract)—No 195 (Vol 7, No 27) March 11, 1980</td>
<td>Unity Press Inc, Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/4/19</td>
<td>Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort; For a Democratic and Socialist Africa (Poster/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Not stated/Nie vermeld nie</td>
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<td>P90/4/47</td>
<td>Color-Scanda—No 2</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
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<td>P90/4/53</td>
<td>Role and Place of Women in Society, at Work and in the Trades Unions, The...</td>
<td>World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/4/97</td>
<td>Whitehouse—No 16</td>
<td>David Reed and Graham Barker/Kelfern Ltd, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/4/103</td>
<td>Children under Apartheid...</td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London</td>
<td>(d) &amp; (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/37</td>
<td>Down with Puppet Mphaphu and his Bench of Clowns!!! (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
<td>(d) &amp; (e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/38</td>
<td>We Reject the Independence of Vendaland (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/10</td>
<td>Joy of Sex, The...</td>
<td>Dr Charles Silverstein and Edmund White</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P90/3/13</td>
<td>Joy of Lesbian Sex, The...</td>
<td>Dr Emily L. Sleser &amp; Bertha Harris</td>
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<td>P90/3/14</td>
<td>Year of the Spear, The (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/21</td>
<td>Reisletter—Bulletin No 6, Jan/Feb 1980</td>
<td>Committee on S.A. War Resistance (COSAWR), London, U.K.</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/24</td>
<td>Beijing Review—No 6, February 11, 1980</td>
<td>Beijing Review, China</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/28</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—Jan/Feb 1980</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P90/3/29</td>
<td>Commentary Call to Africa, A...</td>
<td>Unknown/Onbekend</td>
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<td>P90/3/61</td>
<td>Whitehouse—No 35</td>
<td>Figenest Ltd, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/76</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Review—Vol 8, January-March 1979</td>
<td>WITU, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/86</td>
<td>For an Effective Participation of Rural Workers in Economic and Social Development with Annexures: Thirty Years of the TULAFFW</td>
<td>Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P90/3/94</td>
<td>RAIJ—Journal—Vol 13, 1/80</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
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<td>P90/3/95</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—March 1980</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania</td>
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<td>P90/3/97</td>
<td>Sketches—January 1989</td>
<td>Free German Youth DDR, 108 Berlin</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P90/3/99</td>
<td>Solidarity—Vol 1, No 1</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, FRG, Bonn</td>
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<td>P90/3/107</td>
<td>Documentation—1/12 November 1978</td>
<td>Jugoslovenska Svestrem, Yugoslavia</td>
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<td>P90/3/108</td>
<td>Review of International Affairs—Vol XXXI, No 716</td>
<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions, London</td>
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Schoolboy "terrorist" close to being shot

A Klerksdorp schoolboy came within half a minute of being shot by police at his school yesterday while dressed as a terrorist making a mock attack on a class.

Andre Nienaber (13) had been asked by his teacher, Mrs H Bissouw, to dress as a terrorist in a balaclava and long jersey and carry a pellet gun to "attack" a class run by Miss M Bissouw.

Unaware of the exercise, the assistant headmaster of the Unie Primary School, Mr Awie Swart, saw Andre entering the classroom, took him for a real terrorist and called in the police.

Marksman under the command of Major Chris Hieckbroek, Chief of the Klerksdorp Security Police, and Colonel Paul Bester, district commandant, surrounded the area.

"We treated the whole incident seriously, as though it was a proper terrorist attack," said Colonel Bester. "The boy looked realistic because of his balaclava and jersey and the gun he was carrying."

He said Andre had played his role well, "We were within half a minute of firing at the boy when his teacher came out of the classroom and told us they were doing an exercise."

During the day Mr Swart had talked to the school about preparing for terrorist attacks. All the drama took place without the other children being aware of what was going on.

Mrs Bissouw was treated for shock and spent about two hours in the Klerksdorp Hospital.
SA is accused of aiding guerillas

The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa is supporting Mozambican guerillas as part of a strategy to destabilise Zimbabwe and Mozambique, says the official Mozambican news agency, AIM.

Quoting Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe and "military sources in Salisbury," AIM says "large numbers" of anti-Freedom guerillas are currently in training camps in the northern Transvaal, south of Port Bridge.

The point of the alleged strategy by South African right-wingers is to keep Zimbabwe economically dependent on South Africa, according to AIM.

To this end the South African-supported "counter revolutionary groups" are "preventing normal use" of roads in parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique, of the oil pipeline from Beira to Umfuli and of the railway lines linking Zimbabwe to Maputo and Beira.

The statement that "normal use" of these facilities is impossible is a rare official admission of the current effectiveness of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (M RM).

AIM concludes that "if South Africa stops substituting Rhodesia in its role as rearguard to these groups their end will not be very far away."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he did not know what AIM and other sources had in mind by constantly repeating allegations of this kind.

Although the SADF did not wish to reply to unsubstantiated allegations, he said, the SADF wanted it to be put on record once again that, as had been stated by the Prime Minister on a number of occasions, South Africa did not train terrorists to be used against any of its neighbours.

Wherever South African soldiers were they were only responsible for the protection of their own people — an example which, if it were to be followed by everyone else, could only contribute to peaceful coexistence, the spokesman said.
Boycott pamphlet on banned list

THE following publications were yesterday declared undesirable and will constitute an offence to import and/or distribute them, according to a notice published in the Government Gazette (author or producer’s name in brackets):

- Cassandra (Claudette Williams), Sam Chari (Don Bannister), Birthstone (D M Thomas), Key West (Bert Hirschfeld), Two of a Kind (Ken Morton Steele) (George G Gilman), Passion Play (Jerzy Kosiński), Frauen im Gefängniskampf (Edition Sandkrings Afrika no 51) (G Wellner), Can. Selected works of Errolsoo Guesara (Peladno E Boucha and Nelson P Valdes).

Brief summary of events leading to boycott — pamphlet (not stated).

A plea to workers, our parents — pamphlet (not stated).

Bafundi Pamphlet (Western Province General Workers Union).

Students manifesto — a dedication pamphlet (not stated). Wits Student vol 32 no 13 (SRC, University of the Witwatersrand).


Manifesto to the people of Azania — 4th May 1980 (the Committee of 41). Dorn no 3 April (SRC, University of Natal). Dorn no 4 May 1 (SRC, University of Natal). Khosani amantu entssuvu shashini lamagura inqanaba ekhaya (Pamphlet (Western Province General Workers Union), Support the mine workers — pamphlet (Western Province General Workers Union).

Support the workers of Table Bay cold storage — pamphlet (Western Province General Workers Union).

Wits Student vol 32 no 10 (SRC, University of the Witwatersrand).

- The African Condition (All A Macrot), Antonio Gramsci Cooperative School for Radical Political Education (Harold Lomotzite), Banning and detention without due process of law — pamphlet (Civil Rights League, Cape Town), ANC and PAC: a brief history — pamphlet (not stated). Students committee (UWC, 12 May 1980 — pamphlet (Student committee, University of Western Cape).

It will constitute an offence to possess the following publications:


- News magazine 12/11 (unknown), The Joy of Lesbian Sex (Cheryl L Skye and Bertha Harris), The year of the sparrow — pamphlet (unknown).


The following publications have, on review, been declared undesirable: War against the Afrikaans (The Executioner no 1) (Don Pendleton), and Blood on Silver (Edge no 3) (George G Gilman).

- A decision whether to ban the film "Mad Max" will be given by the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor J C van Wyk. The film was before the board yesterday. — Sapa
Le Grange stands firm on Police Bill

THE ASSEMBLY. -- It was time for the PFP to react more responsibly towards legislation introduced in the Assembly for the security of South Africa, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying in committee to the Second Police Amendment Bill, he said he was not prepared to admit that the Bill was unnecessary.

The PFP had supported a previous Bill providing for secrecy regarding the publication of information on armaments.

When he, however, asked for a similar measure to enable the police to maintain law and order and to prevent enemies of the country from reading vital information in newspapers, the PFP did not want to give its support.

There were circumstances necessitating police operations which could take hours or days and he was not prepared to jeopardise their effectiveness by allowing free publication of strategy. He was prepared to say that the Bill, once it became law, would be used selectively. -- Epa.
UNITA — Nine students have been expelled from the University of Transkei and six have been told to become day students, according to the president of the student's representative council, Mr Ezra Mishontshi.

This, he said, follows the boycott of lectures on the campus.

Mr Mishontshi said he was one of those expelled.

The expelled students, said Mr Mishontshi, were served with letters signed by the principal. Professor B. van der Merwe, stating: "In terms of Section 18 of the University of Transkei Act 23 of 1978 you are hereby informed that your readmission to the university has been refused. You are therefore instructed to leave the campus before 1700 on Thursday, June 5, 1980."

He said those served with letters were hunwisi, H. Qabala, L. Ngezha, X. Kundayi, N. M. Nkunya, E. Siyo, L. M. Jolobe, M. Mzande and X. Zeka.

Professor Van der Merwe could not be contacted yesterday as he was in Cape Town. Neither the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, nor the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, could be contacted for comment.

Mr Jonas was opening the newly erected school buildings at Nganduli and Mr Letlaka was addressing students and parents at Engelbo. — DBNC.
A legislated ero:

lists of such organisations to protect themselves from unwittingly associating themselves with such appeals for funds. A journalist holding a document from such an organisation must surrender it to an authorised officer should he be ordered to do so.

- **Arms Act (1968):** Stiff penalties are provided for anyone (including a newspaper) who in any way instigates a strike among employees involved in arms manufacture and production or incites employees to take part in or continue a strike.

- **Atomic Energy Act (1967):** Severe penalties can be imposed for the publication, without the written consent of the Atomic Energy Board, of information about the output, reserves and prices of uranium or thorium, nuclear research and many activities of the AEB.

- **Commissions Act (1947):** This provides for regulations which can place wide-ranging curbs in press coverage of the work of commissions.

- **Criminal Law Amendment Act (1953):** Because of one of the provisions of this Act, newspapers must examine all campaigns against laws very carefully before becoming associated with them in any way. It is an offence to perform unlawful acts in the course of such campaigns. For example, it would be an offence to comment sympathetically on a speech which a court found to be inflammatory.

- **Criminal Procedure Act (1965):** Section 38 of this Act provides for a witness to be subpoenaed to answer questions from a magistrate.

Several journalists have been jailed under this section for refusing to identify their informants on the grounds that to do so would be a serious breach of their code of ethics as journalists.

- **Defence Act (1957):** This virtually drops a curtain of secrecy over all military and naval movements in South Africa, a curtain which cannot be lifted without the permission of the Minister of Defence or some authorised deputy.

Section 118 of the Act also forbids the publication, without permission, of any statement, comment or rumour relating to any member of the SA Defence Force or any force of a foreign country, calculated to prejudice or embarrass the Government in its foreign relations or to alarm or depress members of the public.

- **Electoral Constitution Act (1946):** This prescribes that every report, letter, article, bill, card, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter, which is intended to or likely to affect the result of an election or by-election to the House of Assembly or provincial council, must bear the name and address of the person who has written or produced it.

- **General Law Amendment Act (1964):** This stipulates that any person who uses any words or performs any other act with intent to cause, encourage or incite feelings of hostility toward different population groups shall be guilty of an offence.

- **Hazardous Substances Act (1972):** Section 18 of this Act makes it an offence for anyone— including a journalist —after nomination day of the results of any opinion poll conducted beforehand.

- **Gatherings and Demonstrations Act (1973):** This makes it an offence to publish a notice or make known in any manner a gathering or demonstration which has been prohibited in terms of the Act.

- **General Law Amendment Act (1962):** Care must be taken to ensure that what appears to be a news report or article contains no incitement, incitement, incitement or aid to endanger, among other things, the maintenance of public law and order.

- **General Law Amendment Act (1964):** This stipulates that any person who uses any words or performs any other act with intent to cause, encourage or incite feelings of hostility toward different population groups shall be guilty of an offence.

- **Hazardous Substances Act (1972):** Section 18 of this Act makes it an offence for anyone— including a journalist —after nomination day of the results of any opinion poll conducted beforehand.
tion of freedom

— to refuse to give information to an inspector who demands such information or explanation.

Broadly speaking, a hazardous substance is one which has toxic, corrosive, irritant, radio-active or flammable properties or is an electronic product.

● Hotels Act (1965): This makes it an offence knowingly publish false or misleading information about the nature of any hotel, its grades, situation or amenities.

● Indecent or Obscene Photographic Matter Act (1967): The possession of indecent or obscene photographic matter is an offence.

● Inquests Act (1979): This makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of an inquest.

When this law was debated in Parliament, there were accusations from some Opposition MPs that it was being introduced because of Press reports about the death of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, which severely embarrassed the Government.

● Internal Security Act (1982): This makes it an offence to publish or disseminate a newspaper or publication.

● National Supplies Procurement Amendment Act (1979): The Minister for Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs may, when he deems it necessary or expedient for the security of the Republic, publish a notice in the Government Gazette prohibiting the disclosure of any information in relation to any goods or services.

● Official Secrets Act (1962): Any violations in the stringent Defence Act are closed by the all-powerful Official Secrets Act. Penalties under this Act are severe — up to 15 years imprisonment.

It is an offence to communicate anything relating to muntions of war or any military, police or security matter to any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Republic.

The Act provides for court hearings to take place behind closed doors if this is in the interests of the safety of the Republic.

It is a punishable offence to publish any secret official code or password, any sketch, plan, model, article or note or other document or information which is likely to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

● Petroleum Products Amendment Act (1973): It provides a maximum fine of R7,000 and seven years' imprisonment for publishing, without Ministerial permission, information about the source, manufacture and storage of any petroleum products acquired for or in South Africa.

It is also an offence to publish information about negotiations to obtain such products and their transportation.

The definition of "petroleum product" in the Act also includes designated substitutes for petroleum products such as sunflower seed oil and certain oils.

● Police Amendment Act (1976): The Act makes it an offence to publish "true" matter about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing it to be true.

The onus of proof rests with the person who publishes the information.

The Act lays down stiff penalties — a fine of up to R10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to five years. It places crippling restrictions on Press reporting of police irregularities.

A particular problem is alleged police maltreatment of detainees. Any act committed in connection with detainees is unlikely to be observed by anybody other than policemen and it is inherently unlikely that they will admit to maltreatment.

Allegations of such ill-treatment of detainees can only be published if a newspaper has reasonable grounds for believing what it has been told by a detainee — and he may have a good reason for misleading the newspaper.

● Publications Act (1974): Newspapers which are members of the Newspaper Press Union are largely excluded from the restrictions imposed by this Act. But it would be an offence for them to publish a frame of a sequence in a film which has been declared undesirable or a film which has not been approved yet by a Department of Publications committee.

In terms of this Act, publications which are not members face prohibitions on the publication of undesirable material.

● Prisons Acts (1959 & 1963): It is an offence to publish any false information about the experience of any prisoner or the administration of any prison, knowing that it is false, or without taking reasonable steps to verify such information. The onus of proving that reasonable steps were taken is on the accused.

The Act also places curbs on making a sketch or taking a photograph without permission, of a living prisoner or the burial of an executed person.

● Radio Act (1962): This makes it an offence to intercept and publish a radio communication which a person is not authorized to receive.

In many Western Countries, newspapers monitor ambulance, fire department and even police radio signals. This is prohibited in South Africa.

● Racial Assemblies Acts (1956): It is an offence to convene, encourage or promote prohibited assemblies; record or reproduce speeches of people prohibited from attending gatherings; engender feelings of hostility between the races; or incite people to that purpose, as defined in the Act.

● Unlawful Organisations Act (1969): This empowers the State President to declare any organisation, group, association, political institution, society or movement an unlawful organisation.

A newspaper must take care not to be associated or take part in any activity of such an organisation or to further its aims.

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affect newspapers

The Terrorism Act, which provides stiff penalties for people who aid or encourage terrorism, defines a terrorist as a person who has committed an act which was likely to have any of the results referred to in a section of the Act. One of these "results" is "embarassing the administration of the affairs of the State."

It is an offence under the Internal Security Act to advocate, advise, defend or encourage the achievement of any object of communism. Yet many objects of communism are also those of perfectly legal organisations.

Newspapers face an awesome array of laws. These range from the trivial (it is an offence to knowingly publish a false advertisement about animal semen) to the severe (up to 15 years under the Official Secrets Act).

Newspapers (but not journalists) are also subject to a Press Council and an industrial code of conduct. The council has disciplinary powers.

In the preface to his book, "The Newspaperman's Guide To The Law," Mr Ralsey Stuart points out that South African journalists have no special legal protection. Indeed, he says, "in modern times statute law has further and further impinged on their activities until a competent journalist must now perform something of a lawyer as well."
LESS than 600km from Johannesburg, in a house in Maputo, 30 of South Africa’s best-known political expatriates concentrated their forces for the terrorist onslaught that culminated this week in the massive sabotage attack on Sasol.

The man at the head of this formidable “task force” is Joe Slovo, former Johannesburg advocate now in his fifties and the only white member of the banned African National Congress “high command”.

And the Sunday Express can today reveal that he has been helping him nearly three dozen people whose names read like a Who’s Who of political militants who have slipped out of South Africa in one way or another during the past 20 years.

Among them are Ronnie Kasrils, Reg September, Albie Sachs, Stephanie Kempt, and Ben and Mary Tuork.

This powerful line-up of ANC plotters across the border is one of the ominous facts that a Sunday Express investigation into South Africa’s security situation in the wake of the Sasol blasts uncovered this week.

Expresscope reports in detail on Pages 6 and 7 the nature of the threat against the country, the people behind it and their likely targets.

The Expresscope team also:
- Tracked down a sister of Frere Gniwala in an effort to throw some light on this mystery woman who was named in the Renfrew Christie spy trial and was said by Minister of Police Louis le Grange to be an ANC mastermind working with Russia’s Zambian Ambassador Vassily Sodelovnikov against South Africa.
- Received a strong warning from former Rhodesian security experts that South Africa is on its way to a Rhodesian situation — and that this country is grimly unprepared in the field of security.

The experts listed six measures that they felt should be taken immediately to help the country gear up for the expected onslaught (See Page 6).

The Sunday Express itself drew attention to the large gaps in security measures at vital installations as long ago as 1979.

In a survey after the sabotage of petrol dumps in Salisbury, investigators in Durban and Johannesburg managed to move...
Detentions a tragic blunder — academics

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Two top Afrikaner academics at the University of Stellenbosch today described the detention of Mr George Seewer-
sadit, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and five other promi-
nent leaders as a ‘tragic blunder’.

They called on the authorities to release those detained at the earliest opportunity.

Professor Johan Degen-
naar, head of the depart-
ment of political phi-
losophy, and Dr Andre du Teil, senior lecturer in the department of polit-
ical philosophy, said in a joint statement that they were greatly disturbed at the arrest of the leaders at a time when South Africa should negotiate with ‘recognised leaders’.

BOYCOTT

The action of the authorities is tragic, especially in view of the fact that these leaders, according to our information, had been playing a conciliatory role in the schools boycott crisis.

‘We call for the release of these leaders at the earliest opportunity, in order to restore the chances for a peaceful future.’

They added that it was necessary for the Government to negotiate with ‘recognised leaders’ when they still had credibility among their followers. The longer the authorities delayed, the more difficult it would be to negotiate in the future.

There was already a gap between the youth and the leaders all over the country, and it was therefore a matter of urgency for the Government to negotiate now.

Mr Seewersadit and Mr M. J. Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Thumba Pillay, Mr Rabhi Bugwansoon, Dr Farook Meer, and Mr Sash Morgan were detained on Friday evening under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

MEETING

Meanwhile, the Democratic Lawyers’ Association and the Natal Indian Congress will hold a mass meeting at the Orient Hall on Wednesday night to protest against the detention of the leaders.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Archi-
to Gomes, chairman of the ‘release Mandela Committee’, Mr D K Singh, a prominent Durban attorney, and Mr Hashim See-
dist, chairman of the Democratic Lawyers’ Associa-
tion, are expected to address the meeting.
City artist a ‘refugee’

Argus Correspondent

BRISBANE. — A Cape Town coloured artist, En-
ver Larney, 29, described here as ‘a political exile
who is wanted for alleged artistic crimes against
South Africa’ has been granted refugee resident
status in Australia.

Larney claims he faces jail if he returns to South
Africa. His alleged crime — painting pictures of fel-
low blacks.

Featured in Australia’s largest circulation Sunday
newspaper, the Sun-Herald (Sydney) as a man whose
pictures keep him from his homeland, Larney
claims that he was de-
tained in Belgium at the
request of South Africa
after he held an art show.

Several of the pictures exhib-
ted depict blacks in their natural habitat.

Larney told the Sun-
Herald that South African
agents in Belgium had
told him that his pictures
were regarded as a ‘politi-

cal protest’ against condi-
tions in South Africa and
that by displaying them
he had committed a crime
and could face five to 10
years’ jail if he returned
home.

Last week Larney and
his wife, Scandinavian
girlfriend were both gran-
ted refugee status and
moved into a cottage near
Geofford, 80 km north of
Sydney.

He claims to have been
a student at the Univer-
sity of Cape Town, and
having been rated as ‘one
of South Africa’s most
promising artists.’

Certainly his paintings,
reproduced in the news-
paper, have considerable
merit as works of art.

They are impressionist
but by no stretch of im-
agination can they be
seen as a political protest
qualifying him for a
prison term.

Larney’s brother, Brian,
is part owner of a restaur-
ant in St Kilda, Mel-
bourne, where the East
German ballerinas, Heidi
Gierich, decided to defect
in April.

Larney received a cer-

ificate in graphic design
from Michaelis Art School
in 1972.

He is relatively un-
known in South Africa.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet
(e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to
examination book (s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to
disqualification and to possible exclusion from the
University.
Riddle of leaflets on bus boycott

Staff Reporter

MYSTERY surrounds the source of thousands of pamphlets dropped from a light aircraft over Mitchell's Plain and Athlone on Saturday morning.

The pamphlets called for an end to the boycott of buses and were signed by a group calling itself "Concerned Citizens of Cape Town".

The pamphlet, entitled "Stop harping your community and yourself", said the bus company employed 1,200 drivers.

"If these men, our friends, were to lose their jobs because buses were to stop running, 1,200 men could no longer bring home their wages each week," the pamphlet said.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation in Pretoria said yesterday he could "not recall offhand" a request to distribute the pamphlets. "We get so many requests during the week," he said.

He said such a request would first have to be approved by the City Council if the pamphlets were to be dropped over the municipal area.

The Deputy Town Clerk Mr Stanley Evans, said he had "no knowledge" of such a request.

Meanwhile, the boycott of buses is to continue this week, according to a statement issued by the Bus Action Committee at the weekend.

Pupils and students throughout the Western Cape will gather at their schools and educational institutions today "to discuss whether to suspend the boycott of classes".

According to a statement issued by the Committee of II, which is co-ordinating the schools boycott, pupils and students will "re-enforce awareness programmes", which focus on issues such as the bus boycott, the meat strike, the recent attack on Sasol, detentions and the commemoration of June 16, 1976.

The chairman of the Nyanga single quarters for men, Mr Johnson Mpukuma, last night appealed to all industrialists to assist their employees with transport to and from work.

He said some firms had refused his men transport and if the firms continued to do so, their production would suffer.

Mr Mpukuma said that although he had heard that there would be a stay-away from work from June 16, he believed it would not succeed.

"We will not take intimidation by the 'skolly' elements," Mr Mpukuma said.
Fosatu asks for clarification

The executive committee of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has condemned a prohibition on fund-raising, published in the Government Gazette on Friday, as an attempt to "effectively destroy" it.

In a statement released yesterday Fosatu called on the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr S P Botha, to clarify the government's stand on the matter regarding the continued existence of the association.

Collection of funds for Fosatu was prohibited by Mr Botha under Section 29 of the Fund-Raising Act of 1973 whereby he may do so if he "deems it to be in the public interest."

The statement questioned the "credibility of the so-called labour reforms" and listed three points which, it said, "raise serious doubts regarding the government's intentions."

The statement said that the prohibition was a "fundamental violation" of the charter of the International Labour Organization, as it cut off the possibility of the association receiving international financial support.
City play banned

THE People's Space production of Fernando Arrabal's play The Car Cemetery was banned today after three censors saw a preview on Friday night.

A theatre spokesman said the reason given was that it contained blasphemy on matter which can be found objectionable by any religious group.

She said: 'We think the censors totally misunderstood the play. Copies are available in all public libraries.'

An appeal against the ban will be heard after tomorrow night's performance. The play will be staged as scheduled until then.'
Rabie to look at Police Bill

C.T. 10/6/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night he would welcome it if the Rabie Commission, inquiring into security matters, suggested more sophisticated ways of preventing information about police actions coming into the hands of terrorists.

Replying to the third reading debate on the Second Police Amendment Bill, which will prohibit newspapers from publishing information about police actions or the detention or arrest of people in terms of the Terrorism Act, Mr Le Grange said he had not first referred the proposed legislation to the Rabie Commission for consideration because of the serious situation in which South Africa found itself.

"But if the Rabie Commission comes up with something more sophisticated, I would welcome it.

"The measure, when it becomes law, will naturally be evaluated by the Rabie Commission," Mr Le Grange said.

He said in reply to a question by Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on police matters, that it was impossible to predict when the commission would make public its report.

Suggestions that the government would use the law to make people vanish from the streets were unfounded. He discounted a suggestion by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) that there was a comparison to be made between the South African situation and Mr Ian Smith, who in the last few years of UNA introduced strict measures in Rhodesia to restrict the press and boost public morale.

"Is he really trying to compare the situation there and our situation?" he asked.

The bill, opposed by the PFP, was read a third time last night.
At the entrance to Caledon Square yesterday at the start of an hour-and-a-half search to find out who had summoned him there was Mr Cassiem Allie, left, and his nephew, Mr M Y Allie.

AFTER a telephone call telling Mr Cassiem Allie, 70, to report to a police officer at Caledon Square yesterday, he spent an hour and a half being taken from office to office, officer to officer, and at the end of it nobody knew who had summoned him.

Mr Allie who, because of the restriction placed on him, cannot be quoted, was telephoned by a Major Van der Walt and told to report to Caledon Square yesterday.

Mr Allie reported as instructed but nobody at Caledon Square knew anything about it. He was taken to a number of other offices and officers, but none knew about the telephone call.

Eventually after an hour and a half he saw Colonel F W Kotze, who said he had no idea why Mr Allie was there and let him go home.

Mr Allie, who has been detained a number of times, had come prepared for detention.

His wife, Mrs Aisa Allie, said the caller had identified himself as Major Van der Walt and had told her husband to bring a toothbrush and pyjamas and be prepared for a long stay.

Colonel Kotze was not available last night for comment.
Lack of fund raising rights will destroy Fosatu—Erwin

Fosatu will “effectively be destroyed” if it cannot raise money from its affiliates or from overseas, says a spokesman.

The general secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. Alec Erwin, said today he had asked for clarification from the Minister of Manpower Utilisation of a notice gazetted on Friday.

The notice, in terms of Section 29 of the Fundraising Act, appears to prohibit Fosatu from any form of fundraising either from overseas or from its affiliates.

Mr Erwin today condemned the action saying it “seriously called in doubt the credibility of the so-called labour reforms.”

For unregistered unions financial viability and registration were related through the question of recognition and stop-order facilities.

“Fosatu had taken financial assistance from the international trade union movement as it was denied recognition and stop-order facilities,” said Mr Erwin.

“The clear implication of cutting off funds is that Fosatu affiliates are being forced to register—and possibly having to abandon their nonracial stand,” said Mr Erwin.

He said the loss of overseas financial assistance would seriously weaken Fosatu affiliates in the short term even if they were granted registration.

The intention, said Mr Erwin, appeared to be to “break any co-ordinating body other than those acceptable to management and Government.”

Contacted on the issue today, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr. S. P. Botha, declined to comment.
Gag Bill: Terrorists don't need the Press.

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The ban on Press publication of police action against terrorists would not guarantee that vital information would not filter through to terrorist organisations, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said last night.

Mr Von der Merwe, speaking during the Third Reading Debate on the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill, said terrorist organisations would still get information about police actions and weapons without having to read the Press.

Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on police affairs, said the police could detain protesting schoolchildren and prevent publication in terms of the powers conferred on the Minister and Commissioner of Police.

Mr F J Le Roux (NP Brakpan) said the actions of the police was as important as the army's fight against military enemies.

"The emergence of terrorist actions like those at Silverton and the Carlton Centre have clearly shown that the State must use all the powers at its disposal to eradicate terrorism," he said.
Unrest continues in schools

Blitz nets hundreds

IN a police blitz throughout the country 1 270 people were arrested at roadblocks while another 1 670 have been summoned to appear in court.

A spokesman for the police said yesterday the blitz was a normal crime prevention exercise and the roadblocks “routine”.

According to the Police Directorate for Public Relations army units with the police were also on “routine manoeuvers” and under the command of the police.

The police could not give details of the arrests but said the crime prevention exercise started on Thursday afternoon and ended yesterday at 9am.

The roadblocks were at many points of entry into black townships, with some on major roads.

The police were assisted by army personnel in army vehicles, including helicopters. Cars were searched and paper bags emptied as the police conducted searches. Taxis were also searched. Among the police and soldiers were traffic policemen.

Meanwhile the schools crisis seemed to continue with coloured pupils on strike while the students at the Soweto Teacher Training College who last Friday demonstrated met with regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

The meeting followed the walkout last week after a misunderstanding over mid-year examinations. After discussions at the college it was agreed that students sit for their examinations on July 7 when coming back from winter holidays.

The boycott of coloured and Indian schools on the Reef continued yesterday amid fears that pupils were planning action to coincide with June 10, the day of mourning for the Soweto riots.

Attendance at Senior Secondary schools in Newclare, Coronationville and Bosmont were generally higher than last week, but pupils continued their boycott of lessons.

In Lenasia, some pupils at high schools attended lessons yesterday while others either stayed away or refused to attend classes.

Mr Leonard Mofaza, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the man who warned that violence would break out in Soweto in June 1976, said the same thing could happen again if parents do not heed their children’s complaints.

Meanwhile in Durban the 300 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal, will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

Yesterday was set as the deadline by the University Council for students to resume lectures, but none of them have returned to classes.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Theodore Sarkis said yesterday that the students would be given a few day’s brevity before the final examinations were called off.

The schools boycott in the Eastern Cape continued virtually unaltered.

Pupils and students at coloured and black educational institutions in PE and Uitenhage apparently heeded a call by the newly established pupils committee of 41 to continue boycotting classes.

Fifteen coloured schools and colleges in the Eastern Cape were affected yesterday.

The only coloured school to have called off the boycott by mid-day yesterday was the Gelvandale Senior Secondary School.

In the city’s black townships the boycott also continued with little indication of a relaxation.

A meeting of black publisher leaders for a discussion on the present situation was scheduled yesterday at the Kwanakhe High School.

About 200 suspended Indian High School pupils of the Gandhi-Dasal High School were yesterday arrested by the police for trespassing.

The pupils were carted to the Smith Street police in groups in four big police riot vans.

The riot police earlier in the day went to the school at the apparent request of the school principal to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

By LEN KALANE
Class boycott

South High School yesterday and arrested 32 of them.

The district commandant for the Bellville area, Col H O Eksteen, said the police had acted after cars and buses had been stoned and the windows of a municipal office smashed.

Most of the stone-throwing came from inside the school grounds, but some youths ventured outside and ripped street and stop signs from the ground.

Col Eksteen said he did not know when those arrested would appear in court as all the charges had not yet been formulated.

The country-wide boycott of classes by students and pupils could eventually cause “serious trouble” if the Government did not scrap the present system of education, the Lebowa Minister of Education, Chief M M Marishane, said in Trun-ner at the weekend. He was officially opening eight Higher and Lower Primary Schools in the Botshabelo district.

“The boycott will eventually bring about a confrontation between the students and authorities,” he said.

Meanwhile Swiss churches have urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to release those who have been arrested in the wake of school boycotts and unrest.

In a message to Mr Botha, the Association of Churches and Missions in Switzerland, the missionary department of the Protestant French-speaking churches and Swiss Inter-Church Aid have accused the government of attacking churches in South Africa.
JOHANNESBURG. — The police have appealed to the public to be on the lookout for limpet mines, which were used by saboteurs to blow up oil storage tanks at Sasolburg recently.

The Commanding Officer of Counter-insurgency and Riot Control, Major-General Victor Verster, warned yesterday that should members of the public notice such mines they should not interfere with them but notify the police immediately.

"This bomb is semi-cylindrical with a flat base. Various magnets are mounted on this flat base, and as soon as you place it against any metal surface it clings to it immediately," General Verster said.

"These bombs are usually grey in colour. The saboteur will usually place the bomb against the target that he wishes to blow up. Then he places the detonator head in the bomb. This he has set to explode at a predetermined time," he said. — Sapa
Police reveal terror aid

Communists, churches, Oxfam

Crime Reporter
MORE than R1 million was secretly sent to South Africa from foreign sources in a single year to finance terrorist activities, militant organisations and supporters of radical change, say police.

Police also revealed yesterday that, of the amount, more than R711 000 was channelled to the now-banned Black Community Programme through executive members Steve Biko, Bennie Khoapa and Peter Jones. Nearly R100 000 had been paid into their personal accounts in addition to R84 789 which went to the organisation's Durban office and R141 432 to the Eastern Cape office. Biko had received R22 000, Jones R20 000 and Khoapa R53 000.

Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, died in detention; Bennie Khoapa fled the country in 1978 after being banned and Peter Jones was released in February last year after being detained in August 1977.

Lt-Col Leon Melle, police public relations officer, said the balance of R468 000 was distributed among the Black Peoples' Convention, the South African Students' Organisation, the Black Parents' Association, the Zimele Trust
In South Africa. 327, 1
on sources

named as foreign supporters

Fund and the Union of Black Journalists.

Col Mellet said police had the evidence to prove that the money was channelled to the three men and the various organisations from foreign sources between October 1976 and November 1977.

Most of the funds originated from communist bloc countries and other overseas organisations with strong communist links. Large amounts came from the World Council of Churches.

"The International Defence and Aid Fund was one of the main sources and makes no secret of its support for the terrorist African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Although vast amounts are being used to pay for the legal defence of accused in terrorism trials, equally large amounts go toward the costs of recruiting, training and arming terrorists and the establishment of bases in South Africa.

'Banned organisations such as Saso, BPC, and BCP have received hundreds of thousands of rands to train leaders and develop youth organisations to further the aims of communism.

'Large sums are used for the furtherment of their ideals, one of which is the establishment of black power-orientated school organisations in all of the country's main centres,' he said.

Funds had also been received from the International University Exchange Fund, the World University Service, Fund Interkerklik Community Ontwikkelingshulp, Comite Catholique-la-Farm-et-Po-Development, Menz Bank, Oxfam, Sipho Butherezi, H Nengwekulu, Skenjana Roji, Christian Abel, Cole & Cole of Oxford, Bennets of London and Carruthers of London.

The International University Exchange Fund was infiltrated by South African policeman Craig Williamson.

Col Mellet said that most organisations receiving funds had been banned or had gone underground and set up other 'legal' branches through which they operated.

Mr. Mellet said police had concluded that the fund could be producing as much as £200,000 a month for the terrorists.

"The International Defence and Aid Fund is a foreign organisation that is legally registered in Amsterdam. It is a registered charity with the tax authorities in South Africa. The fund has been known to make payments to various organisations in South Africa.'"
Explain this draconian act against Fosatu

THE Government must, as a matter of urgency, give reasons for the ban served on the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) prohibiting that body from raising funds abroad and internally.

This notice of the ban was signed by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A Munnik.

The action, which is so draconian in its implications, poses real dangers to the existence of Fosatu and threatens to wreck the black trade union movement in this country. It would seem that Fosatu's sin is to be such an effective body which enjoys wide support from the black unions.

The Government apparently favours those black unions who are playing second fiddle to white unions and have a sort of apartheid sister relationship. Such unions usually enjoy wide financial support and approval from both Government and sections of the employers.

The action against Fosatu will reflect very badly on this country in such places as the International Labour Organisation and will, undoubtedly, draw unfavourable attention in circles presently engaged in debating investment and disinvestment in this country.

For those people who have been using the inadequate Wiehahn Commission as indication of change of heart on the part of the authorities as far as black unions are concerned, can safely tuck away their arguments. The Government's action has wiped out, with a stroke of a pen, any credibility that the commission may have accumulated.

For the sake of justice, the Government owes both Fosatu and the public an explanation.
Fosatu funds: Ban to stay official

JOHANNESBURG — In spite of a growing chorus of protest, the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions is not considering withdrawing its notice prohibiting the collection of funds by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

This was said by a department spokesman yesterday as confusion and controversy mounted about the effect of the notice, which will severely cripple Fosatu's operations and may even put it out of existence.

The notice cuts off all foreign funds to Fosatu and also prohibits it from collecting funds from outside individuals and organizations inside South Africa. But labour lawyers insist that it also prohibits Fosatu from receiving funds from its affiliates — which will put it out of business.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions refused to respond to this claim yesterday.
Dismay over ban on funds

By Sig Raphais

There will be a "definite increase" in international pressure on South Africa as a result of the Government's ban on fund-raising by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, says a union leader.

The president of the non-racial Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr. Andre Malherbe, pointed out today that the International Labour Conference is in session in Geneva at the moment and will debate South Africa's labour legislation and reforms.

"Thusa is seeking legal opinion on the implications of the Fundraising Act," Mr. Malherbe said. "Our major objection is that another department is interfering in labour affairs.

"If the Government has any objection to any labour organisation, surely the Department of Manpower Utilisation should be handling it in terms of labour legislation." The Fosatu ban has been imposed by the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Mr. Malherbe said the gravity of the ban hinged on whether it covered membership subscriptions. 

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UCT
Minister warns against unrest

By MICHAEL ACOFT

THE MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr Louis le Grange, warned yesterday that police would not tolerate any intimidation to force a stayaway next week in commemoration of the 1976 Soweto unrest.

120 businesses to close on June 16

The Athlone Business and Professional Association, representing 120 Athlone businesses, has decided to close on June 16 and 17 in remembrance of those who died during the 1976 unrest.

Several thousand pamphlets have been distributed throughout Cape Town during the past week calling for an "economic boycott" on June 16 and 17.

The pamphlet called for people to stay away from work and for businesses to close on those days. It called on the "people of Azania" to make Cape Town a "ghost town of silence" and to spend the two days in "constructive reflection" in their homes.

The Committee of 81, which represents schools and educational institutions throughout the Western Cape, has issued a statement calling on people to support the stay-away.

However, the committee has urged people to attend services and meetings to commemorate the 1976 unrest.

He warned too that the Racial Assemblies Act would be enforced strictly to prevent any protest gatherings or marches.

Mr Le Grange was interviewed after indications of action to mark the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the Soweto disturbances on June 16 and 17.

He said he had had enough of intimidation and it had to stop.

"I am not going to accept any further intimidation at schools and colleges, or of law-abiding staff and pupils. I have definitely had enough and I am not going to take it any more," he said.

He said there were no indications of commemorative action on a nationwide scale, but there were "a few localized areas where people refused to stop their intimidation".

These areas included Cape Town, the Eastern Cape, some parts of the Durban region and some sections of the coloured and Indian communities on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Le Grange said police knew who the agitators were.

We are warning about the Racial Assemblies Act means that provisions invoked after the Soweto unrest four years ago will prevent any outdoor commemoration.

The provision, renewed regularly since June 1976, prohibits any outdoor gathering or procession except bona fide church services, sports events or meetings sanctioned by the minister.

For the past four years all meetings, including Nationalist political gatherings, have had to be held indoors.
We've had enough'- Minister

June 16

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, issued a strong warning yesterday on June 16 "instigation", while arrangements for commemoration services were being finalised.

"We will act against any form of intimidation throughout South Africa", he said.

This applied to the June 16 anniversary or any other day.

"As far as I am concerned, we have had enough," Mr le Grange said.

Police would take action against intimidation wherever it occurred—whether it was in coloured schools or on the streets.

He said people who were planning to foment unrest should "think again".

He emphasised that police would protect people from intimidators.

Tensions are known to be rising in various parts of South Africa as the June 16 anniversary approaches.

Members of the Athlone Business and Professional Association which represents more than 120 businesses in the Cape have decided to close their shops on June 16 and 17.

Services for the people who died during the nationwide upheavals will be held as from Sunday. Organisations throughout the country are finalising plans for these meetings.

Service

During this period the black community has always been asked to observe it by refraining from merrymaking and cinemas have been asked to close. In 1977 people were asked not to go to work.

The biggest service will be held on Sunday at Regina Mundi and will start at 1.00 pm. It has been organised by the Azanian People's Organisation and other Soweto organisations. Other services will be held on Monday.

But Johannesburg cinemas will not close until they receive a request to do so.

In Pretoria, Community Councils have postponed their monthly meetings in honour of the 1976 upheavals in the country.

A Mamelodi cinema-owner, Mr H W Pitje said he will close his cinema on June 16—out of his own free will. Mr Pitje said since the uprising in 1976 he has been closing his cinema on that date and he does not require misguided people to tell him when to close his cinema.

Mr Pitje was commenting on a "threatening" letter he allegedly received from the Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) demanding that he closes his
services will be held. Yet, they have indicated that if approached they will consider the request.

Here is the position of the cinemas in Johannesburg:

Avalon: They don’t mind closing on condition all other black businesses are also going to close. It will serve no purpose if cinemas only close.

Lyric: Have not received any request but they always close when they are requested.

Eyethu: They are waiting for the students or the leaders to tell them to close.

Majestic: They once closed while others were open. They want it to be a joint effort.

Apsara: They have not received a request but the directors will be informed if it is made.
Gove is adamant on move against Fosatu

Labour Staff

DESPITE a growing chorus of protest, the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions is not considering withdrawing its notice prohibiting the collection of funds by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

This was said by a department spokesman yesterday as confusion, and controversy mounted over the notice, which will severely affect Fosatu's operations and may even put it out of existence.

The notice cuts off all foreign funds to Fosatu and also prohibits it from collecting funds from outside individuals and organisations inside South Africa.

But labour lawyers insist that the notice also prohibits Fosatu from receiving funds from its affiliates - which will put it out of business.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions refused to respond to this claim yesterday.

In another development, the Trade Unions Council of South Africa, (Tucsa), may fight the new Fundraising Act if it proves to affect affiliation fees.

Mr André Malherbe, Tucsa president, said yesterday it was obtaining legal opinion on the implications of the Act.

"We will go to court on this if necessary," he said.

Meanwhile, protest at the proclamation continued to mount. The matter is to be raised in Parliament and is likely to be dealt with at a meeting of the International Metalworkers Federation in London later this week.

Dr Boraine said the Government ban was "worrying" and added that he was "disturbed at the likely reaction from Fosatu and other black unions bodies who have been suspicious of the Government's new labour dispensation, arguing that it was introduced to control them".

The chairman of the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions, Mr Shakes Sikhakhane, condemned the ban, saying it was "obviously intended to destroy the black union movement". Other black unions, which also relied on donations from foreign union groups, feared they were next, he added.

"The Government is eager to attract foreign investment - but when foreign money is meant for workers rather than employers, it acts to stop it," he added.

The Government move is expected to have severe repercussions internationally. However, the director-general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sproxton, declined to comment yesterday, saying it was too early to gauge international reaction.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier J. F. Houwus, yesterday gave his assurance that the police would protect people wanting to go to work on Monday.

He said the police would not tolerate any form of intimidation either before, during or after that day.

The police would take action against any form of intimidation as there were people who were not only willing to work but who needed to work to make a living. Police would be out in force to see that their right to work was not interfered with.

