TOTALITARIANISM - General

1-1-81 - 28-2-81
Police raid upsets servants

By ANDILE NTEVI and GETTY MERCORIO

AN EARLY morning police raid on the servants' quarters of a Pinelands old-age home has upset the servants. The women, who work at the flats, said this week that police went through all the rooms and searched wardrobes and under beds for children who were staying with their mothers for the school holidays. The police were accompanied by the manager of the home, Mr D Verrinder.

There are 13 women living in the servants' quarters. One claimed that some of them were half-naked. She said the police came after the manager had told the women that the children had to leave.

The manager threatened to call the police if they did not take the children home, she said. There were three children at the quarters who were spending the holidays with their mothers.

The woman said the gates at the servants' quarters were closed at 7 pm every day and no one could get in or out after then. She said that in the evenings they were not allowed visitors and during the day they had no chance of seeing anyone as they were working.

Asked to comment on the allegations, the manager of Pinelands Place, Mr D Verrinder, said that he and the assistant manager had repeatedly warned the servants not to bring their children to the home.

Not customary to warn

After threatening the servants with police action he called the police to search the rooms. The policemen asked him to accompany them on their raid.

Asked why the servants had been confronted while some of them were half-naked, he said that it was not customary to warn people that they were about to be raided.

Mr Verrinder said that Pinelands Place, like all old-age homes, had a security problem. Some of the residents took short walks in the evening and their safety had to be considered. The police had been called to rid the servants' quarters of undesirable characters, he said.

Mr D F Kerswill, director of the Cape Provincial Welfare Organization, which administers the home, said that when he visited the home last week he was “appalled to hear the crying of infants”. The home, he said, was for the elderly and not for the hangover-on of servants.

While the home tried to avoid having live-in staff, those who lived in were certainly allowed visitors until a reasonable hour. The raid on Monday had taken place because residents had complained about the “row in the early hours of the morning” coming from the servants' quarters.

‘Tantamount to theft’

Mr Kerswill said servants were not allowed to have visitors sleeping over in their rooms. Visitors of this nature “are obviously being fed, which is tantamount to theft.”

He said it was his experience that whenever there was a confrontation between servants and management the servants rushed to the press.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nottsmegel, confirmed yesterday that the police had visited the home. He said the visit had been in response to a request by Mr Verrinder, who had alleged that men were sleeping in the servants' quarters. He said the police found no illegal inhabitants and left, causing no unnecessary embarrassment. Police had announced their intention of examining the rooms before they opened the doors.
THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Hlosini, has taken exception to a leader in The Argus of December 30 in which it was alleged that the Government was "provocatively dragging its feet" about allowing three black newspapers to print again, and that the Government had effectively closed those newspapers down.

Mr Hlosini said that both these statements were untrue.

In terms of the Act, the registration of the three newspapers had lapsed and there were no representations from the proprietors for condonation.

The first application for condonation had been received only this week, and he would meet the Minister of Justice as soon as possible to decide what action to take in respect of the three newspapers.
Argus expect reaction later

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Argus newspaper group does not expect any reaction to its urgent application to the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, to allow three black newspapers to resume immediate publication until next week.

The newspapers, Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Swartland, which were forced to suspend publication due to a protracted strike by workers, lost their registrations in terms of the Internal Security Act because they did not appear for over a month.

When the Argus group lost a court application earlier this week to allow continued publication, an urgent telex was sent to Mr Heunis asking him to use his power under the Internal Security Act to condone the lapse in publication and permit immediate re-appearance of the papers.

In terms of the Act a minimum period of three weeks must pass after an application for re-registration is received by the Department of the Interior before re-appearance.

The manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said yesterday that nothing had been heard from Mr Heunis and that he did not expect any reaction until next week. The newspapers are not being published in the meantime. Normal re-applications had been made.

Earlier this week Mr Heunis said that, after studying the application in consultation with the Minister of Justice, he would consider "if necessary" the re-registrations.
Today's Personality

The Golden Lotus: Who waits for Breyten

FOR five years this month a lovely, petite woman has circled the globe many times in her quest to give courage to her husband in a South African prison. She is a frail, but determined Norwegian, Mrs. KAJE BOEKHOED, who tells of her and her love story of the century — a love not despite the original, the transcendental, the transcendent — of Breitenbach's poetry, the mostly literal...

In a small room of the Literature Institute, Mrs. Boekhoed, 40, grew up on a farm in Norway and attended the University of Oslo, where she studied philology, anthropology and philosophy. She has been married to Breyten, 40, a South African writer, poet and pacifist, for 13 years. Breyten is serving a 25-year prison sentence for sedition and seditious libel in South Africa.

Mrs. Boekhoed's story is one of courage, determination and love. She has dedicated her life to supporting her husband and raising their two children. She has held numerous peace rallies, written numerous articles and poems, and has even been arrested twice in her efforts to bring awareness to Breyten's plight.

Her dedication and perseverance have inspired many, and her message of love and hope continues to resonate around the world.

The QED to what Yo-

dene knows is that he is lenient and that the grace he has is for those who have suffered too much...
**POSSIBL LABOUR RELATIONS SYSTEM**

The former Mutual Insurers Limited (MIL), the biggest and oldest co-operative life insurance company in South Africa, was founded in 1856 and had offices in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth. MIL's shares were owned by the company's members, and its profits were distributed among them. MIL was also known for its philanthropic activities, such as the MIL School for the Blind in Cape Town.

**Die Transvalier**

Papers banning row 
Press joins 
Now Africans

By MAUREEN
Press union man barred from SA

By CHRIS FREEMOND
and MARGARET SMITH

AN INFLUENTIAL British journalist was sent back to London on Saturday on the first available flight after being barred from entering South Africa by immigration officials at Jan Smuts Airport.

Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of the powerful National Union of Journalists, had been invited to visit South Africa by the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa).

He was to have investigated the banning of two black journalists, the recent strike by Mwasa members and the state action that forced three black newspapers to halt publication.

On his return to London yesterday Mr Ashton said he was questioned at length by officials at Jan Smuts before being told he would have to return to Britain on the next available flight. He was not told why.

An official at the airport told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday he could not comment on Mr Ashton's treatment.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Hurnia — who is responsible for immigration matters — said he was unaware of the incident. Other senior officials in his department could not be contacted.

It seems possible that Mr Ashton's travel documents were not acceptable to the airline authorities.

Mr Ashton said yesterday that shortly before he was due to leave for South Africa, a Press attack on the South African Embassy in London had asked him if he had a visa.

Mr Ashton replied that he understood he did not need a visa for the type of visit he planned. He was advised to check this with South African representatives in London, but was unable to contact them.

He said he was "extremely distressed" by his treatment.

"I went to South Africa very well aware of the sensitive situation there in relation to the Press and I had hoped the visit would give me an opportunity to talk about this to Cabinet Ministers. I was quite prepared to listen and to learn as much as I could," Mr Ashton said.

In South Africa, journalists' organisations reacted strongly.

In a statement, the Transvaal vice-president of Mwasa, Mr Phil Mummolu, charged that Mr Ashton had been barred because he was a guest of Mwasa, which was "no friend of the Government."

A statement issued by the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, and the Transvaal vice-president, Mr Chris Smith, said: "It appears the Government is using a technicality to bar Mr Ashton from South Africa. If this is so, then it is impossible to understand the pointless action."

The statement added: "No possible good can come of this interference with the flow of information; this arbitrary and provocative act should be seen with the arrest of Carl Bernstein and the harassment last year of the International Federation of Journalists' representative, Mr Olo Kirson."

The South African representative of the International Press Institute, Mr Joel Morris, said not much value could be attached to a technicality — if, indeed, that was why Mr Ashton was denied entry.

Mr Ashton was a "logical and inevitable" sequel to the banning of the Mwasa president, Mr Zandile Siwula, Mr Morris said.

"The ban on Mr Siwula is indefensible and does not bear examination. It follows that Mr Ashton would soon have discovered some of the unworthy facts for himself."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication of the State</th>
<th>Publication in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Directive No 20/1</td>
<td>Publication of Voorwerpen - Appeal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 February 1981
No. 200 6 February 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indikering No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/79</td>
<td>Death of a Lady’s Man</td>
<td>Leonard Cohen</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/19</td>
<td>Glitterati, The</td>
<td>Charlotte Payne</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/46</td>
<td>Part of Saints</td>
<td>William. S. Burroughs.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/47</td>
<td>Secret Rendezvous</td>
<td>Kobus Abe.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/12</td>
<td>Hamburgers en Hotdogs</td>
<td>E. W. S. Hammers.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/20</td>
<td>Te Hel met Omal.</td>
<td>André le Roux.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/23</td>
<td>Making Love</td>
<td>Edited by Alan Bold</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/37</td>
<td>Marathon—1981 (12 Bladsye/Pages) (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Printed by Thamesdown Litho Ltd, England.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/178</td>
<td>M. R. T. Bartons—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/157</td>
<td>Kennedy for the Defense</td>
<td>George V. Higgins.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/275</td>
<td>Bare Essence</td>
<td>Meredith Rich.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/43</td>
<td>Thy Neighbor’s Wife.</td>
<td>Gay Tame.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/26</td>
<td>Skye O’Malley</td>
<td>Bertrice Small</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/13</td>
<td>Rogues, Th.</td>
<td>Janet Dailey.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/15</td>
<td>Love’s Living, Lovers Dead</td>
<td>Richard Lefler.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/93</td>
<td>Are you Sitting Comfortably?</td>
<td>Susan Stranks and Don Grant.</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 202 6 February 1981
VERTOE KRAETENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Januarie 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangetekent teen die goedkeuring deur ’n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent The Boogy Man. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appêlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rigt, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indikering No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R81/1/11</td>
<td>Boogy Man</td>
<td>Romay Films</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 205 6 February 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—APPEL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 27 Januarie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangetekent teen die beslissing op 21 Januarie 1981 van ’n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die besluit van die ondernemende publike binne die bedoeling van artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied moet word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indikering No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/33</td>
<td>J. Stalin Works—Vol 5, 1921—1923; Vol 6, 1924; Vol 7, 1925; Vol 8, 1926; January—November; Vol 9, December 1926—July 1927; Vol 10, 1927, August-December; Vol 11, 1928-March 1929; Vol 12, April 1929—June 1930</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 203 6 Februari 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPEL DEUR DIREKTOERAAT

Die Direktoeraat van Publikasies het op 27 Januarie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangekeer teen die beslissing op 22 Januarie 1981 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>Insywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/90.....</td>
<td>Te Hel met Ouma!</td>
<td>André le Roux.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 204 6 Februari 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPEL DEUR DIREKTOERAAT

Die Direktoeraat van Publikasies het op 27 Januarie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangekeer teen die beslissing op 22 Januarie 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 206 6 Februari 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlaad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (3) 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 genoemde Wet dat gene noemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter sydse gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby gedisper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inisywing skerslap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 208 6 Februari 1981
ONGEWE NSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLINGS

In Staatskoerant 7357, Goevertmatskennisgewing 65 van 9 Januarie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/1/39 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/39.....</td>
<td>Marlboro—1981 (6 Sparkes/Pages) (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Printed by Thamesdown Litho Ltd, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEPARTEMENET VAN FINANIES

No. 190 | 6 Februari 1981
---|---
Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1980 tot 31 Desember 1980. |
Toschere, Pretoria.

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 190 | 6 Februari 1981
---|---
Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1980 to 31 December 1980. |
Treasury, Pretoria.

---

### DEPARTEMENET VAN INSANIES

No. 209 | 6 Februari 1981
---|---
ONGEWENSTE PUBILISASIES VAN VOORWERE.—REGSTELLINGS |
In Staatskoerant 7385, Goewermentskennisgewing 151 van 23 Januarie 1981, skrap die inskrywing P81/169.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No. 209 | 6 Februari 1981
---|---
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS |
Heunis silent on fate of papers

Staff Reporter

THE Argus Group is still waiting for the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to decide the fate of three black publications.

After a court action failed to win permission for continued publication of Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Forceton, the group telegraphed an urgent message to Mr Heunis on December 9 to allow immediate resumption of publication.

The manager of Post, Mr John Fisher, said yesterday: "We have not had a word from the Minister yet."

Mr Heunis was asked to use his powers under the Internal Security Act - the same Act under which the three publications' registration lapsed - to confine the lashing and settle the need for the statutory 21-day period before newspapers can re-appear after re-registration.

The Government action against the papers has caused an international outcry.
Swastika pamphlets in King

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Right wing pamphlets bearing a swastika have been distributed near the caravan park on the Grahamstown road here.

Most of the pamphlets were seized by police.

The anonymous pamphlets are thought to have been distributed by the Wit Kommando.

The local Herstigte Nasionale Party has dissociated itself from any connection with the Wit Kommando or from whoever distributed the pamphlets.

The local leader of the HNP, Mr Brian Nel, said he wanted nothing to do with terrorism — black or white.

Mr Nel said he had personally received anonymous letters and pamphlets from South West Africa, which he thought could come from the Wit Kommando.

The head of the security police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said a major distribution of the pamphlets took place. Police were in possession of about 300 of them. Colonel Van der Merwe said the matter was receiving police attention.

Meanwhile investigations into the Wit Kommando are continuing and all clues being studied, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on a report quoting a CID branch commander saying the location of the Wit Kommando and identity of the author of certain letters was still unknown.

Kommando attacks have included the Institute of Race Relations, two Johannesburg drive-in cinemas, a Transkeian consul's house, the offices of Prof Jan Lombard at the University of Pretoria, and Prof Frans Maritz at Unisa. — SAPA.
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
No. 98
9 January 1981

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 mentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P81/3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publication or object</td>
<td>Author or producer</td>
<td>Section 47 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/47</td>
<td>Principles of Revolutionary Justice—Series 2, 1979, Number 2</td>
<td>Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/49</td>
<td>Apartheid Observed</td>
<td>John Hick</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/50</td>
<td>Africa—No 111, November 1980</td>
<td>Africa Journal Ltd, London</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/65</td>
<td>A.P.S. Bulletin—December 13, 1980—ANC—The Vanguard Against Apartheid</td>
<td>A.P.S., Nairobi</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**No. 74**  
9 January 1981

**GEOLOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING**
Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Sy Ekselisie mr. F. D. Tottle, op Donderdag, 20 November 1980, deur die President van Argentinië ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid wyts Geloofsbrieft van Boõigewonde en Gevolmagtitige Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Argentinië oorhandig het.