The police were ready to deal with any eventuality. The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, said in Pretoria last night.

"I can give the assurance that the police will protect workers who want to go to work and will also protect schoolchildren who want to go to school from intimidation," he said.
By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, indicated that he was in agreement with the Government's ban on overseas funds for the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

Mr Botha was addressing a press conference on the second Wielahn Commission report and accompanying Government white paper, but was faced with close questioning on the controversial clampdown on fund-raising by Fosatu in terms of the Fund-raising Act last week.

Asked how the ban could be reconciled with the principle of freedom of association as expressed by the Wielahn Commission, Mr Botha said Fosatu was not debarred from fund-raising in terms of legislation administered by his department.

Faced with further questions, Mr Botha said: "If there is going to be promotion of trade unionism here, what concern is this to people overseas? Why not leave us to promote trade unionism ourselves?"

He said he was "happy" with a situation where unions operated with the co-operation of local people, "without outside interference".

He added: "Should overseas funds come into the country to facilitate strikes?"

"All I can say is I know of no overseas country which would allow strikes to be funded from outside. The USA would not allow strikes to be funded by Russia."

Both Mr Botha and Mr Japie Cilliers, director-general of Manpower Utilisation, denied that they had been consulted on the issue by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions which gazetted the prohibition last week.

STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports that black union protest at the clampdown continued to mount yesterday.

The Urban Training Project, a service organisation which offers aid to a number of unions, none of whom are Fosatu affiliates, described the ban as "a deplorable act" and a "clampdown on the independent union movement".

In a statement issued yesterday, the UTU said the Government move "makes it hard to believe it wants a free and democratic trade union movement". It added: "If Fosatu had done something wrong, it should have been judged by its own members who direct and control it."

The black union movement had been excluded from official machinery for 55 years and "an enormous backlog and distortion" had been created.

The international union movement was "well placed" to assist independent unions and the Government was "attacking the constructive approach the union movement of the free world has adopted towards SA unions".

The Black Allied Workers Union also condemned the action yesterday, describing it as "an attempt to destroy black trade unions".

BANU general-secretary Mr Mattheus Oliphant said Fosatu was "a progressive and rapidly growing union body" and called for the Government to lift the ban.
Botha agrees with ban

Political Staff

THE Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday indicated he agreed with the government's ban on overseas funds for the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

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Both Mr Botha and Mr Jaap Giliens, Director-General of Manpower Utilization, denied that they had been consulted on the issue by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, which gazetted the prohibition last week.
Key installations must be protected

State steps up security control

Political Staff

Cape Town

The Government is to be given powers to compel owners of strategic installations to take adequate security measures, as a result of the sabotage attack on Sasol.

The National Key Points Bill, published today provides for heavy penalties if owners of strategic installations do not obey the Government's instructions.

Any owner who does not take the steps required will be liable to a fine of R500,000 or can be sentenced to five years' imprisonment or both.

The Bill indicates that financial assistance may be given by the Government but this is subject to the discretion of the Minister of Defence.

Stringent steps, which will also prevent publication of incidents involving security at classified national key points, can be taken against anyone disclosing or publishing any information about key points.

Anyone convicted of contravening this section of the Bill may be fined R10,000 or sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Action can also be taken against anyone hindering an owner in taking the measures required.

The legislation will also allow the Minister to give special powers by regulation to guards of national key points.

These would include the power of arrest, the use of firearms and reasonable force.

The Bill does not exclude the Government from providing army or police protection of key points and it is left open to the Minister of Defence to take any steps necessary to protect strategic installations.

The Minister of Defence will be able to declare any place or area a national key point if he considers it "so important that its loss, damage, disruption or immobilisation may prejudice the Republic or whenever he considers it necessary or prudent for the safety of the Republic or in the public interest."

The Government will also be able to provide security at classified key...
Fanie Botha did not ban union income

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr S.P. Botha, insisted yesterday that his department had not been consulted on the decision to prevent the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) receiving money from overseas.

Mr Botha was answering questions at a Press conference on the second part of the Wishum Commission of Inquiry report on labour legislation and the Government White Paper on the report.

He was asked whether the Government's commitment to the principle of freedom of association could be reconciled with the decision to prevent Fosatu accepting funds.

Mr Botha pointed out that the prohibition was made by the Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Pensions under the Fund Raising Act. He denied that he should have been consulted.

"Can Fosatu operate only if it is funded from outside?" Mr Botha asked.

"What do they need funds for? To facilitate strikes? I know of no country in the world that will have strikes funded from outside."

On industrial training, Mr Botha said South Africa would have to progress much faster than it had in the past.

The private sector should assume greater responsibility for creating training facilities and seeing they were fully used.

The rate at which blacks were applying to be indentured as apprentices was "very slow" and this was in the hands of management and unions — not the State.

Asked whether technical colleges would be opened to all races, Mr Botha said they fell under the Department of National Education.

He said an important recommendation of the Wishum Commission, accepted by the Government, was that the functions of the National Apprenticeship Board should be widened into that of a national training board.

...
Free Mandela campaign launched in the Commons

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Pacifists shared the platform with swastikas. Violent revolutionaries when the massive "Free Nelson Mandela" campaign was launched from the grand committee room at the House of Commons.

The report of 300 people who packed the room last night heard speeches from both sides — most of them may not be quoted in South Africa — and saw a 30-minute Holland television film on the ANC leader's life.

The main target for vilification has changed from "Verster" to "Bothe" with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi still running a close second.

If the chief's meeting with ANC leaders in London last year produced any reconciliation, the certainty wasn't evident last night.

Acting Indian Prime Minister Dr Indu Singh attacked "the forces of darkness" for not allowing Mandela's wife Winnie to collect the Nehru Prize awarded to Mandela.

"This is an affront to all our 633-million people," said Dr Singh, who pledged his Government's continued support for the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Defence and Aid Fund, which had organised the meeting.

Speakers drew heavily on the message from Mandela smuggled off Robben Island and released here on the 10th anniversary of his imprisonment.

The ANC dismissed suggestions that the letter is a fraud.

The New York Bureau of The Star reports that African diplomats and officials of an anti-apartheid agency in the United Nations are preparing to commemorate a June 16 "day of solidarity" next Monday, fourth anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.
A demonstration was held outside the South African Embassy in London yesterday to drum up support for the campaign, calling for the release of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Lunchtime pickets for release of Mandela

LONDON. — About 20 demonstrators mounted a lunchtime picket outside the South African Embassy here yesterday to demand the release of the African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, who is held on Robben Island.

The demonstrators carried placards and a large red banner. The demonstration was organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement as part of its campaign for the release of Mr. Mandela.

However, the small demonstration attracted little interest from the swarms of Londoners and tourists making their way around Trafalgar Square where the embassy is situated.

One demonstrator said: "We would have liked to see more people here but we've made our point in the public eye." — Sapa-AP
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Publisher of work</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Skywer or voortbringer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR0/4/109</td>
<td><em>Piercing, The</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Coyne</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/22</td>
<td><em>Foxes</em></td>
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<td>Deswey Gram</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/27</td>
<td><em>Memories of Another Bar</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harold Robbins</td>
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<td>PR0/5/32</td>
<td><em>Labou</em></td>
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<td>Steve Rapantz</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/78</td>
<td><em>Breasts</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daphna Ayalib &amp; Isaac J. Weinstock</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/113</td>
<td><em>Business Loco</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reny Garroux</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/6/2</td>
<td><em>United Nations Activities Against Apartheid</em> (Poster/Pakkaat)</td>
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<td>Education Information Programmes, New York</td>
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<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/6/12</td>
<td><em>Christians and Churches in the GDR</em></td>
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<td>Panorama DDR, 1054 Berlin</td>
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<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/6/25</td>
<td><em>Nucleus—Reg 203</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>1990 Rag Committee, University of Natal</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR0/5/93</td>
<td><em>Bois Fide—Vol 5, No 1</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Law Students' Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 23 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned film is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act;

(b) conditionally approved of the film; and

(c) set aside the rejection of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

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<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Film</th>
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<tr>
<td>R80/4/69</td>
<td><em>Snow</em></td>
<td>CTC-Warner (Pty) Ltd(FDaniels) Bpk.</td>
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<td>Entry No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R60/1/64</td>
<td>Mad Max</td>
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**No. 1275**  
**13 June 1980**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 9 June 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 June 1989 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (c) of the said Act:

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<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inquiry No.</th>
<th>Publication Popyprie</th>
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<tr>
<td>P66/63</td>
<td>Running &amp; Detection without Due Process of Law (Pamphlet/Pamflet)</td>
<td>Civil Rights League, Cape Town</td>
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**No. 1276**  
**13 June 1980**

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 6 June 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 5 June 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

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<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inquiry No.</th>
<th>Publication Popyprie</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
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<tr>
<td>P803/154</td>
<td>Provenance</td>
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<td>Frank McDonald</td>
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**INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

1272 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P80/32... 1 7075
1273 do.: Film... 1 7075
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1275 do.: do.: do.: do.: 2 7075
1276 do.: do.: 2 7075

**INHoud**

1272 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongeoorlogte publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/32... 1 7075
1273 do.: Rolreën... 1 7075
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do.: do.: 2 7075

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X65, Pretoria, 0001

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Private Bag X65, Pretoria, 0001

7075—1
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1301  13 June 1980

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2
(3) (b) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (b) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gathering of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or action of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or at which any protest or boycott or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in support of or in commemoration of anything, in the magisterial districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto from 14 June 1980 until 30 June 1980 except for such gatherings which I or the magistrate of the magisterial district concerned expressly authorise.

This prohibition shall not apply to any gathering of 10 persons or less.

Dated at Cape Town this 13th day of June 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE


GOEREMENTSKENNISGANG

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1301  13 Junie 1980

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE.—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (b) VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangeseen ek, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhavings van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (b) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkomste van 'n politieke aard waar enige staatsserv of enige begin of beleid of optrede van 'n regering van 'n staat of van 'n politieke party of politieke groep aangegaan, verdedig, aangeval, veroordeel of bespreek word of waar enige protes of strook of staking aangemoedig of bespreek word of wat in protes teen of ter ondersteuning van of ter herdenking van enige gesit word, in die landdrosdistrikte in die Bylae hiervan genoem vanaf 14 Junie 1980 tot 30 Junie 1980 behalwe so 'n byeenkomst wat ek of die landouer van die betrokke landdrosdistrik tidsdruklik magt.

Hierdie verbod is nie van toepassing op 'n byeenkomst van 10 of minder persone nie.

Gedraai te Kaapstad op hede die 13de dag van Junie 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE


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Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bowman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

INHOUD

No. 1301 Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste (17/1956): Verbod op byeenkomste 1 7081

Gedrukt deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdruker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

7081—1
Heavy penalties under key-point security bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Defence will have extensive powers over security arrangements and the safeguarding of strategic places if the National Key Points Bill, published here yesterday, becomes law.

The bill was supported in principle by the opposition.

In terms of the bill, introduced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, anyone who discloses information, without authority, about terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion at key points can be fined up to R10,000 or go to prison for three years.

Offences committed at national key points in terms of the Official Secrets Act will be punishable by the penalties laid down in that act.

The bill provides that the Minister of Defence may declare any place a national key point if he considers that its loss or damage will be prejudicial to South Africa.

Owners of places declared national key points will have to satisfy the minister that there are adequate security precautions. If he fails to comply with this provision, the owner shall be liable to a fine of up to R10,000 or imprisonment of five years.

The minister may order anyone to furnish him with certain information about any particular key point. If the information is false or incorrect, or if the informant unlawfully discloses to anyone the nature of the information, he will be liable to a fine of R10,000 or imprisonment of three years.

The powers of guards at national key point to examine people, seize articles and apply reasonable force, including the use of arms, will be determined by the minister.

Members of the Defence Force and any official of the public service may be called on to help implement the provisions of the bill.

Mr Harry Schwarz (FPP Yeoville) said the opposition supported the bill because it disapproved of violence, terrorism, sabotage, subversion and espionage, but had to ask the question: "Why now? Why not long ago?"

The FPF would bring some amendments during the committee stage. — Sapa
ANC silent on Mandela letter

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Note carefully

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Police question SWA editor

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The head of the Security Police here, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, and the head of the CID, Colonel J G Greyling, yesterday questioned the editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, about a report concerning an alleged death squad operating in SWA/Namibia.

A report about the alleged squad of 90 assassins also appeared in the newspaper of the Lutheran Church of Gwambokavango (Blok), Okahandja.

The reports said during 1979 there were reports that trained thugs had been organized by the South African Government with the aim of killing prominent church and business men, including the bishop of Blok, the Right Rev Cleopas Dumani.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, reacted strongly to the reports on Tuesday, saying they stemmed from the SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Dr Viljoen said SWAPO had been spreading rumours that the South African Government was training a killer group of 90 to assassinate 50 people in the territory whose names appeared on a death list.

Shortly after Dr Viljoen released his statement Mr Smith delivered a note personally to Dr Viljoen's office demanding he call a press conference at which he would put "facts" to Dr Viljoen about an elimination squad in the presence of all the media.

Mr Smith said yesterday the two top policemen said they had not visited him in response to his note to Dr Viljoen but were acting on the report in his paper.

"After they requested certain documents I voluntarily agreed to hand some of them over," Mr Smith said.
the Federation of South African Trade Unions, Fosatu.

Legal opinion is that it prevents the solvency or receipt of foreign funds, or donations from inside SA. But opinion is divided on whether or not the prohibition applies to the receipt of affiliation fees from member unions — although, says Fosatu's Alec Erwin, Fosatu legal advisors say it will.

Erwin is of the opinion that: "This prohibition constitutes interference with a fundamentally right embodied in International Labour Organisation (ILO) charters: that trade unions worldwide be able to help each other.

"Labour must be able to build its own independent organisation. If it needs overseas money in the early stages, then it must be able to get it. What are now respectable union bodies, like TUSE, received overseas assistance at one time.

"This prohibition will create a fundamental imbalance in the South African economy. Where companies can get overseas funds, this is now being denied Fosatu," Erwin adds.

Largest umbrella body for black and non-racial unions, Fosatu has shown its willingness to participate in government's developing labour dispensation.

Of its 13 affiliates, four are already registered, six have applied for registration, and another two are expected to apply in the near future.

The irony of the prohibition is, according to one labour observer, that Fosatu is one of very few organisations receiving overseas funds to have tried to legalise its fund raising activities in terms of the Fund Raising Act. Many have not.

In the first Wiblin Commission report, some commissioners from more right-wing union bodies voiced disquiet about the influx of overseas funds for Fosatu and other union bodies.

"It appears government has decided to wield the sledgehammer in the wake of the labour disputes in the Cape and Natal," one observer feels.

Tuse president Andre Malherbe tells the FMA, the prohibition recalled the statement: "First they came for the Jews, but I didn't raise a finger because I wasn't a Jew... Then they came for me, and there was nobody to speak up for me.

"If they can do this to Fosatu, who will they do it to tomorrow?" he asks.

Labour secretary Jaap Giliers would not be drawn on the prohibition. "I know nothing about it. It has been done by another department (Social Welfare and Pensions)." He would give no indication as to whether his department had been consulted on, or prompted, the move.

Minister Fanie Botha has denied any prompting from Manpower.
Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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No bail for meat workers

One worker, Mr Wiseman Nebisana (52), giving evidence during the bail hearing, told the court he was dismissed by his firm on May 7 following a strike action.

He said he was a Transkeian but regarded himself as being legally in the Peninsula and would return to his job as soon as the labour dispute was settled.

Intimidation

"I'm not involved in the intimidation of other workers," he said.

Captain Gerrie Strydom of the police, giving evidence for the State which opposed the bail application, told the court there had been a number of cases of intimidation of workers who had been employed in the place of the strikers.

He said there were also allegations by the public that the dismissed meat workers were going from house to house "and throwing out the meat that people had in pots."

Mr Lee Rosiek, appearing for the accused, said it was not possible to attribute cases of intimidation or future cases of intimidation to the workers in court.

The magistrate, Mr J. Fourie, said the police must have had a good reason to oppose the bail applications and therefore he must refuse them.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Riot Act for clerics in court

Staff Reporter

FOUR clergymen appeared briefly in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were the Rev. John Thorne, the Rev. Cecil Hodgson, the Rev. Martin October and the Rev. Henry Hilt. Appearing with them were Mr. Henk Vally, Mr. Thomas Marsh, Mr. David Johnson and Mrs. Vesta Smith.

They were remanded on warrant to August 12 and 13.

The hearing was a sequel to an open-air meeting held in Rosmont, Johannesburg, on April 23 this year.

Mr. Thorne and his colleagues were arrested for addressing coloured students in the midst of the schools boycott rumors.

Mr. Thorne's subsequent detention sparked off the protest march by 53 South African clergymen through the streets of Johannesburg.

The eight were not asked to plead.
Labor Reporter

Forty-two black workers who are on strike at Table Bay Cold Storage in Cape Town were arrested under the 'prosecution detention' clause of the Internal Security Act. They had previously been held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The arrest of the strikers drew strong reaction from the International Confederation of Trade Unions, which represents unions in most parts of the Western world.

The ICFTU said it viewed the arrests "as a serious blot" and would take "whatever action it can to support the striking meat workers, according to a cable sent to the WCITU yesterday."

The union issued a statement yesterday in which it alleged that the management at Table Bay was "fully aware" of the police action and had "sanctioned it."

A spokesman for the office of Mr. R. L. Seiber, Table Bay's managing director, said yesterday that Mr. Seiber was no longer prepared to accept calls from the Press and was not prepared to comment.
Muzzle on news: fears of alarm

Political Reporter

TWO authorities on South African security laws, reacting to the National Key Points Bill, are concerned over the effect of withholding information from the public even more.

Professor A S Mathews, dean of the law faculty at the University of Natal, and Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that proposed legislation would make it difficult for the public to make realistic political assessments.

The Bill, published yesterday, prohibits the publication of incidents at key points without the consent of the Minister of Defence — and he will decide what “key points” are.

Prof Mathews said: “Assuming the Bill tries to — and it seems to — suppress information about terrorist and sabotage attacks, I would seriously question whether it is necessary or desirable. I can’t see how the Government can argue that it is necessary to keep the public in the dark about what has actually happened. In fact, it is undesirable, because if people are not told what is going on, rumour tends to spread, and alarm and responsibility can increase.”

Prof Dugard said the Bill was in keeping with the present legislative policy of suppressing information about hostile acts directed at the State and strategic installations. “The danger of such legislation is that it will conceal information which should be available to the public so that it may form an opinion.”

If Government policy led to hostile acts, he said, it was essential that the public was told “so that it can take such information into account in forming its own attitude towards the need for change”.

© See Page 5
Le Grange warns on intimidation

Political Staff
CAPETOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has given the assurance that people who want to go to work on Monday will have police protection. At the same time he warned of action against intimidators.

He said he believed that the vast majority of black people wanted to work on Monday and that they were not interested in participating in commemorations of the 1976 riots.

Mr le Grange said he could give the assurance that people going to work would be protected.

The police would give immediate attention to intimidation but it was necessary for members of the public to bring this to the attention of the police.

"They have vehicles and helicopters and could be on the scene immediately."
London Bureau

LONDON - Two powerful international trade union bodies yesterday condemned the South African Government for its action against black trade unionists.

The general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Mr Otto Kersten, sent a cable to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, condemning the Government's harassment of unionists.

And the general secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation, Mr Herman Rehman, at a central committee meeting in London, attacked the Government's refusal of passports to black delegates.

In his cable to Mr Botha, the ICFTU general secretary, Mr Kersten, said: "The continuation of the South African Government's harassment of trade unions independent of the apartheid regime is making workers of the free trade union movement increasingly angry."

Mr Kersten singled out Government action against the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) and the arrest of workers belonging to the Western Province General Workers' Union.

IMF general secretary, Mr Rehman, said his 13-million-strong union would continue to demand basic rights for all workers in South Africa.

Attacking multinational companies which paid their black workers in South Africa poverty wages, he said: "It is no coincidence that some of the companies in Britain which are fiercely urging the British Government to pass laws repressing the British trade unions are also those companies that have been exposed as paying workers in their South African subsidiaries starvation wages and refuse to deal with black unions in that country."

However, the conference did not propose the expected strongly-worded resolutions against South Africa.

Although there was considerable protest and discussion about South Africa behind the scenes, no resolutions on South Africa were proposed.

South Africa's white trade unionists at the IMF meeting, prepared for "a heavy time", expressed themselves well satisfied with the outcome.

One said: "We find South Africa has more friends abroad than we thought."
Police net thousands in week

Own Correspondent

In a massive crime prevention operation in which roadblocks were thrown up by the police and Defence Force throughout South Africa in the last week, 1,028 people were arrested and 1787 were summoned to appear in court.

During the operation, one man was killed and another arrested in connection with his death, the police were assaulted twice and two people were arrested for refusing to stop at roadblocks.

A vast quantity of dagga was seized as well as explosives, dangerous weapons and unlicensed firearms.

Police arrested 322 people for possessing or dealing in dagga, three for possessing explosives, 14 for possessing unlicensed firearms and 16 for possessing dangerous weapons.

Fifteen more were arrested in connection with housebreaking and theft, five for robbery, 20 for theft, 30 for car theft, two for stock theft, 44 for stolen property and two for escaping.
PW warns—then meetings banned

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday issued what he called "a final warning" to those who underestimated the Government's determination to maintain law and order.

Then, just before midnight, in a special Government Gazette, any gatherings of a political nature by more than 10 people in certain districts were prohibited in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act from today until the end of the month. The districts include Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

In the House, Mr Botha said "the Government has a duty to the country to maintain law and order and it will carry it out strictly and fairly."

"It will be a serious mistake to underestimate the Government's determination in this regard and those responsible will have to bear the consequences of their actions," he said.

He called on the leaders of all population groups to work together in order to bring about calm, to identify those responsible for unrest and bring them to book.

"Continued boycotts and attempts to create unrest only waste money and time and thwart the Government's efforts to correct the wrongs and improve the situation.

"Nothing is achieved with boycotts. They only destroy. No self-respecting State can afford to tolerate efforts to create anarchy.""

"Hostile radicals are using grievances to bring about the downfall of the State. Pamphlets are being drawn up with finesse and subtlety and used in a campaign which is extended to totally unrelated issues.

"These pamphlets are being written by trained and sophisticated people. They are calculated to entice people step by step to the abyss," he said.
PW gives final warning
as the unrest continues

It will reopen on July 21.

Pupils of the Newlands East High in Durban were sent home yesterday because the school was damaged by fire on Thursday night, reports Sapa.

The exam boycott at the University of the North, Turffloop, entered its third day yesterday with a university spokesman saying that only a small number of students sat for exams.

A major boycott of buses is still continuing in the Cape Peninsula. Strike action took place in the Cape Peninsula, in Stellenbosch and near Durban.

The June 16 services expected to draw the biggest crowds will be those at Regina Mundi in Soweto tomorrow and on Monday.

Shops in Soweto will close between 11am and 5pm on Monday. Cinemas are also expected to close.

Many Indian traders in Lenasia and the city have announced that they will close their shops on Monday, although an official of the Oriental Plaza Merchants' Association said no decision had been given to shopkeepers. Other traders at the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal complex have also said they will close their businesses.

All weekend fixtures of the SA Soccer Federation and the National Professional Soccer League have been cancelled.

Black students at the University of the Witwatersrand said they would not write exams on Monday. They will be allowed to ask for deferment.

Among the bodies organizing services are Azapo, Azas, the Committee of 10, Black Lawyers' Association, SA Black Social Workers' Organization, Lenasia People's Candidates and the Muslim Students' Association.

Azapo announced that services would be held tomorrow at

1. Regina Mundi, Soweto at 1pm, where speakers include Mr Sammy Tembani, Mr Lofchi Mission Reach and Mr Mathevi Ngwatotheng.
2. Kwa Thema, Springs, where Mr George Warch and Mr Faneza Mabubela will speak.
3. Nur-ul-Islam Centre, Lenasia, at 2pm, where the speakers include Miss Zaini Mandela, Mr Leshielu Mosola and Mrs Rika Ndinga.
4. The Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso 2, where speakers include Mr Thabo Ndedene.
5. Mahwelieng, Potgietersrus, where Mrs Winnie Kgewale is among the speakers.
6. The Presbyterian Church, Zone 2, Soweto.
7. Khutsong Lutheran Church in Daveyton; and
8. AIE Church, Mpho Section, Tembisa.

A service will also be held in Mamelodi.

Monday's service at Regina Mundi starts at 11am with an opening prayer by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches. The closing prayer will be said by the Rev Buli Tulagane.

Speakers include Dr Nhato Moditena, Ms Tom Mantshatu, Mr Douglas Ramapupa, Mr Tom Nkanye, Mr Popo Molefe and Mr Modise Motsele.

Mr Botha told Parliament yesterday: "Continued boycotts and attempts to create unrest only waste money and time and thwart the Government's efforts to correct the wrongs and improve the situation.

"Nothing is achieved with boycotts; they only destroy. No self-respecting State can afford to tolerate efforts to create anarchy."

There was an orchestrated effort afoot to subvert the State by trying to force it to act against schoolchildren. "Hostile radicals are using grievances to bring about the downfall of the State. Pamphlets are being drawn up with finesse and subtlety and fed in a cam-
Police: don’t disrupt workers

EAST LONDON — The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, issued a warning here yesterday against intimidators who try to disrupt workers.

"We are going to deal very severely with these people," he said.

Brigadier Du Plessis said: "No worker has to fear molestations by these people if he goes to work. If anybody tries anything I can assure them we will be there in force."

Brigadier Du Plessis said special patrols would be sent out in anticipation of any trouble and there will also be observation patrols. — DDR
By HEIL, HOOPER, MARION, SPARG AND EZRA MARTIN

Peace after meeting ban

The government's blanket ban on political and commemorative meetings appeared, by late yesterday, to have had a dampening effect on plans to mark the fourth anniversary of the disturbances.

Plans for mass services in Soweto were abandoned in favour of individual observance, according to Mr Tom Mathatha, an executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

"We do not have to gather in any public hall or place, as long as the spirit of commemoration is there. We are still free to do anything to observe the day," he said.

But police were taking no chances and road blocks were set up on all access roads to Johannesburg and Randburg.

Cars entering and leaving Soweto were searched.

Security sources said the ban on meetings of more than 10 people was a response to information that activists planned to observe Father's Day today as "Biko Day" and that a mass stayaway from work was planned for tomorrow in most major urban areas.

Pamphlets urging workers to stay away have been circulated.

The ban on meetings in 24 areas of the country from yesterday until June 30 was proclaimed in a special Government Gazette early yesterday.

The Azanian Students Organisation of South Africa and the Congress of South African Students had organised services throughout the Reef.

The biggest service was to have started at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto tomorrow at 1pm.

In addition, a mass rally had been scheduled at the Shehstone Concours of the University of Natal at 2.30 today, as well as a meeting of parents of students at the

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Calm after ban on meetings

From Page 1

University of Durban-Westville at the Veldeca Hall today.

Dr A B Arnot, publicity secretary of the Solidarity Front in Lenasia said:

"No matter what means are adopted to prevent people from commemorating June 16, it will always have an important bearing in the lives of the black majority."

At the formation of a nonracial National Education Union of South Africa in Johannesburg this year, Afrikaners and English-speaking white teachers called on their colleagues to stay away from classes tomorrow.

Traders and shebeens in Soweto have responded to student calls to respect the day.

They have closed temporarily.

Mr Vela Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said his organisation was complying with a request by student organisations to close up shop at 11 am.
POLICE and some army units throughout the country are on stand-by this weekend and for most of the coming week as South Africa, already in the midst of massive bus and school boycotts, braces itself for Soweto Day — the commemoration of the June 16 riots of 1976.

While the Government has banned all political gatherings in certain districts and police units throughout South Africa have been readied for instant action if necessary, commerce and industry in major centres are preparing for possibly the biggest ever black work stayaway tomorrow and Tuesday.

The police are geared to clamp down on any "agitators" trying to stop people going to work but this will not affect workers who voluntarily stay at home.

This week both Prime Minister P. W. Botha and Minister of Police Louis le Grange warned agitators the police were fully prepared to deal with any troublemakers.

Mr le Grange said police had been instructed to act relentlessly and had helicopters and vehicles ready to be on the scene immediately.

And Mr Botha issued a final warning to people involved in "undesirable activities".

He said no self-respecting state could allow anarchy within its borders and the Government would do its duty strictly and conscientiously.

While police activities were kept at a low key yesterday a massive crime prevention operation involving both police and Defence Force units throughout South Africa during the past week led to the arrest of 1,028 people with a further 1,799 issued with summonses.

Three people were arrested for possessing explosives and another for possessing unlicensed firearms. During the operation one man was killed and police were assaulted twice.

A spokesman for the Public Relations Department of the SA Police said yesterday all policemen would be on duty this weekend and in districts police leave had been cancelled.

The spokesman said police action and precautions in the various districts affected would fall under the command of the Divisional Commissioners in the area. "It's up to them what action they take," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, where a massive bus boycott in protest against high fares is likely to compound any work stayaway, estimates are that as much as 80 percent of the black and coloured workforce could be off tomorrow and Tuesday.

Most, if not all, businesses in black areas around the country are likely to remain closed on both days. White businesses could be hard hit by staff shortages. Delivery of milk, bread and even newspapers could be affected.

The Minister of Police, however, urged blacks to go to work tomorrow and has given an assurance they would be protected by police who would take immediate action against intimidators.

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of 10 people or less. Permission to hold any other gathering would have to be sought from the Minister of Justice or the Chief Magistrate of the districts affected.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday telephoned the Minister of Justice and asked him to rescind his banning decision.

He said the Minister had told him he had carefully thought over the matter before making his decision.

Miss Zimzi Mandela, daughter of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said the Minister's decision showed hostility on the side of the Government.

Mr T.W. Ramahle, educationist, said: "It is the wrong way of going about things."

The Rev. Tebogo Maslane of the Black Priest Solidarity Group said: "This is nothing but a clampdown on Christianity itself in a country that claims to be run by Christians."

In Umata, the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngcobo, warned that police in Transkei would clamp down on any June 16 commemoration services in the territory.

In New York, the ANC's Ad Hoc Committee for June 16 will hold a lunch-hour demonstration in Wall Street tomorrow.

The "United Nations" Special Committee Against Apartheid is expected to hold a meeting this week to commemorate June 16. Zambia's ambassador to the UN, Mr Paul Luaku, this week told members of the UN: "The lesson of Soweto is that the South African regime is sitting on an active volcano, which is bound to explode and whose explosion can come from any angle."

Yesterday police manned roadblocks on most major national roads in Soweto. Roadblocks were set up on all roads into the township and cars were searched by police. A youth from Soweto, it is reported, has been held by police for allegedly distributing pamphlets calling for a stay-away from work tomorrow.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said police would be out in full force tomorrow to protect those going to work.
Government cracks down on June 16 memorial services

ALL June 16 commemoration services planned for today and tomorrow have been banned.

In a special Government Gazette issued late on Friday evening, all commemoration services and meetings of a political nature in key areas throughout the country were prohibited in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act until the end of the month.

However, commemoration services will be held in Pietersburg and other areas in the Northern Transvaal which have not been affected by the proclamation.

Services will also be held in other parts of the world including London, New York and at the United Nations headquarters.

The ban on the services followed a warning by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha in Parliament that "instigators would burn their fingers".

Many services were planned for the Reef, with the major service at Regina Mundi this morning.

The areas affected by the ban are: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Cradock, Kirkwood, Fort Beaufort, Graaff Reinet, Albany, Port Shepstone, the Cape Peninsula, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kalk River, Durban, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela and Ndweni.

Services planned for the Northern Transvaal will go ahead as scheduled in Mahwelegeng, Seshego, Lenye-nye, Namahale and Pietersburg.

The prohibition does not apply to the Northern Transvaal.
Carrying the burden of police brutality

'It is the price we must be prepared to pay for liberation'

By SAM MABE

PHINDI MAVUSO is a 19-year-old Standard 10 student at Meadowlands High in Soweto. She was 15 when police shot her in the leg at Doornkop Cemetery while she was attending a funeral. Her right leg had to be amputated and today she uses crutches for walking.

Speaking from her Zone 4, Meadowlands home, Phindi told me that in October 1976 she was one of several hundred students who went to bury Mr Jacob Mashobane, who had died while in detention.

"When we arrived at the entrance to the cemetery, the system (police) was already waiting. They would not let us park any vehicle inside so we complied by parking outside and walked into the cemetery.

"One of the white policemen shouted something in Afrikaans. After that I heard shots being fired. Some of us were already inside the cemetery while others were still outside. We all scattered in different directions.

"I was inside and as I ran, I felt something like a cramp in my leg and I fell to the ground. I lay near the bushes along the fence and could faintly hear gunshots being fired and the footsteps of other students running.

"Nobody seemed to have seen me because I lay there for close on two hours. My whole body was limp and I could not even shout for help or move any of my limbs. It was only after all had quietened down that a woman from one of the houses near the cemetery noticed me.

"A hole was made in the fence and I was pulled out and taken to hospital in a car. On the way to hospital we met a police roadblock. After being told what had happened to me, one of these cops said, 'reg geskei nie?'

"I could not even say yes or no to this policeman. It was then that I think I lost consciousness because I do not remember what happened until I saw myself in the intensive care unit at Baragwanath Hospital," Miss Mavuso said.

She also said there was a time when she lost her senses because she was told of having done and said things she could not re.

Phindi Mavuso ... "I do not hate the police for what they did to me."

self. Neither does she hate the police for what they did to her.

"I sometimes feel bitter when there are certain things I cannot do because of my condition, but my bitterness is not directed at anybody, least of all the police.

"I do not hate them because I know that someday things will change and the police will also change and regard us as friends and not troublemakers or enemies.

"The approach of June 16 which marked the beginning of the uprising has since 1976 made me feel proud because I regard my injury as one of those casualties that go along with the struggle.

"It is the price we blacks should be prepared to pay if we are to achieve anything in the struggle for liberation. I find
Phindi said her injury has deprived her of the ability to play tennis, her favourite sport, and of doing the roadwork she used to do with boys her own age.

But with her one leg, she sometimes tries skipping. "That is how I try reducing my weight because I will soon be too heavy for my leg," she said.

But Phindi does not feel sorry for her-
What has changed since '76?

By JOE LATAKOMO

“APART FROM attempts to stage boycotts, and boycotting as such, and looting in some areas, the general situation in South Africa can be described as normal.”

These were the words of Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, during the last week of May.

They are words which have been repeated so often that many people are beginning to wonder just what “normal” means. Exactly what is not the same—they are worse.

Today, South Africa is in exactly the same situation that led up to June 16, 1976. There are countrywide school boycotts. The same tension that existed prior to June 16 is still there. So is the unrest, the uncertainty, the fear, the distrust.

The present boycotts started in exactly the same way as those in 1976. The issues are still the same — inferior education, lack of facilities, racial discrimination, and the Government's refusal to recognize the political voice of the majority of people in this country.

The Government has been quick to point out that the situation is not exactly the same as in 1976. We agree. It has become worse. The fact that more schools are now being built, and there have been administrative changes in the running of the schools, does not make the system any different.

As educationist Mr T W Kambule pointed out, blacks are speaking about change to the system, while the Government is speaking about improvements. And as long as this situation exists, we will have a crisis.

Perhaps the government believes that as long as things are quiet in Soweto, the situation is normal. However, those who live in the black townships will know that things are far from normal.

Many observers believe that frustration has driven many youths to leaving the country for military training.

“THERE IS a growing number of Soweto students who believe the only answer is to leave the country and undergo military training. They no longer see any point in peaceful demonstration — that just gives the police cannon fodder,” said one observer.

It is significant to note that the unrest has spread to even more unlikely places — like Bloemfontein.

KwaZulu has been going through the same turmoil, but in typical style, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has said the unrest was fomented by agitators.

However, to us the question remains: Can June 1976 happen again? If so, when? If not, why not?

Of course the government will say that June 1976 will not happen again. The reason for this kind of thinking is not difficult to find. If there is any suspicion that there might be organised boycotts or unrest, the government will clamp down on any person or organisation they suspect could be behind such a move.

Unfortunately, June 16 caught everybody unaware. There were no repressive measures which could have been used to stop its occurrence.

And this is what we fear most. In the event of another spontaneous outbreak of unrest in places like Soweto, we will have a recurrence of deaths, of loss of limb.

This is what the government must avoid. This is the crisis we are talking about.

There is no doubt that the success of the bush war in Zimbabwe has done much to fan the hopes of those who now see the only solution to our problems in taking up arms. There has been an increase in guerrilla activities.

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha has proved weak in dealing with the situation. As soon as there was a white right-wing backlash, the Prime Minister could not be seen on his feet. He was swept into the right-wing our rent.

The “reforms” that are coming out of the government are basically those buying devices.

The major issue in this
SOWETO'S CLASS OF '76:

Where are they today?

THE students who formed the core of resistance against Bantu Education in the bloody uprisings four years ago are today scattered throughout the world.

Since 1976 a steady stream of students has been leaving the country for Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, from where some of them have set off on the second part of their journey to other parts of the world.

The class of '76 is still active, however, and their activities can be summed up in the following categories:

1. Those who are continuing their studies through the assistance of United Nations agencies and other human rights organisations.

By Zwelakhe Sisulu
Those who have joined liberation movements to train as guerrillas... 

There are still hundreds of student refugees in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. The Swazi and Botswana governments have provided the student refugee population with settlement areas. Botswana's Dukwe settlement is now being used by South African refugees after being vacated by Zimbabweans after independence. These settlements have proved unpopular with students and are set in remote parts of the country.

There are those students who have managed to continue their education in Europe and the United States. By and large, they are still based mainly in Africa.

Some of the high school students of '76 are now at university. The present militancy on black campuses has not been seen since the early '70s with the rise of the Black Consciousness Movement. Political activity has not been limited to students alone. The teachers who resigned in protest against Bantu Education have also been playing an active political role.

Some former teachers engaged in active civic and national politics have included the Soweto SRC and is headed by former SRC chairman, Khotso Seathole. The class of '76 are today graduates in the political arena of war and liberation.

Pelco leader Mr Thozamile Botia, Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of Azapo and now banned, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a member of the Committee of 10.

The banning of the two main student organisations in 1977, the South African Students Organisation (SASO) and the South African Students Movement (SASM), were felt but the void has since been filled by Cosas and Azapo.

Some of the students who did not proceed to university are still active in the civic associations and in Azapo.

Some of the former members of the SRC who stood trial at Kempton Park under sedition are presently serving on the executive committee of the Johannesburg branch of Azapo.

The former chairman of the SRC, Sechaba Motsisi, and Malison Morobe, Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Mazibuko are serving prison sentences after being found guilty of sedition.

The cases of Solomon Mahlangu and James Mange, both sentenced to death — Mahlangu for murder and Mange for treason — typify those students who joined other liberation movements.

The massive influx of guerrillas into the country since 1977 is a consequence of thousands of students who left the country following the unrest.

These youths, who still possess a fresh recall of the country's terrain, have received military training and are returning as armed guerillas.
Nelson Mandela - a symbol of hope for South Africa

IN HIS PRISON cell on Robben Island, off Cape Town, prisoner number 466/64 has become a symbol of hope and defiance for many of the black people of South Africa, instead of sinking into obscurity as his white jailers had hoped.

Nelson Mandela, former president of the banned African National Congress (ANC), marked this week the 35th anniversary of his life sentence for “sabotage and conspiracy” against the State.

Yet, for the young people who are protesting against apartheid across South Africa, he is a living presence — and this although they have never seen his face or read his work. Both his photograph and his writings are banned.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, has said publicly that Mr. Mandela will be the first black prime minister of South Africa “within five years”.

SUNDAY POST has already gathered more than 100,000 signatures of people who agreed to be identified with the Free Mandela campaign. Despite the recent imprisonment of members in this country, the secretary of the Natal Free Mandela branch committee, Paul Davel, was arrested in Durban this week.

Many whites have supported the campaign, including Alan Paton, who urged Prime Minister P W Botha to release Mr. Mandela from jail and invite him to your office to discuss the future of our country.

But the Government has not bent.

“Those who call for the release of Nelson Mandela want the release of a terrorist,” Police Minister Louis le Grange said, adding that the nationalist leader “has not changed his mind”.

Last week, the ANC 20 years after it was banned, carried out the most significant guerrilla operation of its history by blowing up oil tanks at Sasol and Secunda.

As the country passes through the biggest wave of anti-apartheid protest since the bloody uprising of 1976 — whose fourth anniversary is tomorrow — Mr Mandela’s release is seen by many in South Africa as the real test of the Government’s intentions toward the black majority.

But there is no reason to believe that the Government is ready to talk with the black leader who was sentenced to life in prison in the famous Rivonia Trial, where he appeared in the dock with seven other members of the ANC’s clandestine leadership, including a white, Dennis Goldberg.

Mr. Mandela’s prestige has grown steadily since his imprisonment, partly because of the efforts of his wife, Winnie, at keeping him in the public mind, although he is banished from the public eye.

Mr. Nelson Mandela received eight visits on Robben Island from visitors in the past three months, the Minister of Prisons, Mr. Le Grange disclosed in Parliament this week.

Replying to questions by Mr. John Wiley (AP, Simonstown), Mr. Le Grange said Mr. Mandela had been visited by Mr. Justice D M Williamson, Mr. S. E. Kawalsky, a legal representative, Mrs. Winnie Mandela and Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton. — AFP.
The big stick...

THE Government’s decision to ban all gatherings and services in memory of those who died in the unrest of June 1976 was not totally unexpected.

We have come to anticipate the Government’s actions with clockwork regularity. We know that whenever the Government believes it is threatened — mostly imaginary — it resorts to this kind of action.

The first indication of what the Government is up to was seen in the show of strength during the Republic Day festivities. Then, a week or so later, we had the police, assisted by troops, manning massive roadblocks at strategic points — a gentle reminder that Big Brother is watching.

And, with perfect timing, the announcement is made that the South African Defence Force has made another across-the-border raid into Angola, killing “200 Swapo terrorists”.

For some reason, the Government believes the memorial services could be turned into violent incidents. Yet this Government should have known that June 16 will always be remembered by those whose relatives and children died. Banning them from getting together will not wipe June 16 from the calendar.

It was the Government that was responsible for June 16. If it had heeded the warnings from all quarters about the danger of an explosion, June 16 would not have been. If it had accepted the fact of the presence of blacks, and their right to political participation in greater South Africa, there would have been no reason to fear anything.

Already this country is burdened with all sorts of draconian laws which are designed more to keep the black man in his place than to maintain law and order.”

Heaven knows, there will be more and more of these kind of laws. But laws will not put down people’s aspirations. Laws will not make people conform to a situation they detest. Instead, the introduction of such laws only creates further machinery for “breaking the law” — contrary to the principle of justice.

The Government should be looking into ways and means of avoiding a recurrence of a June 16. We believe the Government has a responsibility to all its citizens to work out a just dispensation for the people of this country, and until all the sectional interests that are being protected are removed we will continue to see panic actions on the part of the Government.

We know people would like to forgive and forget the past. In fact, as reported on this page, some of the victims of June 16 bear no hatred for anybody. It is the system they hate, and it is the system that must be changed. If that happens, then those who have suffered will know they did not suffer in vain. Only the Government can put them on the road to that kind of thinking.

Failure to recognise this will result in similar actions coming June next year.

But we do not have the time. We are in a crisis right now. We must all accept each other as partners in making this country an exciting place for everybody. The hand of friendship has long been extended from our side. We are waiting.
Meetings:
Le Grange urged ban

Political Staff

THE WIDESPREAD ban on political gatherings of more than 10 people, issued on Friday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, followed a request from the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange.

This was confirmed by Mr Le Grange yesterday, after a week during which he repeatedly warned that the police would not tolerate 'any nonsense from agitators and intimidators' during the commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Soweto disturbances, which begins today, June 16.

The ban, which applies till the end of the month, covers any meeting of a political nature, indoors or out, with more than 10 people present. It is so widely-worded that it has been described by legal experts as a 'legal nightmare'.

Yesterday both Mr Schlebusch and Mr Le Grange declined to interpret the proclamation or say which meetings would be affected.

Mr Le Grange said it was not his duty to give judicial advice, and Mr Schlebusch said it was up to an individual to consult a lawyer if he wished to have further clarification. "As far as I am concerned, it is quite plain," he said.

The proclamation goes far further than the provisions of the Riotous Assemblies Act that have been in force since June 1976, as it also bans any indoor meeting of a political nature till the end of the month.

Any political meeting illegal

This means that any political meeting, even Nationalist Party meetings, will be illegal if more than 10 people attend, unless the minister or a magistrate gives permission for the meeting to be held.

The proclamation has been interpreted as a ban on indoor church services in commemoration of the June 16 unrest - unless those services confine themselves strictly to religion.

However, both Mr Le Grange and Mr Schlebusch declined to comment on this yesterday.

The proclamation read: "Whereas I deem it necessary for the maintenance of public peace, I hereby prohibit in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act any gathering of a political nature or any form of state or any principle or policy or action of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any protest or boycott or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in support of, or in commemoration of anything in the magisterial districts mentioned in the schedule from June 14, 1980, until June 30, 1980, except for such gatherings which I or the magistrate of the magisterial district concerned expressly authorize."

"This prohibition shall not apply to any gathering of 10 persons or less."

The magisterial districts affected are Durban, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tatida, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Umbutu, Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kulis River, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Rooi, Port Beaufort, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

Mrs Helen Suman, Opposition Justice spokesman, has described the proclamation as "going to ridiculous extremes."
June 16 is recalled

ABOVE: With the police determined to disperse the youths, several shots of teargas canisters were fired and many were forced to flee to safety.

LEFT: Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, and Antoinette Petersen, sister of the first victim of June 16, at the graveside yesterday to pay their respects to those who died during the 1976 upheavals.

ABOVE: A riot policeman prepares himself for the order to hit people with batons refusing to leave the Regina Mundi Church yesterday.

LEFT: A black policeman prepares to shoot a teargas canister into the defiant crowd at Regina Mundi Church yesterday.
A sneeze machine drives into a yard near Regina Mundi yesterday as youths sang freedom songs in open defiance of the police. They had to run for it.
YESTERDAY I went to Doornkop cemetery and Avalon cemetery. It was very early in the morning. The mist was thick and the wind was a mild, chilly one. Under normal circumstances, it could have been a pleasant warm morning. And yet, I found myself shivering. Shivering from looking at all those graves.

As I looked at those graves, all or most of them bearing the dates June 16, June 17, 18, 19 and beyond, I began to picture the many families. So many towns. So many neighbours.

The entire community was affected, one way or another. Nobody remained unaffected by this. Bodies, shivered at the legacy of bitterness, hate and deep sense of loss the people are undergoing. That is what made me shiver.

It made me shiver because the rulers of this land have not been able to understand. Four years later they are conducting themselves like nothing happened. Soweto 76 did not make an impression. It had no impact on their basic thinking and the philosophies of their establishment.

COMMUNISTS

It was just another routine phase. Word still, the working of communists and agitators, to be found under the bed in every black home in this land.

I could not help cringing when I thought of South Africa. You beautiful land. What crime have you committed to be cursed with rulers whose deep sensiti-

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THE EDITOR

ty and human compassion have been dulled with the scourge of racism."

In that serene atmosphere, of a graveyard, it could have been a cry from the wilderness. An irrelevant voice screaming for ecclesiastical intervention on a nation that seems bent on committing national suicide.

And yet, I am only too aware of the risks and perils of ever expressing the deeply seated sentiments in an intolerant nation such as ours.

I do not underestimate the stamina of the rulers to hold and pursue their programmes with brutal commitment. Ask the policeman, the soldier, the militant. Ask the blackman, the woman, the child. Ask Winnie Mandela. Ask Cur-


It is a litany of humiliation, harassment, revenge and suffering imposed on the oppressed by the white man in the community of the black man and community of the white man.

It is a case of race, colour or religion.

This is why I can never underestimate their stamina and appetite for imposing that punishment on "transgressors.

Somehow, this is what made me shiver.

I'll tell you some- thing that made me shiver. In the last year, when Prime Minister P W Botha took over the reins of government, he raised my expectations. His pronouncements were that of a man who seemed to understand what the real problem was.

Like many of my fellow men, desperately seeking for a straw to hold on and pin my hopes onto, I was taken in. I believed him. My friends told me I was being foolish. I argued with them.

Parliament has just ended. It was a great letdown. I have only apologised to my friends. I have apologised to them for the simplicity that have kept me shivering.

In spite of mass protest in the right of human lives, Ban- tu Education is still around — in a new name. Coloured education is still con- trolling from somewhere else. In essence education is still the domain of bureaucrats, and while ed- ucation is still the baby of the Depart- ment of National Education, racism, in short, is still alive, well and spreading its ugly tentacles around.

In spite of profes- sional anger and hatred for them, the path laws are still spreading their venom.

200,000 people went to jail in this last year — in the community. The government is talking about these and the people are talking about their abolish-

...at the graves, at the legacy of bitterness, hate and sense of loss

ting tied up more in knots instead of ear-

ing. And so, by banning June 16 services they are trying to obliterate all this hurt and indignity from our minds and hearts. They can never succe- ss. They dare not succeed. And lest you forget, I have a personal commitment never to make you forget. It's a commit- ment that every self respecting black man, woman and child must carry around with them.

We commemorate June 16th spiritual-

ly this year. Next year we will try for our services again. We may fail, like we did this year.

But one thing is certain. The day when this nation ce- lebrates June 16th as an official commemoration day is im- viable.

I'll make one other prediction. It will happen in the life span of the present generation. This is the faith that makes me believe in the future, and tell the government, that victory is surely ours.

It is ours because God is on our side.
Tension filled service — but no incidents

TENSION filled the Roman Catholic Church in Bochabela, Bloemfontein, yesterday when a crowd singing freedom songs with clenched fists commemorated the 1976 unrest which claimed the lives of many people and left many others injured or crippled.

The service was nearly brought to a standstill soon after it started when a man accused to be "an informer" was ordered out.

Local reporters were allowed entrance "on condition that whatever you write will be for POST newspaper. The local newspaper only serves the interest of the whites," they were told.

Speeches were delivered and poems, based on the struggle, were read to the background of songs.

Speaker after speaker attacked the laws of the country and those associated with them. Police were attacked for using weapons, especially teargas and guns whenever they were dispersing crowds of demonstrators.

Imprisoned leaders like Nelson Mandela and those who died in police custody, and during the disturbances in 1976 and 1977 were remembered.

Until the time of going to Press yesterday there were no incidents at the service. The service, along with many others in Mangaung, will continue until Tuesday.
June 16th. That date is etched indelibly in every Negro man's heart and soul.

Deep In Our Souls

June 16th etched
June 16: we remember

It's four years but crisis goes on

JUNE 16 is a landmark in the history of our liberation struggle, when on that day black students protested against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction for mathematics and special studies.

Their ultimate goal was against the whole system of inferior education. The violence that followed is still vivid in our minds. Colleagues, brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles were either killed, wounded or maimed. Thousands fled the country and are living in exile, lost to their friends and their relatives — and far from their beloved country.

These memories are sharply and angrily revived by the fact that now 44 years later, the whole country is still deeply involved in an educational crisis. We are a nation that cannot afford the escalation of these events. We need to work jointly to avert another 1976.

We earnestly request the powers that be to implement the immediate short-term policy for the urgent grievances so that the students may return to school.

Further, that a definite commitment be made by the Government to implement a unitary system of education for all South Africans.

Lonely prayers are victim's only hope

By LEN KALANE and WILLIE BOKALA

FOUR years ago today, a healthy 17-year-old schoolgirl trotted happily across Mahalane Street, Soweto, today, now 21 years old, the same girl sits in a wheelchair, paralysed from the waist downwards. She will never walk again.

Papi Christina Buthelazi is one of several victims of 1976, when police opened fire on demonstrating students.

Today, June 16, 1980, Papi says: "I look back to June 16 as the day when I was supposed to have died. Every June 16 I sit alone and pray — I'll do the same today..." I'll pray for myself. For all my black brothers and sisters who died for us to be reborn and join the struggle. I'll remember the day as that of miseries, of sorrow and of death. Yet a very significant day in the history of a black man."

Papi says she was shot in the back and the bullet went through her right hand. Papi, now a Form Four student, wheels her way to Sehako-Mahalane High School everyday.

"I still have hope for my future. I want to study medicine," she says. Papi says she is not so sorry for herself although her parents are bitter about everything.

But another victim, Busi Mavis Ngubane said she felt sorry for herself.

"There is absolutely nothing I can do for myself since I was shot on June 16, 1976," she says.

Busi, also in a wheelchair, said she was shot on her way from work.
She was the family's breadwinner at the time.

Busi, now 24, was shot in the stomach and the bullet went through the back. She stayed six months at Bara.

What do you think of June 16?

"I see it as the most tragic day in my life — and the black man. We don't have to lose courage and hope anyway..." Mrs Anaestela Bakha- bane, of Soweto, says her heart bleeds when she thinks of June 16.

"This day took away from me something that I treasured most."

Her son, Petrus Makhathane, then 16, was the second schoolchild to be shot after Hector Peterson. Petrus was a Form Two student at Theele in White City.

"Every June 16, I do mass for him at the church. I pray for his soul — I respected his courage and will not forget him. I will be there at the cemetery early today," she said.

And the mother of Hector, the first schoolchild to be shot on June 16, Ms Dorothy Peterson, said she was going to pray for most of today.

"I am going to pray for June 16. I am going to pray for all those who died in 1976 — and pray that God accept Hector," and restraint on either side and sending a word of encouragement and condolences to those who held services.

HOLIDAY

June 16 is the only holiday blacks forced onto the calendar for worthy reasons; others, including the Department of Education and Training, have tacitly acknowledged it.

This is our equivalent to their December 16.

June 16 is a memorable day as it was the turning point in the history of South Africa.

And June 16 will be charged with danger because the scholars who died, have died for a new order. As long as this order is not yet seen to be, so long will tensions last and the expectancy of conflict continue. They can't have died in vain.

It is time those in power realised that the brandishing of guns is not the answer and never will be. They must look searchingly into this explosive period and use this time to make amends by removing all root causes of the black plight.

This country is there for all its peoples.
June 16:
a day of hunger

By Z B MOLEFE

JUNE 16 this week. Once again the soul of black South Africa was torn apart. Memories of 1976 flooded back . . .

Black townships were in flames . . . the Government had clamped down on commemoration services planned for that day which brought back so many sad memories . . .

But one white woman was on her knees — praying for the South Africa she had suffered for nearly all her life. That woman was Helen Joseph.

As usual, on this day of tears and sad memories, Helen like other concerned South Africans — including jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela and that voice of concern Bishop Desmond Tutu — were fasting and praying.

Today as the 75-year-old Helen speaks, all traces of bitterness are missing from her words (unfortunately as a listed person she cannot be quoted).

She fixes her spectacles and takes a seat in her soberly furnished house, before reviving memories of the black struggle in South Africa beginning with the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

She was involved during the days of the Federation of South African Women, which earned its strength from the great unity of women. They marched to Pretoria to protest against black women carrying reference books.

More than 20 000 women of all races, including the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, made their voices heard. There were also the 1954 boycott of Bantu Education. Name it, Helen was there.

Then, it was the other way round: mothers took more than 7 000 children out of school as a sign of protest. The children, mostly in the primary school level, stayed out of the classrooms for 12 months.

In 1957 she tasted the wrath of the Verwoerd government. She was banned. After her banning order expired, she and a number of concerned people tried to locate and visit all those blacks who were in banishment.

More was to come. In October 1962 she became the first person in South Africa to be house arrested. In 1967 her world shrank when her banning order was renewed. But at least she could still earn a living working for the Medical Aid Fund in the clothing industry.

Her precious little freedom was short-lived after she published a book in England. She was prohibited from earning a living from any trade union work.

In 1971 she was suffering from cancer and her house arrest and banning order were lifted. Still it was not the end of the road for Helen. She spoke and wrote about the country for whose liberation she has struggled all her life.
Police in camouflage uniform forcibly remove a member of the crowd that gathered outside Regina Main Church in Soweto yesterday.

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HARD DAILY MAIL, Monday, June 16, 1980

BY ARAVOLD EDERER

say law
politics;
ban on blanket

men
2/1/80

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students at a school or university.

The key words in the proclamation are 'any gathering of a political nature and discuss', he said.

Professor Tony Matthews of the University of Natal's law faculty said the proclamation was so sweeping that it could even outlaw school classes and university lectures.

He questioned the wisdom of stopping all politics at this time, as 'it drove those against whom it is aimed to much stronger action'.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies, said the proclamation was vaguer and extremely widely phrased, and could be interpreted to cover a wide variety of meetings.

But people should not let themselves be restricted unduly, he said, adding the proclamation should be construed to refer to political meetings only - particularly those relating to the commemoration of June 16 and the 20th anniversary on June 23 of the drafting of the banned Freedom Charter.

'No distinction is being made between meetings and gatherings held inside and outside a building. This is definitely the widest proclamation of its kind in South Africa so far.'

Professor Martin Wiebers, head of constitutional law studies at the University of South Africa, said the proclamation was 'extremely wide indeed, literally banning all meetings of a political flavour'.
Security hearing

UMFATA — Three men, including the son of Paramount Chief Sakata Balindobo, appeared again in the regional court here yesterday charged in terms of the Treachery Public Security Act.

Mr. William Zovisile Ntolli, 26, Mr. Theophilus Tsangisa, also 26, and Mr. Jimmy Patrick Dainddoko, 18, were not asked to plea and the hearing was postponed to June 30.

Mr. Thembi Hamba Machinga, 21, also charged with them, did not appear in court. Mr. M. M. Malinga, public prosecutor, told the court Mr. Machinga was in hospital and could not attend. — DDB.
By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BOPIRITHATSWANA security laws have been made subject to judicial control rather than executive action. Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

He is a member of the Law Revision Commission which is reviewing laws in Bophuthatswana and was comparing its Internal Security Act with security legislation in Transkei and South Africa.

Like Transkei's Public Security Act, the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act is an omnibus law incorporating much security legislation inherited from South Africa.

But, Professor Van der Vyver says, there is a major difference: Bophuthatswana has tried to reconcile its new law with the Declaration of Rights enshrined in its constitution, whereas Transkei simply re-enacted South African security laws with little change.

The Bophuthatswana law provides for detention without trial, restrictions on organisations, definitions of "doctrines hostile to the state" and "terrorism" which are similar to those in similar South African laws.

But it attempts to reconcile these powers with the Declaration of Rights, which, while recognising that a person may be detained temporarily, states that detainees are entitled to trial within reasonable time.

The Act provides these safeguards:

- A report giving reasons for arrest and detention must be submitted within 14 days to the Attorney-General, who may, "after consultation with the Minister", order the detainee's release or his further detention for up to 90 days.
- If it is deemed necessary to detain the person for more than 90 days, the A-G must submit an application to a judge. The detainee has the right to make representations within seven days against further detention.
- The judge, who may request further representations, may either approve the A-G's application, or authorise the detainee's release.
- Restrictions or banning orders are subject to review by a committee consisting of a judge of the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court and two assistants (who need not be Bophuthatswana citizens). Its recommendations go to the President, who is not obliged to accept them. But if he declines to, he must report his reasons for refusal to the National Assembly.

South African security laws are at present under review by a commission headed by Mr Justice P.J. Rabie. Among the issues under consideration are whether there is sufficient provision for judicial review, and whether existing security laws should be consolidated in a single statute.

The Academic Staff Association at the National University of Lesotho protested last weekend against detention of university lecturers under Lesotho's Internal Security Act, which, the association said, was modelled on South Africa's Internal Security Act.
Govt asking for trouble, says Tutu

The Government was asking for trouble when it took upon itself to decide when the black community could mourn and when it couldn't, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said today.

Bishop Desmond Tutu expressed regret over the death of a police constable at the weekend, but said the black community had been deeply hurt by the blanket police ban on all gatherings.

"Africans would be angered if one day they were told they cannot commemorate the Day of the Covenant," he said.

He warned the authorities that present efforts at maintaining law and order would only succeed in producing a sullen and bitter lull.

"The situation in our country is highly volatile and only meaningful discussions between the Prime Minister and at least church leaders can deal with a rapidly deteriorating situation," he added.
Police claim down:

Fourteen correspondents in Johannesburg today complained of being denied access to a Press conference on the bhoy farmer's murder.

Newspaper and radio correspondents said they were informed they could not attend the conference because of a "security issue." They were told that a police camp had been established on the farm and that "no unauthorized persons" were allowed on the premises.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg today, Mr. L. R. Bertram, a director of the Southern African News Agency, said the conference had been arranged "under the aegis of the police." He said that the police had informed him that a decision to hold the conference had been made after consultation with the police and that it had been decided that the Press should be kept out.

Mr. Bertram said that the conference had been arranged to give the Press an opportunity to question the police about the murder of the bhoy farmer. He said that the police had asked him to arrange the conference because they were concerned about the Press coverage of the murder.

Mr. Bertram said that the conference had been arranged to give the Press an opportunity to question the police about the murder. He said that the police had asked him to arrange the conference because they were concerned about the Press coverage of the murder.
Blanket

on news
reports

Staff Reporters

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, today clamped strict control on information from all trouble spots in South Africa where violence erupted overnight and tension continues to run high today.

Free access to newsmen, including foreign correspondents and television crews, was barred in Soweto and the adjoining Noordgesig coloured township and also at the Bontheuwel coloured area in Cape Town and in Bloemfontein’s black townships.

Selected groups are being admitted in the company of policemen.

In the aftermath of an afternoon and night of violence in which at least 35 people were hurt in clashes with police in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the western Cape, policemen today used dogs and tear gas to disperse crowds of youths.

An affable police official today said that police officers all over the country showed that the situation was back to normal and that no further clashes had occurred.

Police fired about two tear gas canisters to disperse a crowd of about 500 youths who threw stones at them yesterday afternoon. A university student was hit by a stone and had to be rushed to hospital.

Police officers are also guarding schools in the area.

Johannesburg black townships this afternoon.

Johannesburg black townships this afternoon.

This was the scene in the towns of Cape Town today as troops continued with youth burnings.

Police officers were busy today as a result of information that 90 percent of blacks had been hurt yesterday.

The situation in the Johannesburg black townships was quiet this morning and buses were able to travel their normal routes without any trouble from the crowd.

The municipal spokesman added that significantly fewer people were using the buses, probably as a result of information.

Doctors reported that 15 people had been hurt by police yesterday and 100 were treated at the John Vorster Hospital in Soweto.

Several people were treated at the John Vorster Hospital last night from injuries sustained in the clashes.

Others were treated at a township surgery after allegedly being beaten by police.
Mudge in Europe for talks

The Correspondent

DOKK — Mr Dick Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in SWA/Namibia, is scheduled to meet with members of the Namibia Parliament in Windhoek today.

Political sources here said Mr Mudge would also visit London and Paris and meet with several members of the West German Parliament.

Mr Mudge, traveling with several DTA colleagues, will hold talks in London with Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Wainwright on Thursday.

His visit to West Germany is apparently at the invitation of the South African public relations consultant there.

Our London Bureau reports that his activities in Britain are being followed closely by the anti-apartheid movement, whose members protested strongly when SWA/Namibia Administrator General Dr Gerhard Viljoen was received by members of the British Government and Opposition in April.

Churchman praised for role in protest

By John Allen

The Methodist churchmen have enthusiastically applauded Mr Pitts' role in protecting the church against the demolition of a fellow clergyman. The synod of the church's South Western Transvaal District applauded Mr Pitts' role yesterday after the Rev Valentine Pitts, for his role in the fight against the demolition of a fellow clergyman.

The synod of the church, South Western Transvaal District, declared the rev. Mr Pitts' role in the fight against the demolition of a fellow clergyman as an unopposed resolution. But Mr Pitts, chairman of the synod, criticized the proposal after the Rev. Valentine Pitts' role in the fight against the demolition of a fellow clergyman.

Mr Pitts said that when he decided to take part in the procession, he had been informed by the mayor of the town that the decision to demolish the house was due to be announced. He said he had been asked to be present to show his support.

Brigadier Swanepoel under fire

Religion Reporter

Brigadier Theuns ("Rooi") Swanepoel of the Johannesburg police has been strongly criticised by Methodist Church clergy for his actions in tense situations.

The annual synod of the South Western Transvaal District of the church yesterday decided to send a delegation to see police chiefs about recent police responses to school boycotts.

Brigadier Swanepoel, District Commandant of Johannesburg, was accused of being "irresponsible, unapproachable and uncouth."

"His order was quite unreasonable. Somehow I get the feeling that this man enjoys arresting people."

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
America criticises new SA press cubes
Court told of alternative escape routes

PRETORIA.—The investigating officer in the case of a prison warder charged with helping three terrorists escape convicted at Pretoria Regional Court yesterday that he had not informed the court of certain facts and alternative escape routes available to them.

Mr Ike Swartzberg, appearing for Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 27, of Ermelo, told the court that Captain W Cooper, the investigating officer, had not told him of certain facts pointed out to him by General Giliers of the Prison Department.

Sergeant Vermeulen has pleaded not guilty to assisting Alexander Maombana, Timothy Jeftha and Stephen Lee to escape from Pretoria Central Prison on December 11 last year.

Mr Swartzberg said Captain Cooper had failed to tell the court that, using one of the wooden keys allegedly made by the prisoners in the workshops, the escapees could have gone the entire length of the second floor to the end of the passage, down a flight of stairs into a courtyard and into the visitors' waiting room.

There they could have removed a house glass window, climbed through, jerked open an electric door and broken down two doors to get outside.

General Giliers had mentioned in a document that, although Sergeant Vermeulen said he had unlocked door number two, in fact it had been broken open.

Captain Cooper had also not pointed out to the court that two trees in the inner courtyard which obstructed the view of the guard on the catwalk above, had not been indicated on the plan shown to the court. Two doors to the inner courtyard had also been omitted.

Captain Cooper had failed to mention that there was toilet paper pasted on the inside walls of the cells and that there had been scratch marks above one of the doors, Mr Swartzberg said.

Could not see the point

Mr Swartzberg said General Giliers had given him a document which he passed to Captain Cooper, pointing out these other facts.

Captain Cooper told the court he was not sure whether he had received the document. He said he knew of the alternative escape route but could not really see the point in investigating further.

In answer to questions by the prosecutor, Mr Ben Bredekamp, Captain Cooper told how photographs had been taken of Sergeant Vermeulen following the route he gave in his confession to release the prisoners.

The magistrate, Mr J H Bekker, admitted these photographs as evidence, overruling an objection by Mr Swartzberg that they constituted a second confession by Sergeant Vermeulen.

Captain Cooper told the court that in a test conducted with Sergeant A. Badenhorst it had taken two minutes, 17 seconds to open the cell doors on the first floor, return and open five gates and replace the keys in the office. He mentioned that several more keys had been found in glass bottles after those found on December 13 by Mr J J Beukes.

The trial continues today. — Sapa
NPU protests against Press ban

The Newspaper Press Union, which represents all major newspapers in the country, today protested against the police ban on journalists entering townships and other black areas.

The ban was discussed at the meeting. The urgent protest was addressed to the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Biko Geldenhuys.

The ban came after police alleged they saw foreign TV crews meeting people in Soweto to throw stones. The police have the names of journalists responsible but will not discipline them.

Opposition MPs today called for charges to be laid against those involved and against reporters who wrote false reports.

Asking today whether he was trying to manage the news, Mr. Le Grange replied: "No, not at all. We are taking the Press through the areas concerned and they can see what is going on. They can go with the police so that they can report in an orderly manner."

The Minister was told that reporters complained yesterday that the police did not take them to.

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NPU protests at ban on Press

From Page 1

places where they wanted to go to form their own impressions.

The Minister said yesterday he had asked the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Komath, to withdraw permits to enter townships.

The police had a job to do and people had to realise that they should not be hindered.

The Minister said cooperation from local TV had helped damp down unrest.

"As soon as people see a TV camera or any other camera they start performing. We can't allow South Africa to be made into a huge TV studio."

Special permits issued yesterday by Brigadier J.P. Bosman, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, to allow reporters and photographers access into the townships, were withdrawn by order from Pretoria this morning.

The withdrawal today of the special permits means that only the Cape Times reporter and one photographer from each newspaper, accompanied by a senior police officer, were allowed into the townships.

Mr. Ray Stewart MP, FCP police spokesman, said the accusations of incitement by pressmen were very serious and "people concerned should be charged without delay so that the claims can be substantiated and the appropriate action taken."

Mr. Brian Page, NRP police spokesman, said allegations that overseas pressmen had been involved in incitement or making false reports should be brought into the open.

The ban was strongly criticized by the president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr. John Matiowit, today.
Another bit of bungling

Steps taken by the police to control the movements of journalists yesterday look to us very suspicious. We just do not like them one bit. Editors are now required to submit the names of journalists to the police and in case of any trouble brewing in the townships, only those accredited journalists can be allowed in the affected area and only if they are accompanied by police officers.

These steps, following unsubstantiated accusations that certain pressmen were inciting young people to throw stones, smack to us of an attempt to control the flow of information. If there had been journalists guilty of incitement — and the Commissioner of Police has made the categorical accusation, especially against foreign media — then there are enough laws to deal with that type of incitement.

But to limit editors as to who they can send to particular assignments is clearly unacceptable.

What happens if the particular journalist is off sick when trouble breaks out? Or what happens if he is detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act? These things have happened to us before and we are not taking any chances. And no journalist wants to be taken on conducted tours in the event of trouble. Worst still by police officers.

This is yet another bit of bungling that will harm this country, both inside and in the eyes of the international community. It will be seen as a measure designed to suppress just what is going on in places like Soweto. It is not only the freedom of the Press that the Government is messing around with. But it is also the right of the people to know that is being threatened.

We sincerely hope the authorities will have a re-think on the matter.
THE ruling National Party's pre-occupation with race has created unfounded fears in the rulers of this country, which they now use as justification for their oppressive policies, the editor of POST, Mr. Percy Qoboza, said on Monday evening.

In a speech read on his behalf at a June 16 commemoration service in Mankweng, near Pretoria, Mr. Qoboza said South Africa had failed to understand the lessons of 1976.

"The same frustrations, the same issues that evoked the anger and bitterness, are still at issue today. The structures of apartheid still remain intact."

"Imprisonment without trial is still the Government's answer to the legitimate expressions of our people. Bannings and banishment continue to be the white man's response to our plea for human rights and respect for human fellows. Farcical independence to barren burnt out veld is still being offered to us as a substitute to genuine political rights."

Mr. Qoboza said that as long as domination of the majority persisted, "peace and stability will continue to painfully evade this nation." He added that attempts to persuade the Government to release political prisoners and initiate meaningful dialogue were met with arrogant denunciation as being part of the international conspiracy.

He called on the Prime Minister to stop talking about change, instead start enacting laws that would throw every racist in his party into jail.

"What I am saying tonight is that we refuse to be party to your dangerous and futile policies of separation."

"We refuse to accept your unilateral decisions and processes. We demand full citizenship in the land of our birth. It is not a gift from the National Party but a right of God."

"While white South Africa may ignore, even deny this legitimate struggle, it does not happen at its own peril."

The highly emotive service, attended by about 500 people, was characterized by moving poetry, freedom songs and shouts of "Allah Akbar!"
Confusion and uncertainty surround Friday's midnight ban on political gatherings which legal experts have described as "extremely vague, confusing and dangerous".

The prohibition of all political gatherings of more than 10 people was published in a Government Gazette just before midnight on Friday last week.

Only meetings authorised by the magistrates of the magisterial district concerned may be held in 13 key magisterial districts, including Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River and Simons Town.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies, said the proclamation could be interpreted to cover a wide variety of meetings.

However, it should be construed to refer to political meetings only — particularly those relating to the commemoration of June 16 and the 25th anniversary of June 30 at the drafting of the Freedom Charter.

The widest yet

"No distinction is being made between meetings and gatherings held inside and outside a building. This is definitely the widest proclamation of its kind in South Africa so far," said Professor Dugard.

Professor Martin Wiebers, head of constitutional law studies at the University of South Africa, said the proclamation was "extremely wide" indeed, literally banning all meetings of a political flavour.

The Cape Town Deputy Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans, said he intended to apply for permission to hold council meetings as political matters were discussed there.

Ridiculous

Several community meetings on the Cape Flats have been cancelled since the ban on political meetings.

A member of the Lotus River Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association said a number of meetings planned in the area to commemorate June 16 had been cancelled and only church services had been held.

"The whole situation is ridiculous," she said. "We are not even sure if civic meetings are affected.

"Even where more than 10 people are gathered informally in individual houses, they are banned to discuss the stay-away or the bus boycott or what the school children are doing. But now they are wary — are they breaking the law?"

A spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce denied that meetings of the chamber would be affected by the ban.

"Even if we discussed the stay-away from work this week, it would be from an economic point of view. It's got nothing to do with politics," he said.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr R E Viviers, said he was not prepared to comment on how meetings of the council could be affected by the ban, saying it was "not a political body".

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr T P Roberts, yesterday declined to say whether any applications had been made for permission to hold political meetings in
JOHANNESBURG. -- The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has warned the authorities that their efforts at maintaining law and order would succeed only in producing a "sullen and bitter pill".

In a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday he said:

"We deplore all the violence that erupted over the weekend and we regret especially the death of one policeman."

"But we want to emphasize firmly that to tell people when they can mourn and when they can't is really to ask for trouble."

"The black community has been very deeply hurt by this insensitive ban on what have always in the past been peaceful, dignified and solemn occasions."

"Africanders would be angered if one day they were told they cannot commemorate the Day of the Covenant."

"Please, for God's sake, let us stop playing with fire." "I want to warn the authorities that their efforts at maintaining law and order will succeed only in producing a sullen and bitter pill."

"The situation in this country is highly volatile and only meaningful discussions between the Prime Minister and at least church leaders with the intention of bringing about meaningful change in South Africa can deal with a rapidly deteriorating situation. We appeal with all the eloquence at our command for such an urgent meeting."

"The black community can be dealt with effectively only through its own recognized leaders. Anything else the government attempts will be like fiddling whilst the fires of revolution burn in our country."

"We place ourselves unrestrainedly at the disposal of the authorities to work with them for justice, peace, law and order and reconciliation."

"Please will somebody hear us? Please hear us before it is too late." — Sapa
MELLET: We took some of the local Pressmen into Soweto on a tour and they can all tell you what they say, it became very evident to us that at the moment the troublemakers are only awaiting cameramen and Pressmen.

MELLET: We met up at a place in Noordwijk where a couple of hundred of the youths had been in the area since early this morning.

MELLET: Where they last night looted the shops and as soon as we stopped it was very evident that a couple of minutes we would have had a riotous situation on our hands.

And for this reason I would like to appeal to the Pressmen who accompany us into that area what they saw. Marxists, can you explain to the people, perhaps?

JOURNALIST: Well I can just tell them what I have seen and that.

We were around and the only evidence that something had happened was a group of certain spots. Then at a specific point where, when we arrived there, we started looking and they saw the police they turned and ran.

When they saw us in the cars, the cars behind, and maybe they didn't see the cars and reporters, they began to sing their refrain and start to clap their hands and shouting.

That's all. And then the moment was taken and it calmed down again.

MELLET: As I said, the Pressmen that accompanied us, they are all here and you can ask them if they can explain to us where this came from.

JOURNALIST: In the Commissioner's statement — all this stuff about foreign Press inciting this to me — he said that members of the South African Press are denouncing members of the foreign Press as criminalising their fights, shouting "Amandla," in fact causing incitement.

MELLET: Do you assume that members of the South African Press who reported that were here. I wonder whether you can identify the foreign Press who are responsible if the foreign Press are here?

Is that possible?

MELLET: We can just say that shortly after our Press conference this morning I had a look at a video recording that the British took and there it was very obvious.

Unfortunately it is not possible for the Americans to identify the actual newsman but there it was very obvious that the newsman in Regia Mandela who had a very obvious with his television camera slung over his shoulder gave a black power salute and started a riotous situation within a matter of nanoseconds.

And that we have on video evidence.

JOURNALIST: Can we see that film? I am sure we can identify this.

MELLET: I doubt whether you will be able to identify the man.

JOURNALIST: Can we see this? I am sure we can identify this.

MELLET: I can assure you that this is, that is how, how. JOURNALIST: Can I come back to my question?

MELLET: We are members of the South African Press who have complained about this specific thing, now, if there are any members of the South African Press who have any complaints that they they say is responsible.

Is there anybody here who complained to the Press, sorry, the police. Was it African Press or South African Press?

MELLET: No, it was South African Press.

JOURNALIST: South African Press, now can I just continue?

It obviously affects us tremendously. Can you name the number of places throughout the country last night and this morning, yesterday and last night rather, where incidents took place, where there was rioting or confrontation with the police where there was not any member of any foreign Press present?

MELLET: No, I cannot.

JOURNALIST: There's a difficult question.

MELLET: Well, were there any foreign Press in Bloemfontein?

JOURNALIST: There weren't.

MELLET: You can take it from me, there weren't.

JOURNALIST: There weren't any foreign Press in areas of Cape Town.

MELLET: You see the point that I am getting at. Although there may have been incidents yesterday in Soweto where there were foreign Press present and I won't argue whether we were responsible for incitement or not, but there were far more, far more areas nationwide where there was conflict and rioting where there were no members of the foreign Press present or anyone from the South African Press as far as I know.

You can't point the finger at us now and say we are responsible for the rioting that is taking place nationwide.

MELLET: No. Can I just stress that I have just spoken to the Commissioner of Police and he has also placed a total ban at this stage on all Pressmen in the area.

As long as this situation remains quiet because it is very obvious that the people behind this situation are seeking the publicity. And at the moment all Press have been barred from these areas.

We will allow people in as we have done, to see for themselves what is taking place and the Commissioner just stressed that that is the situation as it stands at the moment and that is the situation.

JOURNALIST: The point is that you are taking people into these areas where there is rioting taking place.

As this morning you took people in when you knew the township is quiet. We are not interested in a quiet township, we are only interested.

MELLET: We are also not interested in a situation where the moment the Press appears on the scene it becomes a riotous situation.

We cannot allow that to happen. The newspapers' duty is to give the news not to create news and that is the situation that we are in at the moment.

JOURNALIST: Well, most of the members of the Press here at the moment, television and myself, were at Regia Mandela at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and most of us were there on and off throughout the day.

Now the incident that was shown on the seven o'clock last night didn't take place until much later in the afternoon, around four o'clock.

Now we were there for most of the day and nothing happened. Now why suddenly at four o'clock is it a problem?

Because you know we had been there for at least eight hours.

MELLET: Well, some of these incidents that we have already got on film took place on Sunday already.

JOURNALIST: But Colonel, can I get clear on this.

Are you actually saying — or is anybody else saying — that without the presence of the Press there would be no trouble in any area?

Are we to blame for all of it?

MELLET: No, not at all. The reason why we cannot say the Press is to blame but what is happening at the moment we can just understand the situation.

What is happening at the moment — there is a riotous situation within the country and at that moment the people behind this are seeking the publicity that they can get out of the situation and therefore they are putting the public on the Press, the publicity, the whole thing has just petered out and it's quiet.

It may not be the case but at the moment that is the situation.

This is the situation as it stands at the moment.

JOURNALIST: There is an awful suspicion that you are using these incidents to prevent reporting of a conflict situation in South Africa.

MELLET: Now, we are not.

And I want to stress this. We, as representatives of the people, we are not interested in special breaks on news coverage. Not at all.

No but that is the impression that that might be created.

JOURNALIST: No impression.

With respect, it is a fact. MELLET: As far as certain people are concerned, it may be so but there are still the South African Press who are representing the people who are represented.

There are all the local papers who are represented here and they will still provide you people with news. SABC don't carry a TV signal.

MELLET: Well at the moment I can tell you. If you lift a TV camera into these places within a minute you will have a row.

And that you can take as a fact.

JOURNALIST: I repeat what I said a few minutes ago. We were there for eight hours on Monday morning, on and off, touring the area and no riot took place after we left.

And we had to rely on somebody's TV film — to transmit that to Europe last night — to let the scene before that particular incident of rioting took place.

JOURNALIST: Well, SABC has also been banned from the area.

JOURNALIST: So there is in fact truth.

MELLET: I can tell you now, if you take a camera out now CCTV this time. And you point that camera where I can take you to a place and you will have the film that you want.

JOURNALIST: With respect, again, you are touching grandmothers to seek eggs.

We have been reporting riots throughout the world for the last 15 or 16 years.

MELLET: Well there are people here who will tell you that is that taking place.
When the Police PRO met the Pressmen

Police PRO Colonel Leon Mellet met the foreign Press yesterday to explain the decision to screen newsmen intent on going into Soweto and neighbouring black areas to cover the current disturbances. This is an edited transcript of what followed. (JOURNALIST, as in the tag-line below, obviously applies to questioned JOURNALISTs.)

JOURNALIST: Of course, but these people are using to some extent to push their message and their protest throughout the world.

What are you doing to stop them doing it.

MELLET: What we are doing is trying to stop the situation of bloodshed.

JOURNALIST: Excuse me, you tell us which areas in Soweto are operational areas?

MELLET: Is it the whole of Soweto or what?

JOURNALIST: I don't know where the words operational area came from, there is no such evidence as such.

JOURNALIST: The evidence of an eye witness.

MELLET: The evidence of an eye witness of the police batman.

JOURNALIST: Is it not South African jourmalists as you have made it?

MELLET: No. No, these South African journalists as well.

JOURNALIST: Who are they?

MELLET: I am not prepared to identify them.


How is it that we can be bashed on the premise that somehow foreign correspondents are guilty of inciting people, without giving us names.

Without showing us photographs?

JOURNALIST: Well, I will see if I can arrange for you to see it.

MELLET: Well it is a bit like telling us or asking us will you stop beating your wife.

JOURNALIST: Well, I have said I will try and arrange it.

JOURNALIST: Why don't you charge somebody with an offence.

MELLET: Well, I'm only on behalf of the Commissioner and he said, and they made this point which was widely published last night and this morning as I can only repeat what he said.

That it has come to the notice of South African Police that certain Pressmen and including foreign Pressmen, he did not say it was only the South African and we want to consider, I mean how long is it going to take us to find out whether we can go, whether we are selected.

MELLET: Well, as I said at the moment there is a total ban on foreign newsmen.

JOURNALIST: I am asking about the future. What is your plan?

MELLET: I don't know about the future. We are talking about the present situation.

JOURNALIST: Your total ban means that permit I have which say I can come into Soweto.

MELLET: That permit has got nothing to do with the South African Police.

JOURNALIST: Surely it must do because...

MELLET: That...

JOURNALIST: You are invalidating my permit to come and cover news.

MELLET: That did not invalidate...

JOURNALIST: That is issued by another Department.

JOURNALIST: In other words my permit is still valid. I can come in and report news.

MELLET: I can answer your question. That permit has not been issued by the South African Police.

Whoever issued that permit, you must be the matter with the people with who issued that permit.

JOURNALIST: Yes, but you are saying that if you might stop me despite the fact that I have this permit? So you can't ignore it.

MELLET: In what way?

JOURNALIST: You just said...
where there has been an incident. What will happen to him?
Are the police going to arrest him?
MELLET: If there is an area under Police control, under the Police Press Agreement, there is an agreement that if police will then take control of the situation and then the police in charge of that Press, whether the Press will be allowed or not.
JOURNALIST: So the whole of Soweto is now covered by that, is it?
MELLET: Well...
JOURNALIST: Excuse me, Colonel, does this affect even people who live in that area?
Let us go on to...
MELLET: Well...
JOURNALIST: If I go home and I am a Pressman I could be arrested right there.
MELLET: You mean I am the same matter as for what happened in Silverton when it was under police control.
People who live in the area who are not in the control of police were not arrested.
That is ridiculous.
JOURNALIST: If I am invited to go to Soweto, can I go?
MELLET: If you haven't got a permit you cannot go.
JOURNALIST: But this permit, you are rescinding it.
MELLET: That is correct.
I don't want to talk about that.
I am explaining to you what is happening at this moment.
JOURNALIST: Colonel, the case is not to be taken as situation at the moment, if we never rise our hand in a black power salute, even if we just stand there, our presence in the affected area in Soweto is enough to incite it. Whatever we do.
To stand, sit, nothing except to be there that presence is enough in your eyes to incite.
Is that correct?
MELLET: Well, I think it is quite correct to say, sir, that the presence of the Press at the moment where the situation is very troublesome, then if you want to define as such the Press are sitting by their presence then that is the truth.
But let us go into a little bit further.
What happens in this particular area, all quiet at the moment and the people there are mainly youngsters and they are sitting and they are waiting for a situation to develop. They are eager.
And the moment the Press arrive there they start the situation and there are others that join.
They start overturning cars, they start stoning houses, they start smashing windows, they start looting shops.
The police are forced to move in to restore order.
And in the midst of restoring order, it happens, as it happened last night — I don't say the Press started on that last night — but it could very well...
JOURNALIST: But the General said exactly that.
MELLET: But if the situation starts and the police are in position where they have to restore order, and they even have to fire with birdshot and the people are injured, is that the situation, is the situation you are asking?
Is that now newsworthy or is that creating a situation where you people incite disorder?
JOURNALIST: Let me just repeat, yesterday, for instance the Press were in Soweto for eight hours and nothing happened.
JOURNALIST: And there were no Press in Bloemfontein yet it started as well.
MELLET: It was the presence of the Police in Soweto...
JOURNALIST: Okay, so take last year. The commemoration ceremonies in Soweto, South Africa, there were no confrontations, no riots not stoning nothing. But immediately this time the police came in there was of course looting. Don't you think it is perhaps the presence of the police.
MELLET: I just answered the question the way I said we, the police, we police are not present at the situation in Soweto, are we not also starting a situation.
JOURNALIST: You were there all day outside Regina Mundi.
MELLET: When?
JOURNALIST: Yesterday.
MELLET: Yes, but I wasn't talking...
JOURNALIST: (Laughter) But the police were there.
JOURNALIST: With respect Colonel, there is a very large difference between what you are saying and passive role of the police by encouraging and inciting riots by their presence and the heavy implication by the Commissioner of Police last night where he talked of the rioting which generally follows the presence of the foreign Press.
If you clarify that now I think it would be a help to all of us.
MELLET: No, I will stick to what the Commissioner said.
JOURNALIST: On a point of clarification, Colonel, the statement said not only was this open incitement happening in Soweto, but also in other areas of the country.
Could you identify which other areas there were foreign Press in?
JOURNALIST: But I have already asked that and I get no answer.
MELLET: Colonel, what you had in mind was to sort of exclude a section of the Press because they happened to be foreign Pressmen.
And accommodate South African Press.
Now, wait before you answer, what I saw and what I believe is these fellows in Soweto have of course acted or made some demonstration when they see a Pressman.
They themselves are not demonstrating for a local or foreign Pressman but for a Pressman.
You say the presence of the Press incites the public to demonstrate or to cause some act of disorder. I say yes, it is so, that we have observed, we have seen it, I agree with you.
I say in excluding the foreign Press you are being unfair because the demonstrations are demonstrating the Press in general. They are not aware that this one is foreign, this one is local.
They see a Pressman and say wait here is somebody to take our message across. Why ban the foreign ones?
Why not the Press in general?
For instance yesterday a journalist of the Star demonstrated with some young fellows at Regina Mundi for demonstrating and that by doing so you are going to come to the police to attack you. And we don't want you people to be killed and you are causing it by demonstrating for the Press.
At that time the TV man, it happened to be a TV man I know from SABC, and some others too, local photographers who took pictures of that demonstration there were local fellows and you say the foreign ones, now why should the foreign ones be punished when people demonstrate for the Press.
MELLET: That was said in a statement yesterday by the Commissioner.
JOURNALIST: Colonel, considering the gravity of this plan and how widely it is going to be reported worldwide, why is it that you are in the hot seat, why isn't the Commissioner here?
MELLET: He is busy in his office with a rictus situation throughout the country.
JOURNALIST: Colonel, I still don't understand the distinction you draw on this ban.
At one stage you say there is a total ban on the presence of foreign journalists in the townships, but I also heard you say it was perfectly okay to go for dinners and private visits.
Then I subsequently heard you say, I thought that all permits have been withdrawn and if you didn't have a permit you were subject to risk.
Could you just please take it step by step and tell us where we will be legal, where we will be illegal and what the circumstances will be.
MELLET: Well in the townships at the moment if you haven't got a permit then you are not allowed in. Is that quite clear?
I believe and you will have to clear it by whatever department is concerned that those permits have been withdrawn.
That is what I believe. It is not a police decision. It is not a police permit.
JOURNALIST: So in other words if we explained this to the Administration Board they would be able to tell us whether they have in fact withdrawn the ones you just said should be withdrawn.
MELLET: I believe so. I don't know exactly who, but I believe so.
JOURNALIST: But, I mean your men must have orders presumably. I mean if we are stopped and if we produce the list of paper we now have, the permit, what are your orders to your men to arrest us or not arrest us or what? We are being given no guidance.
MELLET: As I say I am not involved with the legal aspect of it. I am not involved with what orders are being given out. I am here merely as a PRO for the police.
JOURNALIST: Yes, but Colonel do you mean to say you don't know what is happening among them men or you command here in Soweto?
MELLET: It is quite possible that those orders have gone out.
JOURNALIST: Well, shouldn't we know?
MELLET: I can find out whether those orders have been given.
JOURNALIST: Coming to local unrest, who is going to be allowed to enter operational areas and what exactly is the criteria restricting them?
MELLET: As I said earlier at the moment nobody is allowed in. They are under police escort which we will decide.
JOURNALIST: But how are you going to decide. These are the people we get all our news from in there.
MELLET: I just want to say this is not a permanent thing. It is a temporary measure. It is not a permanent thing at this stage at all.
JOURNALIST: But this could stay five years, 10 years, 20 years?
Foolish ban that will do great harm

I F THE authorities think they can make the township troubles go away by restricting the reporting of them, they are making a childish mistake. And if they think this will minimize the international impact, they are in for a rude awakening.