[4/2/1981 (321)]

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**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENHEDEN**  
9 January 1981

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS**

In *Staatskoerant* 7327, Goewermentskennisgewing 2555 van 12 December 1980, vervang die inskrywings P80/11/199 en P80/11/200 deur die volgende inskrywings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/199</td>
<td><em>International Herb</em> (Grammofonplaat/Gramophone Record—d. i. op grond dat die omslag No VIR (E) 3015 ongewens is, i.e. on the ground that the cover No VIR (E) 3015 is undesirable)</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/200</td>
<td><em>Dread in a Babylon</em> (Grammofonplaat/Gramophone Record—d. i. op grond dat die omslag No VIR (E) 3015 ongewens is, i.e. on the ground that the cover No VIR (E) 3015 is undesirable)</td>
<td>U-Roy</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**No. 45**  
9 January 1981

**ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEK 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/35</td>
<td><em>Maxim</em>—Nr. 1, 1976</td>
<td>Maxim, Stockholm</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/37</td>
<td><em>Spicy Victorian Erotica</em>—Vol 1, No 6</td>
<td>Nis vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/39</td>
<td><em>Mr Gay</em>—No 1</td>
<td>Mister Gay, Madrid</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**No. 47**  
9 January 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPEL DEUR DIREKTORATAAT**

Die Direktorataat van Publikasies het op 18 December 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangesteken in die beslissing op 12 December 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/144</td>
<td><em>Empress</em></td>
<td>Sylvia Wallace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 46  9 January 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèelraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 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 genoemde Wet dat geneemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (c) van 'n genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskring ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskraap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insksrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer</th>
<th>Insksrywing geskraap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 48  9 January 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPEL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Desember 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangegaan teen die beslissing op 12 Desember 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insksrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/1/180</td>
<td>All We Know of Heaven</td>
<td>Sandee Cohen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 49  9 January 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insksrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer</th>
<th>Artik 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/145</td>
<td>Chinese Godfather, The</td>
<td>Paul Gillette</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/35</td>
<td>Mixim—Nr 1, 1978</td>
<td>Maxim, Stockholm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/36</td>
<td>In &amp; Outs of Oral Sex, The</td>
<td>Cand Haven Ltd, London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/37</td>
<td>Spicy Victorian Erotica—Vol 1, No 6</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/39</td>
<td>Mr Gay—No 1</td>
<td>Mister Gay, Madrid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/9</td>
<td>Vietnam has disgraced The United States, the great son (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Ministry of National Guidance (Iranian Islamic Republic)</td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/10</td>
<td>O, you the Fathers, rise up and rescue Jesus Christ from the hands of these executors. (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Ministry of National Guidance (Iranian Islamic Republic)</td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/11</td>
<td>We must unity rise up and kick out the root of corruption (U.S.) from the history (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Ministry of National Guidance (Iranian Islamic Republic)</td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P80/11/181</td>
<td>Forever</td>
<td>Judy Blume</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LYS/LIST P81/1
**ONGEWEWESTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/25</td>
<td>Legalize It—ASF 2056, Side one: (AL 34253) Side two: (BL 34253) (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record)</td>
<td>Peter Tosh</td>
<td>(a) + (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/31</td>
<td>Red Dot Radiators—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/39</td>
<td>Marlboro—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Printed by Thamesdown Litho Ltd, England</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/40</td>
<td>Multiwave—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Pictorial Press</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/52</td>
<td>Compressed Air Services—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/59</td>
<td>Nude Bicycle Race—No 1956 (Plakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Printed by Scandecor, Uppsala</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/65</td>
<td>1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Field Publications</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 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 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 dié publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 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 genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van dié publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
No. 68

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

9 Januarie 1981

Die Appêlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 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 genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (c) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby gescap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Insy die gescap</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB0/7/46</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Start up the Angel</em></td>
<td>Wessel Ebersohn</td>
<td>In SK/GG 7157, G/K, G.N. 1968 van/of 25/7/80,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 70

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

9 Januarie 1981

Die Appêlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 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 genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby gescap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Insy die gescap</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB0/8/41</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Separate Development, A</em></td>
<td>Christopher Hope</td>
<td>In SK/GG 7207, G/K, G.N. 1552 van/of 29/8/80,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 71

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

9 Januarie 1981

Die Appêlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur te bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep twee tot 18 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat skeure weglatings aangebring moet word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Vert桃maker</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R80/11/20</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>McVicar</em></td>
<td>Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./Pty Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 66

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

9 Januarie 1981

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, deur kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer beheer op gesag van 'n permis, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

1. Assemissio na de Rapporti Internazzionali del Comune di, Reggio Emilia.
Staff Reporter

THE Argus Group management has met the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to discuss the fate of three black publications.

The meeting took place after a period of almost two weeks' Government silence on whether publication of Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan could be immediately resumed.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said yesterday a 'firm' answer could be expected from Mr Heunis within a week.

Registration of the then strike-hit papers lapsed at the end of November because they had not been published for more than a month.

After a court action failed to win permission for continued publication of the newspapers, the Argus Group telephoned an urgent message to Mr Heunis on December 29 asking him to allow immediate resumption of publication.

Mr Heunis was asked to use his power under the Internal Security Act — the same Act under which the three publications' registration lapsed — to condone the lapping and to set aside the need for the statutory three-week period before newspapers can re-appear after re-registration.

He can take such a decision after consultation with the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee.

The Government action against the papers has caused an international outcry.

In a statement, issued yesterday, Mr Miller said: "I have yesterday discussed with Mr Heunis the applications by the Argus Company for registration of the three newspapers and also the company's application for condonation of the lapse of their registration. "We now expect a firm reply within a week."
956 detained last year report

Johannesburg — At least 956 people were detained and 14 people were served with banning orders in South Africa and the independent black states last year.

And 36 people were sentenced to a total of 227 years' jail for offences under the Terrorism Act.

These figures were released yesterday by the South African Institute of Race Relations and are based on newspaper reports.

Official statistics will be released later this year by the Department of Justice.

A breakdown of the 1980 detentions revealed that:

- There were 768 detentions in South Africa, 146 in the Ciskei, 41 in Transkei and one in Venda.
- The people detained included 341 pupils, 117 college and university students, 32 lecturers, school principals and teachers, 67 political leaders, 39 community workers, 10 journalists and 21 trade unionists.

- Most of the students, lecturers and teachers detained were held during the schools boycott.
- Most cases followed the following pattern: the Security Police would first hold a person under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, then under Section 6 of Terrorism Act, and finally under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act.

The convictions under the Terrorism Act included three people aged between 15 and 17 years, 13 between 18 and 20, 26 between 21 and 25, eight between 26 and 30, one between 36 and 40 and another between 41 and 45.

Three cases are still proceeding and 19 people were either acquitted or had charges against them withdrawn. — DDC.
Police tear smoke now in cans

CAPE TOWN — Canned tear smoke, the latest addition to the South African Police Force's arsenal, will minimise police violence if properly used, a spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP said yesterday.

The aluminium canister, charged with pressurised tear smoke, has a nozzle which allows the operator to aim a jet of tear smoke at a target up to 6 m away.

Although still undergoing field tests, the effect of the weapon has been described as "very satisfactory" by those who have used it.

The canister, which was designed and developed by the SAP, is similar to a type of canned self-defence gas which was taken off the market in the early 60s.

The spokesman said the cans would be issued to police personnel who came into contact with the public.

The new weapon makes it possible for a policeman or slightly-built policeman to stop a street fight and arrest people while the tear smoke temporarily blinds and puts them out of action.

The can's narrow jet of tear smoke could also be directed through a keyhole.

The tear smoke grenade presently used could not be aimed, stopped or directed after being set off.

Yesterday the Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brig. J. H. du Plessis said: "The tear smoke canister is in full use in the Border police division.

"It is too early to say with certainty that it is effective, but I predict that it will be. I think it is a very useful addition to the police arsenal. It is especially useful in resistance to arrest cases and for policewomen. It minimises violence by virtue of its content and leaves no side effects." — DPIR-DNC.
SA's 100 000 jailed people cost R110m

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — South Africa spent about R110-million last year to keep behind bars its huge prison population — estimated to be the highest per capita in the world.

This has been calculated from figures furnished by the Department of Prisons, which indicate that last year it cost about R3 each a day to care for an estimated 101 000 prisoners.

Commenting on the statistics, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton and the Opposition spokesman on prisons, called for a change in the laws which send most prisoners to jail.

"Most of our prison population are short-term offenders, and they are sentenced for statutory crimes such as the pass laws," she said.

She also urged an increase in the number of prisoners released on parole, as recommended by the Viljoen Commission report on South Africa's penal system, which was released four years ago.

She pointed out that a former Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, had made it easier for prisoners to be paroled. But supervision was not adequate at present.

"The whole question of removing the discretion of the courts should be looked at," she said, and recommended more suspended sentences.

Professor Barred van Niekerk, of the law faculty at the University of Natal in Durban, also singled out statutory laws relating to influx control, documentation control, and trespassing as being responsible largely for the high prison population.

"Some of these laws constitute crime factories," he said. "And they refer to crimes which are not regarded as such anywhere else in the world."

He estimated that one of every four arrests of adult Africans each year was for a technical offence.

Prof Van Niekerk also drew attention to the social stigma attached to prison. The public did not want to concern itself with the problem.

"Society wishes to push its prison population into the background," he said.

The head of the department of criminology at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Roland Graser, suggested in Durban recently that acts such as gambling, drug abuse, prostitution and consenting homosexuality were a nuisance rather than a threat to the community, and should not be treated as crimes.

He said there was an increasing feeling among social scientists and lawyers that certain categories of behaviour should be decriminalised — where there was really no victim, or the victim was the offender himself.

The reason why most countries had a lower prison population than South Africa was not so much that they had little crime, but that they used other methods of punishment more extensively, he said.
Police detain almost 1,000

By ARNOLD GEYER

AT LEAST 956 people were detained by security police and 14 people were issued with banning orders in South Africa and the independent homelands last year.

And 36 people were sentenced to a total of 227 years' jail for offences under the Terrorism Act.

These figures were released yesterday by the South African Institute of Race Relations and are based on newspaper reports.

Official statistics will be released later this year by the Department of Justice.

A breakdown of the 1980 detentions revealed that:

- There were 796 detentions in South Africa, 146 in the Ciskei, 41 in Transkei and one in Venda.
- The people detained included 341 pupils, 117 college and university students, 52 lecturers, school principals and teachers, 87 political leaders, 39 community workers, 19 journalists and 21 trade unionists.
- Most of the students, lecturers and teachers detained were held during the schools boycott.
- Most cases followed the following pattern: the Security Police would first hold a person under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, then under Section 5 of the Terrorism Act, and finally under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act.

Three cases are still proceeding and 18 people were either acquitted or had charges against them withdrawn.
SASJ voices objections to inquiry into media

By Kevin Murray

The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) today protested at the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the media.

In a memorandum handed to the commission in Johannesburg, representatives of the SASJ said they objected to the inquiry because circumstances indicated an intention on the part of the Government to extend its control of the Press irrespective of the findings or recommendations of the commission.

The memorandum was compiled by SASJ president John Allen, attorney Mr Keith Lester, and SASJ Transvaal vice-president Mr Chris Smith.

"We record that it is with extreme reluctance that we are participating at all in the proceedings of this commission," said the memorandum.

Five reasons were given for the SASJ's objection to the commission:

1. The SASJ felt the Government would extend its control of the Press irrespective of the commission's findings.

2. The commission's terms of reference were "blatantly political issues."

3. The SASJ did not believe a judge of the Supreme Court should have been chosen as chairman.

4. Regulations had been declared to be applicable to the commission which would prevent free debate about the political issues which had been referred to it.

5. It was "nonessential in our opinion" to suggest that a small group of individuals were capable of making scientifically valid findings on issues such as those which had been referred to the commission.

The SASJ stated it felt the commission should rather deal with the matter as if the following had been, in terms of reference: (The bold sections being SASJ additions.)

"To inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of, matters by, the mass media is considered by different members of the South African community to meet the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, to report on different views which are held within the community as to how they can be improved."

Page 9: Friction will grow "if Press is restricted."
Storm breaks over vast new pass plan

Storm over costs

Pass plan for all
announced the proposals in Cape Town, and last night the 
reference books caused by 
blacks would eventually fall 
away as identity documents.

"It is contended that every 
member of the population will 
be issued in tune with the same 
identity documents.

But, he added: "What measures 
the Department of Co- 
operation and Development will 
take for influx control is a mat-
ter for that department."

This means that even if 
blacks do carry the same ID as 
whites, they will still require 
some form of documentation 
to show they are not infringing 
any influx control laws.

The proposed uniform IDs 
will come under the Population 
Registration Act, while the pre-

cent black reference books fall 
under the Abolition of Passes 
and Coordination of Documents 
Act.

The new proposals will not 
affect race classification, a 
cornerstone of the National 
Party's apartheid policy.

No date has yet been 
announced for the implementa-
tion of the proposals. Mr. 
Henneis said they would not all 
become effective simultaneously.

A committee would investig-
ate the practical implementa-
tion of the measures and make 
recommendations to the 
Government.

Mr. Henneis said those already 
in possession of identity docu-
ments - the book of life - would be able to keep them 
so long as they were not 
changed in their present state.

However, new applicants and 
those applying for renewals 
will have to submit finger-
prints. People already in possession of 
ID cards will also have to submit 
fingerprints should they apply 
for endorsements such as identi-
fication, driver's licenses, and 
marrriage certificates.

The draft Bill also provides 
for the document to be present-
ed to any police officer on 
demand, or within seven days 
should the ID be more than 
seven days away when demanded.

Mr. Henneis said information 
given to his Department in the 
application for a new ID would 
remain confidential, unless otherwise 
authorized by the Director-
General of Internal Affairs.

The purpose of the proposed 
legislation, he said, was to lim-
it, as far as possible, attempts 
to infiltrate criminal installa-
tions and key positions at a 
time when South Africa faced 
a "total onslaught".

The Progressive Federal 
Party spokesman on civil libert-
ies, Mr. Helen Seaman, said 
that if this is the Government's 
idea of doing away with dis-
crimination and making all races 
suffer to the same indignity, 
they'd better think again.

"The idea of fingerprints on 
documents for everyone should be 
discarded. Mr. Henneis' refer-
ce to total onslaught is the 
same old scare tactic. I have 
no doubt the PPP will take 
strong objection to the entire 
population of South Africa sub-
jected to the obligation of hav-
ing fingerprints taken - surely 
a process which applies only to 
criminals in the Western 
world," she said.