From every point of view, in fact, yesterday’s decision to prevent newsmen from having free access to trouble spots and to allow only selected groups in the company of policemen was ill-considered. It means that in a time of national crisis, the concerned public of this country will be getting an incomplete picture of what is happening. Which is not only undesirable but downright dangerous. As the Steyn Commission warned only a few weeks ago, it can cause rumours to spread and public morale to decline through uncertainty.

As for trying to lessen the international impact, one would have thought the Government would have had enough experience by now to realize that the ban on foreign correspondents will mean we get an even worse Press abroad. They are making it look as though they are trying to hide the actions of the police — and nothing could be more damning than that.

The reason given for the ban is that some correspondents were allegedly inciting young black people to riot so they could take pictures of them. But it is a spurious reason. If that did indeed happen the proper course for the police was not to ban all free access but to name the culprits, bring the evidence and prosecute them for incitement.

As it is, the police have failed to produce any evidence to substantiate their claims and, as our report elsewhere today shows, they emerged from their confrontation with the foreign correspondents embarrassingly badly. Those lame explanations will go out into the world, conveying an impression far worse than any free reporting of yesterday’s events could have done.

Foreign audiences will assume the worst — that the police wanted newsmen out of the way so that they could get ruthless without being seen. And at the same time the tag of Press control will be hung around our necks so that all official versions of what is happening will be suspect.

For our part we can only try our best to ameliorate the harm. Our task has been made immeasurably more difficult, but we shall endeavour as best we can to gather the facts of what is happening and convey them to the public. We invite individual members of the public to help by telling us what is happening in their areas. Despite the authorities, we shall endeavour to fight the common enemies of uncertainty and rumour.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
UCT head speaks out on detentions

CAPE TOWN. — Sir Richard Laft, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, yesterday urged the necessity of protest against detention without trial, in the wake of the detention of UCT student leaders.

Reacting to the detention of Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine and fellow UCT student Mr Edwin Angless and Mr Frans Kruger, Sir Richard said in a statement that recent days had brought more detentions of staff and students of the university, with no known reasons, and none of those detained had been charged in a court of law.

"The UCT Council earlier this month publicly expressed its concern at such detentions, seeing them as imperilling civil liberties, including academic freedom, and went on to reaffirm the stand of the University of Cape Town of total opposition to detention without trial. "Detentions without trial are now becoming so commonplace as to be almost part of our way of life in South Africa. "No community, and particularly no university community, should merely accept such a development without question and protest.

"If persons — be they university members or others — are deemed to have acted unlawfully, there will no protest against their arrest and trial in a court of law.

"But there must be protest at detention without trial...

"Endeavours to maintain order in society by methods which are themselves open to resentment, to fear of injustice and to further protest, cannot lead to basic solutions to a society's grievances. "It is the latter which require the most urgent attention — not the deprivation of freedom of those sympathising with the grievances of the majority of our South African society," Sir Richard said.

Meanwhile, the vice-president of Nusas, Mr John Galtig, yesterday criticised the detention of Mr Boraine.

The Nusas leader, son of the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, was detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

He was held a few hours after he and Mr Chris Swart, chairman of the University of Natal Student Representative Council, addressed a gathering on the university campus on Monday.

Mr Boraine, who was on a tour of university campuses, was taken from the SRC offices at Howard College to the Security Police headquarters in Durban at about 6pm on Monday.

Mr Galtig said Nusas reiterated its commitment to a South Africa free from economic exploitation and national oppression. It also committed itself to a non-racial and democratic future for the country.

Dr Alex Boraine, commenting on his son's detention in an interview with SABC radio, said he felt strongly and deeply about the way South Africa was going, and so did his son.

"I know he would not want any special pleading and I am not prepared to ask for that," Dr Boraine said.

"I do hope we will learn from all this and look not only at the symptoms, but look beyond that and try to work towards a resolution of our problems — rather than try to deal with the little fires as they keep breaking out. " — Sapa.
Let us know... to help us let you know

Staff Reporter

The professional journalist in South Africa has become an embattled and harassed person in his daily efforts to do what he has been trained for—to gather facts that can be used objectively to inform members of the public about daily happenings in the world about them.

In the current wave of unrest, reporters, in their efforts to establish what is going on, have been warned and threatened by stone-throwing demonstrators on one side and by police on the other.

They have been caught in the cross-fire in their assigned task of gathering information on all sides, and of projecting the facts in such a way that the public will be kept fully and timely informed of events and developments.

Already hedged in by a multitude of restrictive laws and regulations of all kinds, that more than ever liken his job to walking through a minefield blindfolded, the South African newsman is now under constant surveillance as he goes about his daily fact-finding mission.

He faces abuse, physical assault and arrest, interrogation and even imprisonment if he refuses, as he is obliged to do under the journalists' code of conduct, to divulge sources of information without which it would be impossible for him to project the truth.

If it is accepted that the raison d'être for the Press is to give the public all the facts, without fear or favour and without obligation to anyone, then it must also be accepted that achievement of this ideal is becoming more difficult by the day.

Newsmen are now being restricted in their coverage of all forms of unrest, and it is becoming increasingly problematic to find where the truth really lies, in a situation which is causing growing public concern and in which rumour, speculation, and false information are among the enemies to be fought.

About 20 years ago the Times of London wrote:

"Freedom of the Press concerns the fundamental right of citizens in a free society to have access to the facts on all public topics and to any variety of opinion, freely expounded by any man or woman who has anything to say."

"The freedom of the Press is one of the liberties of the subject, which belongs to the very kernel of the rule of law."

"It has been established as the result of bitter fighting in past centuries, and is never finally safe anywhere in the world."

As a rider to this, one could add the statement by the famous American publisher Joseph Pulitzer, that: "There is not a crime, not a dodge, not a trick, not a swindle, not a vice which does not live by secrecy."

It has always been accepted in the Free World that freedom of the Press and freedom of the individual are indivisible and that anything that is withheld from the Press is also withheld from the public.

The Press is the eyes and the ears, the watchdog of the public.

Ultimately it is the public—the whole public—and it is in the public interest that the Press be allowed to fulfill its role in society, which is to inform, in all matters in which it cannot be argued that to do so would be to endanger the safety of the State.

It is for this reason that the Rand Daily Mail today invites its readers to help it to carry out effectively the task it set itself more than 75 years ago—to publish the facts as they are; all the facts upon which you, the reader, can draw your own conclusions, and form your own opinions.

If anything occurs in your neighbourhood which you feel should be brought to the attention of the Press and of the public at large, telephone the Rand Daily Mail newsdesk at 69 1350. Information provided in this way will be put to the police or to the relevant authority for comment. Sources will not be divulged.

If it is established as far as possible that information provided in this way is correct and if publication is considered to be in the public interest and not a contravention of the law, it will be published.
UNIVERSITY OF EXAMINATION

NPU to discuss the police Press ban

Staff Reporters

THE standing committee of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) will gather for a special meeting this morning to discuss yesterday's police ban preventing newsmen from entering areas affected by unrest.

This was disclosed last night by the general manager of the NPU, Mr G G Iye, who said he was unable to make any further comment about the ban.

In another development yesterday, a noted legal figure, Professor John Dugard, questioned the legality of the "blanket statement" by police that journalists were not allowed to enter Soweto.

Prof Dugard, who is director of the Centre for Applied Legal Sciences, said: "In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, the local authority, the West Rand Administration Board, has no authority to issue permits to whites entering Soweto and to revoke such permits.

"In this case it is doubtful whether Wrah has revoked the permits issued to the journalists."

His remarks followed a stormy Press conference during which Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mollel, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, announced that newsmen, including foreign correspondents and both foreign and local television crews, were being barred from Soweto and other trouble spots on the orders of General Mike Goldblum, the Commissioner of Police.

He said police had evidence that some newsmen had been inciting black youths to violence and that certain overseas television news coverage had included snippets of unrest from 1976.

These newscasts also contained snippets of the military display held during the recent Republic Day parade, giving the impression that this assortment of armour was presently being used to contain the unrest, he said.

"If you could, among yourselves, determine which representatives were responsible for sending out these distorted reports, the police will reconsider the ban," he told about 30 foreign correspondents and television crews.

He added that both police and Pressmen had witnessed television crews standing behind cameras and inciting people to give black power salutes. A video film existed which showed this incitement.

Earlier in the day, Col Mollel had told newsmen that foreign journalists were being barred from Soweto but that selected local journalists would be allowed into the townships. He said they would have to travel in convoy under police escort.

After one such convoy, when all was reported quiet, Col Mollel addressed a second conference and then announced a total ban on newsmen entering the area, but added that those selected newsmen could still be taken in under police escort if there was trouble.

Foreign correspondents angrily challenged Col Mollel to produce proof of the allegations he had made and he later undertook to see what he could do about showing them the film which had been made of the incident.

They also asked what basis journalists allowed to enter the area had been selected. He said local media representatives had been asked to submit names and only those people would be able to enter the area.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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Made in South Africa

FSC/ PD UCT

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika
Teargas used on strikers as more join in

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

POLICE used teargas and dogs to disperse striking workers in Uitenhage yesterday as labour unrest spread, bringing the number of workers on strike to more than 5,600.

Among new firms hit by strikes yesterday was Borg-Warner, a transmission plant, where the total black and coloured workforce walked out after lunch following a rejection of a management wage offer.

And a construction company, Link Construction, closed both its depots in coloured and black townships after workers at one depot went on strike.

In another development, the Volkswagen plant, where the strike wave began on Monday, was closed down until further notice.

Borg-Warner is the third major motor component factory to be affected, the others being Hella, which manufactures electrical equipment, and SKF Bearings, a ball-bearing plant.

Sources in the motor industry yesterday expressed fears that the strikes could soon affect production at other motor manufacturing plants.

A spokesman for Borg-Warner said yesterday 250 black and coloured workers walked out after lunch and the rest of its total black and coloured workforce of 285 was not expected to turn up for night shift.

Workers gathered on the lawn outside the plant after meeting in the canteen during lunchtime, where black and coloured shop stewards demanded a minimum wage of R2.50 an hour for sweepers, the lowest paid workers.

The present minimum rate prescribed by the industrial council agreement for the steel and engineering industry is R1.70 an hour.

Management made a counter offer but workers rejected this and walked out.

Production was continuing with the help of white staff but was "obviously affected", the spokesman said.

He added: "This is no longer a numbers problem, since the wage issue has become an area problem."

A Volkswagen spokesman, Mr Reuben Els, said the factory had been closed until a new industrial council agreement was reached in the motor assembly industry.

The closure was announced to a group of about 200 workers outside the factory yesterday morning.

He could not say when the factory would reopen but added that negotiations were in progress and the firm hoped the wage issue would be settled as "soon as possible."

He said the 3,500 strikers among the factory's black workforce of 6,000 would not be fired but would not be paid during the closure.

The plant had lost a "few hundred units" during the past few days.

At SKF, a company spokesman claimed workers had rejected a management offer to increase the minimum starting rate of R1.50 an hour to R1.70. He said workers were demanding R2 an hour, as are Volkswagen workers.

However, a worker representative at the plant said yesterday workers had moderated their wage demand "some days ago". They were now demanding R1.65 an hour, he said.

He complained that "our demands are being exaggerated to make us appear unreasonable."

Workers were told they would be fired unless they were back at work tomorrow morning. According to management, production is continuing with the help of white personnel, including office staff.

Meanwhile, sources in the motor industry claimed the strike wave was not primarily over wages.

One spokesman said workers were expressing "political, economic and social grievances", and were using the strikes as a way to call for attention.

A source in industry in Port Elizabeth said the strikes were being viewed with a "great deal of concern" as they could spread easily.

Another spokesman said: "The strikes are obviously not about economic issues, but political issues. We will just have
260 pupils held after police raid on school

Staff Reporter

RIOT and uniform police yesterday arrested 260 children at the Lenasia High School near Johannesburg and later released them to their parents who had gathered with a large number of Lenasia residents outside the Protea Police Station in Soweto.

The pupils — none of whom was charged — were held for about six hours, first at the school, then the police station.

Last night parents, pupils, lawyers and doctors met at the school to examine claims by the children that they had been assaulted by the police.

The police version of what happened differed in several respects from that of the teachers.

Col. S Botes, District Commandant, said the police moved in only after boycotting pupils had been moved into separate classrooms and after a call from an education official.

The 260 pupils were then taken to the police station because "none refused to give their names to the police and we had to sort them out.

A police reporter at the school said the police moved in while the children were changing classes between periods. Some had already reached their classrooms, while others dashed to the nearest classroom as the police moved in.

The teachers said a certain Mr Swartz, said to be an inspector of Indian education, issued an instruction that all those pupils who were found to be in the wrong class were suspended.

They said it was these pupils who were then herded into seven classrooms and taken off to the Protea Police Station. They claimed the "selection" of the 260 was totally indiscriminate.

According to student leaders at the school, it had been decided yesterday to end their seven-week boycott. The authorities had set a deadline of June 16 for the end of the boycott, according to the police.

Teachers said attendance at the school, which has 1,300 pupils, was higher yesterday than at any time since the boycott started but that the hardcore of boycotters had remained away.

A number of pupils had stayed outside their classrooms after hearing that the visiting inspector had stated school examinations were to go ahead as planned next week. Pupils felt this was unfair, as they had not been able to prepare for them.

Teachers at the "Mail" spoke to said that before the police arrived they had been threatened by the education official.

He had suggested the boycott would end if teachers' salaries were "stopped for three months" and had accused teachers of being involved in the boycott.

Some of them claimed they had had to make sworn statements to the official as to why they had been in particular classrooms when the police raid occurred.

When the "Mail" arrived at the school, the children were being held in classrooms. A crowd of more than 200 parents had gathered in the school grounds. Several suggested they should rush the police and take their children.

The pupils were then transferred to Protea. An estimated crowd of 400 had gathered outside the police station gates by late afternoon.

An attorney, Mr M S Cachalia, was allowed into the hall where the pupils were being held and appeared to be being individually interrogated and photographed.

As the pupils were released, the crowd pushed past the armed guard at the gate to get to their children.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the principal's office in the Nivana High School, Lenasia, had been set on fire on Tuesday night.
Press ban:
NPU talks to Le Grange

Staff Reporter

The Newspaper Press Union (NPU) is to meet the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, in Pretoria today to protest against the blanket ban on journalists entering areas of unrest.

The decision to approach the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was made yesterday morning at an urgent meeting of the NPU standing committee.

They will seek the immediate withdrawal of the ban, which was announced on Monday night after police alleged certain journalists had been seen inciting the crowds.

At a stormy press conference on Tuesday, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mollet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, alleged film footage of the 1976 unrest, and of military displays held on Republic Day, had been used overseas.

Angry foreign journalists demanded that police produce evidence, and take action against those responsible.

The chairman of the 70-strong Foreign Correspondents' Association, Mr. Bill Nicholson, said yesterday he had heard nothing since police said they might show some journalists a videotape substantiating their allegations.

"The police made an allegation, and we are waiting for them to substantiate it. We will wait until such time as they provide some backing for their allegations, or until it becomes clear that they have no intention of doing so, before we take action."

"We do not want a confrontation. We want to be reasonable," he said.
Newsman again allowed to enter areas of unrest
Police revoke Press ruling. Police today lifted the ban on local pressmen entering areas of unrest — but stated that newsmen would still have to liaise with police before going into such areas.

The ban on Press entering Soweto and other areas was announced at a Press conference on Tuesday by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet. He told foreign correspondents and television crews — including SABC-TV — they would not be allowed to enter trouble spots.

Later that day he announced a total ban on entering trouble spots, but added that selected newsmen from local newspapers would be allowed to enter such areas under police escort.

Today Colonel Mellet said local newsmen should approach the divisional commissioner of their area who would give permission to enter black townships. The divisional commissioner would decide whether newsmen should be accompanied by a police escort.

He said newspapers should be responsible in how they used this facility.

Announcing the ban on Tuesday, Colonel Mellet said foreign newsmen had allegedly incited coloured youths to give black power salutes.
WE HOPE the Government will take urgent note of the offer by Bishop Tutu and others to assist in an effort to defuse the situation threatening to assume horrible proportions.

Certainly what is happening in Cape Town, where the horror of death and destruction of property, should be cause for concern for all the people of this country.

The death of 36 people by the time we went to press yesterday is something to be deeply regretted. We hope that reason will prevail and an end put to the situation by serious negotiations between the communities concerned.

In the long term our present state of affairs gives very little comfort for the future. The government must bear the major responsibility for what has been happening.

They have flatly, in spite of pleas and warnings:
- Refused to consider abolishing the racial system of education which preceded the unrest all over the country;
- Continued to react by detaining leaders in the various communities, an act which only helped provoke emotions, and;
- Insensitively banned all major memorial services to be held around many parts of the country, which evoked deep resentment.

It is clear that a commitment to resolve the present situation must come from the Government. Kragdadigheid is to be avoided at all costs and the aid of the leaders of the various communities must be sought out.
Some newsmen defy SAP’s riot-areas ban

Some foreign newsmen have ignored the ban on going into troubled black areas says Mr William Nicholson, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents’ Association.

They will continue to do so “if they think they can get away with it,” he added.

He said an American TV crew were filming in the Cape Flats yesterday and an American news photographer had gone into Soweto on Tuesday night.

None of them had problems. “They just avoided the police,” Mr Nicholson said.

He added that the dangers of defying the ban were underlined yesterday by the arrest of a West German TV cameraman who was reported to have been tear-gassed and taken away for filming a coloured boy lying on the ground in a riot zone.

The ban was imposed on Tuesday by the police on the ground that foreign newsmen had been inciting protesting pupils.

The Star’s London Bureau said the riots were front-page news in all Britain’s national newspapers today.

Details of up to 60 deaths formed the major story in several of the newspapers, including The Times and The Guardian.

Television and radio also gave prominent coverage to the riots, and several newspapers carry background features on the conflict. The Guardian and the Daily Mirror have editorials on South Africa.

The Times concentration on the “relentless action threatened by the authorities to suppress the rioting. The role of the police to “shoot to kill” is strongly played up.”

most stories.
Entry ban only in permit areas - Le Châtel

Yoshin Branch
Human rights now

The Lawyers' Association for the Protection of Human Rights will be launched in Johannesburg on June 21. The convenor, Professor Johan van der Vyver of the Wits Law School, tells the face-to-face FM of the role he sees the new body playing in SA.

FM: What are the main areas of your concern?

Van der Vyver: The need to sustain the climate of change already abroad. Lawyers should play a major role in informing the public about the importance of adhering to human rights now.

Doesn't such a campaign presuppose a high degree of consensus on the fundamental nature of a country's political system?

Not a high level of consensus - but I must concede immediately that before you can have a meaningful system of human rights protection, certain preconditions will have to be met. It is quite true that the South African social structure doesn't meet these conditions.

We are a long way from establishing a consensus and a lot of work still has to be done.

We should also remember that there is more to the human rights campaign than racial or political matters. Discrimination also affects the sexes, for example, and we shall concern ourselves with other issues which impinge on human rights violations.

How are you going to appeal to government on human rights?

The association will have to consider strategies. But it cannot publish a human rights journal and keep the contents secret. Obviously in dealing with human rights issues in this country I assume that the people who will be talking, publishing, monitoring and investigating will do so from an academic point of view and therefore critically. Though I can imagine that in certain instances, purely as a matter of strategy, it may be advisable to approach the government firstly behind closed doors before making a public issue on a particular matter.

How will the association reach the general public?

By distributing information written in layman's language and through press releases.

Do you expect to attract other organisations?

The constitution provides that the association will co-operate with both national and international bodies who are committed to the achievement of similar ideals.

Are there indications that the legislature would become amenable to external pressures in this sphere?

My own view is that in certain respects we have seen reforms through legislation. In other respects the road has gone backwards. I am particularly concerned with a trend in recent legislation to put a cloak of secrecy over executive actions of the government. I think this is very dangerous and it is incompatible with the idea of human rights.
SA funeral for ANC man

MBABANE—The South African Government has agreed to allow relatives of the ANC official killed in the recent Manzini bomb explosion to bring his remains home to SA, according to sources in Swaziland.

The man, whose name has not been released by the Swazi police or the ANC "for security reasons," and a seven-year-old child died when the bomb tore a house apart on June 4.
LONDON — Former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods, author of a book about the death in police custody of Steve Biko, yesterday received a public apology over a newspaper's allegation that he had taken no interest in the welfare of Mr Biko's widow.

The High Court in London was told that an article in the weekly Sunday Express had claimed that Mr Woods made a great deal of money from the sale of the book, but had not replied to a request from Mrs Biko for a share in the proceeds.

In fact, Mrs Biko has made no such request, said Mr David Eady, counsel for Mr Woods.

Mr Eady added that "the article further suggested he had not even sent her a postcard."

"The implication was clearly that he had taken no interest in her welfare and had been generally hypocritical in his claim to friendship with Steve Biko and his family," he said.
Banning stops
Azapo indaba

By MOETI MOLELEKOA

A JUNE 16 commemorative meeting scheduled for Welkom this Sunday has been banned, according to Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) local chairman, Mr Welle Soga.

Mr Soga was yesterday given a proclamation banning the service by the local police. The service has been organised by Azapo.

Meanwhile the Lynnville meeting of students from Turfloop, Ngoye and Fort Hare universities will be held on Sunday. The meeting will be attended by students from Dennilton, Middleburg and nearby towns, a spokesman said yesterday.

The Lynnville, Witbank, meeting will also commemorate June 16.

The Welkom meeting was supposed to be the second commemorative meeting in the Orange Free State.

The speakers were to be Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng, a member of the Black Lawyers' Association, Mr George Wauclope, publicity secretary of Azapo, the Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and Mr Sydney April, local chairman of the South African Black Social Workers' Association.

The ban on this meeting is the latest after the mass ban last week of all June 16 services in major centres.
Editor defies trouble spot Press ban

In the front page story in today's edition of the Post (Transvaal), the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, says he will defy the ban imposed on journalists by the police on coverage of "trouble spots."

Mr Qoboza says that because the ban was not imposed under a specific law but under ministerial edict, he will instruct his news editor to send reporters into trouble spots to cover any unrest.

And if any of the Post staff are arrested by police, Mr Qoboza says he will send in senior staff and even go into trouble spots himself and face arrest.

"If I get arrested, then at least I will sit in that prison with dignity and honour both to my profession and in the defence of one of the greatest principles of democracy — the right of the people to know," Mr Qoboza says.

It now appears, however, that in the absence of any other law, the police are controlling the area through the system of issuing permits to whites to enter black townships. Therefore Mr Qoboza and all blacks have free access to Soweto and other townships.

The police ban does not apply to the major riot areas of the Cape or in any coloured or Indian areas. Police did attempt for several hours this week to apply such a ban. During the worst riot of all, however, surprised Cape Town pressmen reported that they had never had such good co-operation from the police.
What millions of UK television viewers saw...

Ugly face of SAP seen in Britain

By Cliff Scott

LONDON — Police restrictions on reporting disturbances in South Africa this week focused the attention of the international media on the role of the police.

Some very ugly incidents have emerged — incidents which General Mike Gendehuys might do well to pursue in the interest of the SAP's somewhat battered reputation.

Millions of British television viewers saw General Gendehuys's spokesman explaining that he was keeping newsmen out of trouble spots and choosing who "should" be allowed in because the arrival of camera crews tempted to create incidents.

Troublemakers waited for TV crews to pitch up so that they could "perform" for the cameras.

Within 24 hours, some of his own policemen were seen to be among the worst sinners in this regard.

British television screened graphic scenes of SAP riot police attacking a camera crew.

They were seen waving their arms at the crew, evidently trying to instigate them to stop filming.

Then viewers saw a seemingly demented policeman rush up to a colleague, seize his gun and fire a gas grenade at his head.

Finally, viewers were shown newsmen being herded into a police truck to be taken away.

The really was only one word which could describe the police approach to the newsmen: Ugly.

Of course, the general's "shoot to kill" order (soon retracted) did nothing to improve the police image.

The general has now been projected in some British newspapers as a man eager to get tough and ruthless in his methods.

The London Daily Mail, for example, Peter Youngusband describes what he says was the scene in a police station in one of Cape Town's northern suburbs when General Gendehuys issued the order.

Youngusband says: "Weary South African riot police in camouflage uniforms were drinking coffee when the telephone rang."

"A sergeant who looked like Ernest Borgnine picked up the phone, listened carefully and then nodded his shaggy head, grinning.

"He put down the receiver and announced: 'The general says we can shoot to kill.'"

Everyone cheered. Someone yelled: 'Viva!'

The riot squad, looking like giants rode on a storm out and climbed into vehicles.

"At six next morning, eight hours after the commissioner of Police gave his order, the death toll was 23."

Sonic British newsmen have been at pains to stress that the SAP is not a police force in anything like the traditional sense.

Several have commented favorably on the restraint shown under extreme provocation.

But there is no doubt that the arrogance of some police, General Gendehuys's attempts to muzzle the media, and the fact that some victims, as reported here, were young children have generated some hostility towards the SAP and its methods which is not just political.

Youngusband writes in the Daily Mail: "A cruel calm has set in, one might almost say a criminal element, runs through the SAP as broad as the stripe on a Soldat's back."

"There are probably more washing, racism and brutality than 1,000 ever in the SAP than they have been in any police force since the gestapo."

It is a vicious refrain on thousands of deem: 'coppers doing a difficult job and certainly not enjoying it."

But it underlines the need for a real change of the facts and the power of the government.

O The 'shoot to kill' statement was retracted soon after being issued to the press. It was put down to a misunderstanding.

PW 'may have lost coloured support'
Two locksmiths testify in prison escape trial

PRETORIA. — Evidence on the functioning of an electronically-controlled security gate was given in the trial of a prison warder charged with assisting in the escape last December of three prisoners.

Sergeant J E Potgieter, a prison locksmith, said in evidence yesterday that the electronically-operated prison gate could be opened by a button in the adjacent officer's room. The gate would not lock automatically if the button was released but only if it was opened.

Sergeant P A Coetsee, another prison locksmith, told the court earlier that the gate would lock automatically once the button was released, regardless of whether it had been opened or not.

When cross-examined, Sergeant Potgieter said he was not aware that the other prison locksmiths had worked on the gate before the three political prisoners had escaped. He said he had worked there nine months ago.

Sergeant Coetsee said at a previous hearing that the bolt of the lock had been found bent after the three had escaped.

Sergeant Vermeulen said in an alleged confession that he had released the prisoners from their cells and then pressed the button in the officers' room. He had then left the office with the prisoners and after opening another three doors, had opened the electronically-operated door.

At the start of the trial Sergeant Vermeulen claimed that the contents of the confession were false. He said he wrote down whatever came into his head after being threatened by the investigating officers.

Sergeant T Venter, the prison censor, said that on December 12, last year, the day after the prisoners had escaped, the electronically-operated gate was working properly, because he had gone through it.

When cross-examined, he admitted he did not test the door. The button in the officers' room had been pressed for him by the officer on duty.

He said he saw it being tested although he was not present.

Mr J J Bekker, the magistrate, asked how was it possible that he could see the gate being tested without being present. Sergeant Venter replied he was busy elsewhere.

Sergeant Venter said the window which was allegedly used in one of the four possible unaided escape routes, could not have been used because the lock was in position and the window was solidly fitted.

He admitted he did not test the window.

Since the escape of the prisoners, five keys have been discovered by the prison authorities. A prison locksmith, Sergeant J H Cronje, said at an earlier hearing that the keys were perfect replicas of the keys used by the authorities.

The trial was postponed to August 5, as one of the witnesses was on vacation. Bail of R300 was extended. Sergeant Vermeulen was granted permission to visit relatives in Witbank and did not have to report daily to a police station.

Mr J J Bekker was the magistrate. Mr Ben Bredekamp, assisted by Mr M Schotte, prosecuted. Mr Ike Swart, assisted by Mr W Cornelius, appeared for Sergeant Vermeulen.
PRETORIA. — The ban on television crews and journalists entering trouble spots was confirmed by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, last night.

However, he added, police would not "lightly withhold" permission for news men to do so, and the ban would be lifted as soon as possible.

A statement issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in the minister's name said:

"During a two-hour meeting at Police Headquarters in Pretoria this afternoon (Thursday) between the minister of police, other senior police officers and the Newspaper Press Union, frank and open discussions took place regarding the recent ban which has been placed on newspapermen to enter black areas. Certain misunderstandings were ironed out and the minister confirmed that neither TV crews nor journalists on assignment may enter a black area under the present circumstances without the the permission of the SA Police.

"However, the police will not lightly withhold permission and will endeavour wherever possible to assist the media to cover the events of the day. The minister said the ban would be lifted as soon as circumstances permitted." — Sapa
Police ban defy the death penalty at stake

Mr. Goboa: "Great principle at stake..."
Church to postpone ‘political’ discussion

THE Cape District Synod of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa yesterday voted to postpone discussion of resolutions of a political nature till the end of the month.

The decision was taken in view of a ban on political meetings of more than 10 people imposed at midnight last Friday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The resolution was adopted by 26 votes to 42 with four "neutral". Before voting on the resolution, the synod had voted to seek legal advice. A committee had been appointed to investigate.

It reported later that certain subjects were "certainly" considered to be affected by the ban. It is believed they involved the unrest in the Peninsula and elsewhere.

The ban includes "any gathering of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or action of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed."

The ban extends to the end of the month. Meetings might be held with the permission of Mr Schlebusch or a magistrate.

A synod youth rally, scheduled for tonight, was postponed till later this year. The view was expressed that it might be dangerous to bring young people through the townships to the rally.

A synod missionary rally, to have been addressed last night by the chairman of the district, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, was also called off.

Mr Hendricks said he could not have spoken without referring to the bus boycott, meat boycott, schools situation and general unrest.
EAST LONDON — The national organizer of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr. Thozamile Gqweta, appeared briefly in the Mdantsane magistrates court yesterday.

He is charged with contravening a section of the Riotous Assemblies Act dealing with incitement of workers.

No evidence was led when he appeared before Mr. J. A. Stanford and the case was postponed to August 11 to allow Mr. Gqweta's lawyer, Mr. Ben Ngcobo, to consult an advocate. — DPN.

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Read that warning.
Press ban stays, says Le Grange

PRETORIA. — The ban on TV crews and journalists entering trouble spots has been confirmed by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

But he said the police would not "lightly withhold" permission for newsmen to do so, and the ban would be lifted as soon as possible.

In a statement issued after discussions with representatives of the Newspaper Press Union at Police Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, Mr le Grange said the discussion had been "frank and open".

A statement issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in the Minister's name said:

"During a two-hour meeting at Police Headquarters in Pretoria this afternoon between the Minister of Police, other senior police officers, and the Newspaper Press Union, frank and open discussions took place regarding the recent ban which has been placed on newsmen to enter black areas.

"Certain misunderstandings were ironed out and the Minister confirmed that neither TV crews, nor journalists on assignment, may enter a black area under the present circumstances without the the permission of the SA Police.

"However, the police will not lightly withhold permission and will endeavour wherever possible to assist the media to cover the events of the day.

"The Minister said the ban would be lifted as soon as circumstances permitted." — Sapa.
Meeting ban action

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A BAN on a union meeting over the weekend triggered off "long-standing frustrations over wages" and led to the strike wave in Uitenhage, a key East Cape settlement yesterday.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Fred Sauls, general secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, said wages in the area were "not enough to live on even if they do conform with poverty datum levels."

He also rejected suggestions that political organisations were behind the strike wave.

Mr Sauls, an advisor to the United Auto Workers Union, which has members in most of the strike-hit plants, has been trying to negotiate a settlement.

Most minimum wage levels in the area are above the various poverty datum lines drawn up by researchers and this has led some observers to suggest that wage grievances are not behind the strike.

Mr Sauls said yesterday that some local employers did not pay above these levels. But he added: "Many employers regard the pills as some sort of bible. Their magic figure is R1 an hour and if they're above that they think they're paying very well."

He said that the ban on a union report-back meeting over the weekend "set off the chain reaction we are seeing." Workers in the area worked near each other and they all lived in the same townships. Frustration at Volkswagen spread to other workers.

"I am 90% sure there would have been no strikes if the meeting had not been banned. Workers simply lost patience with negotiation after this happened and the Volkswagen action convinced others to do the same," he said.

Mr Sauls confirmed that at least nine factories were out on strike and negotiations at most factories were being conducted by worker committees.

These committees, he said, were all attached to the United Auto Workers Union or other Fosatu-affiliated unions in the area.
By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Government is distributing 600,000 anonymous pamphlets to sell its constitutional and education policies to the public in what the Opposition describes as an immoral, unethical and unforgivable propaganda campaign.

The accusation came yesterday from the Progressive Federal Party after the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information Services admitted it was distributing the anonymous pamphlets — and was planning several others.

A spokesman for the Information Services of SA, which replaced the former Department of Information when its secret R68 million propaganda war was uncovered, said yesterday it had been an "inadvertent error" to send out the pamphlets anonymously.

He said future pamphlets would make it clear that they had been published by the Government. The spokesman explained that many of the pamphlets were being distributed by organisations like Rotary and the Rapporteurs, while others were being posted direct to the public.

One of the pamphlets — entitled "Our aim — Education for All" — was posted to thousands of homes to coincide with the fourth anniversary of the June 16 outbreak of violence in Soweto.

The extent of the propaganda campaign was uncovered earlier this week when the Financial Mail withdrew from its latest edition thousands of pamphlets entitled: "The constitution will be amended to the advantage of everyone in South Africa."

The pamphlets purported to be a "supplement to the Financial Mail."

The editor of the FM, Mr. Stephen Mulholland, said the pamphlets would have given the impression that the material in the "supplement" was written by FM staff and expressed the magazine's views.

Setting out details of the Government's constitutional proposals, the pamphlet told businessmen: "It is your duty to see that your employees are aware of the new dispensation..."

Mr. Eglin said he was aware thousands of pamphlets had been distributed on the Cape Flats, scene of this week's violence.

"The people there are already suffering under the impact of increases in living costs and resent the fact that the money they are paying in taxes is now being used to send them unsigned National Party propaganda."

Spokesmen for Rotary and the Rapporteurs could not be reached for comment on their role in the propaganda campaign.
Ban on press irresponsible — Dalling

Staff Reporter

THE PFP spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, yesterday condemned the ban on the press and television from entering unrest areas in South Africa.

Mr Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton, said in a statement that a reinstatement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, of the ban was "both irresponsible and counter productive".

It was counter productive because "independently-assimilated facts are made impossible to collate, and thus rumours proliferate. Police management can never be as authoritative or even credible as independently reported facts".

The blustering of the public at a time like this is irresponsible because continued ignorance of the serious situation facing the public only serves to further isolate white thinking from the realities of the developing South African political powder keg.

"For Mr Le Grange to argue that the presence of the TV and press would contribute to a breakdown in order is both base and simply not true. This is a futile but which should be lifted at once."

Govt policies caused unrest

Staff Reporter

UNACCEPTABLE: Government policies and tactless handling of legitimate protests were root causes of the recent disturbances, the leader of the opposition in the Provincial Council, Mr Herbert Hirsch, said yesterday.

He said that it was now a time for "calmer reflection and unequivocal action by the government", the government should note four points:

1. The school protest, meat boycott and various strikes were legitimate forms of peaceful protest which should not be handled with "fearfulheid".

To keep up leaders, control news media and ban meetings was not only a perversion of justice, but was counter-productive, creating martyrs and often led to less moderate leaders being elected. It reduced opportunity for discussion and led to rumours which could aggravate situations. "All apprehended persons must be charged or released without delay," he said.

2. Whereas the school protest, meat boycott and industrial strikes expressed genuine grievances, real underlying causes were political. Till top level machinery for joint decision making was created, tragedies of this nature would recur and escalate.

3. Urgent meetings between leaders of respective protesting groups and responsible ministers were imperative. Current tensions could be defused only by meaningful negotiation followed by an unequivocal declaration of intent including immediate palliative measures and a firm timetable to deal with political and socio-economic grievances.

4. The police had an impossible task in trying to enforce unacceptable laws. They had a "clear duty to deal with looters and other criminals" who would largely not have come to the fore if opportunity had not been created. However, while many policemen appeared to have behaved with admirable restraint, it seemed that "quite a number" had adopted methods which went beyond acceptable police behaviour.
JUDGE: OPPRESSION IN NAME OF ORDER

Weekend Arms Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Much has been done in the name of law and order in South Africa which was actually oppression, a judge told the inaugural meeting of the Lawyers' Association for the Protection of Human Rights today.

Mr Justice J M Didcott from Natal was speaking at the association's inaugural meeting at Wits University.

The judge told the Johannesburg meeting, which included attorneys, advocates and judges, that the impatient into the death of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, had proved the value of a strong, compassionate and independent legal profession in this country.

He said that lawyers today had a better opportunity to help in the field of human rights than people in other professions and lawyers in the past.

We are now in a period of change and are entering a period of greater change, he said.

Mr Justice Didcott said that the allegiance of lawyers in South Africa needed to be passed to keep law and order, but so much had been done in South Africa in the name of law and order which was oppression that this allegiance would be difficult to gain.

BILL OF RIGHTS

He said that a bill of rights needed to be set up urgently. The danger was that because there had been no bill of rights yet, any such bill now produced would appear to be a device for the protection of the white minority.

'Lawyers can create confidence in a bill of rights.'
Fund ban will force unions into cutbacks

By Sieg Hannig

All except about three of the 13 predominantly black trade unions in the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) will have to cut back on their present operations.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Alec Erwin, Fosatu's general secretary.

He said most of the Fosatu unions relied heavily on Fosatu's financial support. This was now being cut off by the Government's ban on Fosatu fundraising.

Only about three of the unions could cover their costs without Fosatu's financial support, he said.

"What is more, the Fundraising Act effectively cuts them off from all contributions other than membership subscriptions," Mr Erwin said.

"Even if money going to Fosatu were channeled to the unions, they would contravene the law by receiving it."

Mr Erwin said the blanket prohibition on fundraising, imposed by the Fundraising Act, had prompted Fosatu to seek permission from the authorities to receive funds.

Instead of simply turning down the application, the authorities had gone further and left Fosatu with no room for appeal.

The Minister responsible, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, had said Fosatu could still receive affiliation fees from its unions and Fosatu was checking this out.
IT IS well known that the relationship between the Press and the police has for a long time been at a very low ebb.

My feeling is that these guys think South Africa would be paradise if the Press, especially the English Press, did not exist. They are very wrong. Typical of them!

They have passed all sorts of restrictive legislation which has frustrated the Press and made our task as public watch-dogs difficult. In times of unrest we have been harassed and unsubstantiated accusations have been levelled against us.

Many of us have been detained. But we are seldom charged in an open court. We have even come to believe that journalists are guilty, until they prove themselves innocent. Not in court of law, but in some police cell in Modder Bee or Pretoria police station.

Baas Jimmy Kruger, who was Minister of Justice and Police during the 1976 unrest, wielded THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD out of circulation.

An SADF publication. The Warrior, recently backed this step by claiming that the situation in the townships improved after the newspapers were banned. This is a lie, of course.

To the embarrassment of many, the Cillie Commission, which got the bulk of its evidence from the police, cleared us. We came out clean.

Now the police have banned the Press from entering what they call riot trouble spots or operational areas.

Although incitement can mean so many things according to Pretoria, it is however regarded as a serious crime.

They claim that some foreign journalists were seen by members of the public and some local journalists, inciting the protesting pupils. One of the most burning questions which police have so far failed to answer is, why were those damn journalists not locked up?

The police had many witnesses. They should have arrested these guys, hurried them to court and, if their claims are true, they would have been found guilty — and punished.

This would have given some amount of credence to the police pointing fingers at us. But as usual, they made a big error of judgment and chose rather, to make the entire Press pay for the alleged wrongs of a few journalists.

The whole thing has now drawn more attention to police treatment of the Press than to what some journalists are alleged to have done. And my analysis of the whole situation is, firstly, what have the police to hide?

Secondly, it may not be true that some journalists incited pupils. By the way, journalists who supported police claims on this issue, all work for pro-Pretoria newspapers.

Lastly, if all their claims are true, the police may have an axe to grind with the Press. But, being too excited with what they thought was a good excuse to get even with us, the police forgot to do what the call of duty required — they did not arrest these journalists.

They have blundered. And this is going to add another scar on their already dented image.
he said.

Col. Mellet said he did not see why police should change their methods during unrest situations.

"If people continue hurling stones and looting shops, we will not change our methods. If the criminal element is on the warpath, they will face the consequences. We will show no mercy," he added.

He claimed that many people injured during this weekend's unrest had sustained injuries from stones and other objects, while others had died from stoning and stab wounds. "And the police do not use stones or knives," he said.

"At least 32 people have died and that is not to say they all died at the hands of the police."