Mrs. Sheena Duncan, director
From one dompas to another dompas

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A corrosive to that definition is that blacks without the pain are denied the same right. E. W. Verwoerd's Act abolished and replaced the law that protected the treatment of patients in the absence of medical practitioners. The Act made it illegal to provide medical treatment to blacks without a doctor's prescription.

The reference text is about the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. It discusses the introduction of a new law that criminalized the provision of medical treatment to blacks without a doctor's prescription. The author argues that this law is corrosive to the definition of apartheid and that it is illegal to provide medical treatment to blacks without a doctor's prescription.

At present, these kinds of interventions only result in a denial of right that is made worse by the fact that the people who are targeted are alluded with reference books. Better known as the dompas, these books have to be sorted out on demand. To avoid prosecution, they have to be faced with the law.

The suggested change to the Political Parties Act of 1932 that might even seem out a docket in the new times should be subject to the discussion in the press. Theoretically, it will give them the right to publication. They will not have to face the bureaucratic obstacles that are imposed on them in an Appeal Court case. It will be clear that the argument is about the appearance of equality in a situation where the appearance of inequality is not exhaustive. While the argument may be based on Chris Boshoff, minister for information, the appearance of equality is not necessarily the same as the reality. It will be subject to a judicial control.

The idea of a reformulated Bill, completed last month by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. P. Verwoerd, for the introduction of an anti-apartheid "Constitutional" Act, designed to deter the commission of dompas, has been whittled down. The new Bill is expected to be published in the next few days, after the Conservatives have given their approval.

The latest bill at red, as opposed to the new Bill that the government has in mind, indicates that the Commission of Enquiry on the apartheid Act of 1950 has already been approved by the Conservative Party.

At the same conference where Dr. Verwoerd and senior officials launched the Bill, Dr. Verwoerd also announced a new "Constitutional" Act, designed to deter the commission of dompas, which is based on the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry on apartheid. The new Bill will be introduced in Parliament in the next few days.
Total discrimination

South Africa moved a giant step nearer to becoming a totalitarian society on Wednesday with the (unusual) mid-week gazetting of Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis' new bill providing for eventual fingerprinting of the entire population and the compulsory carrying of passes by all.

The new measure, which the FM hopes will be subject to strong public criticism and, at least, drastic parliamentary revision, extends to everyone the total population control only possible under totalitarian regimes.

Blacks, of course, have laboured under this control for years and it will be interesting to see how whites react to a taste of the same treatment — although it seems the application of pass laws to whites will be less rigorous than blacks are accustomed to.

In terms of the bill, the new measures will be phased in — starting with the compulsory fingerprinting of all applicants for identity documents, or endorsements or renewal of existing documents.

At a date yet to be determined there will be a uniform identity document for all (including blacks) which must, subject to certain conditions, be produced on demand. (This from a government that could not even get the Book of Life scheme off the ground.)

The draft bill provides that the document must be presented on demand to any police officer or, should it be more than 5 km away, it must be produced within seven days.

White pass offenders

One politician who is betting the seven day concession will not apply to blacks is the PPP's Helen Surman. "They can only make influx control work if demand means just that," she told the FM.

So if the draft bill is intended to undermine charges of racial discrimination by having the government discriminate against everyone, it is unlikely to work — unless government drops the seven day clause and builds new jails for white pass offenders.

In Cape Town yesterday Heunis offered two reasons for the proposed legislation.

One was that it was intended to improve the effectiveness of the Population Registration Act. The other, ominously, was to limit the increasing attempts at infiltrating (presumably by saboteurs) strategic installations and key positions "at a time when SA faced total onslaught."

To use the measure for security purposes implies involvement of the security forces. Yet Heunis says the fingerprint register will be kept by his department and the "criminal bureau" will have no access to it.

Heunis had another New Year present for SA. Businesses, societies, associations and everyone else who needs to keep records and addresses is going to have to make the information available to the government.

He says departmental representatives will be in contact with other departments, banks, building societies, life assurance companies, estate agents, farmers' associations and boarding house keepers.

These bodies will all be used to assist in the "immense task" of keeping an up to date register of population changes and the addresses of registered persons.

Once this was effective even the voters roll would be drawn from the population register and voter registration would fall away.

What the government seems to have in mind is a 1984 type of society where the authorities can lay their hands on anyone at any time and where the right to privacy is non-existent.

But 1984 is still three years off.
Young woman claims police set their dogs on her

BY SUE DENNY

KEMPTON Park police allegedly set their dogs on three people last week, according to a young woman who was seriously bitten during the incident.

Miss Frances Felix, 21, spoke to the Rand Daily Mail at her employer's home in Malopla Road, Van Riebeeck Park.

She showed the "Mail" team two bites on the left side of her chest, massive bruises and cuts on her left thigh, buttocks, hips and halfway across her stomach.

"I was walking back to Van Riebeeck Park about 2pm last Saturday with my sister, Stompie Booyzen, after visiting her in Birchley.

"We stopped to talk to some people at the side of the road. Suddenly police vans and cars pulled up next to us. Before I knew what was happening, police dogs jumped out of the cars and ran towards us.

"One of the dogs attacked me. I was in such a state of shock that I just stood there while it bit me. A woman and a man were also bitten," Miss Felix said.

She alleged that the police took her to the Kempton Park police station, where she was put in a cell.

"I spent the night walking or standing in the cell, as I could not sit down. My wounds were very sore and burning. I did not sleep the whole night."

Miss Felix alleges she was not given any water or food, and her wounds were not attended to.

About 5am the next morning, she alleged the police dropped her at the side of the road where they had arrested her the previous day.

Her employer, Mrs Abrahame van Wyk, said Miss Felix's sister told her of the incident on Sunday morning.

"I went to inquire after Frances at the police station, but the sergeant on duty said he had no record of her having been arrested," Mrs Van Wyk said.

"I drove around Kempton Park in my car and eventually found Frances sitting near the metres from where the police dropped her."

Mrs Van Wyk took the young woman home. "She was in such terrible pain. I attended to her wounds and put her to bed."

"Frances has not yet recovered from the incident. I felt so cross and was determined to call the Kempton Park police station, a police car eventually arrived about 6.15 pm on Sunday and took Frances to Tembisa Hospital."

Miss Felix said a doctor gave her an anti-tetanus injection and some pills. "The doctor told me it was too late to sew up my wounds, and that I should go to the hospital to have some treatment."
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 122
16 January 1981

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>Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Fire Flames&quot;</td>
<td>Oskuld Moshali</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;INTERNATIONAL Mobilisation - Vol. 1, No. 3&quot;</td>
<td>World Peace Council in cooperation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;South African Boers' Days: Forward to People's Power&quot;</td>
<td>African National Congress (NA)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Mandela's Message from Robben Island (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)&quot;</td>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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No. 123
16 January 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS — CORRECTION

Delete Government Notice 1172 in Government Gazette 7052 of 30 May 1980 and substitute the following Government Notice:

SUBSTITUTE Government Notices 2381 and 245 of 1 December 1978 and 9 February 1979, in Government Gazette 6229 and 6298 of 1 December 1978 and 9 February 1979, respectively with the following Government Notice:

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publishers:
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Skrap Goewermentskennisgewing 1173 in Staatsoorant 7052 van 30 Mei 1980 en vervang met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

Vervang onderhiedlik Goewermentskennisgewings 11 en 247 van 5 Januarie 1979 en 9 Februarie 1979, in Staatsoorant 6263 en 6298 van 5 Januarie 1979 en 9 Februarie 1979, met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het krigen- artikel 9 (4) van gewenste Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permis, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur onder- genoemde uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

The Traveller's Companion Inc. geaffilieer met/affiliated with The Olympia Press Inc., New York
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) van Amanzi

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Delete Government Notice 1173 in Government Gazette 7052 of 30 May 1980 and substitute with the following Government Notice.

Substitute Government Notices 11 and 247 of 5 January 1979 and 9 February 1979, in Government Gazettes 6263 and 6298 of 5 January 1979 and 9 February 1979, respectively with the following Government Notice:

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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PROKRAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika
No. 17, 1981
PROROGASIE EN BYFONROEPING VAN DIE
VOLKSRAAD
Kragtens die heveegheid en gesag my verleen by
artikel 25 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika, 1961, proyecteer ek hierby die Volksraad
op die twee-en-twintigste dag van Januarie 1981 en
verklaar ek dat die Volksraad van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika op die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Januarie
1981 te Kaapstad 'n aanvang neem vir die afhandeling
vir sake.
Geregt onder my Hand en die Sêl van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste
dag van Oktober Finsluisend Negehonderd-en-dag-
lig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.
P. W. BOTHA.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINSNELLANDSE
AAELENDETIDDE
No. 99
16 Januarie 1981
ONGEWOENSTE PUBBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.
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werpe ongewens is binne die betrekking van artikel 47 (2)
v van genoemde Wet.

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<tr>
<td>PR1/154</td>
<td>Victoria/Play—No 2077 (Plakkaar/Poster)</td>
<td>Printed by Scandecor, Germany</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/155</td>
<td>Memorand—No 1972 (Plakkaar/Poster)</td>
<td>Printed by Scandecor, Uppsala</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/161</td>
<td>Fit—No 18109 (Plakkaar/Poster)</td>
<td>Printed by Scandecor, Uppsala</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/166</td>
<td>Joint—No 6651 (Plakkaar/Poster)</td>
<td>Wizard &amp; Genius AG, Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/166</td>
<td>Joint Souvenir Collect—No 7533 (Kart/Card)</td>
<td>Wizard &amp; Genius AG, Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/166</td>
<td>Blue Movies by New Name (Plakkaar/Poster)</td>
<td>Wizard &amp; Genius AG, Switzerland</td>
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452—1

7370—1
Mtshali anticipated book ban

By Charlene Beltrame

"The Government keeps banning books about the Soweto riots because people refuse to face reality and realize that the uprising was caused by many factors which exist today."

This was the response of Oswald Mtshali to the banning of his second book of poems, "Flames".

Mr Mtshali, who won the Olive Schreiner award for poetry in 1975 - the year before Soweto was reached by the flames of burning beerhalls and the echoes of firearms - said he had "anticipated" the ban.

Mr Mtshali, who did not appear particularly perturbed, said his publishers were negotiating to have the book published in Britain and the United States soon.

Miss C. Tiedgard

In this third year.

For the best woman student

Mooby Cohl Memorial Prize

P A Rapport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st. 2nd and 3rd year courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckey

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Prints Bill: ‘Unhappy fact of life’

By Johan Potgieter

The proposed ‘fingerprint draft bill’ published this week is an ‘unhappy fact of life’ that South Africans, in view of the security situation facing the country, will have to learn to live with.

This is the opinion of Professor Rob Nairn, director of UCT’s Institute of Criminology.

The draft Bill on Population Registration, proposing uniform identity documents for all population groups and the taking of fingerprints of new applicants, met with a storm of protest this week.

Critics described it as an invasion of individuals’ privacy, an extension of in future be ‘irrefutably proved, by fingerprints if it became necessary.’

These proposals, Professor Nairn said, were ‘not unusual in a world of increasing terrorism.’

POLICE

At present the question of fingerprints was governed by the Criminal Procedure Act and the Police Act, and a person could be required to have his or her fingerprints taken if suspected of a crime; or to allow police to eliminate the fingerprint records of people who were not suspects.

Technically the proposed legislation is what lawyers would call an invasion of privacy, since the State is empowered to take fingerprints under different circumstances as well’, Professor Nairn said.

RIGHTS

Similar ‘far-reaching security measures’ were introduced in pre-independence Zimbabwe, and these, too, Ministry repeatedly gave assurances that the powers would not be abused.

Ultimately, Professor Nairn said, the questions that have been raised pulsed one back to the relationship between human rights and the encroachment on the rights of individuals.

‘It is, however, an unhappy fact of life that people in this country will have to face.’

Mr Hennis said this week his department’s record of fingerprints would be separate from that of the police.

ESPIONAGE

FPF spokesman on internal affairs and Green Point MP, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said he could not accept that the police or security police would not use the department’s records for security and related investigations.

‘In fact, if wouldn’t make any sense if they didn’t use these records’, he said.

Mr Hennis said the proposed system would prevent infiltration of strategic installations and national key points with a view to espionage or sabotage, and Mr van der Merwe said he could not see the role the fingerprints would play in this.

‘I do not accept that civilian identification documents play any part in a properly planned security situation such as Saso or a military installation.’

‘Regular employees will have gone through extended security checks in any case and will have the appropriate clearance.

Anyone who is not in possession of specially issued clearance documents would surely not be allowed unaccompanied past the security check points’, he said.

Mr van der Merwe said the proposed system would become an ‘administrative nightmare’, and would not clear up the mess in which the population register had been for a number of years.

Mr Tian van der Merwe

the infamous ‘dompas’ system to whites, coloureds and Asians, and a great nuisance and ‘inconvenience’ to the innocent public.

SECURITY

At a Press conference, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Hennis, gave an assurance that the proposed legislation had no criminal or police connotation — only a ‘security conception’.

The police, he said, would not use the fingerprints record of his department for criminal investigations.

He said in view of the ‘total onslaught against the country, it was deemed necessary that the identification of members of the population should
Buthelezi: Changing ID books no solution

By AMINAH MADUIWA
Political Reporter

ID cards proposed as identity document for all races became another "embarrassment" in disease. It could precipitate racial confrontation in South Africa. The Chief Minister of Transvaal, Chief P. J. Seretse, said this week.

According to the draft Bill, it will be announced by the Minister of Affairs, Mr. Denis Okotey. The draft Bill is expected to be introduced in the House of Assembly by next month, to be debated in the House of Assembly and sent to the Senate for approval.

"If anything characterises the bitterness of blacks, it is their control and the demand for the separation of the races. If this control is not removed, but merely entrenched, it could precipitate violent confrontation," he said.

In terms of the proposed legislation, the present reference books issued to blacks will eventually be replaced by an identity document which will have to be entered by all races.

No date has yet been determined for implementation of the proposed changes, which include the disappearance of all race-related and certain requiring the establishment of separate social classes.

"But this will not have to show up as a confrontation under the influx control law," Chief Seretse added.

Chief Seretse said he was alarmed by the growing tension that the proposal of the creation of separate social classes is likely to cause, possibly, through the influence of certain institutions and key positions.

"So, as long as violence, in the name of 'total',Bantu's rights, is concerned, we have to be careful what we say," Chief Seretse commented.

"While it is not unreasonable to say that the solution is to get together, it is also clear that there is no room for fundamental changes."

The proposed measures have also been sharply criticized by after leading black spokesmen, including the chairman of the Soviet Committee of 10, Dr. Seretse, and the general secretary of the ITF, General Thabo Molele, as well as by white opposition groups.

The director of the Black South African office, Mr. Dike, noted that the draft Bill would make the black race more powerful. He added that the document would remain a dangerous weapon.

However, some leaders of the Pacific Islands Bantu Democratic Party welcomed the draft Bill in that it would "help to eradicate discriminatory laws."

But, he said, if the document were not handled with care, it would affect the influx control law, then the document would be useless.

The General Secretary of the ITF, Professor H. M. M. Mpanza, said that the introduction of a uniform document for all races was welcomed, but he was opposed to fingerprinting because it would make people appear to be criminals.
This is the Kapplerkommando

Against the Government, the Church, the ANC, the three Bohas, and the Brothers...
The two Johannesburg newspapers Post Transvaal and Sunday Post have been forced to close down because the Government has banned them.

The papers were forced to close on December 29, when the Government informed the newspapers that they had to stop publishing immediately.

The Government's action has been taken in response to the newspapers' coverage of current events.

People's paper axed yet again

By Tony Duigan

For the second time in 31 years the Government has banned a newspaper.

In 1961, the Government banned the Star newspaper for publishing seditious material.

This time, the Government has banned the Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, which have been publishing since 1879.

The papers were forced to close on December 29, when the Government informed them that they had to stop publishing immediately.

The Government's action has been taken in response to the newspapers' coverage of current events.

Some organisations were banned.

There seemed little doubt that the new direction taken by The World in connection with the handling of events after the death of Steve Biko was not shared by Government officials.

When Post Transvaal and Sunday Post were banned, the newspapers went out of business.

The World and Sunday Post, along with 16 black consciousness organisations, were banned.

The newspapers were forced to close on December 29, when the Government informed them that they had to stop publishing immediately.

The Government's action has been taken in response to the newspapers' coverage of current events.

Some were on assignment and others preparing for a meeting with Argus management tomorrow to discuss the future of their newspaper.

Mr. Joe Mabasa, the editor of The World in October 1977.

Post Transvaal was the most widely read daily newspaper in South Africa, with an estimated 200,000 readers, according to the 1980 All Media and Products Study.

It had the third-highest circulation of all South African dailies, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, which certified it had average daily sales of 122,000.

Sunday Post had a circulation of about 118,000 and an estimated readership of nearly 1.5 million.

The Post is silenced

Staffers confused and shocked

By Mike Sullivan

Minutes after the editor of Post Transvaal, Mr. Joe Mabasa, was arrested, the newspaper's coverage of the murder of Steve Biko was suspended.

The newspaper was forced to close on December 29, when the Government informed them that they had to stop publishing immediately.

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Some were on assignment and others preparing for a meeting with Argus management tomorrow to discuss the future of their newspaper.

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SA losing its opportunities — Buthelezi

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi last week that the month of January 1991 would go down in history as marking the beginning of South Africa's lost opportunity of finding a solution to its political problems.

Addressing Inkatha's central committee meeting — the first this year — he said that with the inauguration of the President's Council "we are even farther from finding a solution" than he had thought this time last year.

"Although a certain measure of disillusionment was beginning, none of us could guess that the Schlesinger Commission would come out with such a retrograde step as the setting up of a President's Council, even as an interim measure, which excludes the majority of our population — the blacks."

He said it was disheartening that "we begin the decade of the 80's with the installation of a monstrous constitutional incubus on our backs."

"There are those of my brothers who no longer talk of sharing power, but who declare as their policy that they are aiming for no less than seizing power and sharing it with a democratic majority, where there will be no place for racists," he said.

"The thing that should matter to all of us is whether or not we are making as much of a contribution towards a solution for the country's problems as we should," he said.

"The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has appealed to some of his own people to leave the lager, but it does seem as if there are some of them who have a death wish and who do not in the least bother what happens to this country and all its people," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said a surge of anger might tell that it was much better to let things drift to a showdown. "Indeed certain politicians on the other side of the colour line have spoken of the imminence of such a showdown and have said that whoever survives can collect the ashes."

"This is the very measure of our responsibility. In provocative circumstances we are called upon to be responsible not just to ourselves, but to Southern Africa, to Africa and to future generations that will tread on this part of Africa when all of us are no more," he said.

There was a tendency to allow anger to have a free sway. It was even natural that since "there does not seem to be any reasoning possible, brute force is therefore the answer."

"But history has given us a great responsibility in this land. We are called upon by destiny to save the whites of South Africa from being strangled by ramifications of their greed and selfishness. We are called to save them from themselves."

"If there is any commodity we blacks need desperately in these circumstances, it is coolness," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.
X-ray security for SABC head office

By Mike Derry

A countrywide clampdown on security at SABC installations is to be implemented this year.

SABC officials have drawn up a master plan to be implemented at the corporation's nine offices buildings and more than 100 transmitting stations.

Mr Pieter Theron, planning controller of the SABC, said the security plan would first be implemented in the Corporation's Johannesburg buildings.

"We called for tenders last week for the supply and delivery of security X-ray equipment," he said.

Metal detectors were to be installed at the entrances to all SABC buildings in Johannesburg.

Mr Theron said consideration would later be given to installing metal detectors in SABC offices in the rest of the country.

"We will, however, be tightening access control at all our offices," he said.

Mr Theron said he could not give details on the cost of the scheme, but the cost of X-ray equipment for Johannesburg was likely to run into six figures.

He said he was sure that by the end of the year the security plan would be in operation.
A new act of folly

Repression in a land that has already experienced democracy and freedom is a bitter admission of failure. That is what we wrote when the Government closed down the black newspaper World less than four years ago. Today the Government has prevented the publication of Post Transvaal, the successor to the banned World. Bitterness among sophisticated blacks has increased.

Putting Post on fee will not freeze the political turmoil in the townships nor will it give any Government more time to find solutions. Instead the State newspaper will be given free. The free Press and political squabbles within its own ranks—preached the moderate policy of all Argus Group newspapers—reconciliation and peaceful progress through negotiation.

Now Post is silent. In this World, it may not be silent for ever. But so long as the Government says it, for so long will South Africa's reputation and the credibility of its entire foreign policy remain. We can only repeat what we said when the last Argus Newspaper was banned: "The West will ask... and every South African should ask... do the newspapers that continue to operate publish only because the Government approves?"

The answer is no.
The Star with others will continue to operate on behalf of all its readers—white, black.

English, Afrikaans—exactly as it has done in the past.

The Editor
Kimberley journalist arrested

KIMBERLEY — Mr. Brian Beaumont, a Johannesburg journalist on secondment to the Diamond Fields Advertiser, was arrested in Kimberley today in connection with a charge under the Official Secrets Act.

The warrant of arrest was issued in Windhoek and the hearing is set down for April 7 in Windhoek.

Bail has been set at R1,000 by the Windhoek public prosecutor. The application will be heard at the Kimberley Magistrate's Court later today.

No details of the charge were given in the warrant of arrest.—Sapa.
Shock at closure of black papers

The Government's effective banning of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post and the criticism from all sectors today.

Professor D van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand's law faculty, in an open letter to the Daily News, said the banning of the newspapers has led to the closure of the newspapers as a declaration of war against black aspirations.

"CONFRONTATION" - The Government's action, which amounts to banning the newspapers, is an aggravation of confrontation and disaster," said Mr John Allen, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists.

"Unless South Africans are exposed to a free flow of information they will be unable to identify, let alone respond to, the challenges facing them," Post Transvaal and Sunday Post are vital components of that free flow.

"They have mirrored black society and reported on aspirations and grievances of people playing a role in the country's history.

"Suppression of their publications的意义 shall be reflected in the daily struggle of the people of South Africa.

"The closure of the two newspapers heralded a new escalation of confrontation in South Africa and the blame for it must lie squarely on the shoulders of the Government, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert said this was a typical case of "killing the messenger because you do not like the message.
"The reality of black feelings, demands, aspirations and reactions will not disappear because people cannot read about them.
"They will simply be communicated underground and one half of society will not know what the other half is thinking or feeling.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jap Marais, said he agreed with the Government in its action in preventing the two newspapers from being published.
"But of course it is partly the Government's own fault for creating high expectations among blacks.
"This allowed the newspapers to create a revolutionary climate.

Mr John Rees, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the banning was a "shock".

The State has chosen to close one of the most respected and widely read newspapers in the black community in South Africa. This action is seen as short-sighted and incredible.

Editors voice outrage

"Any country where a government walks in and pulls down the shutters on a newspaper cannot have any pretence at freedom of expression," Mr Tertius MThai, editor of the Sunday Times, said today.

He was reacting to the Government's threat to ban Post and Sunday Post if the newspapers attempted to re-register.

Mr Max Coleen, acting editor of the Argus in Cape Town, said that for once the aim of the Government and of black extremists was one and neither favoured the existence of the Press.

Mr Coleen especially stupid because of the role black newspapers play in exposing the views of a largely voiceless population.

Post and before it World (which was banned) had been a moderating force in the country.

Mr Coleen and Mr Rex Gibson of the Sunday Express warned that the threat of the ban came during the Steyn Commission investigations into the Press.

Mr Gibson said that "the fact that this outrageous step has been taken in the teeth of the report by the Steyn Commission, shows how little store the Government places both on its own commission and the concept of Press freedom.

Mr Harold Pukendorf, editor of Die Vurlander said: "My first instinct is that the Government has made a mistake.

Mr A de V Marais, acting editor at The Citizen said this action merely increases our anxiety about the Government's intentions towards the Press, especially the timing - when the Steyn Commission is conducting inquests into the Press.

"This action should be seen as having been taken against the entire newspaper industry," he said.

Mr Joel Morris, former editor of The Sunday Times and official representative in South Africa of the International Press Institute, said the Government's action was a "senseless ban.

"It remains itself as part of a clear pattern in which the Government is determined to silence the Press. By effectively banning Post and other black newspapers, by banning By Noluva and others, the Government sends out a clear message that it is starting on the black newspapers first.

"We have to remember that freedom is indivisible and that when the black newspapers are crushed, silenced, the Government will then move on to deal with the so-called white newspapers.

"We are now, it appears, rushing towards a headlong speed towards that situation.

"Fleet Street has reacted gloomily to the news.

"One regrets any country that restricts Press freedom," said Mr Roy Wright, acting editor of the New Standard.

And a Guardian executive commented: "It's a pity. It seems the wrong kind of decision given the rid of newspapers which allowed black people some freedom of expression and news and information on their own terms."
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In a special statement to the Steyn Commission today, the Newspaper Press Union, which represents the proprietors of South Africa's major newspapers, expressed deep anxiety over the government's action preventing publication of the country's two leading black newspapers.

The statement was read at the start of the commission's public hearings on the media in Cape Town by Mr. David de Villiers, managing director of Nederlandse Pers.

Mr. de Villiers said the NPU delegation, which was giving evidence in the Steyn Commission today, had requested him to make the statement "so that it would be apparent that it is being made on behalf of the NPU as a whole.

Earlier Mr. H. W. Mc Lean, president of the NPU and general manager of the Argus Contra, told the commission that it was more appropriate that the statement be made by someone else since he was an executive of the company which owned the two affected newspapers, Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post.

After Mr. de Villiers had read the NPU's statement, the chairman of the commission, Mr. Justice Steyn, asked: "Must I understand that the newspaper owners concerned were not informed?"

Mr. de Villiers replied that he had no knowledge of such reasons being given. Mr. Mc Lean then said that to the best of his knowledge detailed reasons were not given by the Government.

Mr. de Villiers said that the "NPU was apposed to the executive authority having the power to close newspapers by its own decision without charge, trial, the provision of reasons for its action or the possibility of effective review."

"In a State which attaches importance to democratic principles the closure of newspapers could only be justified in an action of utmost importance to protect the safety of the State and its people."

"And to avoid the slightest trace of this being a biased action against another political opposition, the criteria would be a trial and consideration an unbiased judiciary properly formulated charge."

"In its representations to the Steyn Commission, the NPU pointed out that in this type of case there could be no objection in the interests of security against a public hearing since the charge, in the nature of things, would have to be based on matters which had already appeared in the newspaper and thus not on secret investigative methods or on information supplied by informers who needed protection against intimidation."

Mr. de Villiers notes that the closure of Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post had taken place while the Steyn Commission still had to "make recommendations on the continued existence or possible scrapping of the administrative powers of these newspapers and while the Steyn Commission was still conducting an inquiry into a number of other things, the handling of news by the mass media at the present time."

Reactions

"To initiate its oral representations, the NPU delegation expresses its deep anxiety over the whole matter.

"Because no reasons for the decision have been given by the authorities, the NPU retains from a discussion of the merits of this particular case.

"The reactions which have already been invoked nevertheless underline its anxiety over the system under which the decision was taken."

The delegation urges the Government to open the mails between the commission with renewed concern the representations from the NPU especially to its conviction that the authority and use of authority of this kind requires drastic revision with an eye to the future healthy relationship between the authorities, the media and all sectors of society."

Qoboza warns

Govt on Post

By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON—Mr. Percy Qoboza, former editor of Post, has warned the South African Government that it is fast eroding "even the limited amount of understanding and goodwill among people in the United States who have for South Africa."

Mr. Qoboza was bitterly critical of the Government's action during his press conference calling for new South African black newspapers. Mr. Qoboza resigned as editor earlier this month.

Mr. Qoboza said that the action of the Nationalist Government had already been acted in a way that would seriously harm South Africa's position in the international community.

The publication of the Government's remarks about the South African Press and the most tragic result of the Government's actions would be the creation of an atmosphere which he called an information vacuum. "What will happen now is that the white community in South Africa will be left in utter ignorance of what is happening in the black community."
The Star Bureau
LONDON — There has been sharp British and Fleet Street reaction to the effective banning of two black newspapers in South Africa.

The Government's "cynical behaviour" had been "shameful even by its own standards of injustice," the Times says in an editorial.

"The action against the black Press will do much to destroy any feelings of optimism about the country," the Times says.

"It was, in terms of foreign relations, an extraordinarily inept thing to do, even for a Government not known for its delicacy of diplomacy.

"Its claim that South Africa has, unlike most African states, a more or less free Press looks more threadbare now than it has ever done before.

"The main impact, however, will be on the internal policies of the country.

"South Africa's blacks, now permanently deprived of their two principal avenues of news and comment on affairs affecting them, will be further alienated.