When asked if he was aware of claims that teargas and smoke machine "fumes" could cause mental disorders, Col. Mellet said these devices were internationally recognised and proven methods of dealing with such situations.

"He denied that police were brutal. "Methods used by police in this country are in keeping with international standards."

"All our police got extensive training in the most proper and humane way of handling a riot situation," he claimed.

Referring to the incident on June 16, when a teargas canister was fired into the car of Mrs. Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Desmond Tutu, he said that it had not been deliberate.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has called on the United Nations Security Council to take action towards comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has called for the release of political prisoners and general amnesty.
For Looters, No Mercy

THE POLICE will show no mercy as long as people continue looting stores and looting. Colonel Leon Miller of the Police Department warned this week.

It's hard to argue with a cop, especially when he has plenty of friends - a scene in Soweto this week.
Transkei steps up security

BY MARCUS NGANI

IN THE wake of widespread political unrest in South Africa, the Transkei Government has taken an unprecedented move of calling up the civil defence force for security patrols duties in Umtata to reinforce permanent defence servicemen and the police force.

The operations coincide with the state of emergency declared by the Transkei Government to curb student unrest in the territory.

They entail daily night patrols around government buildings, administration offices, ministerial complexes, banks and other strategic points considered vulnerable to enemy attack.

Confirming this in an interview with SUNDAY POST in Umtata this week, the head of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Kesiwa, said the civil defence call-up started on June, when disturbances arising from the commemoration of the 1976 unrest were expected.

The servicemen would be kept on active service for as long as the emergency situation remained in the Transkei, he said.

"We make no secret of the new security measures we have taken. Calling up the civil defence force for active service is nothing new in a country under a state of emergency. What's more, we are acting within our Defence Act to involve civilians in such operations," Brig Kesiwa said.

All the civilians involved have previously undergone military training at the Umtata army base and have received in-depth instructions on use of various types of military weapons, according to army sources.

One of the civilians told SUNDAY POST that they were as heavily armed as the permanent defence servicemen and the military police.

Apart from surveillance at strategic points the security teams are expected to ensure strict enforcement of the dusk-to-dawn curfew regulations, restricting the movements of students and other persons affected by the existing state of emergency.
SOUTH AFRICAN spy Craig Williamson used threats against the director of the International University Exchange Fund in an effort to infiltrate the banned African National Congress, alleges a report from an independent inquiry.

The report is the conclusion of an inquiry established by the IUEF into the espionage activities of Mr Williamson, former deputy director of the fund.

According to a report in the London newspaper the Observer, which is dated Geneva, the inquiry was told by the IUEF director, who resigned this month, that Mr Williamson and his boss, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, head of the South African Security Police, made "threats" at a meeting in Zurich last January, when Mr Williamson revealed his identity to the director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson.

Mr Williamson wanted to keep his job, says the Observer article, because he may have thought that he was on the verge of deeply infiltrating the ANC.

The inquiry was told by another South African, former intelligence officer Arthur McGovin, that Mr Williamson had been planning since 1975 to use a job with the IUEF as a route to penetrating the ANC.

The inquiry report also details the large amount of information Mr Williamson would have gathered about other black movements in Southern Africa, including the black consciousness movement once led by Steve Biko.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
Now a police state?

THIS WEEK South Africa took one more step towards becoming a police state.

The Commissioner of Police arbitrarily decided that members of the Press — virtually of their choice — would be allowed into “trouble spots” only under police escort.

The police decided, arbitrarily, that anybody they do not like would not be allowed to cover such events. Not only that, what it in effect means is that the police would also decide whether certain events are worth covering.

The reason for this action, the police said, was that some Pressmen had incited youths into stone-throwing. It was suggested that four reporters from our sister paper, Post, incited youths into stone-throwing at Regina Mundi. The truth, of course, is that our reporters went to Regina Mundi when they heard that there were disturbances.

The police said they had evidence of such "incitement". We doubt this, particularly in view of the strained police-Press relationship, the police would have been only too happy to slap charges — serious charges too — against anybody who was inciting youths. In fact, several inquests into deaths during 1976 showed that the police actually did not hesitate to shoot “ring leaders” or youths who “incited” others.

This is how seriously the police view people who incite others. They have a whole lot of laws they can use, too, to take people to court on such charges. Yet, this was not done.

Instead, the police decided that they would determine who would cover which events and when. Or whether the events should be covered at all.

Already, the Press in this country has been burdened with laws. The latest, of course, is the Police Act. But the police obviously are not happy with this law only.

How else can one explain this week’s action? Surely it is the duty of editors of newspapers to decide who should cover what events? Surely restricting coverage of unrest is the worst form of news management?

We appreciate that the Minister of Police has said that the ban would be lifted. However, what we require is an undertaking by the Minister that his men would not in future interfere with the Press.

The Press has a responsibility to its readers. We are required, by our readers, to report, objectively, on any event. If we do not reflect the society we live in, the remnants of credibility that the Press still has will be completely removed.

It is time the police realised that it is not the Press which is responsible for unrest. In fact, it is the very laws that the police are expected to enforce that create the bitterness that results in unrest.

Surely the Government must know this by now? The remedy is simple: Give the people their place in sunny South Africa. That is all.
How police kept reins on newsmen

The blanket ban on Press photographers taking pictures in the Uitenhage area, a scene of widespread labor unrest this week, has been lifted after a meeting between senior police officers and local newspaper editors.

A ban was slapped on the Press on Friday at the height of the strikes which affected at least 12 factories.

The stipulation that journalists wishing to enter black areas would have to report to the local police commissioner who will then arrange for them to be taken into the area under escort was also lifted.

Mayor George van Boven of the Eastern Cape Police, however, was later released after taking pictures of strikers.

A Sunday Times photographer was arrested, but later released, after taking pictures of strikers.

Reporters had to be accompanied by a member of the Security Branch or where a member was not available, by the police officer in charge of the operational area.

Photographers were not allowed into the area.

Police station in Uitenhage was a hive of activity with constant movements of riot police.

All policemen were heavily armed and guards were on duty at all gates.

On Friday, the streets of Uitenhage were packed with large numbers of blacks milling around, and were whites carried on their business as usual.

The police station in Uitenhage was a hive of activity with constant movements of riot police.

All policemen were heavily armed and guards were on duty at all gates.

The organizing secretary of the Uitenhage branch of the United Automobile, Food and Allied Workers' Union, Mr. George Maruza, appealed to his members to return to work.

Mr. Maruza said: "The only thing we can do is to tell our members to go back to work and to negotiate while they are working."

Union membership in Uitenhage was very high, he said. About 7,000 members of his union were out on strike.

"A lot of these people went on strike without negotiating, otherwise we wouldn't have had this stoppage," he said.

The Committee of 41, the Eastern Cape Students Union, representing the students attending schools in the area, has called on the authorities to return to school at the start of the third term — provided there is no victimization and that all students detain during the holidays be released."
Police ban eased

UITENHAGE — Police have dropped a drastic restriction they sought to impose on journalists covering the labour unrest here, according to the divisional commissioner of the Eastern Cape, Brig G. van Rensburg.

The whole of Uitenhage was declared an "operational area" on Friday where reporters could work only under police escort and where photographers were banned altogether.

Now only three black townships are restricted. Journalists wishing to enter the townships are required to have police permission and to travel under police escort.

Journalists may not go up to any group of more than 10 people if it is deemed to be an illegal gathering of a political nature. — DDC.
Prime Minister's warning.

The outbreak of violence in South Africa had not yet seen the State acting with its full might, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a television interview broadcast by SATV last night.

"If we are forced to do so, people will be hurt very much more," he added.

"I am not seeking confrontation, nor seeking violence, but if people choose this above reasonableness, above sensible discussion and above consultation, then the State has no choice — then it will have to use its might."

Asked earlier about warnings he had sounded that people and organisations involved in revolutionary activities would "burn their fingers", Mr Botha said there were people who had played with fire and who had burned their fingers.

The Prime Minister said the security position was generally calm, with points of unrest which flared up, and then again became less dangerous.
London Bureau

LONDON. — Heavy-handed action by the South African police, tighter control of the Press, and the drift away from reform by the Prime Minister, Mr. P W Botha, has brought more reports in British newspapers of the inevitability of war in South Africa.

Only the Rightwing Sunday Telegraph sprang obligingly to South Africa's defence — likening South Africa's reaction to the dilemma of the West in its readiness to resort to nuclear war to defend itself against the Russians.

In a leading article, the Observer said South Africa was moving towards war at alarming speed.

"When a normally peaceful community like the coloureds go on a violent rampage, as in Cape Town last week, it is time the world community woke up to the danger," it said.

"While Mr P W Botha rightly recognises the peril of revolutionary violence, he seems unaware that official violence can be even more dangerous."

"The security forces' crude suppression of the coloureds' protest can only fuel more violent opposition in the future. This will make it harder for different racial communities to work out their future together."

The Observer said that if urban terrorism were once to take root in Soweto and other large black towns round the white cities, then "more or less peaceful change would become a forlorn hope."

"Violence has grown sharply at a time when significant social and economic changes are occurring. But because these have not touched the monopoly of white political power, the real sources of violent discontent remain."

"It was only because the Government feared a more violent and radical black opposition that it accepted the need for change. Yet growing violence has made it even harder to persuade the white electorate to go further."

"Unless they are persuaded, violence will get worse. Mr Botha, for all his faults, understands this danger. So do his army chiefs."

"But the white leaders do not know how to make their supporters accept the more radical changes that are needed — when the changes already made have failed to contain the violence. The drift to war has begun."

In a report headlined "Catastrophe on the Cape", the Sunday Times of London said the events had "destroyed South Africa's carefully polished new image and exposed the reality behind the promises of reform."

But in the Sunday Telegraph, conservative commentator Perigrine Worsthorne rated the startling argument that the West was willing to resort to thermonuclear war to defend itself against the Russians — "and judged by that yardstick, the South African whites are doing nothing unusual."

"Rather than be ruled by Russia, the Western peoples would be prepared to risk destroying the human race," said Worsthorne. "Such is the measure of their detestation of alien domination."

"They would go to any length — including the first use of weapons which would poison the earth's surface for hundreds of years and endanger the entire species, most of whom have no interest in the defence of the West — to prevent a Russian takeover."

He continued: "In spite of this, many in the West are surprised and even shocked by what the South African whites are prepared to do to defend their way of life. What monsters they must be to shoot a few score black and coloured rioters; how can they possibly justify such ruthlessness."

"To my mind, there is something a little inconsistent about this Western squeamishness. For, if it is so manifestly right for the West to be prepared to wreak universal havoc rather than accept Red rule, why is it so manifestly wrong for the South African whites to kill a few score Africans rather than accept black rule?"

Worsthorne concluded: "Just as we see no alternative, neither do they, just as we shut our eyes and burden our hearts, so do they. (Theoretically, of course, the South Africans could partition their country. But, then, so could the Europeans develop enough conventional forces to escape the necessity of reliance on nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, in each case, the sacrifices needed for such solutions are beyond the bounds of practical politics."

"This is not because the South Africans are monsters but because, like us, they are caught in a tragic dilemma which forces even honourable men to act like cornered animals, for whom reliance on brute instinct has become the only rational guide."
**Officer as oppression**

**Own Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG. — A leading judge has called on lawyers and law academics to make their collective voice heard on violations of human rights in South Africa, and question the social implications of the country's laws.

Officially opening the inaugural meeting of Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg at the weekend, Mr Justice J H Dukel, of the Natal Supreme Court, said the bulk of the population regarded the legal order as "oppression" and the black population's allegiance to truly protective laws was therefore difficult to gain.

He said it was "deeply disturbing" that a growing number of both overseas lawyers and law students in South Africa regarded the country's legal profession as "collaborating with and lending respectability to a fundamentally illegitimate process".

"We have to question the social implications of the law and strive for a more creative contribution by the law to society," Mr Justice Dukel said.

"We are inevitably entering a period of great change and what accompanies and results from this will become of paramount importance. The greatest danger is that this may be widespread anarchy," the judge said.

"Law and order, not in the sense in which the country's politicians used it, but as lawyers understood it, was therefore indispensable."
Judges’ role on new lawyers’ body debated

JOHANNESBURG. — Judges’ identification with and participation in a body such as Lawyers for Human Rights emerged as one of the controversial issues debated at the association’s inaugural meeting at the weekend.

While some members of the 200-strong gathering felt judges should become active members, others said members of the Bench should be eligible only for honorary positions and not elected to the association’s executive.

‘Growing mood of discontent among judges’

But, delegates said, the fact that two Supreme Court judges and an Appeal Court judge were present at the meeting indicated the “growing mood of discontent among judges over the state’s intrusion into the legal order”.

The judges attending the meeting were Mr Justice J J Trengrove of the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein, Mr Justice V Hiemstra, Chief Judge of Bophuthatswana, and Mr Justice J M Dicott of the Natal Supreme Court.

Executive members of Lawyers for Human Rights yesterday said at least three more South African judges had expressed support for the formation of the new association and its aims.

At the meeting Mr Justice Dicott, who delivered the opening address, said the participation of judges in such a body and their expression of extra-judicial opinions on public issues was a controversial question.

“The association may need to involve itself from time to time in highly contentious matters or comment on proposed legislation as an attempt to influence Parliament,” he said. “No judge could be a party to that. Such an association would be unnecessarily inhibited in its activities if it had constantly to worry about whether it was going further than its judicial members could,” he said.

SA legal system ‘suppresses rights’

JOHANNESBURG. — Instead of furthering human rights, the South African legal system had too frequently been used as a vehicle for the suppression of those rights and of justice, Mr Michael Richmond, a Cape Town attorney and a member of the Lawyers for Human Rights’ steering committee, said yesterday.

“The outlook for human rights in South Africa grows dimmer almost by the day. Recent legislation has once again undermined the rule of law and extended the instruments of repression,” he said.

We should attempt to make those who govern us — and the governed — understand the futility of relying to such a great extent on the power of the law to check social, political and economic pressures,” he said.

Mr Richmond urged the new association to:

- Become the conscience of the legal profession by freely speaking out against laws and practices which were unjust and suppressed human rights;
- Avoid becoming simply “an academic talking shop” by continuing itself to “reactive sterile statements”;
- Undertake and encourage studies and reports on legal aid, court impartiality and substantial — “in distinct from lip-service” — adherence to due process;
- Encourage pro bono public work and training of underprivileged would-be lawyers;
- Create an awareness among lawyers and the public of the important differences between the law and justice;
- An instrument to suppress the majority and to further commerce for the benefit of the minority.”

Majority ‘regard legal’
Lawyers gather to bolster human rights

By Stuart Filton

In a move to bring together lawyers and legal academics who are interested in promoting and protecting human rights in South Africa, the Lawyers for Human Rights Organisation held its inaugural meeting at Wits University at the weekend.

The 600-strong meeting was addressed by Mr Justice J H Didcott from Natal, Professor S A Straus from Unisa, Mr M Richmond, a Cape lawyer, Mr H J Bhengu of the recently formed Democratic Lawyers' Association, and Mr J C Kriegler, SC, from Transvaal.

In the talks from the floor there were differing opinions and emphasis on the subject of human rights in South Africa, but most of the delegates agreed that there was a human rights problem in the South African legal system and lawyers could play a part in the solution of this.

Mr Kriegler, who was given a standing ovation at the end of his speech, said he had earlier wondered whether the meeting would have made some comment on the findings of the inquest, he said.

"We pay allegiance to a discipline where we each can say, 'even against the law of our state,'" he said.

Mr Kriegler said his colleagues should go back to the fundamentals when dealing with a case involving administrative, consumer or labour laws.

"A system which discriminates against a man, not for his worth but because of an accident of fate, attacks human dignity," he said.

He said lawyers should make sure that the protection of the law was available to anyone who needed it.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
We haven't used
In a world full of events like these there will always be incidents of this nature, also in South Africa, and we must simply learn to live with it," Mr Botha said.

"Sooner or later, the law will catch up with the guilty, and then action will be taken against them, as in the past.

"If our people think we can again enter into a period of complete peace while these powers in the world are rampant, with the assistance of a weak-kneed spirit which exists in certain Western circles, for so long will we be faced with these problems.

"But we are taking all the necessary precautional steps and we are learning from every incident."

South Africa had so far used nothing like its full military capacity in defending the integrity of its borders, Mr Botha said.

"If South Africa is forced to fight on a bigger scale, then some people could be hurt more than they have been so far," he added.

Asked whether he anticipated border problems with Zimbabwe and Mozambique, Mr Botha said:

"We do not allow South Africa to be used as a springboard to bring about change in their domestic affairs through violence.

"As long as they maintain the same spirit of good-neighbourliness towards us, there will be no trouble, but if they allow terrorists to use their countries as springboards against us, we will definitely hit back, as we did recently in Southern Angola.

"The Prime Minister also said he thought the media should exercise self-controlled responsibility."

"We believe in a free press and in free news media, but I believe the best form of freedom is self-controlled, responsible action.

"We live in a dangerous world, in which the news media have a tremendously important role to play. They can - with the presentation of news - encourage people and either responsible or irresponsible deeds.

"We are only interested that the news media should not write or in such a way as to encourage people to irresponsible deeds, or create the impression that the State has become so weak and cannot maintain order."

""[23/6/80]"
Ban poses problem for councillors

Municipal Reporter
The law is the law, and some of Johannesburg's city councillors are worried that they and their colleagues broke it last week — twice.

And there is every possibility that they will break it again twice this week — today, when they hold their caucus meetings, and tomorrow, when they hold another council meeting.

The law in question is the current ban on all political meetings of more than 10 people where Government policy is criticised and certain political policies are propagated or defended.

PFP city councillors point out that that is exactly what they did last week — in their caucus meeting on Monday and during the two-day budget debate. So did the Nationalist councillors, although the five Independent councillors would not be guilty of breaking the ban during their caucus meetings.

The ban, which has been criticised in several quarters for its vague wording and the fact that the Government has refused to spell out exactly which kinds of meeting may or may not be held, could well apply to caucus and council meetings, said Mr Sam Mass MPC, leader of the PFP caucus.

"Unless we get Government clarity on this ban, we are all in a very vulnerable position," he said.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the management committee and leader of the Independents, dismissed the fears as "absolute nonsense."

Mr Gerrit Bornman, MPC, leader of the NP caucus, said the ban obviously did not affect public representatives holding meetings authorised by a provincial ordinance.

But Mr Harold Rudolph, a PFP councillor and law lecturer, pointed out that a Ministerial proclamation could overrule an ordinance and that caucus meetings had no status in law and were therefore clearly illegal.

Indications are that it is unlikely that any action will be taken against the "criminals" and that this week's caucus and council meetings will go ahead as planned — without magisterial consent.
Money-fiddles destroy Geneva aid fund

Our Correspondent

GENEVA — Investigations into the activities of a South African spy at the International University Exchange Fund have revealed a complicated network of financial and administrative irregularities implicating four top officials.

A report by an independent commission of inquiry into South African Craig Williamson's infiltration of the IUEF has uncovered so many discrepancies that it is considered doubtful whether the organisation will survive.

“Our findings completely and irrevocably destroy the credibility and reputation of the organisation,” the three-man commission reported.

“The suspicion about the IUEF and the mistrust of the organisation and individuals associated with it is now so strong and deeply rooted that it is no longer an appropriate body to extend aid to refugees.”

The 100-page confidential report detailed over-spending and neglect of financial control in administrative spending by Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, IUEF director at the Geneva headquarters; high salaries paid to executive staff; extravagant gifts of air tickets and expenses by Eriksson to representatives of organisations, and movements; a bank error used to cover over-executive over-spending, and the misuse of a Lichtenstein company set up to channel funds to anti-apartheid groups in South Africa.

The report was presented to IUEF's board and assembly during a two-day meeting which ended yesterday. Despite the impending resignation of four top executives, the refusal of the board to accept the report’s 14 recommendations has caused the donor countries, on which the IUEF depends for funding, to lose confidence and to withdraw financial support.

“From next week there will be no money in the coffers to pay for any of the aid programmes,” said IUEF's information officer, Mr. John Wilson.

He said a Dutch donor at the meeting had already withdrawn his country's financial contribution for this year.
Lawyers form human rights organisation

AN organisation to protect human rights was formed on Saturday at a meeting attended by about 200 lawyers at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The name of the new organisation is the Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR). The meeting was attended by advocates, attorneys, academic lawyers and three judges. Though there was a fair number of black lawyers, the Black Lawyers' Association did not attend the meeting. According to Prof John Dugard, who is on the committee, they have decided to adopt a wait and see attitude.

He said they felt that white lawyers have been unconcerned about human rights for a long time and there was some distrust.

Prof Dugard said the lawyers believe they have a primary responsibility in this field and they are qualified to use their training for this purpose.

"It is envisaged that these lawyers will examine the extent to which South African lawyers violate human rights and make representations to the relevant authorities and make public statements about human rights violations."

"We hope to educate the general public and legal profession about the need to respect the rights of individuals and to abolish racial discrimination."

The following lawyers have been appointed to serve on the committee: Advocate S Kentridge, J Krieger, E Wentzel, G Bizos, A Chaskalson.

Attorneys H J Bhengu, R Tucker, K Lister, academics, Prof S A Strauss, M Wiechers, Prof Van der Vyver, S Sithole, Prof J Dugard and Prof Matthews.
No end to violence

The fall of Saigon

January 1975

End of the Vietnam War

The end of the Vietnam War was a significant event in world history, marking the conclusion of a long and bloody conflict. The war had lasted for over two decades, with significant losses on both sides. The fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, signified the end of the Vietnam War and the beginning of a new era for Vietnam and the region.

The Vietnam War, also known as the Indochina War, was a conflict that lasted from 1955 to 1975. It was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), with support from China and the Soviet Union, respectively. The conflict was characterized by a complex series of events and was driven by various geopolitical, economic, and social factors.

The war began in the late 1940s after the French colonial force was defeated in the Vietnam War, leading to the partition of Vietnam between North and South in 1954. The war escalated in the 1960s, with the United States providing military assistance to South Vietnam, which resulted in a significant increase in casualties and destruction.

The fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, marked the end of the Vietnam War and the reunification of Vietnam under the communist regime of North Vietnam. The event was accompanied by widespread violence and displacement, as the communist forces moved to consolidate their power across the country.

The Vietnam War had a profound impact on the region, influencing political, economic, and social developments in Vietnam and the broader Indochina region. It also had significant implications for global politics, shaping the course of international relations and the role of the United States in the post-colonial world.

In the aftermath of the war, Vietnam faced the challenge of reconstruction and reconciliation. The country witnessed significant social and economic changes, with the communist regime implementing policies aimed at modernizing the economy and improving living standards.

The Vietnam War serves as a historical reminder of the complexities and consequences of modern wars, highlighting the importance of diplomatic solutions and peaceful resolutions to conflicts.

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The Vietnam War had a profound impact on the region, influencing political, economic, and social developments in Vietnam and the broader Indochina region. It also had significant implications for global politics, shaping the course of international relations and the role of the United States in the post-colonial world.

In the aftermath of the war, Vietnam faced the challenge of reconstruction and reconciliation. The country witnessed significant social and economic changes, with the communist regime implementing policies aimed at modernizing the economy and improving living standards.

The Vietnam War serves as a historical reminder of the complexities and consequences of modern wars, highlighting the importance of diplomatic solutions and peaceful resolutions to conflicts.

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The Vietnam War

The Vietnam War was a long and costly conflict that began in the late 1940s and ended in 1975, with the fall of Saigon. The war was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), with support from China and the Soviet Union, respectively.

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500 remember June 16 inspite of alleged ban

MORE than 500 people defied an alleged ban on June 16 services in Thabong township, Welkom, yesterday.

The Thabong Roman Catholic Church was filled within minutes when word was passed that the services were being held — despite a report that the service had been banned.

Early last week the head office of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) received a telephone call that the service had been banned and the organizers detained.

After the success of the service yesterday, it now appeared that the news of the banning was a false alarm.

Singing freedom songs and shouting slogans, about 500 people gathered at the church for the commemoration service.

Opening the service, the name of Robert Sobukwe and those who died in detention were read.

A fourth executive member of Azapo, Mr. Michael Ndumase of Welkom, was detained on Friday, according to his colleagues. Mr. Ndumase was fetched from Johannesburg while attending a miners conference.

Mr. Ndumase's arrest brought to live the number of people who have been held in these areas since last week.
Pressures from the outside world and economic interests inside South Africa are coming to bear on Mr Botha and his apartheid policies. How are these likely to evolve? The Economist has analysed the future of South Africa. Here is its conclusion.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African whites may well have bought more time by granting the more prosperous urban blacks admission to the ruling caste.

But they will eventually cede a brutal and authoritarian government machine to a series of tribal elites who will have learned only too well how to use it.

This is a prediction of the distant future in a major survey on South Africa by The Economist.

It adds: "The wise general in retreat dismantles or destroys the weapons he must leave behind. In Neo-apartheid the Afrikaner is leaving a weapon primed for his own destruction."

Earlier, the survey says there is no reason to think South Africa will experience the classical stage of post-colonial "liberalisation," nor that it should be any more liable to the violent overthrow of the Government than any other multi-ethnic community.

"It is more likely that black and coloured leaders will gradually achieve a measure of power-sharing with whites as a result of messy compromises, possibly at a time of sporadic violence, not on the basis of one-man one-vote, but by extra-constitutional co-option."

"The prediction then becomes more alarming. "These black 'insiders' may well find that, as they grow closer to the centres of white power, the apparatus of neo-apartheid evolved under Mr P W Botha will lose its menace and take on a new usefulness."

"Mr Horwood's 'Free Market' . . . will wither almost before it takes root and the corporate state will come to serve the cause of black privilege in a new alliance with the whites."

Then, the survey adds, influx control will be a way of maintaining black as well as white wages. State patronage will be used to serve tribal interests.

"Apartheid is not in itself a racist doctrine — "it is a tribal one. And neo-apartheid derives its potency not from colour but from caste."

Meanwhile, according to The Economist, the whites are still far from their final lager; they have the wealth, the strength, and thus the time to pretend, and to choose new pretences.

"Today's pretence is that the rough-and-ready economic and political co-option proposed by Mr Botha constitutes a genuine multiracial contract to which the world should respond with understanding."

"The world might respond if it thought Mr Botha's strategy might stand even the test of Realpolitik. But the fact is that the veldkamps look like being proved right.

"Black feet are being jammed in doors all over South Africa, and Mr Botha knows that unrest can be neutralised only by offering moderate black leaders ever greater advances with each passing year."

"There must come a time, according to the survey, when the sheer arithmetic of black urban expansion undermines the steadily demoralised and discredited institutions of white authority. Black education, black business, black unionism, black community leadership were all set for dramatic growth in the 1980s."

"Such growth will inevitably force its spokesmen into the corridors of power, even without a democratic vote to their names. Corporate stagnation has never demanded democratic legitimacy as a qualification for access."

"How long do you give South Africa? Is what everyone asks, says the survey. Which then gives its prediction: a long time . . . the final lager is some way off still."
Apology by paper over State advert

Owia Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Financial Mail today apologised to its readers for carrying an anonymous insert on the Government’s constitutional moves which created the impression that it had been prepared by the magazine’s staff, while it was in fact a publication of the Government’s Information Service.

The insert appeared in last week’s issue of the Financial Mail.

It was removed from some issues of the magazine when it was discovered that it was an Information Service publication.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, under whose department the Information service falls, has conceded that the name of the sponsor should not have been left out.

He also maintains that the Financial Mail should have known that the insert was being placed by the Information Service as a “copy invoice” sent to the magazine by an advertising agency had indicated this.

“In a newspaper advertisement today,” the editor of the Financial Mail, Mr Stephen Mulholland said, “many readers fell under the impression that this insert was editorial matter, prepared by the FM’s staff and reflecting the FM’s views. This was not the case.”

The advertisement agency which had prepared the advertisement in great haste had apologised.
AN INSERT which appeared in last week’s issue of the Financial Mail praising the government’s new constitutional proposals was an advertisement and did not represent the views of the magazine, the editor, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said yesterday.

In a memo addressed to “the readers of the Financial Mail”, the failure of the FM to clearly mark the insert as an advertisement was attributed to the “great haste” in which it was drawn up and sent from a Cape Town agency to Johannesburg.

The memo follows strong criticism which has been levelled at the FM since the insert supporting constitutional “reforms” proposed by the government appeared as a supplement without any indication that it was not editorial matter. The supplement was removed from thousands of copies later in the week.

“The insert was an advertisement by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information,” the memo read, and was placed by an agency “acting for the government.”

“Many readers fell under the mistaken impression that this insert was editorial matter. This was not the case.”

The memo said the agency involved has apologized for failing to inform the FM the insert was an advertisement issued by the government.

“The FM believes in a free press and is therefore quite prepared to accept paid advertising from any reasonable source providing normal standards are met.

“However, any advertising which holds itself to be editorial matter, as did the government’s insert in the FM last week, must state who the author is and it must also be made clear that the material is, in fact, advertising matter and not editorial.”

The Cape Times correspondent in Johannesburg reports that the insert is part of a propaganda campaign by the government to boost the image of its constitutional proposals. About 600,000 pamphlets have been anonymously distributed by the Information Services of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Information Services, which replaced the former Department of Information after the information scandal, said last week the distribution of the pamphlets anonymously was an “inadvertent error.”
A STUDENT appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court charged with the publication of an undesirable magazine.

Mr Andrew Gordon Thompson, 24, of Norfolk Road, Claremont, appeared briefly before Mr P. J. de Bouch charged with the publication, in June 1956, of Vol. 1 No 3 of Bona Fide, a student magazine.

He was not asked to plead, no evidence was led and his case was transferred to the Cape Town Regional Court to be heard today.

Mr P. J. de Bouch prosecuted. Mr P. J. de Bouch appeared for Mr Thompson.
Staff Reporter

A STUDENT appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday charged with the publication of undesirable literature.

Mr Christopher Russell, 23, of Durban, was charged with producing the Namibian publication National Student No 2.

He pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed to today in the Cape Town Regional Court.

Mr J S Sandler, for Mr Russell, said that when Mr Russell produced the publication it was not found to be undesirable.

The magistrate was Mr P J le Roux. Mr F Smith represented...
Minister lifts press ban

JOHANNESBURG. — The ban prohibiting newspeople from entering troubled areas has been lifted by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

However, the reason for imposing the blanket ban on both foreign and local newspeople has not been disclosed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, head of the Directorate of Public Relations for the South African Police, last night said that the evidence was still being investigated. "Things like this take a lot of investigation," he said.

The ban on newspeople was imposed by Mr Le Grange more than a week ago after overseas television news cameramen were allegedly seen to be inciting unruly behaviour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mellet said: "If the minister so wishes he will reintroduce the ban under circumstances that he may see fit."
Mandela T-shirt banned

A T-SHIRT with the slogan "Mandela — The People's Leader" has been banned by the Publications Control Board.

Also banned is the Friday, May 23, issue of Muslim News, in terms of the notice dated June 20.

Five pamphlets, two issued by the Western Province General Workers' Union, one by the United Parents' Front, two by University of Cape Town committees, are also affected.

The May 29 issue of Varsity, the University of Cape Town bulletin, was also banned.
RAISING ROW AT RAY

A THIRD YEAR BA
More support for Mandela

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The president-elect of the British National Union of Students (NUS) yesterday added his name to a widely-circulating petition for the release of Nelson Mandela, who is in prison on Robben Island.

Mr. David Aaronovitch, who assumes office next week as head of the 1.2 million-strong union, says he will lend his utmost efforts towards the campaign for the release of the black political leader.

Mandela is honorary vice-president of the NUS. Over the years a strong link has grown between the union and the imprisoned leader.

NUS premises at three universities are named after him — at Salford, Bristol and Exeter.
Biko was to have met black liberation leaders in London a month before Mbo was arrested
A DURBAN STUDENT, Mr Chris Russell, was found not guilty of publishing an undesirable publication when he appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Russell, 23, is a former editor of Varsity, the University of Cape Town's campus newspaper and of National Student, produced by the National Union of South African Students.

It was alleged that the publication National Student No 2 of 1979, was prejudicial to the safety of the state, to general welfare and good order.

The magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, dismissed the case on the grounds of insufficient evidence that Mr Russell had intended to prejudice the security of the state.

Mr F Silbert appeared for the state.
AN AMENDMENT to the Police Act, prohibiting the publication
of information about police action directed against insurgents,
was gazetted yesterday.

Called the Second Police Amendment Act, the amendment
makes it an offence to publish information about the composition,
movement and methods used by police units in South Africa in the
"combating of terrorist activities".

It is also an offence to publish information about insurgents who
are the subject of police action.

Anyone who contravenes the amendment faces a maximum fine
of R15,000 or eight years imprisonment or both. Only information
released by the minister of police or the commissioner of police
or anyone authorized by them can be published.
Call for police action on race insults

Staff Reporter

A POLICE investigation into pamphlets which were distributed in Elsies River yesterday criticizing coloured people was called for by the chairman of the area's management committee, Mr. Vernon Sass, last night.

Mr. Sass appealed to members of the coloured community to act with restraint in response to the "disgusting" pamphlets.

Copies of the pamphlets, which contain several grammatical and spelling errors, were alleged by Elsies River residents to have been dropped from a helicopter in the morning, while others were found in letter-boxes.

The Cape Times was unable to confirm that the pamphlets had been dropped by air. The pamphlets referred their readers to "the front page of the Cape Times - Tuesday, 22 April", saying that a report uncovering the spread of the school boycott "no doubt filled their pamphlets with considerable joy."

Coloured people were accused of being a "race of liars and cheats" with a "nasty".
Still naught for our comfort...

TREVOR Huddleston, Archbishop of Mauritius, helped lead the fight against apartheid when he was an Anglican priest in South Africa. Here he looks back on the years of repression.

It seems impossible to believe that it is a quarter of a century ago (June 25, 1955) since that June Saturday at Kliptown, just outside Johannesburg, when the Congress of the People adopted the Freedom Charter. Its opening words were:

It went on to define its aims: all national groups should have equal rights; the land should be shared among those who work it; all shall be housed before the law; places of learning and of culture should be opened; all shall enjoy equal human rights; and there shall be peace and friendship.

A beautifully illumined, handwritten copy of the charter hangs on my dining-room wall here in the Bishop’s House in Mauritius.

And, inscribed at the bottom are the words: “Prevented to światlande-tor Huddleston” by the Youth Leagues of all the Congresses, African, Indian, coloured and white, who had joined the alliance.

I have never forgotten that afternoon, and I never shall. It has been beautifully described by Mary Benson in her book “South Africa: The Struggle for a Birthright”.

I was there to receive, with Chief Albert Luthuli later the Nobel Peace prize winner) and Dr David du Preez, the “Jawatandlewe” (legal) order times (I quote Mary Benson again).

But in fact I received the award alone, for neither of my companions was allowed to reach Kliptown: both were banned.

A few months later I was one of the last chapters of my book, “Naught for your Comfort”, in the deep basement house of Alan Paton. It was there that I learnt that I was to be exiled from South Africa by my religious Superiors: at that time the severest test of my revered obedience and the least comprehensible — but now, in the longer perspective, and in the light of all that has since happened, both right and understandable.

Yet I can still feel the anguish with which I read that letter of recall; and its consequences — the fact that I am a “prohibited immigrant” in South Africa — are with me still.

The first article of mine ever to see the light of day in an English newspaper was published in The Observer just before those events with the title “The Christian sees no war”, and, under the title, the quotations from G K Chesterton: “I tell you naught for your comfort”.

Yes, naught for your de-

Save that the sky grows darker yet.

And the sea rises higher.

I tried to express then a truth that has become so obvious now as to appear bald: the truth that “apartheid” was not a South African problem but a global one; the truth that the Christian Church in South Africa could not conceivably meet its challenge as if it were a challenge to them alone: that only an appeal to the total Christian conscience could have any hope of success — that it was already very late in the day.

This view was wholly unacceptable to the Archbishop of Cape Town, Geoffrey Clayton, and he made his objection clear both to the Archbishop of Canterbury and later to my Superior.

It seemed to him that any “interference” from outside South Africa would be counter-productive: that the South African Churches or at least the Anglican Church, could fight the battle without intervention or any action other than prayerful sympathy elsewhere.

And, difficult though it is to imagine it now, this was certainly the view of the Commonwealth and British leaders at the time and from within their own political “milieu”.

Today we are witnesses of South Africa a renewed assault on the Christian Church. Five of the Country’s Church leaders, including the Bishop of Johannes- burg, the Very Rev. T. G. Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, were recently arrested, imprisoned for a night and faced various charges under the Rottenhouse Act. Their offence was to take part in an entirely peaceful march of protest against the arrest of a coloured congregational minister.

Prime Minister Botha has subsequently forbidden the Christian Churches of promoting terrorism and financial violence. And all this has taken place at the same time as he has re-awarded and urgent protest of schoolchildren, this time chiefly coloured schoolchildren, against discrimination in education.

After 20 years, the re- actions of the South African Government have been identified with their re- actions to the Kliptown Congress: to Sharpeville; to Soweto, and to the hundreds of thousands of individuals resisting the loss of their homes under the Group Areas Act: wholesale removals to the Bantustans, and the con- tinued assault on human dignity of the pass laws.

What, in fact, has changed?

Well, Africa itself has changed, and today, as the independence of Zimbabwe, the only re- maining buffer-zone between South Africa and black Africa in Namibia, already pointed for free-
don.

In the field of sport only a handful of British Lions are prepared to defy world opinion for the sake of a game. The United Nations has long recognised apartheid as a major threat to the peace of mankind. The Christian Churches are united in their witness against the merits of nations wherever it is found: but

Trevor Huddleston at the height of the Sophiatown removals.

most particularly where it is built into the constitu- tion of a country which professes to be the bastion of Christian civilisation against a Communist assault.

But, in the philosophy of South African Government, nothing has changed. And, in the im- plementation of that philosophy by political ac- tion, the only change is in the direction of greater and more deliberate suppression of freedom. Has it got to be another quarter of a century before the Freedom Charter becomes a reality? It is, after all, so great an offence to state —

London Observer Service.

The white spaces above represent quotations from the Freedom Char- ter and Mary Ben- son, a listed person. The Suppression of Communism Act prevents us from quoting The Charter and Ms. Benson.
June 16 Remembered in London

Post, Thursday, June 26, 1980

Page 13

\[\text{Image content not readable}\]
Second police act now law

THE Second Police Amendment Act, which prohibits any member of the public or any newspaper or magazine from publishing information about South African Police activities, was published yesterday as approved by the State President.

This means it is of immediate effect.

A fine not exceeding R15 000, or imprisonment for eight years, or both, is the penalty provided in the Act for referring publicly to "the composition, movements, deployment or methods of any member of the SAP" concerned in any action for the prevention of combating or terrorist activities.

Terrorism is defined by law as "intention to endanger the maintenance of law and order" as well as incitement, advising or encouraging others to commit any such act.

The score is therefore far wider than the use of armed violence.
LONDON. — South African police spy Craig Williamson could have been responsible for the arrest of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, according to the International University Exchange Fund, which Williamson infiltrated.

The acting director of the fund, Mr. Hassim Sounare, said from Geneva yesterday that "with a professional spy at the very heart of the fund, Williamson would certainly have passed on every bit of information to the South African Police".

This followed an interview published in the Guardian in which the former director of the IUEF, Mr. Lars Gunner Ericsson, said the organization had been involved in preparations for a London summit between the black "liberation" movements and Steve Biko.

The meeting was scheduled a month before Biko was arrested.

Mr. Ericsson, who resigned as director of the IUEF following the unmasking of Williamson and disclosure of suspect management of funds, said Mr. Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) and Mr. David Sibeko, at that time secretary for external affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), agreed to meet Mr. Biko.

He reportedly said Biko was "anxious to work with the liberation movements".
Steve Biko asked to be invited to London for a meeting with Oliver Tambo and David Sibeko.

Both agreed when he put it to them at the 1977 conference on racism in Lagos, and a "conservative organisation" in London agreed to invite Mr Biko, for a fee.

"Biko was worried by reports that the black consciousness movement was becoming a third force in South Africa," said Mr Eriksson. "He was anxious to work with the "liberation" movements."

Had the meeting taken place it might have forged a powerful and important alliance against the South African Government. But Mr Biko was arrested less than a month later and later died in jail.

Mr Eriksson said that the South African Government must have found out about the proposed meeting. But he discounted the possibility that Mr Craig Williamson, a South African "intelligence officer who penetrated the IUEF, and was then still with the IUEF, might have passed on the information, and that this could have led to Mr IUEF as a target for penetration by South African intelligence.

It is also typical of Mr Eriksson's highly personal style, which was severely criticised by a three man commission of inquiry set up by the IUEF to report on the affair.

Mr Eriksson said in an interview that he thought Mr Williamson's main motive in penetrating the IUEF had been to infiltrate the ANC. But a secondary aim, he said, had been to destroy the IUEF itself.

In addition to founding scholarship programmes for students — currently 594 from Latin America and the Caribbean — Mr Eriksson was their distrust of Mr Eriksson that a cable from the Dutch Minister of Economic Development to other major donors recommended that he be kept out of the IUEF offices.

At the weekend meeting the consultant Mr Teun Verheul demanded the immediate resignation of four leading players in the drama — Mr Eriksson, Mr Pieter Campbell (the acting director), Mr Dedeurwaerder (the treasurer), and Mr Carl-Nissen, the former chairman of the assembly.

Mr Verheul said these demands were "not negotiable" and that, however, rejected by the board, and assembly, whereupon Mr Verheul resigned.

Mr Eriksson who has already vacated his office and resigned, effective from July 1, described the demands as "usurpation of the board's executive function."

Despite this, 14 members of the IUEF secretariat supported, in writing, Mr Verheul's demands. Mr Chris Beer, the IUEF regional director said this week from London that they were reasonable and their re-
Eriksson says he was asked to set up Indaba
Police smash passport network

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Police have smashed a communist counterfeiting network, which provided Breiten Breitenbach with the fake French passport he used to enter South Africa.

The network was set up by Henri Curiel, founder of "Solidarity," who was assassinated as a suspected KGB agent in May 1978. Curiel always admitted giving Breitenbach the passport in the name of Christian Galewski but never said where he obtained it.

The whole story has finally been unravelled by police after a three-month investigation and the arrest of six members of "Solidarity" in Paris, Cannes and Orleans. Police seized hundred of fake passports — some of them South African — as well as rubber stamps from 20 countries, they said yesterday.

The network was headed by a fellow-poet and painter like Breitenbach, Jean-Phillipe Lantowski, 34, and his wife Maria, 30. Maria is an engraver and her father is a leading Protestant pastor in Argentina.

The Lantowski's were aided by three technical specialists, one of whom was also a designer — they are Philippe Lequeune, 34, Daniel Landre, 31 and Yves Andreville.

Their clandestine workshop in the Paris suburb of Ivry was rented by Alain Salieres, a 33-year-old senior member of the French Communist Party, who six weeks ago was arrested on June 5; police said.
Go back to classes plea to students

THE "Committee of Ten", which has played a leading role in trying to resolve the impasse at the University of Durban-Westville, and the Students' Co-ordinating Committee have called all students to return to lectures on Monday, June 30.

"The Committee of Ten", established last Wednesday, and the students' committee made the call after a joint meeting in Durban late on Wednesday night.

Mr Zack Yacoob, chairman of the committee, said in a statement yesterday that the students were unable to take this decision at the university on Tuesday because the Rector, Professor S P Olivier, had prevented a discussion on the signed pledge previously given by him to the committee.

Meanwhile Professor Olivier, in a letter dated June 23 to parents and students, has stated that there was no truth in the allegations that the academic registrar, Professor J S Pretorius, had ordered tear gas to be used at the university gate.

He said: "He has no such authority.