"The Government's move is bound to convert more moderates to militancy and to make any peaceful solution to the country's problems even more difficult to achieve.

"The closures carry a clear message for South Africa's white Opposition newspapers as well."

The London Daily Mail uses the closure of the two papers to argue against one of the far left's recent ideas.

"You see how liberty can be throttled in those countries where you need a licence to print," says the Mail.

"On the political surface the upholders of apartheid in South Africa and the Benn-men in Britain seem poles apart.

"But under the skin are they not zealots of the same genus?"
Afrikaans Press hits closure of 2 papers

Afrikaans newspapers today responded to the forced closure of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post with reactions ranging from strong reservations to outspoken criticism.

Beeld said the State had "screwed down an important source of information and a safety valve through which frustrated emotions could be relieved."

Die Transvaler said "black newspapers, even if they are left-wing, are also cogs in the democratic machine."

Die Burger said the action "could not offer a lasting solution and would harden black attitudes."

Beeld said that if the purely technical points were overlooked, the State had banned the papers.

"It could not understand why this had been done.

Against the background of the Government's apparent attempts to normalize relations in South Africa, it would have been far better to allow the papers to reappear as quickly as possible.

"Such a prohibition has no effect except that it hardens black attitudes further, gives the government new ammunition and disturbs friends of the Government here and overseas."


"As regular and critical readers of The Post newspapers we know of no clear reason apparent from the newspapers themselves which compel a State to take this drastic action."

The step would strengthen doubts about the sincerity of Government reforms.

While the country's situation might now appear more peaceful on the surface, it could still be safely said that if more State departments had taken notice of what The World was saying in 1976 the unrest could have been avoided.

Die Transvaler said in an editorial it was a pity the Government had threatened the newspapers with banning.

It was desirable that motivation for steps taken in terms of security legislation be given to enable the public to understand their rationale and justification.

Black newspapers were an essential window on black opinions.

They were a barometer of the turbulence in a community which was not easy for whites to assess.

A ban on the papers was going to evoke prejudicial reaction from moderate circles.

Die Burger said it was regrettable that the reasons for the Government's action that stopped the publication of the two black newspapers were not clear.

No matter how strong the case of the authorities might be, the immediate impression created in propaganda was that action had been taken against Press freedom, that the action could not offer a lasting solution and that it would harden black attitudes at a time when greater understanding and reconciliation were sought.

Die Burger suggested that the Steyn Commission, inquiring into the media, should give attention to "the harmful consequences of action against the Press and newspapermen when it takes place for secret security reasons."
(b) that certain exceptions be made, and
(a) that the age restriction be lifted and
excepted in Section 4 of the said Act subjecting—
approved by the Committee under the conditions the Publications Act, 1974, subject to the conditions of FILM
PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974.
9 January 1981
No. 72
STAFFORDSHIRE. JANUARY 1981
Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of the risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance leaves each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resources and care and anxiety to protection than with it. So insurance may either decrease or increase total social accidental losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with insurance than without (as they may well be), the avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shrinkage. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral" hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance. Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed

Risk & Ownership

Their other or dry, other from or again of the well's to so will get the boy who gets

By avoiding the loss system, can and the credit a hold up the future good that cons
Warnings Now in: A grave mistake

By ARNOLD Geyer and ALISON GILLARD

The closure through Government action of Post (Transvaal) and Sampsun has been greeted with concern and dismay by newspaper editors in both countries.

And in South Africa, opponents of the Government — in and outside Parliament — have strongly deplored the move, warning it might introduce a new escalation of confrontation in South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) of the Transvaal, the Nationalists, 10, the Afrikaner People's Organisation (Anpo) and the Nationalist Party of the Transvaal (Nats) have condemned the move, saying it will lead to a new confrontation between black and white communities.

The Government, in a statement, said it was not concerned about the threat of violence, but was acting to prevent a breakdown of the Press.

In the eyes of the world, the move to close the two newspapers, it was said, would be seen as a further harassment of the Press by the apartheid regime.

Mr. Ashton was recently transferred to the Transvaal, where he was editor of the Pretoria News.

The move was seen as a further harassment of the Press by the apartheid regime. It was said that the Government would not be able to prevent a breakdown of the Press.

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worker buries his head in his hands as he sits at the entrance to the offices of Post Transvaal and Sunday papers at Industria, Johannesburg, after the announcement that they would close down in the face of a Government threat that they would be banned if they were re-registered as newspapers.
A shattered worker buries his head in his hands as he sits in a Post newspaper plant in Johannesburg, after the Government threat that they would be b}

Closure greeted with ‘shock’

Staff Reporter

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY anti-apartheid organisations yesterday reacted with “disbelief” and “shock” when told about the silencing of Post and Sunday Post.

Mr John Rees, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the institute was shocked to learn of the closures.

“The State has chosen to close one of the most respected and widely-read mouthpieces of the black community in South Africa. This action is seen as short-sighted and unbelievable,” he said.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said: “It is beyond my understanding how the Government can close vital lines of communication like Post and Sunday Post, which present a point of view not available in our white newspapers.”

The SACC’s general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: “We are not surprised by this action. The Government took similar action against newspapers in 1977.”

He said the Government was not aware that by banning people or newspapers, it did not destroy their thoughts, aspirations and ideas.

Whenever a person or institution spoke up for the black community, the authorities would find some pretext to act against that person or institution, he said.

© See Page 9
Blasphemy: woman charged

Sixteen charges of alleged blasphemy, indecency and endangering State security are to be brought against a former employee of the banned literary magazine "Ipsan."

Miss Isabel Hormey will appear on Monday on charges relating to the Publications Act.

Contributors whose works are among the named articles include Johannesburg journalists Mr Peter Wilhelm and Mr M. G. P. Bell, and author Sheila Roberts.

Only twice before have writers in South Africa been tried for blasphemy. They were: Herman Charles Bosman in 1934 and Harold Rubin in the 1940s.

The works named in the charges include:
- "At the Edge," a short story by Peter Wilhelm alleged to be blasphemous, indecent and a danger to State security.
- A short story by Fanke Oliver describing events of a church service disrupted by terrorists and alleged to be obscene.
- Dan Reutell's poem about Andrea Baader, co-leader of the German Baader-Meinhof terrorist organisation alleged to be obscene.
- The short story, "The Patriot," alleged to pose a danger to State security.
- "The English Department, Martinus," by Sheila Roberts, alleged to be blasphemous and obscene.
Government convinced Post aimed at creating revolutionary climate

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, said today the Government was convinced that the actions of the black newspapers Post and Sunday Post were "aimed at creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa."

He declined to give the reasons for the Government's threat to ban the newspapers which led to their being shut down before efforts to have them re-registered were completed.

CONFIRMED
Mr Coetsee today responded to a storm of criticism of the Government's actions.
Mr Coetsee said that in the interests of the country the Government had had no choice in its viewpoint on the closing down of the newspapers.

He said the Government viewpoint was not aimed at affecting Press freedom as such.
Mr Coetsee today again confirmed it had been his intention to ban the publication of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post.

As a result of the strike of the editorial staff of the two newspapers who were also members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) the non-appearance of the newspapers and the subsequent lapsing of the registration of the newspapers, the ban was not imposed.

Mr Coetsee said he would not comment on evidence given to the Steyn Commission, but Mr Hall Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, had not been told "in detail" of the reasons for the threatened ban.

DENIAL
Mr Miller said today: "As proprietors of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post we deny emphatically Minister Coetsee's statement that our newspapers aimed to foment revolution."

Two of the primary aims of the Argus Company, and of all its newspapers, were to "place South Africa's advancement and well-being before all else" and "to further the cause of racial co-operation."

"If the Government considered that in practice the content of the Post newspapers departed from these norms, we do not believe that it was necessary for it to take steps to prohibit the publication of the newspapers as has occurred.

"We do not believe that this Government, or any government, should have the power to ban newspapers or people without trial or review."

He added: "We were in-

To Page 3, Col 7
Charges of blasphemy over 22/11/81 writers' works

By JAYNE LA MINET

Nine South African writers' works will come under court scrutiny next week when Miss Isabel Hofmeier, formerly employed by the banned publication, Inseason, appears on 16 charges of blasphemy, indecency and endangering State security.

It is believed that only twice in South Africa's legal history has the blasphemy charge been used against people connected with the arts — Herman Charles Bosman in 1934 and Harold Ruben in the 1960s.

Miss Hofmeier is due to appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday on charges under the Publications Act.

The charges concern a series of articles and poems published in the magazine's October 1976 issue. The works are:

- The English Department, Martinus, by Sh north Roberts, viewed as blasphemous and obscene.
- Het Gebod, a poem by Andre le Roux du Toit, considered blasphemous.
- Mosotho Mathebe's short story, The Patriot, considered to be endangering State security.
- Plays by Ray Turton, a poem by Edoardo Schriemen titled As Ji Nie Est Nie, Kan Ji Mo P... P Nie and a poem, Miao — considered obscene.
- Dan Mood's poem about Andrea Bander, co-leader of the German Boer-Meinhof terrorist organisation, considered obscene.
- Dawid van Wyk's poem, Sora, & Hoer van Hunda, considered obscene.
- Peter Wilmot's short story, At the Edge, considered blasphemous, indecent and endangering State security.
- Fanie Olivier's short story describing events of a church service disrupted by terrorists is considered obscene.
easy on papers builds up
International Quality
An act of contemplation
Press
Opposition
Police powers may be abused

CAPE TOWN — New legislation arming the police with more powers has in fact disturbed the delicate relationship between the government and the public, the Newspapers Press Union told the South African Commission yesterday.

The NPU said the police and its activities, that matters of public interest and the public and media therefore had a full right to report on and discuss them.

"Laissez faire with the police should be aimed at a free flow of information save for limited areas of law relating to defeating the ends of justice."

The commission sugests certain reports indicate a growing attack on the press from an essentially potentially unacceptable alliance. Measures could stem from the police force.

"Caution should be exercised with these statistics, if they act as a pointer to attitudes, the police should treat them as early warning devices."

The police were obviously using the provisions of the Police Act to suppress publication of anything which might seem critical of their conduct, the NPU said.

The commission seemed to have missed the gist of the objection to the section, namely that it was like to draw a veil of secrecy over police activities.

"The section makes it practically impossible for a newspaper to fulfill its professional function, which is not that of a judge or court of law, but its first report and the attention of the public and media, that some third party is making an allegation in the police."

The section made it impossible to air the matter satisfactorily, the editor committing himself to relying on the truth of the allegation and seeking a provable reasonable ground for it, which might be impossible, particularly if the police denied the allegation.

So the editor who is neutral or uncertain about abuse of power, may either spike the letter or face possible prosecution in reporting it.

The natural reaction was a lack of discipline in the reporting, resulting in a valuable potential of police to control the media.

The commission had in no way addressed itself to this problem in its report and the NPU submitted that the police had enough protection embodied in the press code. — SAPA.

Internal threat cited as priority

CAPE TOWN — The internal threat against South Africa was more grave than any outside threat and the emphasis should be on easing the tensions building up inside the country, Mr D. P. de Villiers, managing director of Novanokia, said here yesterday.

The causes of the internal threat were cited by a system of political rights which were not shared by the whole population and "a failure to create the symbols and aspirations for national unity."

Mr de Villiers was addressing the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media after the chairman, Mr Justice N. T. Steyn, asked the Newspaper Press Union team giving evidence whether it had formulated a view of the conflict situation in South Africa and the need for a total strategy.

The president of the NPU, Mr P. W. McLean, said members would probably disagree on the point of a total onslaught and the need for a total strategy, while Mr de Villiers said it was not a static situation.

Mr Steyn was interested in assessing whether conflict had intensified since the commission's first report and Mr de Villiers then offered assessments gained at two recent conferences at the Wilderness and in London.

The assessment of the external situation was that the so-called front line states were convinced they need to build up their economies and the need to have their good relations with South Africa, a strongly inhibitive factor against the territories being made available as springboards for assaults on South Africa, Mr de Villiers said.

Regarding the communist threat no one denied the strategic geographical and mineral position of South Africa.

"But the view was that we should distinguish between what the communist powers would like to see achieved and what they themselves would be prepared to do," Mr de Villiers said.

"They might be a long way from the solution at the conference in London was still "somewhat on the sidelines."

"Although they would be prepared to lend help where trouble brews up, they would not set out an initiative with their own money or forces," Mr de Villiers said.

"There are economic difficulties in the Russian system but no dearth of raw materials," Even if China could not match the South Africa's minerals, she had the necessary scientists, the minerals would still have to be exploited with Western technology and probably would end up on Western markets.

"The cement is that for the moment, the internal threat is more serious than the one from outside." — SAPA.

Code of conduct hailed

CAPE TOWN — The press code of conduct in South Africa — adapted to suit the country's requirements — compared with the best in the Western world, the NPU said in a memorandum.

"The NPU said it believed that a free press had to discipline itself and adhere to professional norms and standards if it wanted to fulfill its noble function in a democratic society."

The press had a special obligation to be responsible to report truthfully, fairly and accurately. It was a responsibility in sensitive areas of public and national interest.

To those ends the NPU has established the Press Council and adopted the press code, subscribed to by all its members, who in turn have their own disciplinary system set up from their employees, with a sanctions system. The council was the most important section of the code and its additional moral influence.

The memorandum said the NPU did not claim the enforcement of its standards and the organisation was always receptive to suggestions for further improvement. — SAPA.

Unesco report rejected

Unesco yesterday strongly condemned the new national information order compiled by a United Nations agency to regulate the publication of news.

A working paper, discussed at a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) conference in France in 1978, set out a declaration on the world press that was adopted by 146 nations.

In information papers submitted as evidence to the Steyn Commission, the NPU pointed out that Unesco was dominated by Third World membership.

The Unesco report proclaimed the freedom of the press yet scrutiny of its content by the UN and the opinions of its proponents "makes clear that the words 'freedom of the press' are just lip service to the control of the world media," the NPU said.

Unesco, which was established to promote and safeguard the freedom of the press, was now a "boldly anti-liberal organisation," the NPU said.

The report has sympathy for the press yet scrutinises the content by the UN and the opinions of its proponents "makes clear that the words 'freedom of the press' are just lip service to the control of the world media," the NPU said.

The report's attempt to check on the content of certain media was "authoritarian," the NPU said. The NPU instead offered the concept of the "press as a watchdog." — SAPA.
A visitor from Trangalak, Mr. Dandalah, Tembiski, was one of the many people who saw the black sheet posters held by the organization's national president, Dr. Joyce Hertz. In Johannesburg yesterday.

Protestors are calling for a ban on the papers.

The Press

Sunday Post

Total Post

THOUSANDS of commuters.

Surf Report
NPU: Review Jaws

Steyn Commission

CAPE TOWN — THE BOSOM

NATIONAL PARKS UNION
PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VOLKSRAAD

Ooreenkomsstig artikel 189 van die Kieswet, 1979, verklaar ek hiermee dat daar weens die ootje van mnr. Jan Hendrik Jordaan op 13 Desember 1980 'n vakature ontstaan het in die verteenwoordiging in die Volksraad van die kiesafdeling Griekwaland-Oos.

J. J. H. VICTOR, Sekretaris van die Parlement.
Parlements huis, Kaapstad, 22 Desember 1980.

GOEWERMENSKENNIGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 126 23 Januarie 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—REGSTELLING

Skrap Goewermenskennisgewing 2620 in Staatskoerant 7334 van 19 Desember 1980, en vervang met die volgende Goewermenskennisgewing:

In Staatskoerant 7229 en 7295, Goewermenskennisgewings 1977 en 2341 van 19 September 1980 en 14 November 1980, respectiewelik, vervang die inskrywing P80/9/21 deur die volgende inskrywing:

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<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
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<td>P80/9/21……….</td>
<td>Year of the Charter!. Extracts from a Message to the People of South Africa by Contr. President Oliver Tambo on the Occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the African National Congress, January 8th, 1990 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
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327 GOVERNMENT NOTICES 7381

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 126 23 January 1981
UNDISIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—CORRECTION

Delete Government Notice 2620 in Government Gazette 7334 of 19 December 1980, and substitute with the following Government Notice:

In Government Gazettes 7229 and 7295, Government Notices 1977 and 2341 of 19 September 1980 and 14 November 1980, respectively, substitute the following entry P80/9/21:

453—1 7381—1
Magazine case: no blasphemy charges

A REPORT in yesterday’s Rand Daily Mail, headed “Blasphemy charges”, stated that Miss Isabel Hofmeyr, a former editorial staff member, of the banned Inspan magazine, would appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday on 56 charges of blasphemy, indecency and endangering State security.

This is incorrect.

Miss Hofmeyr has merely been charged with producing an “undesirable publication”, in terms of the Publications Act.

The charge arises out of the banning, by a committee of the Publications Control Executive, of the October 1978 issue of the magazine. The committee found a number of articles in the magazine to be undesirable because they were, in the committee’s opinion, blasphemous, harmful to public morals and a danger to State security.

John Perry Price

D H Price Lewis

For the best work in Fourth Bachelor’s Prize

Obatunji Price

S A Read

For the best final year student, General J B M Heritzon Prize

D H Price Lewis

For Professorial Practice.

Surveying in the subject, Architectural (or Quantity) Surveying, for the best student of

David Hoadon Prize

Miss C Trigold

In this third year

For the best woman student

Molly Fawcett Memorial Prize

P A Kapoor

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

ARCHITECTURE

of Architectural Institute

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Period of renewal will continue

Activities were largely directed towards contributing to the process of constitutional development by means of investigations, discussions, negotiations and recommendations. As a new constitutional dispensation had a bearing on every facet of society, the members of the council had been divided into committees.

In the interests of orderly advancement of the black people and of raising their standards of living the development of the national states was receiving the Government's constant attention.

Referring to the constellation of states ideal, Mr Viljoen said the progress which had been made with the Prime Minister's concept was another major development with far reaching financial and economic implications.

This year the concept of Southern African co-operation would be taken further by the Development Bank for Southern African and a broad programme for the promotion of small business enterprises through bodies such as the Small Business Development Corporation.

J. A. L. Ch.</p>
President tells of Red threats

Political Staff

The states of Southern Africa had to stand together to counter the grave threats of Soviet expansionism, the State President, Mr. Marais Viljoen, said today.

'Opening Parliament today, Mr. Viljoen also blamed the United Nations as being the major stumbling block for a settlement in South West Africa.

He said that the stability and peaceful development of the Southern African region continues to be threatened by Soviet expansionism in the form of surrogate Cuban and East German forces and by Soviet-supported subversion.

To counter these grave threats, it has become imperative for the states of Southern Africa to stand together.

CONSULTATION

'South Africa has continued to encourage increased co-operation and consultation in the search for solutions to political and economic problems in the sincere belief that this is the only way to achieve the stability and progress so necessary.'

Dealing with South West Africa, Mr. Viljoen said the Government had consistently over a long period proved its readiness to find a fair and just settlement while firmly holding the view that it was for the people of South West Africa themselves to decide their future.

'The major stumbling block has been the inability of the United Nations to convince the people of South West Africa of its impartiality in the light of its continued official favouring of Swapo.

'United Nations support for Swapo, which uses terror and intimidations as methods to impose itself on the inhabitants of the territory, cannot be condoned.'

GENEVA TALKS

Referring to the recent unsuccessful Geneva talks on South West Africa, Mr. Viljoen said the discussions had not removed 'cardinal obstacles'.

He went on: 'The democratic political parties were not satisfied that it would not be a case of one-man, one vote, once.

'In addition, their concerns for solid guarantees regarding freedom of speech, the freedom to form political parties, a free and independent judiciary, a free economy and respect for property — concepts basic to the democratic process envisaged in the settlement plan, were not addressed.'

He hoped that due regard would be shown by all concerned to these anxieties.

LAW AND ORDER

Mr. Viljoen paid tribute to all members of the security forces in maintaining law and order in Southern Africa 'especially those who have sacrificed their lives in the execution of duties.'

He pointed out that the security forces had again achieved great success in 'anti-terrorist operations' with a number of terrorist bases destroyed.

The country had also continued to make remarkable progress in the production of the armaments necessary to defend the country.'
HNP quizzed over Ciskei ‘secret paper’

By PATRICK LAWRENCE
Southern Africa Editor

POLICE yesterday visited Mr. Brian Nel, chairman of the Progressive Nationalist Party in King William’s Town.

On Monday, Mr. Nel clashed with the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr. Himkie van der Walt, when he threatened to disclose the contents of a "confidential document".

Mr. Nel told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday: "I was visited by Warrant Officer Vincent Venter, who was investigating a charge that I was in possession of an allegedly secret document."

Mr. Nel, who plans to see his attorney, added: "I received the document anonymously through the post. I did not know whether it was genuine or not. I have since burned it."

Giving evidence to the Van der Walt Commission on Monday, Mr. Nel threatened to disclose the document's contents. Mr. Van der Walt ordered him "not to disclose the name of the South African Government" not do so.

Mr. Nel then placed the document on the Press Table. Newspapers were warned that their papers would be prosecuted under the Communications Act if they published extracts or disclosed the contents. Mr. Nel is a strong opponent of the incorporation of "King" into the Ciskei — as recommended by the Van der Walt Commission.

Yesterday, too, the National Party MP for "King", Mr. Hendrik Coetzer, confirmed Press reports that he would raise the fate of the town with the NAP parliamentary caucus.

Also a strong opponent of incorporation, Mr. Coetzer said: "In contrast to rumours, I believe the Government has not yet taken a decision on the town's future."

Some sources said an agreement in favour of incorporation was reached last year between the South African and Ciskei governments, and that this was decisive in persuading the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Leon Hess, to opt for independence.

Mr. Coetzer disagreed. "I believe the Prime Minister will never place a colleague in Parliament in such a difficult position by not informing him if such a weighty decision has been taken on the main town... of his constituency."

He added: "In the present climate, incorporation will not serve the intended purpose. It will produce a situation which will be found intolerable by the whites and blacks."

Mr. Coetzer declined to elaborate on what he meant by the "present climate", except to refer to the white and coloured opposition to incorporation, as shown by the referendum organised by the "King" municipality last week.

He refused to comment on a report that the town would be partitioned between black and white, beyond saying it might be part of an alternative.

The charge against Mr. Nel is understood to have been laid by the secretary to the Van der Walt Commission, Mr. J. Venter.

The "Mail" was unable to contact him yesterday.

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Fine Art & Architecture

In his third year.

for the best woman student

Molly Coetzer Memorial Prize

P A Roopnoot

for a top student.

Ist. and 2nd major courses.

Herbert Coetzer 1st Prize.

for a student who has

P. J. Du Preez

Sixth Year.

for the best student in:

- 1st Place of Architecture Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ACADEMIE DU MONDE
ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year
Miss M F J Sandilands

A brick Association Prize
In the best use of bricks in his

"She has been found very
suitable for the position of
architectural student." — J. A. L. Chapman

Second Year
C. S. Jones

Claims up

Cootees

Press banishing

S F Richardson

Management.

CART PPS - PACKING

OMAN PAK!

30/11/2011

This issue presents the latest news on the Cootees project. The company continues to make progress on the construction site. The claims for delay have been resolved, and the project is now on schedule. The Cootees project is expected to be completed by the end of the year.
The Independent Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has protested against what it describes as "Security Police interference" in the dispute at the Toyota Marketing Company in Sandton.

Two Mawu shop stewards, Mr. Sidney Zula and Mr. Wilfred Sibhangi, were detained by Security Police at the weekend, a union spokesman said.

Both men were among the 132 warehouse workers dismissed after a strike at Toyota early in January. A Security Police spokesman said the two unionists had been transferred from the Bramley police station to John Vorster Square for questioning.

They were released on Monday without being charged after spending two days in custody according to a union spokesman.

The spokesman "deplored" the practice of Security Police involvement in labour disputes. He said they could "prejudice any progress made in the area of industrial relations."

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For the best work in Fourth Term Prize

S. Read

For the best final year student, General & M. Herzing Prize

D. H. Price, Leeds

For proficiency in practice, Surveying (in the subject Architecture), to David Hudson, Prize in Art

Miss C. Treadgold

In third year student, for the best woman student, Molly Gohl, Nominal Prize

P. A. Hopkins

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses, Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P. F. Dunkley, Sixth Year

For the best student in Cape Provincial Institute of Architecture, Prize of Architecture, Prize of Architecture Institute of Architecture, Prize of Architecture

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in:

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

Trial on Monday
Hopes Veritable of the Crumbling

By Hether Siltt

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The hope in crumbling

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Politics Correspondent

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The crumbling of political structures and the rise of new, innovative forms of governance in response to the changing dynamics of global power and influence.
The United Nations has circulated a blacklist of 72 South Africans—most of them policemen—whom it accuses of murder and torture. The list, entitled "Persons Allegedly Guilty of the Crime of Apartheid," was drawn up by the working group of experts on Southern Africa of the UN Human Rights Commission.

S A Board

For the best final year student.

General J B M Heritzay Prize

D H Price Lewis

For the best demonstration of proficiency in the subject of architecture or quantity surveying.

David Hodson Prize

Miss C Tragedy

For the best woman student.

Molly Coomb Memorial Prize

P A Rappaport

For a student who has completed his last, second and third major courses.

Helgen Gardner Trevor Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in:

- Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
- Fine Art & Architecture
The Laws of Silence

The Growing List Of
...and on...
Lawyers slam banning of papers

A MEETING of 70 prominent lawyers from all areas of South Africa yesterday slammed the Government banning of Post and Sunday Post as a violation of the fundamental human rights to knowledge, evaluation and the expression of views.

The chairman of the organisation hosting the meeting, Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Johan Krieger SC, also drew a parallel between the South African Government and the Romanovs, the Russian royal family at the time of the Russian revolution.

"The Romanov dynasty suffered from a fatal defect: He who loses contact with the governed is running into a very dangerous area," he said.

"It is deplorable that the largest concentration of black citizens should have been deprived of newspapers in their areas which reflected their interests and views.

"The right to knowledge is fundamental. The right to evaluate events is fundamental. And, having made an evaluation, the right to communicate views to your fellow men is fundamental."

These rights had been violated by the banning, said Mr Krieger.

"Freedom of speech, association, expression, reflected in a free Press, is a part of a democratic community in so fundamental that depriving people of it other than for the most compelling reasons cannot but be deplored," he said.

A free Press was also a "most effective restraint" through publicity on the
Resignations

The resignations this week are from Dr. Izak de Villiers of Cape Town, who served on the Looking-on Darkness committee, and Elize Botha, of the University of Pretoria, who was responsible for the unbanning of Lady Chatterley's Lover.

The other resignation announced this week was that of Professor P. J. Titus, who was responsible for the unbanning of Nadine Gordimer's Burgher's Daughter. He actually resigned last year.

Top Afrikaans writer Anna Louw, who also served on the Looking-on Darkness committee, said this week that she was considering resigning.

She said that South Africa's system of literary censorship was often "self-defeating and completely crazy." She denied that her possible resignation had anything to do with the Brink novel. But when she saw books with less literary merit passed just because they used fewer four-letter words or had fewer political implications, then the whole thing became crazy.

No Involvement

That's what worries me. I presume there must be some form of censorship. But I don't want to be involved in it.

I am a creative writer myself, and especially having to read books with possible censorship in mind has a bad affect on me.

Although Dr. de Villiers cites pressure of work as the reason for his resignation, according to some sources he resigned because he regretted his role in the banning of Brink's book.

Their objections have stripped the censorship system of its "cloak of respectability.

Potentially more serious is the resignation of Professor Titus. One of only two English experts on the committee.

The Appeal Board has been courting English academics, members of the Teachers' Associations and the English Academy.
Aid: Pik warns Zimbabwe

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned yesterday that Zimbabwe's aid to liberation forces from South West Africa and South Africa would complicate the search for peace in Namibia and make co-operation with Salisbury more difficult.

He said that a decision by the Organisation of African Unity to increase its aid to Swaziland and to include in the Arusha meeting the OAU Liberation Committee would make it more difficult to find an internationally acceptable solution for Namibia.

He was commenting in Cape Town on reports that the OAU had decided to double its aid to Namibia and to increase its aid to Swaziland and that Zimbabwe was preoccupied with political and international activities.

Mr Botha said that if the reports were true, it would make co-operation between South Africa and Zimbabwe more difficult.

"It is a pity that, instead of seriously getting down to the job of repairing the damage of years of conflict in Zimbabwe, and paying full attention to developing the country and bringing about stability inside so it can attract investment and development aid, Zimbabwe is preoccupied with political and international activities," he said.