"On the contrary, after the students, under the leadership of Mr Karim and Mr Bhram, continued in his opinion to cause obstruction to the free flow of traffic and students wishing to hand in their forms, and after ignoring the pleas of the police commandant, the commandant, in desperation asked the students to move away and allow orderly procession and gave them 15 minutes to do so. Professor Pretorius again appealed to them, saying that there were only three minutes left of the warning time.

"It was only after this that the police had to carry out their officer's order. Any attempt to lay blame on Professor Pretorius — a most helpful academician — and friends of the students — is a blatant lie, and he can in no way be held responsible for the provocative part others played in the whole tragic occurrence."
PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 115, 1980

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE MASS MEDIA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media and I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   “chairman” means the chairman of the commission;
   “commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media referred to in this proclamation;
   “inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the commission;
   “member” means a member of the commission;
   “officer” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the commission in the performance of its functions.

2. The proceedings of the commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the chairman.

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe

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PROKLAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 115, 1980

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE MASSAMEDIA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van genoemde Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Massamedia en vanaf hierdie regulasies in die Bylae vervat met betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegewe onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierentwintigste dag van Junie Venandwend Negehonderd-en-achtigste.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op los van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

BYLAE
REGULASIES

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, betekenis—
   “kommissie” lêer wat in die volkstydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werkzaamhede behulpzaam te wees;
   “kommissie” die in hierdie proklamasië bedoelde Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Massamedia;
   “lid” ’n lid van die kommissie;
   “onderzoek” die onderzoek wat deur die kommissie ingestel word;
   “voorsitter” die voorsitter van die kommissie.

2. Die verrytinge van die kommissie word genotuleer op die wyse deur die voorsitter bepaal.

3. (1) Lêer wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrytinge van die kommissie in skrifskrif aan te teken of op meganiëse wyse op te neem of om sodanige
### GOVERNMENT NOTICES

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1393  
27 June 1980

#### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) (c) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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) and (b) of the said Act and has imposed the following condition. The publication may not be displayed with the contents of any of the inside pages visible. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/3/111</td>
<td>Sex in History</td>
<td>Reay Tannahill</td>
<td>In G.G./SK. 6997, G.N./GK. 1004 of/ van 9/5/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1394  
27 June 1980

#### PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) of the said Act 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act and that the possession thereof is prohibited under section 9 (3) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
No. 1392 27 June 1980

UNDERSIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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27 June 1980
REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)
On 23 June 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (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 "Natural Enemies". 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

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<td>Natural Enemies</td>
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27 June 1980
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.

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<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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27 June 1980
REJECTION OF FILM
The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—
(a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;
(b) rejected the film; and
(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

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<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Film Rolprent</th>
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It's conflict. It's warning over Fort Hare
THE Stellenbosch police are hounding her and her family, said a Cloetesville woman last week.

Mrs Dinah Carolissen was reacting to the midnight visits to her home by police, apparently searching for her son, Vincent.

Mrs Carolissen's third eldest son, Ramond, was killed by a police bullet during the 1976 unrest, and three weeks ago her youngest son, John, a high school student, was detained for two weeks.

Now the police are looking for Vincent, and are making the family's lives a misery with night-time visits.

Mrs Carolissen told Cape Herald that a few weeks ago the police came to her home and took Vincent away. A few hours later they brought him back home and took John away. John was then detained for 14 days.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a large number of police surrounded the Carolissen home in Cloetesville and began bang on doors and windows, waking the family.

"The police were rude to me and went through the house looking for Vincent, even though I told them he was not home," said Mrs Carolissen.

They left after telling me that Vincent had to report to them by 4.30 on Tuesday afternoon. I told them I did not know where he was.

At first I understood they wanted him in connection with a stonethrowing incident on Sunday evening. All I can say is that he was at home all Sunday evening watching television.

Now they've come up with the nonsensical story that they want him to provide information in connection with a house-breaking.

On Wednesday we were told the police didn't want Vincent any more.

In spite of this, the police came to my house at 4 o'clock the next morning, again looking for him. Again Vincent wasn't at home.

You must understand that we are very worried by all these goings-on. I've already lost one son, and the attitude of the police who have come here is that we are a lot of criminals. They are foulmouthed and are making our lives miserable.

"If they wanted Vincent, why didn't they let us bring him to them on Wednesday? It seems to me they are getting entertainment out of us. But it is not at all funny and something must be done to stop them," said Mrs Carolissen.
Editors hit at new Govt media probe

Political Staff

The appointment of a new Government inquiry into media mass media has drawn sharp criticism from newspaper editors.

Mr H W Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said: "I am bitterly disappointed. I think the commission is entirely unnecessary, and I may have more to say at a later stage. At this moment I am happy to leave our editors to make appropriate comments."

Mr Tom Vosloo, editor of Beeld, has reservations about the inquiry into the mass media announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

"One would like to know what the motive is for the new commission. It is also disappointing that no representative of the NPU was included in the commission."

"Does the new commission mean that the Government is dissatisfied with the Press Council? These questions fill one with unease about the future of the relatively free Press in South Africa."

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, said: "It is a sinister move. The intention in appointing the commission is to bring the Press further under control."

"It is really a naked demonstration of what total strategy really means. It illustrates the intention by the Government that everyone should be committed willingly or unwillingly to a Government viewpoint on how the future should work out."

Mr M A Johnson, editor of the Citizen, said: "This is another example of the Government's penchant for interfering with the Press. It is also a deplorable rebuff for the NPU, which is the proprietors' organisation and a most responsible body."

"More of the lamps of Press freedom will be extinguished," said Mr Johnson.

SUBSERVENT

Mr Tertius Deburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, asked why the Government had not nominated members of the Press to the commission if it wanted to be fair. He pointed to scores of existing measures to control the Press.

The Rand Daily Mail commented: "The National Party wants a Press totally compliant, totally subservient and totally subservient to "total strategy".

Professor Wynand Morten, chairman of the SABC board said in Pretoria yesterday that the SABC was responsible to Parliament and would not be told by anybody what to do in news coverage."
JOHANNESBURG. — Security police yesterday raided the Student Representative Council offices of the University of the Witwatersrand and confiscated a publication containing excerpts from the Freedom Charter — which were transcribed from a book by a former security policeman.

The printing plates and copies of Wits Student, the newspaper of the university, were seized in a raid by three security policemen, led by Lieutenant D E Heyns.

The president of the SRC, Mr Norman Maseim, said that a poster bearing quotations from the Freedom Charter and issued by the Transvaal "Free Mandela" campaign was also removed.
THE Security Police raided the University of Witwatersrand's SRC offices yesterday and confiscated a publication containing Freedom Charter excerpts—which were transcribed from a book by a former security policeman.

The printing plates and copies of Wits Student, the campus newspaper, were seized in the raid by three security policemen, led by Lieutenant D E Heystek.

The president of the SRC, Mr. Norman Mtaini, said yesterday that a poster containing quotations from the Freedom Charter and issued by the Transvaal Free Mandela Campaign, was also removed from the SRC offices.

He said the Freedom Charter in Wits Student had been reproduced from "The Amazing Mr. Fisher" by Gerard Ludi, a former security police warrant officer, and was freely available in libraries.

A statement released by the Divisional Liaison Service of the university said: "We have just learnt that publication of the Freedom Charter is banned in pamphlet form.

Mr. Mtaini said of the raid yesterday: 'This is the sort of thing we have come to expect in the present climate.'"

Colonel H Muller, divisional head of the Security Police, confirmed the raid had taken place.
Steyn to head media inquiry

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Government yesterday appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media, raising Opposition fears that the move was the beginning of an attempt to harness newspapers to the Prime Minister's "total strategy" policy.

The latest investigation of the Press was announced by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who claimed the Government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed new controls over newspapers.

Mr Schlebusch said the commission would be asked "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media, meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved."

Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator General of South West Africa, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission - just two months after he completed his inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

He advocated that as much information as possible should be published, but the Government responded to his report by introducing the Police Amendment Act prohibiting publication without the Minister's permission of information about the movements or methods of the police.

According to the noted authority on newspaper law, Mr Kelsey Stuart, the Act is the 1909 restriction on the Press.

Mr Stuart said of the Press commission last night: "One wonders whether there is room for any further control of the Press short of news manipulation."

With Mr Justice Steyn on the new commission are Dr Dirk "Skat" Herbst, director of the SA Forum, and Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilckau, a deputy State Attorney, who both served on the inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

The two other members were surprise appointments - Mr Basil Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation mining house, and Mr James Halett Hopkins, a Natal educationist who was also appointed vice-chairman of the board of the SABC yesterday.

Mr Landau, who is known for his strong conservative views, is said to have called for harsh measures against the Press during private discussions between the Prime Minister and businessmen last November.

He is also said to have suggested to businessmen that they should withdraw advertising from newspapers which did not show more restraint in their reporting.

He was on his way to the United States last night and...
Govt’s new inquiry into SA mass media

Announcing the appointment of the commission, Mr Schlebusch said the Newspaper Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, had not responded to what he described as “masters outstanding” between the NPU and the Government.

He did not detail the “masters outstanding”, and the chairman of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman, was on holiday and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Schlebusch claimed that in discussions with the NPU, the Government had stressed that “members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this.”

Mr Schlebusch said he had put forward certain suggestions for improving this state of affairs during a meeting with the NPU at Union in September last year.

According to reports on his speech, Mr Schlebusch envisaged a tougher Press Council empowered to suspend, even indefinitely, the publication of any newspaper if it regarded any report as being harmful to the “security of the State”.

In his report earlier this year on Press reporting of police and defence matters, Mr Justice Steyn urged that as much information as possible should be made available to the public.

He said it was vital that the “watchdog” role of the Press should be retained and that attitudes could not be suppressed by law.

Dr Dirk Adrian Sandbrink “Das” Herbst is a former news editor of Die Transvaler, who obtained his doctorate in communication studies with a thesis on the “Dilemma of the Press”.

He said yesterday he had argued in his thesis that newspapers were subjected to social, economic and political forces which wanted to use the Press for their own purposes. The Press, however, had to have a type of “sovereign independence” with the right to make its own decisions on what it published.

He said he would be “very happy” if he could play a role in “creating more understanding about the Press.”

Mr Klaus Peter Constantin von Lieres und Wilhain is a deputy State Attorney in the Transvaal who has specialised in commercial cases, but has also prosecuted in a number of political trials.

He said yesterday he did not wish to comment on how he saw his role.

Mr James Bultet Hopkins is a great grandson of the founder of the Huletts sugar empire and has been a member of the board of the SABC since 1979. He is vice-chairman of the University of Natal Council and a retired headmaster of Kearsney College.

He also said he did not wish to comment on his role.
SHOCK CLAIM:
DEATH PLOT!

Zimbabwe terror attack averted — by one small slip

By Marshall Wilson
Matanzima defends action of police

By MARCUS NGANI

There is mounting public protest in Transkei over "inter-racial" tactics allegedly employed by the police during the current state of emergency by the Umfata government.

But the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Police Minister, has come out in defence of the cops accused of manhandling, beating up and robbing people suspected of contravening the emergency regulations.

Chief Matanzima claims that in all cases reported officially to him it has been established that troopers were the culprits. They were posting as policemen assigned to enforce the emergency regulations.

Among other things, the regulations restrict the movements of students, teachers and other persons affected by the state of emergency through a variety of curfew regulations.

Umfata attorney Mr Prince Madikizela, president of the banned Transkei Youth League this week reacted angrily to reports that during the recent school disturbances in Transkei, students were beaten up by cops assigned to quell the unrest.

Mr Madikizela said the action on the part of both the Transkei police and the Inkatha impi was "troubling" in defence of the "inferior education" system propagated for blacks by Pretoria.

He quoted American civil rights leader Martin Luther King as having said: "I have a dream..."

Meanwhile, education authorities in the territory have drawn up a searching questionnaire to establish who the "troublemakers" in the unrest were and whether or not they were influenced by "outsiders".

The questionnaire to university students and post-primary school pupils also asks about the relevance students have against their schools and other authorities.

The protests were mainly against Afrikaners teaching and the reintroduction of the Bantu Education system in Transkei.

One section of the questionnaire asks:

○ If you are being trained as a teacher do you realise that your action (in the school disturbances) was against the profession for which you are being prepared?

○ What guarantee can you give that you will not be a troublemaker if you become a teacher?

○ Are you aware that you have created a bad record for yourself even before you have started teaching?

○ If your fees are paid by the (Education) Department, do you think the government must continue paying?

Any student admitting involvement in the school disturbances is asked whether or not he or she is prepared to apologise. If so, he or she is called upon to write out the apology.
Race Relations appeals on ban

By Z. R. MOLEFE

The Institute of Race Relations yesterday lodged an appeal with the Directorate of Publications over the banning of the April issue of its journal which calls for the release of imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela.

A Directorate statement contained in a letter to the Institute giving reasons for the banning of the April issue of Race Relations News notes that "to plead for the release" of Mr. Mandela is "to propagate the aims of the banned African National Congress (ANC)."

The letter, noting that the journal contained petition forms calling for the release of Mandela, said: "The ANC is a prohibited organisation. To plead for the release of Mandela is to propagate the objectives of the ANC."

Therefore, the April issue was banned because it was judged to be prejudicial to the safety of the State, its peace and good order.

The Institute would not comment when approached by SUNDAY POST as to whether it is being appealed.
Steyn to question inquiry member

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the latest commission of inquiry into the press, is to question one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, about his calls for tougher measures against certain newspapers.

Mr Justice Steyn said yesterday he would decide after his talks whether or not to respond to calls for Mr Landau to re-assess his position on the commission which was appointed late last week.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, surprised most people involved in issues relating to the press when he appointed Mr Landau executive director of the Union Corporation Mining House, a man known for his strong conservative views.

Mr Landau called for tougher measures against certain newspapers when he addressed the private meeting between the prime minister and businessmen in November last year.

He is said to have suggested to businessmen to withdraw advertising from newspapers which published disagreeable news and did not show more restraint in their reporting.

According to Mr Kowie Marais, a former judge who is now the Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Landau should make a public statement on his attitude towards newspapers "in order to establish beyond doubt the credibility of the commission and to give confidence in whatever it recommends."

Mr Landau, who is on leave in the United States, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Justice Steyn said he would raise the issue with Mr Landau on his return from the United States.

Sources within the National Press Union, representing newspaper proprietors, indicated at the weekend that Mr

See leading article, page 8

Mr Justice M T Steyn

Landau's appointment would be raised when the NPU meets later this week.
SA spy rejects blame for missing funds

By EMELIA JAROSCHEK

SOUTH African police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, who infiltrated the International University Exchange Fund for 37 months, yesterday dismissed as "nonsense" accusations that he was in charge of about R320,000 which cannot be accounted for.

He was commenting on a report dated June 27, 1980, Copenhagen, claiming that auditors appointed by the Danish Treasury had said no one knew what had happened to the money.

The report said it had been paid out by the anti-apartheid IUEF through a Lichtenstein mailbox firm "controlled by an agent of the South African secret police".

It claimed that by the time the infiltration of the IUEF, financed by grants from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands and Canada, was exposed last January, the agent was back in South Africa.

The firm was set up to channel sums to South Africa and South African agent Capt. William- son was put in charge of it in 1978. By the end of that year, all orderly bookkeeping had ceased and many documents were found to have been removed, the report said.

"Consequently there is no way of establishing to what extent the money paid out during the periods ever reached those it was meant for."

The report was based on findings of a British auditor hired by the donor countries to examine the IUEF books.

In Pretoria yesterday Capt. Williamson denied that he was ever finance officer or ever responsible for any IUEF open or secret funds.

"The international commission of inquiry into the so-called Williamson affair and the IUEF, which recently released its report, laid all responsibility for the IUEF and the Lichtenstein firm, "South ern Futures Anstalt of Vaduz", maladministration at the door of the ex-IUEF director, Lars Gunmar Erikson, and three other IUEF officials."

Capt. Williamson said he had never had any responsibility for financial control of the firm.

"We have proof that money granted by the Danish Government for ANC educational and humanitarian programmes outside South Africa was in fact used to support violent revolution ary ANC activities inside South Africa."

"My investigations into the IUEF included the gathering of information on financial maladministration."

"It is in fact due to the efforts of the South African Police that the IUEF has been exposed for what it is."

Capt. Williamson dismissed the report as "part of an early SPDR cover-up attempt where, apparently, Danish state auditors were hired briefly to help."

"All cash received by me from the IUEF or Southern Futures Vaduz as well as from other sources was in the course of my duties and was meant for various so-called projects aimed at the liberation of Southern Africa."

"These funds were channelled by me and were ultimately controlled by the South African Police."

"I regard my entire activity in the IUEF as having been vindicated by the international commission of inquiry set up subsequently, several months after my role was exposed."
Press probe chief to quiz hardliner

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn, chairman of the latest commission of inquiry into the Press, is to question one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, about his calls for tougher measures against certain newspapers.

He would decide after this whether or not to respond to calls for Mr Landau to reassess his position on the commission, which was appointed late last week.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, surprised most people involved in issues relating to the Press when he appointed Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation mining house and a man known for his strongly conservative views.

Mr Landau called for tougher measures against certain newspapers when he addressed the private meeting between the Prime Minister and business-
Press probe chief to quiz member on his hard line

who hold qualifications along the lines of Dr Herbet's."

But Professor Marius Wiechers, head of the department of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, said the fact that Mr Landau held such strong views did not necessarily disqualify him from being a member of the commission.

However, he emphasised that "if you have a man with such strong views, then the Government should at least ensure greater balance in the composition of the commission".

The commission has been appointed "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media, meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved".

According to Mr Schlebusch, the commission was appointed after the Government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed new controls over newspapers.

The chairman of the NPU, Mr Rudolf Opperman, was still not available for comment last night, but the NPU is expected to meet later this week to assess its attitude.

In a speech to the NPU last year, Mr Schlebusch envisaged a tougher Press Council empowered to suspend, even indefinitely, the publication of any newspaper it regarded as being harmful to the "security of the State".

Mr Justice Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission just two months after completing his inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

He advocated that as much information as possible should be published, but the Government responded to his report by introducing the Police Amendment Act, which prohibits publication without the Minister's permission of information about the movements, or methods of the police.

According to the noted authority on newspaper law, Mr Ketley Stuart, the Act is the 100th restriction on the Press.

Mr Stuart said after the appointment of the commission: "One wonders whether there is room for any further control of the Press, short of news manipulation."

The appointment of the commission has been sharply criticised by the leader of the official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Stabbert, who believes the Government move is an "attempt to begin to harness the Press into its total strategy".

According to the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, total strategy is a "national reorientation aimed at survival"

Mr Schlebusch claimed in a television interview at the weekend that an NPU executive member he had approached had turned down an invitation to serve on the commission.

He said prominent members of two other - unnamed - Press groups had also turned down invitations.

The managing director of SA Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, and an executive of the Argus Group, Mr H W Miller, said last night they had not been approached and, as far as they knew, neither had other members of their companies' executives.
Steyn is silent on Landau row over Landau

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Press, refuses to discuss the controversy surrounding one of his commissioners, Mr Rosil Landau, until he has spoken to Mr Landau.

This did not mean that he could do anything about the situation Judge Steyn said in an interview today.

The commission will meet for the first time in Johannesburg on Thursday, when a work programme will be discussed, he said.

Judge Steyn said in Bloemfontein today he did not know whether all five members would be present, but "it is not necessary for all to attend."

Johannesburg would be the headquarters of the commission, but its work would take it throughout the country.

Mr Landau, who called for tougher measures against certain newspapers last year, is overseas.

If's appointment to the commission has dismayed many journalists. Some members of the Newspaper Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, are known to be concerned about his presence on the commission.

Judge Steyn said he did not want to talk about this issue until he had met Mr Landau who is at present overseas.

The Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwin Schlebusch, who announced the appointment, said to Page 3, Col 1
Malan repudiates 'scurrilous' pamphlet 30/1/60

[Text is not fully visible due to the image quality.]
Mr Marius Jooste is a true Afrikaner ("I was a Nationalist before the National Party came to rule") who counts many of the country's leaders among his intimate friends. He is also an astute businessman with a large and flourishing publishing empire. In an interview with JOSIE BROUARD, Mr Jooste, chairman of the Perskor group, gives his views on the role of newspapers in South Africa today.

**Jooste: Govt move to control the Press is all in vain**

An investigation into the media is a move by the Government to try to control the Press — a move which will ultimately prove in vain, says Afrikaner newspaper chief Mr Marius Jooste.

Mr Jooste, chairman of Perskor, which owns Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen and a large publishing house, said he felt it was "necessary and inevitable" that the Government appoint a commission of inquiry into media reporting, but that the Press would continue to investigate and expose matters of public interest.

**STOOGES**

The 71-year-old self-confessed Nationalist said: "Successful South African prime ministers — six in my lifetime — have tried to suppress the Press and have failed. "It's not a bad thing. Let them try, by all means. But if they succeed, well, it's not the Press anymore but a whole bunch of stooges, isn't it?"

**OPPOSITION**

Mr Jooste said certain facets of newspaper reporting were "naughty" or questionable, but that was a direct result of a newspaper's intentions or goals.

"Different newspapers have different aims. I think a certain English newspaper, for example, has had intentions, but it depends from which side you see it."

He said The Citizen, which he bought several months ago in the wake of the Information debacle, had intentions or viewpoints different from other English-speaking newspapers.

"The Citizen expresses a point of view which is in opposition to some others. It happens to be what I believe in, but that does not mean it is right.

"The important thing is to have channels of communication via the media with all expressing different points of view — and to let the public make up its mind," Mr Jooste said.

He said a newspaper's most important role was to inform, in spite of what stance it took. He was for this reason the Government would not suppress the Press.

"Newspapers are public property and, because of this, the Press will continue to probe and investigate. But just as the Press is there to check on the Government, similarly, let the Government check on the media."

He said reports had claimed he had been paid R6-million by the Government to start The Citizen to fight the English Press.

"I bought The Citizen — in spite of everyone thinking me mad — because I saw it as a good business proposition and I am being proved right. Our sales figures are creeping up steadily — now 70,000 a day.

"It's good for everyone to have a little opposition and, because of the public's need for all sides of arguments to be reported, the public will make sure newspapers survive."

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**WARNING**

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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Verwoerding in Suid-Afrika
State clashing with law of God, minister tells court

There was a clash between the law of God and the law of the State in Johannesurg regional magistrate was told today when 35 churchmen pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Racial Assemblies Act "as a matter of conscience."

In a joint statement 35 of the 53 who were arrested in central Johannesurg as they marched to John Vorster Square said they had acted after "careful deliberation and prayer." Seventeen churchmen paid admission-of-guilt fines on the charge and the charge of obstructing traffic which all 53 initially faced. The charges against the Rev Tom Anthony, an Anglican churchman from Canada, were withdrawn.

All 35 said they pleaded not guilty to the charge because "we cannot morally accept the arbitrary powers" given the Minister of Justice.

"I cannot obey laws that are in conflict with God," the Rev Cecil Foglie, a Methodist minister, told the court today.

Referring to the detention of Congregational minister the Reverend John Thorne on May 29.

To Page 3, Col 6
Innocent before the Almighty

— Bavin

Religion Reporter

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg told a magistrate today that even if he were found guilty of breaking the law by a "human tribunal," he would continue to believe in his innocence "before the throne of Almighty God."

The Right Rev Timothy Bavin was giving evidence in the trial in which he and 34 others are charged with breaking the Racial Assemblies Act and obstructing traffic by marching through the streets of central Johannesburg on May 26 in protest against the detention of a colleague, the Rev John Traur.

Bishop Bavin said that "before His throne I know myself to be morally blameless in the matter in which I stand accused in this court."

"For it was in what I believed to be obedience to Him that I was part of the procession of clergy ... I knew that by taking part in the procession I might be charged with an offence under the law of man, but my conscience and concern to do the will of God — sought in prayer — would not allow me to do otherwise."

Bishop Bavin said he hoped the marchers had succeeded "in showing ... that many Christians will not forever accept and obey legislation which denies ordinary human rights to every member of our nation."
Gathering now extended

THE Government has extended its ban on alcohol by also banning the sale of tobacco products. The ban comes into effect at 6 pm today and will remain in place until further notice.

The announcement was made by Mr. Aloys Schilsch, the Minister of Health, who said: "We are taking this decision to protect the health of the public and to ensure that we do not lose the gains made in the fight against COVID-19."

The ban includes all tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, and e-cigarettes. Exceptions will be made for those engaged in the tobacco industry for the purpose of manufacturing or exporting tobacco products.

The government has also advised the public to stop smoking and to reduce their intake of alcohol to prevent any further spread of COVID-19.

Mr. Schilsch added: "We urge all citizens to cooperate with this decision and to support our efforts in controlling the pandemic."

The ban will be reviewed after two weeks, with further extensions to be announced as necessary.
Afrikaans papers question press probe

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The controversy surrounding the latest commission of inquiry into the press continued yesterday with Afrikaans newspapers questioning government motives for ordering the investigation.

In a series of wide-ranging criticisms by the three Johannesburg pro-government newspapers, the Vaderland said that the appointment of the latest commission had "strengthened the existing impression that the government was looking for a method or at least a justifiable motive to institute press censorship.'

The Transvaal expressed concern that yet another press inquiry could be symbolic of a "burning desire to grab even more strongly the country's news media'.

The Beeld suggested that there were few signs of understanding of the role of a free press and of the value of criticism.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Aloy Schlebusch, appointed the commission last week after claiming that the government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed controls over newspapers.

Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, former administrator of SWA/Namibia, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission.

Comfort 'as cold as today's winter wind'

The Vaderland said it was comforting that Mr. Justice Steyn was heading the commission, but argued that the comfort was "as cold as today's winter wind" because the government had ignored the letter and spirit of his previous report.

The newspaper said that the government had sufficient laws to charge or even ban newspapers which it saw as a threat to state security, "but we have an uneasy suspicion that the intentions of the authorities stretch far further than specific transgressors.'

Referring to the Police Amendment Act, introduced after Mr. Justice Steyn's first report, the Transvaal said: "The emphasis is falling increasingly strongly, and over an even greater spectrum, on judicial prevention of publication.'

The newspaper suggested that the government should investigate its own communications policy.

"Perhaps the commission will find that statements like the recent 'shout to kill order' are as damaging to the country as biased reporting," the newspaper said. There were newspapers which provoked the government, but the authorities had a "mighty arsenal' of measures to act against transgressors.

"A government can, with the best intentions, filter news which suits it when it emerges on the other side — but in the process something very precious is lost — the right of a news medium, within the limits of such laws as libel, state security and official secrets, to throw a more objective light on issues than an authority can. If the press should increasingly become the target of such manipulations, we — and here we also specifically refer to the Afrikaner Nationalist community — are in the long run digging a hole for ourselves.'"
Press commission meets on Thursday

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The commission which is to investigate the mass media in South Africa will meet for the first time in Johannesburg on Thursday, when a work programme will be discussed, the chairman, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, said yesterday.

He said he did not know whether all five members would be present, but "it is not necessary for all to attend."

The other members are Dr D. A. S. Herbst, Mr James Hopkins, Mr Rudolph Landau and Mr Klaus von Luyten and Wilkau.

Johannesburg would be the commission's "headquarters", but its work would take it throughout the country. Mr Justice Steyn said.

Referring to concern expressed by a Johannesburg newspaper over the competence of members of the commission, the judge said media representatives had been asked to serve on the commission, but not one took up the offer.

Mr Justice Steyn said he knew Dr Herbst and Mr Von Luyten well and was satisfied with them. Mr Hopkins was vice-chairman of the SABC board and had the background for serving on the commission, while Mr Landau was a competent businessman. — Sapa
Opposition, unions hit at new ban

Trade unions leaders have reacted with alarm to the extension of the ban on meetings of a political nature.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, today criticised the ban, and said it would not curb serious unrest.

The ban on "political" meetings of more than 10 people has been extended to more towns and cities, including most of the Free State.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, trade union secretary, said he found the ban "extremely disturbing," and he called on trade unions to lodge their strongest objections.

The ban was "some sort of emotive overreaction towards a lot of legitimate and ordinary processes in which any democratic society normally engages."

Mr Grobbelaar added: "It was difficult to assess the position of strikers in Cape Town and Durban since the new ban.

"The problem arises as to how anybody can communicate with them on issues. And this is what a strike is about -- it is mass action."

Mr Alon Levin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FATU), predicted that the ban would create a more chaotic labour situation.

Mr Levin said: "If there is no doubt that the Volkswagen strike was prompted by the banning of the report-back meeting to strikers on the Sunday prior to the strike," he said.

The ban, which is effective from today until August 31, will not apply to any gathering of 30 people or less.

It prohibits gatherings of a political nature at which any form of State, any principle, policy or action of a Government of a State or of a political party or political group is proscribed, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed.

It also prohibits gatherings at which a protest, protest or rally is encouraged or discussed, and gatherings in protest, protest or in support of or in commemoration of anything.

The Minister of Justice or a magistrate may give permission for a gathering to be held.

An extraordinary "meeting" by bird or meeting by "normal" situation had been
PRETORIA — All gatherings of a political nature in certain districts have been prohibited for a period of two months in terms of the Bantu Assemblies Act, according to a notice published in a special Government Gazette yesterday. The ban, effective from today till August 31, will not apply to any gathering of 10 persons or less.

Signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch, the notice prohibits "any gatherings of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or act of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any protest or boycott or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in support of or in commemoration of anything", except for such gatherings which the minister or the magistrate concerned expressly authorize.

The prohibition was deemed necessary for the maintenance of public peace, the notice said.

The magisterial districts concerned are: Durban, Maritzburg, Pinetown, Isandla, Lower Tugela, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Umn jsonObj, the Cape, Pual, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand, Worcester, Wellington, Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kuils River, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Port Beaufort, East London, King William's Town, Victoria East, Queenstown, Aliwal North, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Roodepoort, Springs, Benoni, Krugersdorp, Germiston, Randfontein, Westonaria, Bloemfontein and Kroenstad. -- Sapa
Political gatherings banned

PRETORIA — All gatherings of a political nature in certain districts have been prohibited for a period of two months in terms of the Natal Assembly Act, according to a notice published in the special Government gazette yesterday. The ban, effective from today until August 31, will not apply to any gathering of 10 persons or less.

Signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. A. J. Schlebusch, the notice prohibits "any gatherings of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or action of a government of a state or at a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any protest or revolt or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in support of or in commemoration of anything", except for such gatherings which the minister or the magistrates concerned expressly authorize.

The prohibition was deemed necessary for the maintenance of public peace, the notice said.

The municipal districts concerned are: Durban, Maritzburg, Pinetown, Kheda, Lower Tugela, Mdweni, Port Shepstone, Umnzinto, the Cape, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand, Worcester, Wynberg, Boland, Goodwood, Simonstown, Ken's River, Port Elizabeth, Slang, Albany, Caledon, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Port Beaufort, East London, King William's Town, Victoria East, Queenstown, Aliwal North, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Roodepoort, Springs, Benoni, Brakpan, Germiston, Randfontein, Westmoreland, Bloemfontein and Kroonstad — Sapa
Meeting ban may affect by-elections

POLITICAL PARTIES will have to apply for permission to hold each one of the many meetings they are planning during the Simonstown parliamentary by-election campaign.

The ban in most urban areas on unauthorised gatherings of more than 10 people has been extended to August 31.

Included in the Western Cape Magisterial districts concerned is Simonstown, where a by-election is expected to be held on September 3.

Both Mr John Wiley, the new National Party candidate for the constituency, and Mr Neil Ross, the Progressive Federal Party national director, said yesterday that they would be applying for permits to hold public and house meetings during the election campaign.

Mr Wiley was given a permit to hold a cheese and wine gathering on Monday night, attended by about 60 members of Simonstown's NP committees and members of his former South African Party.

Mr Ross said the PFP had applied to the Simonstown chief magistrate for a blanket exemption for all meetings.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alan Schlesinger, had said subsequently that no general exemption would be given.

PFP campaign

The PFP campaign was being launched on July 10 at the Fish Hook Civic Centre with an evening which will include a performance by the entertainers Des and Dawn Landberg.

Mr Wiley said his campaign was still being planned and would go into full gear once the by-election date had been set.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that the ban was a sad commentary on South Africa's internal situation. It would affect both the Simonstown and Paarl by-elections, as well as regional and local executive meetings, fundraising dinners and provincial congresses.

“We have now come to the extraordinary situation where the official opposition has to ask permission from the government to hold by-elections and to hold meetings,” he said.

Mr Wiley said he was “cautiously optimistic” about retaining the Simonstown seat as a Nationalist. He had been encouraged by letters and telegrams, mainly from English-speaking people, supporting his move and the initiatives of the acting Minister, Mr P.W.
Schlebusch tells of plans for subversion

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch, today said that he had information that meetings aimed at "further boycotts and other subversive actions entailing the danger of renewed unrest" had been planned for forthcoming weeks.

He said this after extending the prohibition on meetings of a political nature until the end of next month and increasing the number of districts in which the ban applied.

"It also appeared that activists have changed the venue of meetings planned for districts covered by the prohibition to other districts."

"We cannot, and will not, give these people the opportunity of again disrupting the delicate calm.

"I therefore decided to impose a prohibition until the end of August in order that, among others, the schools can have the opportunity of returning to their normal activities after the holidays and in order that there may also be the opportunity for a return to normality in other areas."

Mr Schlebusch said he realised the prohibition also covered the activities of political parties and others wanting to conduct politics on a constitutional basis.

He gave an assurance that it was not his intention to hinder the activities of political parties with the ban.

"It was unfortunately not practical to exclude such activities in the prohibition itself, but I want to give the assurance that it is not the intention to hinder these activities.

"Unfortunately those concerned will have to apply to their local magistrates for permission."

"I am convinced that magistrates will not refuse requests for the holding of normal political meetings, and that they will formulate their requirements for the form in which these applications must be made so as to cause applicants as little inconvenience as possible," he said.
The jury had all—except one—pleaded guilty to the charge under the Riotous Assembly Act. They pleaded guilty to the traffic charge.

In his judgment, Mr. Krynauw said anyone opposing the State was "rebelling against God."

Quoting from the Bible, he said the authorities had been established by God and those denying their laws would receive judgment upon themselves.

Mr. Krynauw asked clerics:

1. Why they had not, instead of demonstrating with placards, demonstrated against the suppression of Christians in Russia and the suppression of the invasion by Russian troops into Afghanistan?
2. Whether detention without trial was not "something happening all over the world" and was not an example of Jesus by "suffering silent during trial."
3. Why the accused did not follow the example of Jesus by "suffering silent during trial."

Of the 81 who took part in the protest march, 70 had paid admission of guilt fines on the charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the charge of obstructing traffic, in terms of a municipal ordinance.

The charges against a visiting Anglican churchman from Canada, the Rev. Tom Anthony, were withdrawn after he applied for a visa to come back to stand trial.

The 81 accused, in a joint statement read to the court, said they pleaded not guilty to the charge under the Riotous Assemblies Act because:

1. They could not morally accept the arbitrary and unlimited administrative powers given to the Minister by this law—powers usually reserved for Parliament.
2. The Minister of Justice had used this law in a particularly broad way for four years to suppress all criticism against the Government.

Dippenaar, choosing to go to prison, told the court it was his moral obligation to stand against "unjust, frustrating laws" such as detention without trial, used against the "voiceless" majority.

Langenveld said the Church could no longer continue to make statements of "horror and condemnation" resulting from "arbitrary State interference." Churchmen had actively made a stand against attacks on dignity and freedom.

In an statement read to the court, Bavin said the Church—which had repeatedly criticized "destructive legislation"—could not indefinitely continue speaking to "deaf ears," and had to protest actively against certain man-made laws.

The long list of accused included:

- Raymond Tutu
- Lewis Tubi
- Simon Mabasa
- Andrew Matatiele
- Line Breytenbach
- Joe King
- Edward Dlamini
- Alfred du Toit
- Aub Robartson
- Michael van Wyk
- Roy Kithal
- John Boulter
- Albert van Wyk
- Simon Dippenaar
- Pieter Louw
- Jan Koen
- Dan
- Jimmy Mataboe
- Walter Moses
- Jonny
- Mike
- Bavin

The list is too long to be included here.
Three churchmen yesterday chose to go to jail for manifesting the Roman Catholic faith outside St. Mark's parish church yesterday. They were Father Christian Langleid, Roman Catholic, and Father Vincent Deppe, assistant deacon of St. Mark's Church. Father Victor Swerzer, Roman Catholic parish priest in Kilnway, and Mr. John Stubbs, Anglican youth director in Kilnway, were also charged.

They were already in jail for 50 days after being found guilty by a Johnneshburg Regional Court for contempting the act and obstructing the presiding officer, Mr. T. Kravuwa, in the discharge of his duties.

May 18th, 1976, in the protest march through central Johnneshburg by 250 youths in the Johnneshburg Regional Council for obstructing the act and obstructing the presiding officer, Mr. T. Kravuwa, in the discharge of his duties.

Three churchmen yesterday chose to go to jail for manifesting the Roman Catholic faith outside St. Mark's parish church yesterday. They were Father Christian Langleid, Roman Catholic, and Father Vincent Deppe, assistant deacon of St. Mark's Church. Father Victor Swerzer, Roman Catholic parish priest in Kilnway, and Mr. John Stubbs, Anglican youth director in Kilnway, were also charged.
Mulder's party slams Govt ban

DR CONNIE Mulder's National Conservative Party (NCP) yesterday described the Government's two-month ban on political gatherings in certain areas as 'a serious inroad on the normal political processes of the country'.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the party's secretary, Mr Sarel Reinecke, on behalf of the head committee, said the NCP yesterday summarily cancelled all its planned public and closed gatherings in the following magisterial areas:


The decision followed the appearance of the Government notice which placed a further ban on meetings until August 31,' Mr Reinecke said.

The NCP, however, had arranged for the branch committees in the magisterial districts concerned to meet as usual, though it would be ensured that the number of people present would not exceed 10.

'The head committee has decided only to ask for a permit for the holding of its executive meeting in August,' he said.

The committee regarded the ban as a serious inroad on the normal political processes of the country.

'This measure is regarded as a serious interference in the lawful process of a responsible white political party's just function.' Mr Reinecke added. — Sapa.
‘Free Mandela’ pamphlets: 13 students appear in court

Staff Reporter

THIRTEEN University of Cape Town students who allegedly distributed the Freedom Charter and pamphlets calling for Nelson Mandela’s release appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

They were charged with distributing pamphlets declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act. One of the students is a 17-year-old minor who cannot be identified.

Policemen told the court the students were given the Freedom Charter and a pamphlet calling for the release of the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, to commuters catching trains on March 28.

Programme for reform

Constable P Rademeyer, of the South African Police, said he found students handing out copies of the Freedom Charter, a banned document drawn up in 1955 and subsequently adopted by the African National Congress as its programme for reforming South African society.

Constable Rademeyer took some of the students to Pinelands police station in his van, while the others followed him in their own car. Security police then questioned the students at the police station, he said.

Pledged not guilty

The 13 students, who pleaded not guilty, were: Miss Sue Myrdal, 21, Mr Chris Pinev, 21, Miss Sarah Callinan, 19, Mr Vernon Matzopoulos, 20, Miss Anita Kupper, 19, Mr Gavin Evans, 20, all of Observatory, Mr Christopher Gifford, 19, Miss Michele Solomon, 19, Miss Sarah Ward, 19, Miss Claire Moore, 19, all of Woodstock, Mr Gregory Zinn, 19, of Gardens, Mr Richard Goode, 19, of Rondebosch, and the 17-year-old student.

The magistrate, Mr P J Putter, postponed the case to July 28.

Mr F Silbert appeared for the State. Mr P B Hodes, instructed by Bernard and Joffe, appeared for the students.
F W de Klerk refused permission for meeting

DURBAN. — The Minister of Mines, Mr F W de Klerk, had to cancel a speaking engagement on the Natal North Coast at the weekend after permission was refused for a National Party political gathering.

The minister’s engagement fell foul of the initial ban on political meetings imposed on June 14 for two weeks by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schütz, the Natal secretary of the NP, Mr Niel Rossouw, said yesterday.
to protect delicate calm

Extended ban on meetings

BY NORMAN

Page 3  Thursday, July 3, 1980
August ban ‘to prevent further unrest’

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The ban on unauthorised political gatherings until August 31 remains.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said yesterday that he had been informed that gatherings aimed at further boycotts and "other subversive activities" entailing the danger of renewed unrest were planned for coming weeks.

It also appeared that activists had changed the venue of meetings planned for districts which had been unaffected by the original prohibition he had imposed last month.

"We cannot and will not give these people the opportunity of once again disturbing the delicate calm," Mr Schlebusch said.

The original ban, imposed on the eve of June 16 commemoration services, expired at the end of last month, but was extended to August 31. The number of affected districts was also increased from 24 to 42.

The Minister said he had imposed a prohibition until the end of August "in order that, inter alia, the schools can have the opportunity of returning to their normal activities after the holidays, and in order that there may also be the opportunity for a return to normality in other areas."

The ban has been strongly criticised by black politicians, the Progressive Federal Party and race relations organisations.

With two parliamentary by-elections pending in Parktown and Simonstown, white political groups will also have to obtain permission to hold meetings of more than 10 people in affected areas.

Mr Schlebusch said yesterday that it was not his intention to hinder the activities of political parties.

Those concerned will have to apply to their local magistrates for permission he said.
Chief wins battle to stay king of Tembus

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has at last won the battle to retain his crown as the king of the Tembus.

In a meeting here this week the Dalindyebo Regional Authority voted that he be fined and not to be deposed from his chieftainship.

The Regional Authority recommended that Chief Sabata be fined R100 for misconduct following his being found guilty on a charge under Transkei's Constitution Act.

Chief Sabata was found guilty by a Supreme Court Judge at Port St Johns in April of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment).

In terms of the Act, chiefs guilty of misconduct may be reprimanded or cautioned, fined not more than R100, or be dismissed from chieftainship.
FREE ENTERPRISE DAY?

Every day people who have found jobs are refused permission to work in them because they are not "qualified" to be in town. They are South Africans who have come from rural areas to look for work. They are ideal citizens for a free enterprise system because they are independent people contributing to the growth of the economy. They are not asking for charity. They merely want to work in the jobs offered them. But they are "endorsed out."

Is this free enterprise?

Every day, employers are refused permission to employ the people whom they wish to employ. The State threatens to fine them R500 for employing the "wrong" person. Hundreds of manhours are wasted while bureaucrats decide who may or may not employ whom.

Is this free enterprise?

Every day people who have been operating in the informal sector for many years are also "endorsed out." They make things and sell them. They are self-taught backyard mechanics and repairmen. They are salesmen of soft goods, clothing, insurance, and food. They are artists, sculptors, musicians. They are charwomen, shebeen queens, plumbers, painters, gardeners, odd-job men. They have been contributing to the economy. They are not permitted to go on doing so.

Is this free enterprise?

If you value free enterprise, it is essential that you do something urgently to demonstrate what it means. You have influence with those who wield political power and it is essential that you use this influence now to demand that everyone who has a job should be allowed to keep it.

This is the first and absolutely basic step. This is one way in which you can demonstrate that you mean what you say when you claim that free enterprise is in the interests of all the people.

Black people are now identifying what white people call "free enterprise" with an oppressive political system. They have limited freedom to sell their labour or to use their initiative to earn food for their families, and they therefore perceive free enterprise to be that which denies them all the benefits of participation in a common economy.

Unlike some who have been in the public eye recently, we have nothing to hide. We have no hesitation in saying that this advertisement was prepared by the Black Sash, Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg. Please telephone us at 37-2435/6 if you want to discuss these urgent aspects of our national life in greater detail.
DURBAN. — Permits would be
granted for political meetings
subject to law and order not
being undermined, the Chief
Magistrate of Durban, Mr. L. L.
McKay, said yesterday.