Mr Botha added: "This does not increase its credibility outside, but causes it harm. When it acts in this way, it cuts off potential international aid and trust in its ability to maintain stability."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>For the best work in the subject of Architecture or Quantity Surveying</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Perry Prize</td>
<td>学生最佳作品奖</td>
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<td>D &amp; H Pruce Lewis Prize</td>
<td>学生最佳作品奖</td>
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<td>Year Prize</td>
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<td>NAAYA Honor Prize</td>
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<td>S A Redd Read Prize</td>
<td>学生最佳作品奖</td>
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Referring to reports made at a meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee at Arusha in Tanzania, that Zimbabwe would also double its contributions to the ANC and PAC, Mr Botha said that, if the reports were true, it would make co-operation between South Africa and Zimbabwe more difficult. 

"It is a pity that, instead of seriously getting down to the vast job of repairing the damage of years of conflict in Zimbabwe, and paying full attention to developing the country and bringing about stability inside so it can attract investment and development aid, Zimbabwe is preoccupied with political and international activities," he said.

Mr Botha added: "This does not increase its credibility outside, but causes it harm. When it acts in this way, it cuts off potential international aid and trust in its ability to maintain stability."
Fingerprinting system
Orwellian, say lawyers

By ARNOLD GEYER

A SYSTEM of compulsory fingerprinting would amount to
massive State interference with — and serious encroachment on
the individual’s political,

economic and social rights, according to Lawyers for
Human Rights.

At its second public meeting,
the association resolved that
the Government's proposed leg-
islation concerning the inclu-
sion of fingerprints in identity
documents constituted an "of

fensive infringement" on every
South African’s privacy and
decency.

The chairman of the meet-
ing, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, described the legislation as
part and parcel of an "Orwel-
lian system", warning the
"gullible" not to be hoodwinked by
assurances that the fingerprints
would only be used to catch

subversives.

"I cannot condone that my
fingerprints be kept in a name-
less cell in a nameless Govern-
ment department by faceless
bureaucrats," he said.

He pointed out that as well
as fingerprints, all citizens
would be required to enter

their electoral constituencies
in their identity documents.

Failing to do so would lead to
them either becoming "de-

humanised" or "denied the
vote", Mr Kriegler said.

He warned the Government
that the implicit intention of
the legislation — "if one sub-
versive could be caught then
compulsory fingerprinting for
all is justified" — went con-
trary to legal tradition.

"Our concept of law enforce-
ment is that no guilty people
should go free rather than one
innocent person be punished.”

In a resolution, Lawyers for
Human Rights said the practice
of fingerprinting had generally
been tainted with a criminal
stigma and it caused resent-
ment and anguish among South
Africa’s blacks.

---

S A Read

FOR THE BEST WORK IN FOURTH

Oorbuun Prize

J 4 Head

FOR THE BEST FINAL YEAR STUDENT

General J. B. Hertzog Prize

D H Price Lewis

OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

In the subject

Surveying) (in quantity)

For the best student of

David Hudson Prize

Miss C. Thedugd

In this year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rapport

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

FOR THE BEST STUDENT IN:

OF ARCHITECTS' PRIZE

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Steyn wants Post 'banning' evidence

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Mr Justice Steyn, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Press, wants access to the information leading to the threatened banning of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post.

But Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice said the commission had access to the evidence and he was not planning at this stage to give evidence to the Steyn Commission.

Last week Mr Coetsee said the two newspapers had been creating a climate for revolution, but he has declined to elaborate.

But Mr Justice Steyn said in an interview today: "All I have had access to is what I have read in the newspapers."

Mr Steyn said the commission would be interested in the evidence but this depended on its nature.

"We would like to know who is the source. One would like to go direct to the source."

Asked whether the Government had discussed the threatened bannings with the commission prior to the threats being issued, Mr Justice Steyn said this had not been done.

Asked to comment on the telegram from the editor the Natal Mercury calling on the commission to summon Mr Coetsee to produce the evidence, Mr Justice Steyn said the commission would discuss the telegram today.

Meanwhile Government sources are apparently planting the suggestion in Nationalist newspapers that there is evidence that the two black newspapers had harmed the security of the country.

Both the Sunday newspaper Rapport and the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece Die Burger have carried reports to this effect.

In these reports reference is made to a court case in Pretoria last year in which two members of the staff of Post Transvaal were involved.

See Page 11.

\[
\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Earnings} \times \text{Tiles of Division}}{\text{Total Assets}}
\]

\[
\text{T} = \frac{(\text{ROI of Division/Project}) \times (\text{Total Assets})}{(\text{ROI of Asset})}
\]

(6.2)

\[
\text{ROI} = \frac{(\text{Target ROI of Division/project}) \times (\text{Total Assets})}{(\text{ROI of Asset})}
\]

desired return on total assets of the firm as a whole.

The target return on total assets of a division on site, given the

It is proposed that the following formula be used to determine

- 70 -
### Du Pont Chart for a Site

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Subcontractors</td>
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<td>Total Fixed Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Asset</td>
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</table>

**Company Costs:***
- Total Turnover: 4.0
- Gross Profit: 1.3
- Cost of Turnover: 2.7
- Head-office Overheads: 0.2
Top legal man hits at closure of Post

By Jon Quelane

It was regrettable that the largest concentration of blacks outside the homelands found itself deprived of its newspaper with the closure of Post and Sunday Post.

This was said today by Mr J C Krieger SC, chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, when he opened the annual congress of the Committee for Human Rights, an association of lawyers, in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Mr Krieger said freedom of speech, of association, and of expression were fundamental to any democratic society.

"The means for a meaningful feedback to the Government cannot and dare not be destroyed.

"He who loses contact with the governed is running into a very dangerous area," he said.

On the taking of fingerprints in terms of proposed legislation, on identity books, Mr Krieger said: "In terms of the law, the taking of fingerprints is justified only in certain limited circumstances.

"In a criminal case, in the event of an acquittal or charges being withdrawn the fingerprints of the suspect are immediately and automatically destroyed.

"Taking a citizen's fingerprints is a serious intrusion into an individual's privacy," he said.

If there were a clash between law and order and 'human rights in South Africa, it did not mean that anything was wrong with human rights, but with the structure of society.

"If there is disparity or a lack of harmony between law and order and human rights it means that the form of law and order as well as justice adopted is the wrong one.

"There is never anything wrong with human rights," he said.

Lawyers had publicly to deal with Government legislation because it involved a wide spectrum of human rights.

"Even lawyers will be astounded by the many fundamental human rights — which we take for granted automatically — that are involved in the proposed legislation affecting urban blacks," he said.

He urged lawyers, attorneys and law academics to keep parliamentarians informed of their views and knowledge of proposed legislation so that nobody could say the legal profession had failed in its duty to the country's black citizens.

"I wish to say with deference to the Government that the means of meaningful feedback — such as the Post newspapers — with the Government dare not be destroyed.

"Any government which loses contact with the governed is entering a very dangerous area," Mr Krieger said.

Deploiring the closure of the two black papers, he said: "The right to knowledge and the right to evaluate knowledge for oneself — and to communicate this — is fundamental."

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, leading the discussion on the new Bills affecting blacks, said control over the residence of blacks in urban areas was one of two pillars on which the influx control system was built.

The other pillar was the control over the right to take up employment.

"If the Bill is enacted in its present form it will, in effect, be a declaration by the Government that blacks living outside homelands are to be regarded as disqualified persons with no right to be in white areas," he said.

He added that the names of administration boards would be changed.

The composition of the boards would be changed to include experts.

But apart from this, the powers and functions of the board and councils would be much the same as they used to be.
Rapport tells why paper was silenced

By David Binder

The Pretoria Office of Post has been used as a base for terrorist activities, according to evidence at a terrorism trial last year.

This had been part of the reason for the effective banning of the newspaper, the Sunday paper Rapport claimed yesterday.

Post's telephone in Pretoria had been tapped by police, who had overheard a conversation between police Taam reports and another man who had discussed "some conduct to the Johannesburg offices of the Daily Transvaal and the Morning Post", according to evidence at the trial.

Sixteen and eight others were found guilty of contravening the Terrorism Act and had been sentenced to terms of between five and seven years

In addition the Pretoria Regional Court had heard that Post's Pretoria office had been used to take photographs of some of the men who were to have undergone terrorist training.

The photographs had shown the men giving black power salutes.

The then News editor of the Sunday Post Mr. Zuelke Noah, was last year sentenced to six months in prison for assisting a terrorist by leaking information to the telephone conversation with Milaapproved.

Mr Noah was later acquitted on appeal.

The telephone conversation allegedly involved discussion of a press statement on seven reports.

Students also hit by Post gag

By Carol Mathieson

The closure of Sunday Post newspaper will affect thousands of blacks who have been using the educational supplement that was carried by that paper, says Mrs Shelley Similo of Learning Post.

"In 1977, when Weekend World was banned, so was People's College. The same way," added Mrs Similo, editor of Learning Post and the educational project behind it.

"The humanism of newspapers does not only affect people of a general interest but it also affects those who have learned from our courses."

1000 STUDENTS

"We are now looking for ways to produce Learning Post," she said. "We had 1000 students doing the Elementary Primary Administration Course which is the equivalent of the S2 certificate."

There are about 32 black teachers who are also teachers and presidents. We have a lot of students following our African, English and History courses. All these students are now left out in the cold," said Mrs Similo.
Four-letter words are important in literature

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter

Four-letter words played an important part in modern literature and were not used to titillate, the editor of a banned literary magazine said today.

Miss Christine Isobel Hofmeyr (27) was giving evidence before Johannesburg magistrate, Mr C A Alcock at her trial on charges of producing a subsequently banned literary magazine, Inspan.

Miss Hofmeyr, a former Jeppe Girl's High pupil, said in answer to questions by her defence counsel, Mr Dennis Kuny, that certain expressions were used in Peter Wilhelm's short story "At the Edge" to express stress and crisis situations in the lives of his characters.

Sex scenes also were "economically depicted" as an important part of the story, showing fertility in the life of a Methodist minister, his wife, a journalist and a political activist.

"To flesh out fertility on a social, political, and occupational level the writer traces it to a very intimate point," she said.

Miss Hofmeyr said she thought Mr Wilhelm, a well-known journalist and writer, had produced "a fine and well-crafted story."

It was not offensive to the religious convictions as the State contended unless read superficially, Miss Hofmeyr submitted.

Suggestions of sexual acts between whites and blacks were also important in the context of other works found offensive, she told the court.

"Met Gebied," the poem described as disrespectful of God to the court yesterday by a Dutch Reformed minister, was a "fine piece of satire" reflecting the extent to which people set themselves up as gods, Miss Hofmeyr said.

The chairman of the DRC Commission on Doctrine and Current Affairs, the Rev Willem Jacobs Botha, told the court yesterday: "I object to the idea of God as a gambler buying Bonus Bonds."

He was giving his opinion and that of his church of "Met Gebied" by Cape Town poet Andre le Roux du Toit.

But he agreed the poet could be criticizing those who saw God second to people like Foreign Minister Piti Botha.

Mr Kuny: "Mr du Toit could be speaking to South Africa's affluent, who are ruthless, have distorted values and are materialistic — those who make gods of Morné du Plessis and Glenda Kemp."

Mr Kuny said the prosecutor, Mr F Strydom, had proved only that the "distorted convictions" had been offended and not the "religious convictions" of any section of the population as stated in the Act.

(Proceeding)
Minister of Justice 'not planning' to give evidence

Coetsee reacts

ORMONDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday he was not planning at this stage to give evidence before the Steyn Commission about his charge that Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post were creating a revolutionary climate.

Asked about an urgent petition to the commission by the editor of The Natal Mercury, Mr. James McMillan, to call him to give evidence, all the minister would say was: 'No comment.'

Later he told Sapa the commission had access to the evidence and he was not planning at this stage to give evidence.

Last week Mr. Coetsee said the newspapers had been creating a climate for revolution, but he has declined to say how or in what manner.

Mr. Justice M T Steyn said the commission was still considering Mr. McMillan's petition. It would not announce its intentions in advance because its decision would be evident.

He was reported yesterday as saying that he wanted access to the information which prompted the Government to warn the Argus Company that the two newspapers would be banned if the company went ahead with its application to re-register them.

Mr. McMillan will be giving evidence to the commission in Durban on February 10.
Dominee tells Court Afrikaans poem was despicable

'It showed God as being second in control to Pik'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A dominee yesterday told a magistrate he strongly objected to a satirical Afrikaans poem in which God was portrayed as a possible bonus-bond winner and as someone who would return to earth "second in control to Mr Pik Botha."

De Jacobus Botha, chairman of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk's Doctrine and Current Affairs Commission, was giving evidence for the State in the case against Miss Christine Isabel Hofmeyr, editor of the now-banned literary magazine, Inspan. Miss Hofmeyr, 27, of Yeoville, pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to charges under the Publications Act of having produced an undesirable magazine.

Inspan (October 1978) was banned in January 1979, after poems and prose printed in it were found by the Publications Board to be blasphemous, indecent and a danger to the security of the State.

De Botha said a poem based on the Lord's Prayer, by Andre le Roux Du Toit, was "despicable and offensive."

Cross-examined by Mr Dennis Kuny, for Miss Hofmeyr, De Botha conceded the poem might not be disrespectful and could, in fact, have been written by a devout man who was criticising people who had replaced God with a materialistic form.

He said he had been particularly offended by the lines referring to the possibility of God winning bonus bonds, and coming down to earth to be second in control to Pik Botha.

He said: "My Church forbids the buying of bonus bonds as it is a form of gambling and the poem makes God look like a gambler."

The poem relegates the Almighty God to a position below Mr Pik Botha.

But he agreed with Mr Kuny that the poem could be interpreted as a distortion of values that had crept into society.

Referring to Morne du Plessis, Glenda Kemp, Kalile Knoetje and 'Adrenalein' Kriel could have shown that these people were elevated to god-like positions, De Botha said.

Mr Kuny said: "This poem is highly critical of a group of people with distorted values."

De Botha agreed the poet might be saying the NGK upheld the present South African system and performed a role to ensure the maintenance of apartheid.

If the man were a devout Christian he should have used another form, not the Lord's Prayer, he said.

The poem was intended to offend certain people in society with misplaced values, but not a religious section of society, Mr Kuny said when applying for a discharge.

The application for discharge was overruled. In refusing it, the Magistrate, Mr A C Allcock, said besides the evidence heard, other material in the publication, such as the poem Sara -- Die Hoor van Randu, was indecent.

Miss Hofmeyr told the Court she saw none of the material as undesirable, indecent or threatening to State security.

The hearing continues today.

Fine Art & Architecture

For the best student in:
- Sixth Year
- Art Production, Prize
- Architectural Institute

For the best student in:
- Sixth Year
- Architecture, Prize
- Cape Provincial Institute
Banning of Post slammed

THE ASSEMBLY — The banning of Post (Transvaal) and the Sunday Post was strongly criticised in Parliament yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

Dr Slabbert, speaking during the no-confidence debate, said it was "a tragedy" that the two newspapers had been banned.