In an interview on the appli-
cation of the two-month Gov-
ernment ban on political meet-
ings, Mr. McKay said that
permits would not be granted
for meetings to discuss strikes
or boycotts or to commemorate
any political occasion which
could affect the preservation of
order.

Despite claims by the
National Party that two appli-
cations for meetings under the
old ban had been turned down,
Mr. McKay said he had not yet
received any applications under
the previous ban for meetings,
or under the new ban, which
was published on Monday.

Mr. McKay said that the pre-
vious ban had the same terms
declared as the new ban.

Meetings of a non-political
nature, such as annual general
meetings of clubs, were not
affected by the ban.

Meanwhile, Mr. Derrick Wat-
terson, MEC in charge of local
government, said yesterday
that the province had been told
by the Department of Justice
that permits would be required
for meetings held during mu-
nicipal elections.

Mr. Watterson said the de-
cision had been made at Cabinet
level and "this obviously shows
that the situation is more
alarming than we were led to
believe."

According to a spokesman
for the Department of Justice,
the task of defining a political
meeting will be left to the indi-
vidual magistrates, who also
have the discretion to issue a
permit.

Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, Minis-
ter of Justice, was not avail-
able for comment yesterday.

SAPA
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp 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 of voorwerp nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LYS/LIST P80/35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Military Involvement in Southern Africa</td>
<td>Western Mass. ACAS</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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:

LYS/LIST P80/35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall Comics—No 2</td>
<td>Edited by Dwain Bryan</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 1437

4 JULY 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die wet op
Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van
genomee Wet besig dat die ondergenoemde publikasies
of voorwerpe ongewen is binne die beëindiging van
artikel 47 (2) van genomee Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/168</td>
<td><em>New Limerick</em>, The</td>
<td>Edited by G. Legman</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/18</td>
<td><em>Midnight Millions</em></td>
<td>John Macabees</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/19</td>
<td><em>Private International Colour Playing Cards</em> (Spelkaart/Playing cards—Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Private Preu Alt, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/130</td>
<td><em>Famous Sex Comix</em></td>
<td>John J. Reynolds, M.A.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/131</td>
<td><em>Carnal Comix—No 2</em></td>
<td>Edited by Daquin Bryan</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/160</td>
<td><em>Republic Day—A Nation Celebrates</em> (Familie Pamphlet)</td>
<td>SRC PropCo Committee</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/95</td>
<td><em>United Nations: Unite on Apartheid: Notes and Documents</em>—No 8/75, March 1975</td>
<td>United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/87</td>
<td><em>United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents</em>—No 22/76, September 1976</td>
<td>United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/94</td>
<td><em>Every Day is June 16</em> (Familie Pamphlet)</td>
<td>SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/96</td>
<td><em>Students Manual—Vol I, No 1, May 13</em></td>
<td>Ooskeerd/Unknown</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/101</td>
<td><em>Wits Student—Vol 32, No 12</em></td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/6/103</td>
<td><em>Rhodes—June 1980</em></td>
<td>SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/105</td>
<td><em>Black Students Society Newsletter—Vol 1, No 2, June 1980</em></td>
<td>SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/110</td>
<td><em>New</em>—No 6, 28 May 1980</td>
<td>Black Students Society of the University of Natal, Durban</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/118</td>
<td><em>Marthinus Nels—Vol 20, No 10, June 6, 1980</em></td>
<td>SRC, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/134</td>
<td><em>Peter Gabriel—CDS 4019 A plus CDS 4019 B</em> (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophono record)</td>
<td>Peter Gabriel</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LYS/LIST P80/36

No. 1439

4 JULY 1980

VERBOD OP BEZIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op
Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van
genomee Wet besig het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewen is binne die beëindiging van artikel
47 (2) van genomee Wet. het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van
genomee Wet die besig van genomee publikasie ver
bied. Genomee verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van
genomee Wet deur die Appèlaard oor Publikasies
bekragtig.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F76/8/123</td>
<td><em>Holland Boys—No 16</em></td>
<td>Black &amp; White, Amsterdam</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</table>

No. 1440

4 JULY 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 27 Junie 1980
kragtens artikel 13 van die wet op Publikasies, 1973,
appeel aangeteken teen die besig op 2 Junie 1980
van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genomee Wet
dat die besig van die ondergenoemde publikasie binne
die beëindiging van artikel 9 (3) van genomee Wet
verbied moet word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/74</td>
<td><em>Kim II Sung: On the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country</em></td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, Korea</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTAMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

AANSTELLING VAN WAARNEMENDE DIREKTEUR-GENERAL: SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit Sy Edele die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling behaag het om sy goedkeuring te hêe aan die aanstelling van Rudolph Johannes Raath as Waarnemende Direkteur-generaal: Samewerking en Ontwikkeling vir die tydperk 1 Julie 1980 tot 31 Julie 1980 in die afwesigheid van Johan Hendrik Taute Mills.

INHOUD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bladyn No.</th>
<th>Staats-koerant No.</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blaastandse Sake, Departement van Gouvernementskenningewings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1436</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1437</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>do. Lys P80/35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>do. : Periodieke ongewenste publikasies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1439</td>
<td>do. : Besluit verbode</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>do. : Appel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1441</td>
<td>do. : Geskrap</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samewerking en Ontwikkelingen, Departement van Gouvernementskenningewings

1442 Aanstelling van Waarnemende Direkteur-generaal: Samewerking en Ontwikkeling. 3 7117

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<td>Interior, Department of the Government Notices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1416 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P80/35.</td>
<td>1 7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1437 do. do. : List P80/36.</td>
<td>2 7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1438 do. : Undesirable periodic publications</td>
<td>1 7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1439 do. : Prohibition en possession</td>
<td>2 7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440 do. : Appeal</td>
<td>2 7117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1441 do. : Deleted</td>
<td>3 7117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-operation and Development, Department of Government Notice

1442 Appointment as Acting Director-General: Co-operation and Development. 3 7117
Never before has Cape Town Council asked permission...

Municipal Reporter

FOR the first time the Cape Town City Council applied for permission to hold its monthly meeting last week because of the new ban imposed in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

A member of the executive committee, Mrs Enidie Stott, deplored the fact that for the first time in 100 years, it had been necessary to obtain official permission for the Council to meet.

But other local authorities, including Simonstown, Milnerton and Bellville and the Divisional Council of the Cape thought the ban, which applies to 'gathering of a political nature,' did not apply to them.

They held their monthly meetings as usual without applying for permission.

A Cape Town Council official explained it had been decided to apply for permission because from the agenda, it appeared there may be political comment.

He said it would depend on the agenda for the next council meeting on July 31 whether it would be necessary to apply for permission or not.

Town clerks of neighbouring municipalities said political matters were never discussed at their monthly meetings.

Mr J de Villiers, Town Clerk of Milnerton, said he was certain the director of local government, Mr P D de Wet, would have instructed local authorities to apply for permission to hold their meetings if it was necessary to obtain it.
Parishioners set free

Religion Reporter
Three churchmen, who went to jail this week rather than pay a fine for their match through Johannesburg have been freed by anxious parishioners.
The people of St. Catherine's, Cathelde Church, in Kipling/El dorado, Park dug deep into their pockets to pay R20 fines for their assistant priest, Father Vincent Dippenaar, for the desecration at the Church of the Holy Rosary, the late Rev. Christiana Langefeld, and for the youth director of the Anglican Church, Mr. John Stubbs.
The three men served only two days of their Monday jail sentences before being released yesterday.
"In a sense, they went against our will," Father Dippenaar said of the parishioners. "But they made sacrifices to free us and we appreciate their love and concern for us."
"I refused to pay the fine because of my belief in my innocence. before God, I was not going to admit guilt in any way."
"But the parishioners were concerned for our well-being in jail," Mr. Langefeld said he refused to pay the fine because "it could be seen as implicitly recognising the validity of security laws which I strongly contest as a Christian."
He said he was disappointed hisfine was paid because he wanted to show his solidarity with people in detention.
Permits for all meetings.

Owen Correspondent

DURBAN. — Minister of Justice Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, after consulting the Cabinet, has refused to give blanket approval for candidates in the Natal municipal elections to hold public meetings without applying for permits.

Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC in charge of local government, said yesterday the Minister had ruled an application must be made to a magistrate each time a candidate holds a public meeting.

Magistrates would be told to give permission freely, since the prohibition on political meetings was not aimed at municipal elections.

Reservations expressed by Mr Watterson at a meeting this week that the ban could seriously disrupt the municipal elections led to Natal’s Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, seeking clarification.

Election day is September 3, which falls outside the prohibition period set by the Government. But most campaign meetings would be affected.

The Minister has banned all meetings of a political nature for two months.
JOHANNESBURG. — The Newspaper Press Union of South Africa could not understand why the government had appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media and objected to its establishment, the president of the NPU, Mr R. W. J. Opperman, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Opperman said in a statement:

"The terms of reference have already been largely covered by the Cillie Commission which investigated the unrest throughout the country in 1980 and the manner in which the media dealt with it, and by the first Steyn Commission which investigated the reporting of police and police matters in the press.

"The same ground has also been covered to a large extent by the Reibe Commission which is reviewing security legislation.

"In addition, the Press Council has indicated in its latest annual report that the South African Press is fully alive to its responsibilities and jealously guards its freedom to inform the public fairly and honestly." — Sapa
AXE HANGS OVER SABATA

Chief may have to go job-hunting

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEIS most senior paramount chief, Tembutu King Sabata Dalindyebo, might have to look for a job in Durban.

Chief Sabata, 89, who was fined R500 in April for injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima, may lose his hereditary leadership of the Tembutu nation, his National Assembly seat and his Government salary.

Already he is "living on meagles" from his lands because of his suspension from the paramountcy and the civil service.

His regional authority has recommended that he retain his effhataship, but the decision rests with Chief Kaiseg, brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima.

Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Manx, found Chief Sabata had contravened the Constitution Act by claiming in a speech last year that:

- The President had accepted independence on terms dictated by Pretoria;
- The President lived in luxury while the people lived below the breadline;
- The President maltreated the people.

Chief Sabata was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment), of which R200 (or six months) was suspended for three years.

He was found not guilty on a charge under the Public Security Act which carries a maximum penalty of death.

Later Chief George — whose department deals with matters of chieftainship — deemed Chief Sabata's offence tantamount to misconduct and delegated the Dalindyebo Regional Authority to decide in terms of the Transkei Authorities Act whether he should be reprimanded, fined or deposed.

This week, the authority decided at a meeting attended by all chiefs and headmen of the area that Chief Sabata should be fined R100.

Chief George, who was holidaying at his home at Mshayana near Cofimvaba, said: "I cannot say anything on this issue at present. I am on leave. Wait until I come back and I will issue a statement."

Chief Sabata, an ex-officio member of the National Assembly and leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, told the Sunday Tribune he was "very worried" about his future.

He said he could not discount the possibility that he would be "kicked out" of the paramountcy and that it would be handed over to his half-brother, Chief Rambhanga Dalindyebo, 56, acting Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

"I may have to leave my great place at Bushbuza. If I feel I am still fit enough I may look for a job in Durban.

"I would never ask for a job in Transkei. It would be embarrassing — I don't think people would take me easily."

He has three wives, eight children and four grandchildren to support. Four of his 12 children support themselves.

Chief Sabata is a cousin of jailed former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.
the environment. The question at issue in drawing the boundaries between 'the environment' and 'the world', is the question of the strength and immediacy of these influences. We assume that the boundary can be drawn in a sensible way. Then 'the environment' will include the people, objects, institutions, regulations and customs which significantly and directly influence the welfare of the group considered.

Within this context, the concept we shall use to order the scheme is that of levels of control within the social system (see figure 1). The idea is that at each level, the group's ability to control its welfare is determined by factors at the preceding levels; or, more generally, the welfare status of the group at each level is determined by conditions at the preceding levels.

The Main Feedback Loops in the Welfare System

---

1. Percentage gross domestic product from manufacturing.
2. Indicator of resource processing (Security component of Level of Living level).
3. Per capita foreign trade.
4. Indicator of export aspect (Security component of Level of Living level).
5. Percentage of economically active population as salaried and wage earners.
6. Personal income indicator (Economic resources component, available resources level) with quality implications.

Rao's Indicators. In his article 'Socio-economic indicators for development',

---

2. Percentage of urban population.

This set of indicators provides the basic demographic data needed to relate overall resource availability to the population size and rural-urban distribution.

1: To be compiled at subregional (district) level.
2: To be compiled at regional (state) level.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1452 7 July 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P90/37

In Komitee besluit in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (1) van genoemde Wet beëind dat die ondergenoemde publikasie onderwerp is van die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

Insydwing No.—P90/7/38.

Publikasie.—Afrikaans National Congress, Inc: A Revolting Iskologo! (Pamphlet).

Skrywer of voorbringer.—ANC artikel 47 (2) (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1452 7 July 1980

UNDISCOVERABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
LIST P90/37

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.

Entry No.—P90/7/38.


Author or producer.—ANC section 47 (2) (e).

INHOUD

No. Blads Staatst No. No. kunstig

Binnelandse Sake, Departement van
Goewermentskennisgewing
1 7124

CONTENTS

No. Page Gazette No. No.

Interieur, Departement van
Governement Notite
1452 Publications Act (1974): Undiscoverable publications or objects: List P90/35
1 7124

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die StaatsDrukker,
Buseinestaat, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 1984

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer,
Bowman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

241—A 7124—1
Christian League's new 'operations' - under fire following reports that it was at least partly funded by the former Department of Information's secret project funds.

It was also criticised, especially by the Methodist Church, for its stand against the World Council of Churches, the South African Council of Churches and their various member churches.

Mr Shaw said today: "I am still a Methodist minister and the League expresses the church's attitude on violence, conscientious objection, military service and other subjects."

When asked which church the League represented, Mr Shaw said: "We are an independent league, getting money from donations and appeals, and serve the mainline churches, or at least those who want our services."

Mr Shaw said he was still director of the League and there were about 20 other people working in the League's offices.
Ex-PAC man freed

EAST LONDON — A former co-founder of the banned PAC, Mr John Nyati Phokela, of KwaManzeka, in the Transkei district of Herschel, has been released from Robben Island after completing a 13-year sentence for conspiracy.

Mr Phokela was arrested on the South African-Lesotho border in 1966 and charged as the architect behind the move to kill whites in East London. He was convicted in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown in 1967.

When the PAC was formed in 1959 he was chairman of the resolutions committee.

As a teacher he played a prominent role in 1954 when black teachers protested against the introduction of Rantu Education.

He was in the delegation that saw the then Minister of Native Affairs, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

When the PAC was banned in 1960 he escaped to Lesotho with other leaders of the PAC, including Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

Mr Phokela studied at Fort Hare University with the Zimbabwean Premier, Mr Robert Mugabe, former leader of the PAC, Mr Robert Sobukwe, and leader of the Basotho Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhele. — DDR.
LONDON. - The Swedish Government came to the rescue of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) which was brought to its knees by South African police spy Craig Williamson and by gross financial mismanagement.

Last night the Geneva-based IUEF announced that the Swedish International Development Agency had agreed to fund all its scholarship projects for the next three months, at a cost of 8 million Swedish crowns.

Acting director of the IUEF, Mr. Hassam Soumare last night said: "I am now optimistic that in spite of the traumatic damage done to the integrity of the fund by South African police spy Craig Williamson, we will be able to carry on our work."

Sweden has stipulated that its financial aid is dependent on it having two advisers on the secretariat. The fund was established in Holland in 1961 to promote scholarships and technical assistance to students and refugees, mainly from South Africa.
support of teachers, school principals and their parents. In fact most of the coloured community was behind the students.

The students by focusing attention on the dismal state of coloured education and the failure of the Government to fulfill commitments made after the 1976 unrest, were able to create a new sense of awareness among coloureds of the injustices that surround them.

A spate of detentions of coloured leaders, together with huge increases in bus fares for coloureds travelling between their places of work, and the bleak coloured townships scattered around the Cape Flats, increased parental solidarity.

Troublesome last year, that decision to scrap the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) of which Mr Hendrickse was leader, was at one stage contemptuously reproved for urging students to return to classes.

The students have reproached the coloured leaders and their own parents for not standing up to the Government.

If they had fought for their rights when the Nationalist Government began its campaign of disenfranchisement and resettlement of the coloured, the students would not have to be doing it for them now.

The students belong to a generation that has

However, coloured political leaders have already rejected the idea of the council in the same way as they are refusing to be co-opted on to the planned Coloured Person's Council (CPC), which is intended to replace the now defunct CRC.

Given the present mood of the coloured community it is hard to see that these belated, half-hearted reforms will succeed in bringing the coloureds — "brown Afrikaners" as they are sometimes known — back to the Afrikaner fold.

More than 30 years of apartheid has virtually assured that the coloureds will cast their lot with the blacks.
Angry reaction of the alienated...

"ONE needs only to recognise the deprivation of people pushed against their will into the desolate Cape Flats by legislation, to be able to understand the stone-throwing, the looting and the arson that took place in Cape Town."

Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Cape Teachers' Action Committee, said this after the unrest in the Cape earlier this month.

"A depressed community will always react violently to institutionalised violence," he said.

VIOLENCE

The eruption of violence in the coloured areas in the Cape which resulted in at least 32 dead and several hundred injured, can be regarded neither as an act of calculated political violence by coloured leaders nor can it merely be blamed on skollie (hooligan) elements.

Rather, it bore all the hallmarks of spontaneity by frustrated and embittered youth.

It was an angry, un-co-ordinated reaction against oppression, racism and economic deprivation by a community which, because of its disenfranchisement, has to resort to boycotts, strikes and ultimately violence in order to give voice to its grievances.

It was, however, never the intention of the coloured students who began boycotting their classes last April that their action should eventually lead to such violence and carnage.

Initially they were protesting against poor conditions in coloured schools, grievances which even Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, admitted had some justification.

But just as the students' co-ordinating body - expanded from being the Committee of 81" - so their protest grew first into a rejection of coloured education - what they have described as "inferior, racist education" - and ultimately against the whole apartheid system, a system which has turned them into second-class citizens.

Two aspects of the coloured and Indian student boycott were particularly noteworthy and distinguished it from the student unrest that broke out in Soweto and other black townships in 1976.

STUDENTS

First, the students in the Cape showed themselves to be a highly disciplined, well-organised body.

Although there were ineradicable differences between "moderates" and "radicals" among them over tactics, they remained united about their overall objectives:

This unanimity not only impressed their elders within the coloured community but also made sufficient impact on the Government to make Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, agree to look into their grievances.

In sympathy with the mood of the wider community, there was a bus boycott and a boycott of meat in support of striking meat workers.

Although the students welcomed this community support there nevertheless exists a degree of alienation between the students and their parents' generation. Many people who were once recognised as respected coloured leaders - such as the Rev Alan Hendrickse, the head of the coloured Labour Party, and Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport - have been kept a distance by the youngsters.

The coloureds have been rejected by their Africander brethren.

They threw them out of District Six and are still traditional areas, herded them on to the featureless Cape Flats, stripped them of their political rights, ignored the advice of the coloureds' chosen leaders and rejected the key recommendations of the 1976 Erika Theron Commission on the coloureds.

As one newspaper recently commented: "It was a systematic process of alienation. Now all of South Africa is reaping the whirlwind."

SERIOUS

This process of alienation has serious implications for the Government's plan to draw coloured and Indians into its new constitutional arrangements which will place the present Westminster-style of parliamentary democracy.

The Government hopes to persuade recognised coloured leaders to sit on the proposed sixty-member President's Council which it plans to establish as part of its new constitutional dispensation.

Mr Marais Steyn.

In fact, Mr Hendrickse, Mr Botha found on

This is the first of a series of articles by Nicholas Ashford of the Times of London...
### GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/4/117</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—April 1980</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/4/118</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Struggle/En Latre—No 199 (Vol 7, No 31) April 8/8 April 1980</td>
<td>Unity Press Inc. Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/45</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Struggle/En Latre—No 200 (Vol 7, No 32) 15 April/April 1980</td>
<td>Unity Press Inc. Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/52</td>
<td></td>
<td>Workers' Unity—No 19, May 1980</td>
<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/74</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mzilikazi—No 8, August 1980</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/101</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—May 1980</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/104</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amandla—October-December 1979; December 1979</td>
<td>Halt All Racist Tours movement, Wellington</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/107</td>
<td></td>
<td>Commonwealth and the International Campaign Against Apartheid in Sports, The</td>
<td>Halt All Racist Tours movement, Wellington</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/118</td>
<td></td>
<td>Release Imprisoned War Resisters in South Africa</td>
<td>Cosaw, London and Amsterdam</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/127</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brief Summary of Events Leading to Boycott (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/136</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brief Summary of Events Leading to Boycott (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/137</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan to Workers, Our Parents, A (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/138</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batulufi! Bafundi! (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers Union</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/139</td>
<td></td>
<td>Students Manifesto—A Dedication (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/147</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manifesto to the People of Azania—14th May 1980</td>
<td>The Committee of 81</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/161</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xhosa Ngiyi Ondhla! Xhosa Ngiyi Lanzagora! Amagamaembeze! Emata Yenama (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers Union</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/162</td>
<td></td>
<td>Support the Meat Workers (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Western Province General Workers Union</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Omkeer—No 3, October 1979</td>
<td>Omkeer, Brooklyn N Y, U S A</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1478
11 July 1980

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 mentioned 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:

Committee on South African War Resistance, London
Anti-Apartheid Movement, London
Unity Press Inc. Montreal, Canada
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London
South African Congress of Trade Unions, London
African National Congress of South Africa
Anti-Apartheid Movement, London
Halt All Racist Tours movement, Wellington
Cosaw, London and Amsterdam
Nie vermeld nie/Not stated
Nie vermeld nie/Not stated
Western Province General Workers Union
Nie vermeld nie/Not stated
The Committee of 81
Western Province General Workers Union
Western Province General Workers Union
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P80/38

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/513</td>
<td><em>Lady Visser</em></td>
<td>Shirley Busbee</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/518</td>
<td><em>Obsession, The</em></td>
<td>G. F. Newman</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/513</td>
<td><em>Insiders, The</em></td>
<td>Rosemary Rogers</td>
<td>(a)+(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5123</td>
<td><em>Urban Cowboy</em></td>
<td>Aaron Latham</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/64</td>
<td>*Ritchie Low, L.</td>
<td>Mariabe</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/66</td>
<td><em>Suid-Afrika—am voorband der Revolution</em></td>
<td>Franz J. T. Lee</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6135</td>
<td><em>Journal of Southern African Affairs—Vol 1, Special Issue/October 1976</em></td>
<td>King's Court Communications Inc, Brunswick, Ohio</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/720</td>
<td><em>Struggle Continues, Th:</em> Freedom Charter—June 26-25th Anniversary (Pikkaat/Poster)</td>
<td>Transvaal Free Mandela Committee</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/721</td>
<td><em>Struggle Continues, Th:</em> Freedom Charter—June 26-25th Anniversary—met Oosere inskripie op keerter/wit Oriental inscription on reverse side (Pikkaat/Poster)</td>
<td>Transvaal Free Mandela Committee</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6109</td>
<td>Civic Action Programme of the S A D F: A Critical Overview</td>
<td>Milcom, Durban</td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5160</td>
<td><em>Sonnekyn &amp; Cheverlot</em></td>
<td>Dan Roodt</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/735</td>
<td><em>Skildery van Japanesse man en wou wat wolkigheid uitbeeld en voorstel (Skildery/Painting: Voorwerp/Object)</em></td>
<td>Tatu</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/735</td>
<td><em>Skildery van Japanesse pecone wat geslagverkeer uitbeeld (Skildery/Painting: Voorwerp/Object)</em></td>
<td>Tatu</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/722</td>
<td><em>Freedom Charter, Th:</em>—net/with People Demand on keerter/reverse side (pamflet/pamphlet)</td>
<td>SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/74</td>
<td><em>Journal of Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—March 1980</em></td>
<td>Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/75</td>
<td><em>TCILAC Reports—June 1980</em></td>
<td>Printed by Leader Press, Overport.</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/76</td>
<td><em>Soweto—June 16.</em></td>
<td>New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/710</td>
<td><em>New Africa News—No 30, July 1980.</em></td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/712</td>
<td><em>Jamaicawana Revolutionary Effort—16th June 1980</em></td>
<td>Pink Floyd</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/753</td>
<td><em>Wall, The:</em>—20 2462 (1); 20 2462 (2) (Kasset/Cassette)*</td>
<td>Utgowsery Pannexis, Pinegowrie</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/754</td>
<td><em>Tahlkloz—No 1, June 1980.</em></td>
<td>Christopher Nicole</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/482</td>
<td><em>Haggord.</em></td>
<td>Neal Travis</td>
<td>(a)+(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/528</td>
<td><em>Manhattan.</em></td>
<td>Granja Beckford</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/5132</td>
<td><em>Touch the Fire.</em></td>
<td>Niels Laerzen (M D) &amp; Steven Whitney</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/688</td>
<td><em>It's your Body: A Woman's Guide to Gynecology.</em></td>
<td>Charles Kosloff</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/89</td>
<td><em>Ondine, Th.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1480 11 July 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS


No. 1481 11 July 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Staatskoerant 6997 van 9 Mei 1980 kanselleer Goewermentskennisgewing 1007.

No. 1480 11 July 1980

UNDISCOVERABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS


No. 1481 11 July 1980

UNDISCOVERABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

### Government Gazette, 11 July 1980

#### No. 1479

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS**

In *Staatskoerant* 6976 van 2 Mei 1980, vervang Goe wermenskennisgewing 961 met die volgende Goe wermenskennisgewing:

Die Applèraad oor Publikasies het kragsens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoome Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoome Wet ongewens is, tersydse gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigtie van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie af voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### No. 1482

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragsens artikel 15 (2) van genoome Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoome Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigtie van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/83......</td>
<td><em>Lady Chatterley's Lover</em></td>
<td>D. H. Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### No. 1483

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**

**VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)**

Die Direkторaat van Publikasies het op 7 Julie 1980 kragsens artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 7 Julie 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoome Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoome Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoome Wet vertoe tot die Applèraad oor Publikasies, Privaatse X114, Pretoria, ten opsigtie van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/83......</td>
<td><em>Lady Chatterley's Lover</em></td>
<td>D. H. Lawrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### No. 1483

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTIONS**

In *Government Gazette* 6976 of 2 May 1980, substitute Government Notice 961 with the following Government Notice:

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/5/83......</td>
<td><em>Lady Chatterley's Lover</em></td>
<td>D. H. Lawrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### No. 1483

**SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) IS/ARE 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
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<td>P80/5/83......</td>
<td><em>Lady Chatterley's Lover</em></td>
<td>D. H. Lawrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### No. 1483

**PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974**

**REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)**

On 7 July 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 7 July 1980 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 21 days from the date of this notice:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Binnelandse Sake, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1477</td>
<td>Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478</td>
<td>do.: Verbod op besit van ongewenste publikasies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1479</td>
<td>do.: Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Regstelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>do.: do.: do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>do.: do.: do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482</td>
<td>do.: Tersydstelling van verklaring dat publikasie(s) ongewens is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1483</td>
<td>do.: Vertoe kragtens artikel 14 (3)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Interior, Department of Government Notices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1477</td>
<td>Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478</td>
<td>do.: Prohibition on possession of undesirable publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1479</td>
<td>do.: Undesirable publications or objects: Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>do.: do.: do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>do.: do.: do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482</td>
<td>do.: Setting aside of declaration that publication(s) is/are undesirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1483</td>
<td>do.: Representations under section 14 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lady C's

Lover off banned list

The ban on D H Lawrence's novel, Lady Chatterley's Lover, has been lifted by the Director of Publications, according to the latest list of banned and unbanned literature and objects released today.

A spokesman for the Publications Directorate said an expurgated version had been freely available in South Africa, but today the ban on the unexpurgated version of the work — which tells the story of the daring Lady Chatterley and her love affair with her gamekeeper — had been lifted.

"Since it was first published in Italy in 1928, the book has been the centre of a stormy censorship controversy, which culminated in a British court of law in 1960 when it was legally cleared for publication in that country.

According to reference books this decision dramatically ushered in a new era of law with incalculable effects on literature and the arts generally, and on sexual morality."

At about the same time, the federal courts in the United States faced testing the case for the survival of Lady Chatterley.

In 1969 the book was published in New York, but the US Post Office banned the book from the mails.

However, the courts set aside the ban, holding that the book did not fall in the category of 'hardcore pornography'.

Shirlee Busbee; The Obsession by G F Newman; The Insiders by Rosemary Rogers; Urban Cowboy by Aaron Latham; Le Rideau Leve by Mirsad; Sudafrika — am vorabend der Revolution by Franz J T Lee; Karl Marx on Colonialism and Modernisation edited by Shlomo Avineri; Sonneskyn and Chevrolet by Dan Roodt; Soweto June '66 printed by Leader Press, Overport; Haggard by Christopher Nicole; Manhattan by Neil Travis; Touch the Fire by Grania Beckford; It's your body — a Woman's Guide to Gynaecology by Niels L auersen MD and Steven Whitney; The Orphaned by Charles Rosoff; and Civic Action Programme of the SADF: A Critical Overview, published by Milans, Durban.

Ten pamphlets were also banned today, including those featuring a brief summary of events leading to the recent boycotts; a Support the Meat Workers pamphlet; and one entitled 'Focus on Education'.

A number of magazines — most of them political — were banned today including the May, 1980 issue of Anti-Apartheid News, published by the London Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Art objects banned today included drawings depicting Japanese people indulging in sexual acts.

THE WALL

Now, in 1980, South Africa too has been offered the work which — as much as James Joyce's Ulysses — ushered in a new literary era.

Among the objects banned today was a cassette recording of Pink Floyd's The Wall. The long-playing record was banned some weeks ago.

Books banned today included: Lady Vireon by...
Legrange gets tough on pupil meetings

THE sporadic outbreak of unrest at schools in certain areas in the country could no longer be tolerated, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations, he warned that from now on pupils would no longer be allowed to gather on school premises.

The statement reads: "So far the SA Police have been constantly maintaining a low profile towards pupils who flock together at school premises despite the fact that this is contrary to the provisions of Proclamation 1405 of June 30, 1980."

"In view of the latest events, however, in which pupils at certain schools have openly abused the above concession by holding unlawful political meetings, intimidating other scholars, damaging property and organising unlawful action outside school premises, I have given the order that the provisions of the proclamation should be strictly applied from today (Thursday)." — Sapa.
Party (PFP) for his proposed constitutional changes which involve the introduction of a new President's Council to include coloureds and Indians as well as whites. The PGP has rejected the proposed council because it excludes Africans.

It is understood that Mr Botha considered bringing Africans on to the council but this was resisted by his right-wingers. He had to compromise by proposing to set up a separate advisory council for Africans instead. The PFP has been joined in its rejection of the constitutional plan by most of the leaders of the coloured, Indian and African communities, and in the past few months the first steps have been taken to move South Africa away from the Westminster concept of government by electoral consent towards the establishment of technocrats and experts. Some observers now believe that the establishment of what is to all intents and purposes alternative machinery for decision-taking could eventually assume total control, with the backing of government by electoral police rather than public support.

Mr Botha's steadily increasing acquisition of power has taken several forms. There had been the abolition of several representative bodies, such as the Senate and provisional and division-
P W abandons his reform programme...

SO FAR 1980 has been a bad year for Mr Pieter Botha and his National Party Government in South Africa. An administration, which not so long ago looked as though it might have the capacity to drag the country out of the political impasse along which it has been travelling for the past 32 years, now appears virtually impotent as the country goes through its most serious internal crisis since the black township riots of 1976.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, who a year ago was warning whites to change or perish in the black revolution, appears to have abandoned his programme of cautious reform. Instead he now hides behind dangerously empty rhetoric about a “total strategy” needed to meet the “total onslaught” against South Africa.

Certainly, the security of his administration has been badly shaken by a major (if not total) onslaught against it. Beginning in January with the siege of a bank in Silverton, near Pretoria, the shooting up of a police station in the Booyens suburb of Johannesburg and the guerrilla attacks on the Sasol oil installations in early June — and setting all this against the background of boycotts, strikes and the explosion of coloured anger in Cape Town — it has been a traumatic six months for Mr Botha.

But he has also fared badly in other spheres. He has failed to win the battle within the National Party against the powerful verkramptegroep Transvaal based wing of the party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, the conservative Minister of Public Works. Mr Botha engineered a show-down with Dr Treurnicht over the issue of coloured participation in a rugby tournament in the hope of forcing Dr Treurnicht to resign. But in the event it was Mr Botha who had to climb down.

IMPORTANT

This has meant that the right wing of the party remains extremely powerful and has been able to prevent Mr Botha introducing some of the changes he considered necessary to neutralize black unrest. Throughout the recently-ended session of Parliament Mr Botha has constantly had to pay more heed to his own party caucus than to the various political pressures he could see building up around the country. As a result the session turned out to be one of wasted opportunities in which a climate of expectation degenerated into one of apprehension.

Nor did Mr Botha succeed in winning the support of the so-called technocrats and their replacement by new, nominated bodies. This process is to be extended to Parliament under the proposed constitutional changes which not only provide for the replacement of the Senate by the new tri-racial President’s Council but also the enlargement of Parliament by introducing 20 nominated members.

Government spokesmen have admitted that the number of nominated members could be increased at any time and could be used to keep in power a government with an unworkable majority. This means that Mr Botha, who is expected to call a new general election before the end of this year, will be able to provide his verligte wing of the National Party with a permanent majority over the verkramptegroep, who at present are in a slight minority in the party caucus. More importantly, he will be able to fill the Cabinet with technocrats.

Perhaps of more immediate significance has been Mr Botha’s abandonment of the traditional Cabinet committee system and its substitution by five permanent Cabinet committees whose composition is secret although it is known they contain a considerable number of military chiefs. These committees have decision-making powers and need only refer their decisions back to the Cabinet.

IMPORTANT

The most important of these Cabinet committees is the State Security Council, of which Mr Botha is chairman and General Magnus Malan, chief of the Defence Force, a leading member. South Africa’s “total strategy” is formulated in secret in this council and then coordinated by...
DIRECTORS ACCUSE CRAIG WILLIAMSON:

Mystery of the faked news bulletin
The article's content is not legible due to the image quality.
UMASKED BACKER MYSTERY

I WANT TO SEE MY LAWYERS, SAYS GEORGE LYNN

BY MARGARET WILSON
SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

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The Sunday Express this week, the company
mentioned that the decision to sell
the company's shares was made by Mr. Lyons,
the company's founder, and that the decision was
based on the company's financial difficulties.
The company has struggled in recent years due
to increased competition and a decline in sales.

The Sunday Express has reported that
the company's founder, Mr. Lyons, is
deaf and has been struggling with
the company's financial problems for
some time. The founder has decided
that it is best for the company to
sell its shares in order to
restructure and
revitalize the business.

The sale of the company's
shares will likely
result in significant
changes for the
company and its
employees.

The Sunday Express has
also reported that
the sale of the
company's shares
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significant
changes for the
company and its
employees.
PHOKELA, THE PAC BRAINS, RELEASED FROM ROBBEN ISLAND

Tribune Reporters

JOHN NYATHI PHOKELA, the man convicted in 1967 as the brains behind PAC plan to exterminate whites in East London and other Border towns, has been released from Robben Island after serving 13 years for conspiracy.

He is back at his Transkeian home in the Herschel district.

Unlike many ex-Robben Island prisoners who were released in South Africa, he has not been banned.

Phokela made a name for himself as one of the most ardent opponents of bantu education.

When the system was to be introduced he was on the delegation that saw the then Minister of Native Affairs Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

He studied at Fort Hare University with men such as Zimbabwian Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the late former PAC leader Robert Sobukwe and the leader of the Basotho Congress Party Ntsu Mokhehle.

He was one of the co-founders of the PAC when it broke away from the ANC in 1960 and was chairman of the resolutions committee at the PAC's inaugural conference at the end of the year.

When PAC was banned, he escaped to Lesotho with Peleho Lebelo and the Transkeian Minister of Justice Tsepo Lefotla.

Phokela was arrested on the South Africa-Lesotho border in 1968 and convicted in Grahamstown the following year.
Fund-raising ban endangers Fosatu

By Elizabeth Wilson

The Government ban on the collection of funds by the 20,000-strong Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has begun to have a crushing effect. The Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union have already had to retrench staff, and other unions within the Federation are examining their financial position.

Fosatu's general secretary, Mr. Alec Brown, says the situation of paid officials in the organisation is to be assessed in the next few weeks and a decision taken as to whether people will be put on part-time.

He says that unless there is a change in the attitude of the Department of Social Welfare, an organisation which has recently reported burgeoning membership could be destroyed in a few months.

The only chance for survival under present conditions, he says, would be if affiliates established a sense of sufficiency and thereafter made contributions based on membership.

Mr. Brown says a closure of Fosatu will leave many workers with "no real alternative to Tosca as a national body."
Security police raided the offices of banned attorney, Priscilla Jana, in Johannesburg yesterday. Documents and a "Free Mandela" poster were removed and taken away. The police — six men and a woman — are said to have spent 45 minutes searching mainly Mrs Jana’s office. The police were using a search warrant which also empowered them to search the Jana home in Lenasia. Mrs Jana was not at the office during the raid.
Her family, Mrs. Mum Nhut, Mabinugu and Aguresh Esh, invited a reception and a hand held housewarming in the home of the deceased's family. "It's a tradition and a duty to welcome guests," she said.

"The decision of the council and the police is not made public until the next meeting," she added. "This is to protect the public's right to information."

"I didn't give you any chance to reply," she said. "The police are now investigating the matter."
Fencing to meet security needs

"CURRENT CONDITIONS" have prompted an international company to introduce additions to locally-designed security equipment to meet security needs of large industrial complexes, factories and farms.

The company has launched an advertising campaign in Cape Town and a spokesman for the company, Mr. Kevin Kevany, said yesterday, that the fences could be used at power stations and harbours.

The company said that "current conditions" had prompted it to introduce additions to its range of locally-designed perimeter protection, known as the Proximity Barrier, to meet the security needs of large industrial complexes, factories and farms in Southern African conditions.

The Proximity Barrier, which has been marketed in South Africa till now, is not intended to prevent people moving through the fence, but merely to record their passage and the direction in which they are moving.

The new equipment, PAD (Perimeter Acoustic Detection) and Fence Guard are designed to be a barrier and to indicate the sector being attacked.

Fence Guard triggers a short beep if touched, while attempts to cut or short-circuit it cause a continuous bleep.

The PAD system makes use of sensors placed every four to six metres along a fence or buried underground. The perimeter fence is divided into sectors so that the area being attacked can be pinpointed when the alarm is triggered.

The general manager of Chubb Alarms, Mr. Gerry Schulz, who designed the equipment, said the systems could be attached to an existing fence or designed as a free-standing fence. It was designed for the farmer or do-it-yourself man; and power from a car battery was sufficient to "drive" a fence around a large farm.
Police search home

EAST LONDON - Security forces yesterday searched the locked-down home of Miss G. N. Botha and removed books and documents, including a report by an all-white Puroway, the Auckland Daily News, of the Freedom Charter, drawn up by a group of intellectuals 23 years ago at the National School, and the constitution of the Congress of South African Students (Cassas). Miss Botha said yesterday:

"When they left, they told us they would maintain constant visits to the house, and that they would not be put off by the fact that I'm a white woman." And she said:

"I have no knowledge of the intentions of the police, but the possibility cannot be ruled out."
Birthday wishes for Mandela

LONDON. — Sympathizers throughout the world have sent telegrams, letters and cards to Nelson Mandela for his birthday today.

The former African National Congress leader on Robben Island turns 62.

Among those who sent greetings are Bishop Ambrose Reeves, former Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg; the Rev. Harry Morton, general secretary of the British Council of Churches; Mr John Jackson, chairman of the Trade Union Council international committee, and the president of the National Union of Students.

It is not known how many of these communications will be given to Mandela by the prison authorities, but similar greetings were being sent to his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Both Nelson and Winnie Mandela have been chosen as guests of honour of Scottish miners for their gala in May next year.

The miners intend, through this action, to focus world attention on the imprisoned leader and his wife, who is banished to Brandfort, a small Free State town.
Meat workers paper banned

A PAMPHLET published by the Western Province General Workers' Union calling for support of workers in the meat industry had been declared undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced today.

People in possession of the pamphlet, entitled 'Support the workers of Table Bay Cold Storage,' should immediately destroy it, in terms of a Government notice to be published.

LIST

Included in the list of undesirable publications are The Act Of Love, The Workers' Movement SACTU and the ANC struggle for Marxist policies, Hot and Horny Females and Loving Women.

African Front — No 3, June 1980 (Arosse);

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
No. 1486 18 Julie 1980
BESONDERHEDE AFGEKONDIG INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNENLANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)
Onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van Wet 44 van 1950 uitgereik is, word hierby ingevolge artikel 10ter van genoemde Wet afgekondig.
Besonderhede van sodanige kennisgewings wat voor of op 30 Junie 1980 verval het of ingetrek is, is weggelat.

A.—BLANKES/WHITES

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<th>Naam Name</th>
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<td>Adiel, David</td>
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R. BIE-BLANKES/NON-WHITES

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**Address nominated in noise**

**Name**
Sharing of power must come, says Le Grange

By Josie Brouard

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, has again attacked supporters of civil disobedience, including the SA Council of Churches, three weeks before SACCO talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At the closing ceremony of the Afrikaners Studentebond congress he identified civil disobedience as a new "revolutionary" method to overthrow South Africa's political system.

He painted a grim picture and named "enemies" who planned South Africa's destruction as a matter of high priority and who used civil disobedience to break the spirit of the people of South Africa.

Mr le Grange said the time had gone when whites alone would decide the future of all South Africa's peoples. Power-sharing could not be avoided for ever.

Leaders of other racial groups also wanted protection from the communal threat.

MORAL GOOD

Mr le Grange said "civil disobedience" meant the creation of a situation in which the terms "freedom fighters" and "political change" stood for the moral good — while the State machinery — the upholders of law and order — stood for the immoral.

"The revolutionaries wish to create a situation pro-Government Afrikaners Studentebond (ASB) held their first official meeting behind closed doors.

About 70 students attended the meeting.

The students, among them ASB vice-president Mr Abrie de Swardt, who made the breakaway to affirm their more progressive stance in the face of "frustrating and blinkered" motions by the conservative majority of ASB delegates, said the new student body would be non-racial.

The only qualification for membership was a Christian attitude and a loyalty to South Africa.

In an official statement, the new body said it stood for equal economic and political opportunities for all people in South Africa, equal political and permanent residence for all naturalised citizens of South Africa.

Today Mr Pieter Fourie, a student at Potchefstroom University and a member of the new body, said its commitment to dialogue with all "relevant" people in South Africa referred to a broad spectrum of involved political parties.

'More white babies'

POTCHEFSTROOM — A plea for more white babies as "a meaningful cultural contribution" was made here by a dominant Afrikaner student.

The Reverend Piet Strauss, a Minister of the NG Kerk in Pretoria, was addressing delegates of the ASB congress on their cultural and religious role of use in the 80s.

His plea — for a white baby boom — is the second such appeal this week. The first was made by Rev H F Verwoerd, the son of the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd at a Sabra Congress meeting in Lydenburg on Wednesday.

Speaking at the ASB Congress, Mr Strauss said there was increasing "individualism" among Afrikaners whose attitude was: "What do I get out of it?"

He said there was increasing "spiritual fatigue" which led to an unwillingness on the part of the Afrikaner to enlarge his families "in spite of his capability."

"My concern is not in regard a racist white attitude, but for the danger that without sufficient numbers, we will not be able to make a meaningful cultural contribution. On the other hand I am not asking for an uncontrolled explosion or an increase in the birthrate, but for mothers of the most children," Mr Strauss said.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1536 18 July 1980

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:

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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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<td>P80/3/12</td>
<td>Act of Love, The</td>
<td>Harvey T. Lenthin with Hugh A. Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/6/8</td>
<td>Forge, The—Vol. 5, No. 22, June 6, 1980</td>
<td>The Forge, Montreal, Quebec</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/6/9</td>
<td>South African Church and the Military, The</td>
<td>SAMRAF, London, UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/7/26</td>
<td>People's History, A Resistance in South Africa</td>
<td>National Union of South African Students, University of Cape Town</td>
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<td>P80/7/39</td>
<td>United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents—No 8/70, February 1980</td>
<td>United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs</td>
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<td>United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs</td>
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<td>P80/7/58</td>
<td>People Demand ... The Freedom Charter—25th Anniversary—25th June ( Pamphlet/Pamplete)</td>
<td>Committee on South African War Resistance, London</td>
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<td>June: The Past is with us</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Niet stated</td>
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<td>Muslim News—Vol 20, No 12, July 4, 1980</td>
<td>S.A.M., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
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<td>Contemporary Apartheid,</td>
<td>Molly Parkin</td>
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260—A 7138—1
VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragsien 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 kragsien artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragsien artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlaad oor publikasies bekragtig:

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<td>&quot;Workers' Movement in Southern Africa (SATHU) and the ANC: The Struggle for Marxist Policy&quot;</td>
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<td>People's Power in Mozambique, Angola &amp; Guinea-Bissau</td>
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The smug and rosy road to revolution

Business is good. Everybody (except the poor) is making a lot of money. Properties are doubling in value; the sharemarket has gone up and taxes have come down. Everything is looking rosy.

Moreover, there is a feeling of smug satisfaction that goes with this because our boom comes when the rest of the world is sinking into economic recession and political confusion. Despised little South Africa has become an island of prosperity while everyone else is going down the drain.

America is in a comprehensive mess, Europe is in recession, Britain especially is in a kind of self-induced power-dive. Muggle, the triumphant revolution, is suddenly in crisis. The whole Third World is on the rack with energy costs and political instability.

The only trouble is he has failed to deliver the reform, so now we are facing the revolution.

Mr Botha perceived the problem — and realises, more or less, what was required. He tried to deliver. But he tried to do so through the medium of the National Party; he tried to convert it into the instrument for reform, because that way he could carry all of Afrikanerdom with him and avoid the historical nightmare of a split.

The verkrampte forces within the NP proved too strong, however. Their resistance prevented Mr Botha from turning the NP into an instrument for reform, and he reached the inevitable point where he had to choose between splitting the party or abandoning reform.

He chose to abandon reform. Or at least his attempts to tant components are the nominated MPs, Botha — who can then also be nominated to the Cabinet; the new system of Cabinet committees with decision-making powers; and the increasing use of commissions of inquiry whose members are selected by Mr Botha.

Mr Botha is trying to outflank the party by setting up what will effectively
reduce the danger of revolution by giving new prosperity to the black middle-class and co-opting them into the system.

Secondly, it is hoped the new prosperity and the free enter-pise ideology will have a lubricating influence on Afrikaner Nationalist attitudes, making them less stiffly ideological and more amenable to pragmatic change.

Can this alternative strategy work? Regrettably, I must say I don’t think so.

In the first place the President’s Council is doomed by the fact that it excludes blacks, is to be nominated, and is therefore hopelessly discredited in black eyes.

No doubt Mr Botha will be able to find some coloureds and Indians to participate; there are always such individuals available. But they won’t be representative and will become the subject of scurrilous rejection by blacks.

They may try to gain some credibility by putting forward proposals for meaningful change. But the more meaningful these proposals are, the less likely they are to be approved by the National Party.

And however much Mr Botha may try to bypass the party with his extra-parliamentary institutions, I doubt whether he has the political horsepower to carry it off.

At the end of the day he is still a creature of the National Party. His power derives from it. The parliamentary caucus appointed him and can dismiss him. The verkramptes dominate that caucus. They have defeated Mr Botha’s reformist attempts there, which means he is already a lame-duck Premier. I have difficulty seeing them let him get away with his attempt to limp around them.

In the event I believe the President’s Council will prove a fatal trap for Mr Botha. Any reform it proposes that might win it credibility among blacks will be blocked by the party; while any reform the party might accept will be so compromised that it will make the council’s credibility even worse.

And Mr Botha has said he will stand or fall by the success of the council. I imagine Dr Treurnicht is rubbing his hands in anticipation of the fall.

As for the economic strategy, not only is it fallacious to imagine that increased prosperity will reduce the danger of revolution, but in fact the very opposite is the case.

In this regard it is interesting to note what the late Professor Crane Brinton of Harvard regarded as the typical sign of a society heading towards revolution, which he noted in his classical study, The Anatomy of Revolution.

- To begin with, there is a rigid class structure in which the privileged class has almost exclusive control of the machinery of State.

- The typical revolutionary society is one forging ahead economically, with new wealth flowing to the subordinate, classes whose frustration increases as this new wealth fails to buy them acceptance into the elite class which serves as a reference group.

- With the lower classes cramped and increasingly frustrated, there is a wave of libertarian ideology and an up-building of popular organisations whose leaders become steadily more furious and revolutionary in character.

- An alternative government emerges, usually in the form of revolutionary movements that have gone into exile.

- The decisive factor is that there is a failure on the part of the rulers to meet the crisis. They are not blind to the need for reform. They see this need and try to reform. But their attempts are fumbling, incomplete and inadequate — and in the end, says Brinton, actually hasten rather than retard the revolutionary process.

It may be worth contemplating those points, and comparing them with what is happening in our society — if we can arouse ourselves from our complacent enjoyment of the boom.
Labour to meet Le Grange

Allan Hendrickse, national leader of the Labour Party, said he hoped to receive confirmation of the meeting today from the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

De Hendrickse said Mr Steyn undertook to arrange a meeting with Mr Le Grange during his discussions with party leaders in Cape Town on Wednesday.
PRETORIA — The Christian League of South Africa received financial support from the government till last year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Commenting on a report in yesterday's Sunday Express, Mr Botha said, through a spokesman, that he had already made a public statement last November to the effect the CLSA had been receiving funds from the Department of Information and this had continued after the department was dissolved.

The spokesman said Mr Botha's comments were prompted by queries yesterday from newspapers on the Sunday Express report.

In a statement read by the spokesman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said the information projects could not all be "summarily terminated". It had been necessary to examine each project thoroughly on its own merits, and determine whether it was in the interest of the state to continue or terminate it.

In the case of the CLSA, it was felt the league had done work which was in the interest of South Africa.

On the other hand, the secret funding of the CLSA by the government had inherently damaging implications and it was decided last December this was to cease.

Mr Botha said that anyone with information suggesting misappropriation of state funds by the league or any other organization should get in touch with the Advocate-General.

Sapa
Deprivation 'not in accordance with justice'

Staff Reporter

DEPRIVING whole categories of people, such as "security prisoners", of their rights because of the actions of a few persons, does not conform to principles of justice, according to Professor J H van Rooyen, of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law at the University of South Africa.

Speaking on "Aspects of Law and Justice Regarding Prisoners" at a recent inaugural lecture at the university, Professor Van Rooyen said the retributive basis of justice "requires that only the truly guilty be punished".

He said the Biblical presupposition of a personal creator who created "man in his image" provided "a solid foundation for concepts of human rights". The content of South African prisoners' rights did not adequately reflect the content of "the image of God".

While South African law distinguished between a prisoner's rights and privileges, the Commissioner of Prisons had absolute discretion over the latter. The deprivation of privileges was not practically renewable by a court of law. Cases in point were study privi-
BAN ON WEEKEND FUNERALS

Grahamstown — No funerals or burial service will be allowed in Grahamstown's black townships at weekends, according to an order issued yesterday by the chief magistrate in terms of the Bantu Assemblies Act.

The prohibition covers all black areas and cemeteries in the municipal area of Grahamstown, which is already hit by a clampdown on liquor off-sales and by magistrate centres.

Police have been trying all week to persuade the families of two men who died of birdshot wounds during last Saturday's unrest to hold the funerals on a weekday, but the families are also under pressure in the townships to hold them on Saturday.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrit van Booyen, said the townships were calm yesterday.

Police had to use birdshot to disperse a mob of about 300 people who firebombed a bus and injured the driver in Veiwane, Port Elizabeth, last night.

From now on, Major Van Booyen said, only details of more serious incidents would be released to the press, such as the incident on Tuesday when a furniture van was destroyed by fire at Veiwane, near Port Elizabeth.

In Grahamstown, 15 arrests have been made following last weekend's eruption of violence, in which three men died and schools, stores and homes were gutted.

These bring the number of arrests since Saturday to 52 since the first outbreak of violence two months ago. Eight people have been arrested and are being held under the Bantu Assemblies Act. — DHC.
City church denies backing communism

Staff Reporter

THE PENINSULA region of the United Congregational Church (UCCSA) yesterday issued a statement denying support of communism.

This follows a decision last week by the Sea Point Congregational Church to sever ties with the parent body, the third church to do so.

The statement, signed by the UCSCA's Peninsula Regional Council Chairman, Mr Des Foley, said it was not the council's policy to debate internal church issues in the press. "As the Sea Point Church has insinuated that the UCSCA supports communism, we feel it necessary to reject such an accusation publicly. We reject all ideologies, including communism, and confess faith in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour," the statement said.

The Sea Point Congregational Church has joined the other churches who severed ties with UCSCA, the Maranta church in Paarl and the Kloof Street church.

Among the reasons the three churches gave for cutting ties with the UCSCA were:

- The UCSCA's membership of the WCC and SACC.
- The UCSCA's avowed intent to destroy the autonomy of the local churches which has been the cornerstone of congregationalism since its foundation.

Spokesmen for the Sea Point, Kloof Street and Paarl churches were not available for comment last night.
900 in Soweto school boycott

More than 900 pupils at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto boycotted classes today and demanded the release of one of their colleagues, reported to be held by the Security Police.

They said they wanted the police to release Sipho Nhlapo, a Standard 10 pupil at the school. One poster pinned to the school gate said: "Why pick him, you fools."

A teacher at the school said the situation was tense today.

"Anything can happen because these children get excited when they see the police cars and vans patrolling outside the school yard," he said.

One pupil said many of his friends did not enter the school yard today for fear of being baton-charged or arrested on school premises.

Today the pupils refused to go to classes after the morning prayers. They gathered in the schoolyard and sang freedom songs.

Senior pupils called their colleagues to a meeting where they were to decide on the line of action they were to take to show solidarity with their detained colleague.

A member of the teaching staff confirmed that pupils refused to go to classes this morning. He declined to comment further. — Sapa.
Landau faces Steyn
on Press today

Political Staff

MR JUSTICE M T Stern,
chairman of the Government's
latest commission of inquiry
into the mass media, will today
question one of his commissioner
Mr Basil Landau, about his
calls for tougher measures
against certain newspapers.

However, it could not be
established yesterday whether Mr
Justice Stern would respond
immediately after their meeting
to calls for Mr Landau to
reassess his position on the
commission.

The meeting in Johannesburg
today follows statements by Mr Landau during the
talks last November between
the Prime Minister and the
business community.

According to Professor John
Dugard, director of the Institute
for Applied Legal Studies
at the University of the Witwa-
terberg, Mr Landau executive
director of Union Corporation
should resign from the Press
inquiry because he appeared to
have prejudiced issues facing
the commission.

The initial report on Mr
Landau's speech to the Prime
Minister during the private
meeting last November indicated
he had suggested to busi-
nessmen that they withdraw
advertising from newspapers
which published disagreeable
news and did not show more
restraint in their reporting.

According to a verbatim text
of his speech released later by
the Government, Mr Landau
actually suggested that busi-
nessmen should use their posi-
ционs as advertisers to "encour-
age" chairman of newspaper
groups to influence editors to
be more "cautious".

The text records Mr Landau
as saying: "Mr Prime Min-
ister, the last point I would like
to raise concerns the newspaper
industry. A well-known indus-
trialist who spoke at a re-
cent NDMF conference in
Johannesburg recently said
that no other country had done
as much dirty washing as SA
has in the past 31 years.

"I would like to make a plea
to the business people who are
here today and spend large
sums of money on newspaper
advertising to encourage the
chairmen of those newspapers
which may have been responsi-
ble for adversely effecting the
image of SA to influence their
editors to be more cautious in
the future."

Mr Landau indicated through
his secretary yesterday he was
not prepared to comment on his
position until he had met Mr
Justice Stern later today.

But the Nationalist newspa-
per, Boed, quoted him yester-
iday as denying that he had
prejudged newspapers.

"If I was not convinced that
I had not prejudged the media.
I would not have accepted the
invitation to serve on the com-
mission," he was reported to
have said.
Lusaka speaks on Gatsha 'plot'

The debate over an alleged African National Congress assassination plot against Chief Gatsha Buthela was carried a stage further today by a statement emanating from ANC headquarters in Lusaka. The Star cannot publish details because of the law which forbids publication of statements from banned organisations such as the ANC.
Shaw stalls on church’s ultimatum.

Embattled Methodist churchman, the Reverend Fred Shaw, is under unprecedented pressure from his church to pull out of the Information-financed religious organisation he founded.

The Star has learned that Mr Shaw has asked the church for more time to consider an ultimatum that he resign from the right-wing Christian League of Southern Africa.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Shaw refused to answer questions about “our financial difficulties.”

He said explanations of points raised in a series of Sunday newspaper reports — which said the league overspent its info money and had default judgments taken out against it — “can take five minutes.”

But he could not give the explanations because he could not speak “with clarity” at this stage and the matter was being handled by lawyers.

Mr Shaw also said he found it “virtually impossible” to handle questions about the league’s info funding — of which he has denied any knowledge.

Mr Shaw said the league’s finances were “totally open to scrutiny” — but when questioned further he limited the scrutiny offer to “those to whom we are responsible,” such as donors.

An independent special auditor is at present examining SACC finances.
THE Black Sash has been refused permission to hold a meeting tonight to discuss the South African constitution.

The Sash applied to the chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr. E. A. Pieters, to allow a meeting at Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town to address a small gathering at a private home tonight.

Permission was refused.

All gatherings of a political nature of more than 10 people require the permission of the Minister of Justice, or a chief magistrate.
Meeting of Black Sash forbidden

The Chief Magistrate at Wynberg has refused the Black Sash permission to hold a meeting to discuss the South African constitution.

The Sash applied to Mr E Rorich for permission for Professor David Welch of the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town to address about 15 members at a private home tonight on the Constitution and possible changes to it.

All gatherings of more than nine people where political matters are discussed have been banned till the end of next month.

Last Friday the Black Sash was informed that permission had been refused.
Todd ban: Wits lecture in doubt

JOHANNESBURG. — The Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand may be cancelled this year after the refusal by the Department of the Interior to grant Mr Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a visa.

The president of the Wits SRC, Mr Nornian Mandum, said today that no final decision had been taken about the lecture and that efforts were being made to get the university to appeal against the visa refusal.

"We’re trying to get the university to do something, but it’s fairly unlikely anything will happen. The decision seems to have been taken fairly high up," he said.

It was not, however, definite that the lecture would be cancelled because of Mr Todd’s visa refusal. The SRC would still have to decide and perhaps look at alternatives to Mr Todd, now a Zimbabwean Senator.

Last year the Feetham lecture was delivered by the former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.—Sapa.
Black Sash request is turned down

CAPE TOWN. — The Chief Magistrate at Wynberg has refused the Black Sash permission to hold a meeting to discuss the South African constitution.

The Sash applied to Mr E. Dorich for permission for Professor David Welsh, of the department of comparative African government and law at the University of Cape Town, to address about 15 members at a private home last night on the constitution and possible changes to it.

All gatherings of more than nine people where political matters were discussed have been banned until the end of next month. — Sapa.
$A pilloried at women's conference

Own Correspondent

COPENHAGEN — At the United Nations Women's Conference here yesterday, South Africa was condemned by the United States, Australia, the Ukraine, Mozambique, Hungary, Costa Rica, Denmark, Malaysia, India, Israel and West Germany as well as by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Swapo.

A PLO delegate who condemned "the unholy alliance" between the two "racist regimes" of Israel and South Africa was told by an Israeli delegate, Miss Tamar Estel, that Israel rejected all forms of racism and discrimination including apartheid.

Mrs Carolyn Wiltshire of Australia called on white South African women to see the alternatives before them: the continuation of apartheid, escalating violence and calamity, or the recognition of common humanity.

[x] Report restricted

Speeches of some of the delegates may not be reported in terms of the Internal Security Act.
EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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NOTE CAREFULLY:

1. The answer marked "rough work" is not counted.
2. Enter at the bottom of the page only the number that you have written on the question block.
3. The use of a green ink pen will be discouraged.
4. Names of candidates are not marked on the answer book.

You are not allowed to bring any books, notes, pieces of paper, or other material into the examination room. Answer books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall. No communication and no possibility of exclusion from examination will be considered.
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

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:

- P80/40

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**DEPARTMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi- kasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van geneemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voor- werpe ongewens is binne die bedoeiding van artikel 47 (2) van geneemde Wet.

LYS/LIST


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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/82</td>
<td><em>Pa Lomihle</em></td>
<td>Elizabeth Jolle</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 1589 25 July 1980
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS
In Staatskoerant 7052 van 30 Mei 1980 kanselleer Goewernmentskennisgewings 1161 en 1162.

No. 1590 25 July 1980
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OR VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS
In Staatskoerant 7126, in Goewernments-kennisgewing 1477 van 11 Julie 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/7/4 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/7/4:………</td>
<td>PAC World—March 1980,….</td>
<td>Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Dar el Salaam</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1591 25 July 1980
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 18 Julie 1980 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Julie 1980 van ‘n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/82:………</td>
<td>Pa Lannino</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jolley.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1592 25 July 1980
VERTOE KRAKTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 18 Julie 1980 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 The Island. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelaardoor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R80/7/35:………</td>
<td>The Island</td>
<td>CIC-Warner (Edms.) Bpk. (Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 25 JULY 1980

No. 1593 25 July 1980

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, besluit 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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/6/3........</td>
<td>Banning &amp; Detention without Due Process of Law (Parole/Paraphrals)</td>
<td>Civil Rights League, Cape Town</td>
<td>In SK, G.G. 7063, G.G. 7063, G.G. 7119</td>
<td>Entry deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1594 25 July 1980

**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 besluit 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 uitgaawe van genoemde publikasies aldus ongewens verklaar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artik 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/17/2.…….</td>
<td>Traveller's Companion Series, The—TC-455 (My mother taught me)</td>
<td>Traveller's Companion Inc affiliated with Olympia Press Inc, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/7/127.…..</td>
<td>International Cover Models—No 18, February 1980</td>
<td>Cover Models, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AGROANIMALIA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Direerproduksie en -tegologie, Direerversorging en -ekologie, Fisieologie, Genetika en Teel, Suiwelkunde en Voeding. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstele landboukundige hydrae van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwerk. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke hydrae is verkrybaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, naam wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gereg met moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrybaar van bogenoeende adresseer R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelandse R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

### AGROANIMALIA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958–1968 and deals with Animal Production and Technology, Livestock Management and Ecology, Physiology, Genetics and Breeding, Dairy Science and Nutrition. 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 all inland orders.
WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir Nasionale Sleutelpunte en die beveiliging daarvan en vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verbond staan.

(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken.)

(Goedgekeur op 1 Julie 1980.)

Daar word bepaal deur die Staatspresident, die Volksraad en die Senaat van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:—

Woordenskrywing.

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "eienaar" met betrekking tot 'n plek of gebied wat kragtens artikel 2 tot 'n Nasionale Sleutelpunt verklaar is, ook—
   (a) die persoon wat geregistreer is as die eienaar van die grond wat sodanige plek of gebied uitmaak;
   (b) die persoon wat uit hoofde van 'n reg van 'n in paragraaf (i) bedoelde persoon verkry sodanige plek of gebied wettiglik okkupeer;
   (c) waar die in paragraaf (i) of (ii) bedoelde persoon oordele, minderjarig, insolvent, on/spanig of 15 andersins regens onbevoeg is, 'n eksekuteur, administrateur, voog, trustee, likwidateur, curator of ander persoon wat die boedel en bates van daardie persoon beheer of hom verteenwoordig;
   (d) waar die Staat sodanige plek of gebied besit of 20 okkupeer, die hoof van die departement onder wie se beheer die plek of gebied is;
   (e) 'n persoon onder wie se beheer of bestuur sodanige plek of gebied is; (v)
   (ii) "gebied" enige grond of wateroppervlakte, hetsy daar 25 'n gebou, installasie of struktuur daarop is of nie, en ook enige plek;
   (iii) "hierdie Wet" ook 'n regulasie daarkragtens uitgevaardig; (i)
   (iv) "insidens" enige gebeurtenis wat voorspuit uit of wat 30 betrekking het op terroristiese bedrywighede, sabotasie, spionasie of ondermyning; (ii)
   (v) "Minister" die Minister van Verdediging; (iii)
   (vi) "Nasionale Sleutelpunt" of "Sleutelpunt" enige plek of gebied wat kragtens artikel 2 tot 'n Nasionale Sleutel-35 punt verklaar is; (iv)
   (vii) "plek" enige perseel, gebou, installasie of nywerheidskompleks. (vi)

Verklaring van enige plek of gebied tot 'n Nasionale Sleutelpunt.

2. (1) Indien dit te enigere tyd aan die Minister blyk dat 'n plek of gebied van sodanige belang is dat die verlies, beskadiging, 40 ontvraging of immobilisering daarvan die Republiek kan benadeel, of wanneer hy dit vir die veiligheid van die Republiek of in
THREE SCHOOLS in the Western Cape where the class boycott has continued have been closed, according to a director of the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kenpen.

Wynberg Senior Secondary and Noorder Paarl Senior Secondary schools were closed yesterday. Klein Nederburg Junior Secondary School, Paarl East, was closed on Wednesday. Klein Nederburg will reopen on Monday. Wynberg on Tuesday, and Noorder Paarl on Wednesday.

Mr Kenpen said that pupils who wished to continue studying would have to "enroll in the company of their parents", who would have to give an undertaking that their children would attend normal classes.

A student spokesperson at Oaklands High, Lansdowne, said that all the pupils had boycotted classes after six pupils had been expelled. The principal, Mr E. Emeran, denied that six were expelled, but said that about 30 pupils left yesterday when he told them that they could not congregate on the school premises.

Other principals said classes were normal yesterday.
New law curbs reports on ‘key points’

Political Correspondent

NEWSPAPERS are no longer free to report incidents such as the Sasol sabotage blasts or attacks on other declared strategic installations without government permission.

The National Key Points Act, which became law yesterday, makes those responsible for unauthorized disclosure or publication of such information liable to a R10 000 fine or three years’ imprisonment, or both.

The measure, rushed through Parliament after the Sasol incident, gives the Minister of Defence the authority to declare any installation or area a national key point.

Owners are then required to take satisfactory security precautions. Members of the Defence Force or public service may also be required to help implement the measure.

Second measure

The publication ban, which brings designated key points under the ambit of the Official Secrets Act, specifically prohibits reporting of security measures or ‘any occurrence arising out of or relating to terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion’ at key points.

The measure was the second passed this year restricting press freedom. Together with the Police Amendment Act, which limits reporting on anti-terrorist activities, it has been estimated at bringing the number of South African laws involving press curbs to about 100.

It was strongly attacked in Parliament by the opposition defence spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, who said it would give rise to ‘rumour and panic when the public could not be told what was happening in the country.’
Call on SA to release Nelson Mandela

This Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa has asked South Africa to free Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

At a recent meeting to review events in Southern Africa, the committee "noted with great concern the sharply escalating repression in South Africa."

It recalled that "Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in Jamaica (last August) had stressed that the grave problems afflicting the Southern African region stemmed from the racist policies of the South African regime embodied in the system of apartheid."

In this context, the committee deplored Mandela's continued imprisonment.

Petitions calling for the release of Mandela and convicted guerrilla leader John Robb were circulated among delegates at the United Nations Women's Conference in Copenhagen, and collected more than 500 signatures each.

The petitions for Mandela's release are part of a campaign launched in South Africa by SATURDAY POST.

Delegates from the Southern African countries sang the anthem "Nhlozi Sholel' iAfrica" at the end of the final plenary session as a mark of tribute and respect to Sir Seretse Khama. -- SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
THE recent Publications Appeal Board decision to make the banned novel 'Sophie’s Choice' available from libraries to people over the age over 18 is less watertight than the board might wish.

The novel, by William Styron, was banned due to explicit sexual detail. After an appeal against the banning and the advice of a committee of literary experts, it was decided that the book should be made available to the "serious reader".

The board slapped the age restriction on 'Sophie' and declared all public, university and training college libraries exempt.

It is on order at Wits University and is already available from the University of South Africa.

Just how libraries can enforce this restriction is a $84,000 question.

A student could take the book home — and it could fall into the hands of his younger brothers or sisters.

These "unofficial" readers will also have a "serious interest" in the book — but it's unlikely to be literary.

By GABI MAASTRECHT

Asked how Unisa saw the problem, a spokesman for their library said: "We haven't decided quite how to handle this thing yet but I don't see any problem. Most of our students are well above 18."

"I can see it causing problems in public libraries though," he added.

The usual Unisa procedure with banned books is for the reader to sign an agreement promising to use the book only for his or her personal use, and not to circulate or make photocopies of it.

The Appeal Board's report on 'Sophie' includes several reasons for deciding to ban the book in the first place.

One is that they found it offensive ... containing an allusion to the Dutch Reformed Church which was "grossly insulting".

Basically the novel deals with the story of a budding American writer, Stingo, and his involvement with a beautiful Polish woman called Sophie.
Report alleges SA torture

CAPE TOWN — A controversial official American survey on human rights in 184 countries, including South Africa, is now being distributed internationally by the US Government.

It reports allegations of psychological and physical torture of prisoners — such as extracting teeth with pliers — and has aroused strong reaction in South African government circles.

Deteriorating relations between the two governments have been soured further by the 15-page South African section which outlines the white supremacy of apartheid, restrictive security legislation and other curbs on human rights.

Drawn up by the State Department, it describes the report as "descriptive rather than judgmental."

Mr Brand Fourie, Director General for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday:

"The South African section contains unfounded assertions and tendentious conclusions. To put it mildly, it does not try to put South Africa's case objectively."

"Our record compares favourably with most other countries. The US authorities are aware of our views," he said.

The report said that while the South African Government had denied that the security laws led to abuses amounting to torture, various factors support the view that physical and psychological torture of persons detained under South African security laws has been common.

"According to these allegations, abuses include beating, electric shocks, depriving detainees of food, water and sleep, forcing them to run on stones, extracting teeth with pliers and long periods of interrogation and solitary confinement."

It reported that "significantly" there had been no known deaths in detention since the appointment of two jurists to visit detainees in 1978. — DDC.
Britain's Quality Export Cigarette

CRAYEN: "A" [World Famous]

moment of truth

has come - now!

Page 97, Tuesday, July 23, 1936

The moment of truth has come - now!

Our country has a rich tradition of tobacco growing and smoking. The Crayen cigarette is one of the finest in the world, and is now available in America.

Crayen is a superior quality cigarette, made to the highest standards. It offers a smooth, mild flavor that is sure to please even the most discerning smoker.

Don't wait any longer, try Crayen today and experience the moment of truth.

Crayen: the moment of truth has come - now!
ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, A controversial final American survey of human rights in South Africa is now being internationally distributed by the US Government.

It reports allegations of psychological and physical torture of prisoners — such as extracting teeth with pliers — and has aroused strong reaction in South African Government circles.

Descriptive

Deteriorating relations between the two countries clearly have been further soured by the 15-page section on South Africa which outlines the white supremacy of apartheid, repressive security legislation and other curbs on human rights.

Drawn up by the State Department, which describes the report as 'descriptive rather than judgmental', the 850-page document is now being made available worldwide to mass media.

The State Department said the report would attract widespread attention and that one of its chief aims was to make the world increasingly conscious of human rights.

However, Mr. Brand Fourie, Director-General for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday: 'The South African section contains unfounded assertions and tendentious conclusions. To put it mildly, it does not try to put South Africa's case objectively.'

Favourably

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Claims

'The report revealed that claims arising out of alleged assaults on detainees rose from R5 000 dollars for 39 claims in 1978 to R18 000 for 78 claims in 1978.

It reports that 'significantly' there had been no known deaths in detention since the appointment of two jurists to visit detainees in 1978.

Under a section titled 'Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment', it said that political prisoners were not allowed correspondence courses beyond high school level and that black prisoners were said to receive a more limited diet than whites.

Later the report said: 'An unusual punishment in terms of its lack of due process in restricting freedom of expression, movement, association and assembly is the banning order.'

Invasion

Other aspects dealt with were 'arbitrary arrest and imprisonment', 'denial of a fair public trial' and 'invasion of home'.

The report said lawyers who had defended people accused under the security laws alleged 'harassment by the Security Police and Government agencies'.

At one stage the report said security as well as criminal trials were held before regular courts which were generally independent of executive or military control.

The report also deals with discrimination against blacks, coloureds and Indians in the social, educational and commercial fields.

Major role

'The Government's discriminatory racial policies have unquestionably played a major role in causing uneven distribu-

Brand Fourie...it does not try to put South Africa's case objectively.

6}

Excluded

While blacks, coloureds and Indians were excluded from Parliament, 'three small opposition parties, comprising less than 18 percent of all seats, are represented in Parliament.'

They have good access to the Press, are able to hold public meetings and function as freely as the ruling party.'
Banned pamphlets:
Students acquitted

THIRTEEN University of Cape Town students were yesterday acquitted on charges of distributing banned pamphlets containing the Freedom Charter and calling for the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The students appeared in the Retreat Regional Court charged with distributing the pamphlets which had been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act.

The students’ defence counsel, Mr P Hodes, applied for their discharge on the grounds that the pamphlets were banned in a Government Gazette which came out in Pretoria about 2 pm on March 28 this year.

The students had distributed the pamphlets at Observatory station early in the morning of March 28 this year, about six hours before the Gazette came out.

The application was successful and the magistrate, Mr P J Putter, discharged all 13.

The students, who pleaded not guilty, were Ms Sue Myrdal, 21, Ms Sarah Cullinan, 21, Mr Gavin Evans, 20, and Mr Vernon Matsopolous, 20, all of Observatory, Mr Chrisplan Olver, 21, of Constantia, Ms Ania Kupper, 19, and Mr Gregory Zim, 19, of Gardens, Mr Christopher Gifford, 19, Ms Michelle Soilemans, 19, Ms Sarah Ward, Ms Chere Moore, 19, all of Woodstock, Mr Richard Goede, 19 of Roodebosch, and a 17-year-old student, who may not be named.

Mr Frank Silbert prosecuted. Mr Hodes was instructed by Frank, Bermuda and Joffs.
Zambian gang backed by SA, says Mugabe

Defence Reporter

IS SOUTH AFRICA promoting a shadowy, long-forgotten, eight-year-old insurrection in north-western Zambia, as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, claimed at the recent Organisation of African Unity meeting in Sierra Leone?

A transcript of Mugabe's speech, which became available at the weekend, quotes him as alleging that South Africa is "not only deploying its own troops in open attacks on (Zambia), but it is also promoting the Mushala gang".

A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that his only comment on Mr Mugabe's accusation was that "it is well known that the policy of the South African Government is not to get involved in the domestic affairs of other countries".

Mr Mugabe's mention of the Mushala insurrection -- named after its leader, a former game guard named Adamson Bratson Mushala -- is the first indication in four years that Zambia is still engaged in one of the least-publicised rebellions on the African continent.

Little is known about Mushala, except that he is a Zambian national who is believed to have started recruiting anti-Kaunda insurgents and carrying out acts of terror in Zambia's north-western province, his place of birth, as early as 1972.

His strength on the ground, success and political motivation are as obscure as the identity of his sponsors. The Mushala gang's activities first came to public notice in 1976.

In January that year a full-scale state of emergency was declared in Zambia, and in the ensuing months extensive security measures were applied in the north-western province. Policemen and troops hunted the gang, and the convoy system was instituted -- an indication that road traffic was being threatened by mines or ambushes or both.

Over Zambian border

In June 1976 four Zambians, including a former mayor of Livingstone and a former member of parliament, were sentenced to death after being found guilty of recruiting 100 Zambians between December 1972 and January 1973 -- one of the principal recruiters allegedly being Adamson Mushala.

In July 1976 Zambia claimed that Mushala was funnelling his recruits over the Zambian border into SWA/Nambia, where they were armed and trained by South African instructors.

A few days later the then South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, strongly denied that the Republic was aiding Mushala, adding that he was a "disreputable" character and in fact a wanted man in SWA/Nambia.

Mr Botha admitted that at one stage Mushala and 74 of his followers had spent some time in SWA/Nambia. The group had flown there from Angola on November 17, 1974, and were granted asylum for humanitarian reasons on condition that they did not undertake any subversion action against Zambia.

Then, Mr Botha said, the authorities had become doubtful about the group's true intentions and placed it under restriction. But in December 1975 -- some 13 months after their arrival -- Mushala and a number of his followers absconded and disappeared without trace.

Two months later the gang made news again when the Zambian authorities announced that security forces had shot and killed Mushala's brother Samson in a clash in the north-western province. At that stage at least 14 other people had died in clashes between the group and Zambian security forces.

Making the announcement, the then Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Mwinani, repeated the accusation that Mushala's men had been trained by South Africans. Officials at the time claimed to have documentary proof of this, but it was not produced.
Court discharges 13 UCT students

CAPE TOWN. — Thirteen students of the University of Cape Town charged with distributing banned pamphlets were yesterday discharged by a Retreat Regional Court magistrate on charges under the Internal Security Act.

They were: Mr Gavin Evans, Mr Gregory Zinn, Miss Susan Murdal, Miss Anita Kupper, Miss Sarah Brigitte Cilliman, Miss Claire Moore, Mr Vernon Brent, Mr Christopher John Giffard, Miss Michele Solomon, Miss Sarah Ward, Mr Richard Goode and Mr Christopher Garth Oliver, One of the accused is a minor.

Their discharge follows an application made by their defence counsel, Mr P B Hodes, on the grounds that at the time of distribution Government Gazette No 9996 of March 28, publishing the banning of the Free Mandela and Freedom Charter Pamphlets, had not yet been printed.

The students were arrested about six hours before the printing of the gazette. — Sapa.
Consul's claims on Nat policy start row

By ARNOLD GEYER

A SOUTH African diplomat has told West Germany there is no starvation in South Africa and that the homelands policy is necessary to protect blacks from "inter-tribal warfare".

And leading opponents of the Government have hit out at the claims, made in a letter to the conservative prestige daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung by Mr Alfred Pickert, consul-general in Dusseldorf.

He wrote in defence of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that:

- The constant criticism of apartheid was an outdated battle cry of the various black tribes fighting for power;
- Although certain rare laws still existed in South Africa, Government officials were turning a blind eye to transgressions of them;
- The Government was repeatedly consulted "real" black leaders, and separate development would be accepted by all blacks;
- There was not a single starving person in the country; and that
- The further development of the homelands was the only way to prevent the ensnare, which led to "lethal hatred" between the various tribes.

The Soweto Committee of Ten and the Progressive Federal Party yesterday reacted strongly to this letter, especially to the reference to "inter-tribal" fighting and the absence of starvation in the country.

Dr Nihato Mollana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "To say there is no starvation is a blatant lie. "Not only is there gross malnutrition, but there is also overt starvation in the so-called homelands and peri-urban areas. "I work in a clinic where children of parents working for some of the richest people in the country are suffering from severe malnutrition and starvation."

These people lived in peri-urban areas between Pretoria and Johannesburg, he said.

"Whencevever I meet people from overseas, brought here by the Department of Information, I have to answer questions about so-called inter-tribal warfare. - if the Government is claiming that its policy is saving us from killing each other, it is blatantly lying.

One of the first things the Nationalist Government did when it came to power was to systematically divide blacks and stop them from spontaneously inter-marrying and forging a common South African identity, Dr Mollana said.

Mr Dave Dalling, PPFP spokesman for interior affairs, said it was mind-boggling that people appointed by the Government could put out "mere hogwash" as the "gospel truth."

"Apartheid is alive and well - people are still being removed against their will, there are no equal opportunities for blacks and there is a measure of starvation in the rural areas," he said.

The Government should stop treating the outside world as if it were blindfolded and ignorant - any observer would know the stigma painted by this consul-general did not exist, he said.

Mr Pickert also wrote:""If you do not want to divide South Africa into a white half and a black half, then you have to support the Government's policy of separate development, which is aimed at creating a South African commonwealth."

"We already have enough evidence that this policy will be accepted in the long run - not only in the Transkei, but also in numerous other tribal areas where legal and economic autonomy is being granted."

"One only has to look at the rest of black Africa - everywhere tribal fueds, apartheid groups being thrown into prison and the released straining for power leading to starvation, flight from the country and refugee drama."
Making bus boycotters walk

IT IS illegal to operate an unregistered taxi service, and the authorities were fully entitled to stop the unofficial ferrying of fares from suburban railway stations to the black townships this week. Yet the effect of their actions did nothing to ease a serious socio-economic and political problem. On the contrary, they probably aggravated tensions within the Peninsula's black community. Thousands of workers are still sufficiently motivated to continue their bus boycott after two months of physical inconvenience and hardship. They have queued up after dark on what is often a muddy quagmire just below Claremont station, waiting for the so-called pirate taxis and lorries to take them home. Their behaviour has been orderly and patient. Their most noteworthy quality has been an unflinching resolve not to travel on buses, a resolve first provoked by an increase in fares but probably stiffened subsequently by bus travel having become a symbol of their grievances in general.

Now, as they see it, harassment of vehicle-owners who have been providing them with alternative transport is an attempt to break the bus boycott and force them to pay the higher fares. After a long day's work, they have to walk several kilometres in search of lifts elsewhere. The law is being upheld, but a strain is being imposed on the order their own self-discipline has ensured. In applying that law, the authorities should take account of the strength of feeling that has led to the law's infringement. Nothing will be solved merely by penalizing "pirate" taxi drivers. A far more understanding approach towards the needs of black commuters is required before normality can be achieved. They are right when they claim their boycott of City Tramways transport is not a crime, and that to wait for a lift breaks no law. Yet they have inevitably become involved in the authorities' confrontation with those who are providing them with a transport service, albeit an unauthorized one.

It is an unhappy development, and one fraught with potential for further conflict.

Expatriate

Remember, my friend in exile, of my own choice I came here to scenes made familiar by my inner eye in times when printed word and pictures so enlarged my conscious world that my native land was thus diminished and things small and petty seemed to typify its more squalid conditions.

The pinpricks rather than the gaping wound had me say adieu and exit; by my own choice I sought the not so familiar after all, for one can swap the jacket and the cap, run a faster race, but his own land's candle must burn forever within the exile's heart, not have him rest.

— Elaine Tasker
By ARNOLD GUNER

THE present liberalisation on the fringes of apartheid—such as the opening of theatres to all races—went hand in hand with increased efforts by the South African Government to maintain the dominant position of whites nation-wide.

And the objective of the present Government’s policy of partial strategy was to slightly loosen the moral constraints of South African society while tightening political control over the black majority.

This is the view of Mr Keyan Tomasevski, lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand’s School of Dramatic Art. In a special lecture on censorship in South African films, he said:

Because recent censors of Publications have placed emphasis on morality and the use of four letter words, they have not necessarily indicated a more enlightened approach to censorship, but rather an adjustment to the system of control.

This was clearly demonstrated by the expanding capacity of the system to accommodate the screening of pornographic material or films banned in South Africa in neighbouring countries as well as homelands such as Bophuthatswana, he said.

However, few films of dubious political content were shown in these states, “for to do so would introduce information in variance with the dominant ideology of which the homelands form part”.

No structural changes had taken place in the South African political economy and censorship was here to stay.

“The result of the apparent enlightened” of the Directorate of Publications can be measured by the number of smears such words remaining in films such as Apocalypse Now or the square metreage of Bo Derek’s bottom seen in the film 10.”

Recent decisions by South Africa’s censors had shown:

- Apartheid ideology had not been totally successful in subsuming differing concepts and opposing ideologies.
- The major structural flaw in apartheid was its ideological fragility and its consequent inability to withstand external disinformation either from within or from without the system.
"But..." retorted the student of the course of the Brink.

"Brink," he continued, "you are surely aware that the main thrust of the document is against black writers, who lived the direct danger of life and liberty.

The writings—including lyric and love poetry—of a whole generation of black South African writers are banned simply because the authorities disagree with the politics of those writers," he said.

"Censorship in South Africa could never be seen in isolation, but as part of an overall authoritarian strategy. This also expresses itself in such divergent forms as detentions without trial, arbitrary beatings, the awesome web of secret activities of the Security Police, the Group Areas Act, State Security—normally a means to an end, but which in South Africa has become an absolute end in itself, precluding the search for truth and liberty," Prof. Brink said.
Novelist: Warns of the effect on writers.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CENSORS are using literary standards as an excuse to tighten up political control of contemporary black writing, says Nadine Gordimer, the world-renowned South African novelist.

In the latest issue of the journal, "Critical Arts," she writes that despite promises of change by "sophisticated" Government officials, there has been no significant change in the repressive censorship apparatus.

"South Africa shall never be rid of censorship until we are rid of apartheid," Miss Gordimer said.

The powers of the Appeal Board were such that they always had been — "there was no change in the law or procedure, nor was any promised, or even hinted at."

Since Dr. K. van Rooyen had taken over from the controversial Mr. Justice Lammie Soymann as chairman of the Appeal Board, a number of books by black writers had been returned in quick succession, "merely to placate white authors and to divide the interest of black and white writers."

"The sole basis for the banning of black writers' works rests ultimately on a declared calculation made in the imperative of political repression, not literary quality," Miss Gordimer said.

The standards used by the censors were those of political control over reading matter likely to reach the black masses.

In terms of the Nationalist Government's "total strategy," censorship was the arm of mind control and was as necessary to maintain a "racist regime" as the other "arm of internal repression — the secret police."

"Over every apparent victory we may gain against the censorship powers hangs the question of whether that victory is in fact sustained by apartheid or can be claimed to erode it from within," she said.

The new censors returned when dealing with a black writer, to the precept followed in the past, when a book was to be judged "undesirable" or "dangerous" — judgment not in relation to the quality of the work itself, but decisions to ban a work because of a single chapter, page, or even paragraph.

The shifting emphasis was a realpolitik attempt to patch up the change in the relation of literature to life that had taken place in South Africa.

"The purpose — that there is a single political group to decide what is culture — remains the grid on which the total structure has to be accepted." "Sophisticated" officials of the Government might be openly sceptical of some aspects of apartheid — such as the Immorality Act — "but sophistication must never be taken for enlightenment," she said.

Certain concessions could be made to white readers while at the same time, tightening up control over their black counterparts, because "radical initiative" by whites had been "contained by imprisonment, exile, banishment and the threat of Rightswing terrorism."

"Meanwhile, the moderate, let alone the revolutionary initiative for social change, has passed overwhelmingly to blacks and is not contained," Miss Gordimer said.

South Africa's new "muzzled" had understood something important to censorship as an arm of repression; while white writing was predominantly critical and protestant in mood, black writing was "inspirational."

"Censorship's new deal is the pragmatic manifestation of an uncensored view of culture, already dead, serving repression instead of the arts, and its belated recognition of literary standards as its chief strategy."