Although the government had adequate legal machinery to deal with people who contravened the law, it had chosen to punish hundreds of thousands of people who read the newspapers.

The government had wiped out what it had achieved in race relations by banning the newspapers, Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Raw said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had become "a good follower of Mugabe" by banning the newspapers.

It was deplorable that the newspapers had been banned while the Steyn Commission was sitting and while South Africa's security laws were under review. — PG.
Minister's warning to all extremists

Political Correspondent
DURBAN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, today issued a strong warning following the bombing of the Durban offices of Mr Derrick Walzamen, MEC, by the ultra-right-wing Wit Kommando, that he would take no nonsense from the extreme right or left.

Mr Waterson said that neither he nor the Natal Executive Committee would be put off from implementing the province's policy of doing "what is right for all the people of Natal."

Mr le Grange said he had to be able to show positive results to police investigations into the Waterhouse bombing as well as the activities of two Pretoria academics recently — Professor Jan Loub and Professor Frans Maritz.

"I won't take any nonsense in any form from anybody, whoever may be involved. I can give the assurance that the South African Police will investigate every incident of terrorism with enthusiasm."

A special "selective team of detectives" was investigating this particular incident and "the public can be assured that there will be some results."

He said: "We are giving very serious attention to this incident, as well as to the incidents in Pretoria."

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said: "This won't make us deviate from our policy. But those extremists must not assume that we will follow their example."

Mr Waterson, in Cape Town when the bomb exploded on his property at 2 am yesterday, said today that people who sought this "sort of political redress, must be mentally sick."

"If they think guiltless like them who attack defenseless women and children will make me deviate from what I consider must be in the best interests of South Africa, they must be sadly mistaken."

Mr Waterson said that the Wit Kommando had misunderstood the EXCO's stance.

"The segregation or integration of the Richards Bay beaches is entirely a matter for the people of the town. We have merely refused to make funds available for one community only."

The Wit Kommando claimed responsibility for yesterday's bomb attack.

The Daily News received a note which bore the organisation's title.

The note, handed to the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, also said: "One can feel only contempt for a whole man who blackballs whites to integrate their beaches by refusing them the province's money unless beaches are open to all races."

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architecture (or quantity)
for the best student of
David Moodie Prize
Miss J. Frick
in third year.
Molly G. Memorial Prize
P. A. P. Roper
for a student who has satisfactorily completed last two and third years courses.
Helman C. Bragg Prize
for the best student in: — Sixth Year
of Architecture, 1981.
Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Argus disputes Post inference

"The Argus Company applied urgently in writing for registration of its newspapers or for their continuation of the lapse in registration of its Post newspapers or for its registration," Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said today.

The Company withdrew its application only when the Government made clear its absolute determination to ban the newspapers forthwith if they were registered and this was confirmed in a statement later.

The Argus Company did not proceed with registration because it saw no point in making a futile gesture by insisting on registration and submitting to the injustice of actual banning.

"There is no inference in the Minister's statement in Parliament yesterday, nor in any of the Press reports, that we were fully in the picture and accepted both the substance of the case against us and the necessity for banning.

"Nothing could be further from the facts. We were not given the information which the Minister has now described.

"We were then and are now, utterly opposed to the banning in principle and to its application to the Post newspapers. We believe that if the Government had a valid case against us it should have tested it in the courts.

"We said at the time that we had no power to prevent the Government's action: no redress against the course it had chosen to follow. We added that, by its action it had diminished us all; that another bar had been added to the cage that is beginning to circumcise our freedom.

"There was another very valid and important reason for withdrawing our application for registration which we did not announce at the time.

STAFF

"We wished to avoid another two newspapers being banned and so losing the titles inevitably and irrevocably in the limbo of time — as we have lost World and Weekend World. Once banned they would stay banned.

"We hoped then, and still do, that in time other councils will prevail and both papers will appear again. In the meantime, we have applied to have the titles registered in terms of the Copyright Act so that no one else can use them.

"One further point needs to be made. It would appear from the Minister's statements that the weight of his case is against individual members of the staff of Post newspapers rather than the newspapers or their proprietors. If so, those individuals should be charged in court. We have no details of what they are supposed to have done. We did not discuss them with the Minister.

Terrorists briefed at Post

Soga and Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The editorial offices of the two banned Argus newspapers, the Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, were used as a venue for the final briefing of prospective terrorists before they left South Africa, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee has told Parliament.

Although there is sufficient evidence to act, the Government had realised that closure of the newspapers would be counterproductive and would provide South Africa's critics with ammunition.

"But towards the end of the year it became clear that action against the newspapers would be unavoidable," Mr Coetsee said in the No-Confidence Debate yesterday.

The Post had published the freedom charter of the banned African National Congress in its entirety and had devoted much space to ANC propaganda.

The Post newspapers had become vehicles for activities, militancy and incitement to revolution and subversion.

Clandestine radio broadcasts — subsequently transmitted in overseas Communist publications — had been disseminated almost word-for-word by a Post reporter.

The newspapers had become unmistakably media for communist viewpoints and the fermentation of hatred, not only against whites but also such as loan levy, head-office buildings and assets that are not part of the early, not all liabilities can be identified with a tax provisions, bank overdrafts, long-term agreements to be made on a contract by contract basis the
Yesterdays [sic] court over bans minister newspapers says minister of the banned Argus breached in office

COCESSE "S'entregarde"
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he has received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation, if so,

(2) whether he intends implementing any of the recommendations during the current session?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.
Election strategy: Total Nats to right, total cheagué,
blank, wants PM now

By Helen Zille

18/11/01 0PM

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The motion in the flood-stricken Langa area, and a mop-up op.

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The opposition party has decided to focus its campaign on the
flood-stricken Langa area, where a total of 500 families
were evacuated to makeshift camps.

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The official opposition, the Democratic Movement for South African
Right (DMR), has announced that it will field a total of 400
candidates in the upcoming election.

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The African National Congress (ANC) has expressed concern
over the opposition's decision to focus on the Langa area,
claiming that it is a ploy to divert attention from
more pressing issues.

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The country is currently experiencing a severe drought,
resulting in widespread water shortages and food
insecurity. The opposition argues that the government's
response has been inadequate, and that the electorate
will demand accountability.

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The opposition has also highlighted the high levels of
corruption in the government, and has promised to
implement rigorous anti-corruption measures if elected.

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The ANC has vowed to continue its efforts to
deliver on its promises to the people of South Africa,
especially in the areas affected by the drought.

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The opposition's strategy appears to be a calculated move
to target voters who are disillusioned with the government's
response to the drought crisis.

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The outcome of the election will have significant implications
for the country's political landscape, with the possibility of
a change in government.

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It remains to be seen whether the opposition's strategy will
have the desired effect on the electorate. The upcoming election
is expected to be one of the most competitive and
dynamic in South Africa's history.
THE ASSEMBLY. — One of the real reasons why the Prime Minister was calling a General Election was that he wanted a constitutional amendment, Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville, said this yesterday in reply to Mr F W Botha's announcement that there would be a General Election on April 29.

Mr Schwarz said the PFP accepted the challenge, and would meet the National Party on the election battlefields.

He said there were several reasons why the PM was calling an early election, when he could have waited.

These included the mismanagement of the economy, regarding inflation, and because the Appropriation Bill would have to be passed before the election, which he was sure would contain substantial increases for teachers, nurses and the police.

The Budget would then come after the election, so that voters would not know how much the increases would cost them.

"The PM is going to the country to ask for a constitutional blank cheque. He is not prepared to say what will happen to the coloured and the Indian in terms of the proposed new constitution.

The PM was not prepared to take the country into his confidence before the election.

Mr Schwarz also called for a massive national anti-inflation campaign.

He said that inflation-wise, 1980 had been a particularly bad year, and it looked as if 1981 could be worse. This required urgent action because the country could not allow inflation to get out of hand.

There were also grave manpower, deficiencies in four major fields of the public service: law, enforcement, health, where the nursing shortage was there for all to see, in the Defence Force (which had a serious shortage of Permanent Force personnel), and in teaching and training.

By banning black newspapers, the Government had played into the hands of revolutionary-inclined radicals. Even though these papers were highly critical of the Government, they were part of the present system in the eyes of the revolutionary, said Mr Schwarz.

SAPA

In a clear indication that he would wind up the campaign, Mr Botha took a veer towards an emphasis on economic and social policies, particularly the future position of the urban blacks.

He denied that blacks in urban areas could be separated from blacks in the homelands, and said clearly that blacks could not be included in the deliberations of the President's Council.

In an immediate reaction to Mr Botha's announcement, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said the election had been called for three main reasons:

• To divert attention from the Prime Minister's inability to introduce changes during the 1981 parliamentary session;

• To divert attention away from his internal party problems;

• To win a mandate for his "total strategy" — which in reality meant a mandate for increasing authoritarianism.

"With rampant inflation affecting the poor, this is a very costly exercise to satisfy one of the instable desires of Nationalist Party Prime Ministers — that is, to ask for an even bigger mandate to do less and less," said Dr Slabbert.

In making his election announcement, Mr Botha said the State President would issue a Proclamation on February 27 fixing "nomination day" for March 23 — for a General Election on Wednesday, April 29.

Nomination day will be the same as election day itself, because it will give a clear indication of how the various parties will stand in several key constituencies.

There has been strong speculation that the Waterberg seat of Dr Andries Treurnicht, spiritual leader of the NP's Righting wing, could be in danger of falling to a challenge from the far-right Herstigte Nationale Party.

There have been suggestions that Dr Treurnicht may lose his seat to the far-Right Herstigte Nationale Party.

Mr Botha's speech to Parliament yesterday was an implicit acknowledgement that his main priority is to fight off a Righting challenge, and that he will do so by calling on all white South Africans to stand behind the Government to resist a "total Marxist onslaught.

The centrepiece of his speech was the disclosure that Russian spy, Major Alexei Koniev, had been arrested last year on his fourth visit to South Africa.

Shortly before announcing the early election, Mr Botha said: "I deem this an opportune occasion to announce that yet another Russian spy, operating in this country, has been arrested."

He then gave details of Major Koniev, and said he
HNP hope to get 10-15 seats

Political Staf.
The HNP would aim to capture 19 to 15 seats in the forthcoming General Election, its leader, Mr. Jaap Marais, said yesterday.

Commenting on the election called yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Botha, Mr. Marais said the HNP had anticipated an early election and had, therefore, "made sure that undemocratic parties are not allowed to grab power in South Africa without a contestation of their policies." The HNP's list of names of people to contest the election had been announced yesterday.

Commenting on the reasons for the election, Mr. Marais said it was an obvious economic condition later this year and next year would be so bad that an election had to be held now. Also, the Government would probably try to win favour with salary increases for civil servants and teachers.

Marking the number of seats to be contested but not yet been formally determined. But it was said that it would mean a cut in its efforts.

Seated to be fought would include Waterkloof, the HNP's strongest constituency held now by Dr. Andreas Trunemuth, Treurnicht, leader of the party in that case.

In the Free State, seats sought to be contested included Heilfontein, Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, and Ladysmith.

Seats fought in the Eastern Cape would include King William's Town and Queensbuit, and Port Elizabeth North, Algoa and Uitenhage would probably also be contested.

The Southern Cape seats fought would include Mossel Bay, Mossel Bay, and George, and Northern Cape seats would be included.

The Progressive Federal Party - which replaced the National Party - was said to be contesting the election for the first time.

Snap election: Heunis gives details

CAPE TOWN - The General Election called yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. Botha, for April 23 would be subject to the new delimitation and realignments. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris van der Merwe, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Explaining the mechanics of the snap election at a press conference, he said the Government had decided that provincial wards would also be dissolved and elections for new councils would be held simultaneously with the parliamentary election.

The House of Assembly itself would be dissolved on or before February 27, the day on which the National Party would issue a proclamation setting a date for the election.

"The session can end between March 5 and 12," Mr. Heunis said. "If the life of Parliament itself ends then.

The term of office for elected and for nominated MPs would end on April 28, the Minister said.

Mr. Heunis said the Additional Appropriations Bill would have to be read in the Assembly before its dissolution, and that additional appropriations would have to be made for the railways and the Post Office.

The new Parliament would reconvene sometime in the second half of the year.

After Parliament's dissolution, the Cabinet would meet in Pretoria, but Cape Ministers and their personal staffs would proceed to Cape Town for the election.

It had not yet been decided whether the civil servants in Cape Town for the parliamentary session would return to Pretoria.

"The State President also has the discretion to dissolve the present Cabinet, but the Government has decided not to do so." - Sapa.
3 Red agents have been involved in SA espionage

Three communist agents have been involved in South African spy scandals — Trinka, Robek and Dominique.

- Trinka was the alias for KGB agent Yuri Lognov, who was arrested by South African spy master General Hendrik van den Bergh in 1967.
- Robek was the code-name for self-confessed Russian spy Janos Hadlik, who worked under cover in Johannesburg at the German school from 1952 to 1955.
- Hadlik, who hit the headlines in 1974 when he defected to the West, claimed to have spied for the communists in South Africa.

After leaving the country in 1965, he worked for the South African Embassy in Vienna in 1968.

Opera star M. J. Coetse revealed at the time that she had met him in Vienna, when he had come to her for the words of some South African songs.

- Pretty young communist Dominique Rodrigo was employed in the South African embassy in Paris for more than four years. She worked there in the embassy’s agricultural library until 1978.

At the time she claimed there were several radical French people working at the embassy.

- A fourth spy who hit the headlines in South Africa was Czechoslovakian double agent Mr. Josef Kohout, who also worked for the British M16.

Kohout worked for the Czechoslovak Military Intelligence and M16 before coming to South Africa to live under an assumed name.
ANC warned: Russian money 'may be at risk'
No. 153
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P81/8

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1126</td>
<td>Realm Upholsterers (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendard)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>P81/1138</td>
<td>Penhouse Variations—October 1980</td>
<td>Viva International Ltd, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P81/1140</td>
<td>Fulfilment—Issue 3/80</td>
<td>Co-operative Motivation Research, Chelsea</td>
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No. 154
VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Januarie 1981 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 "Cruising". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
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<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
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<tr>
<td>R81/1/4</td>
<td>Cruising</td>
<td>Ster-Kinekor (Edns.) Bpk. (Pty) Ltd</td>
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No. 155
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPèL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Januarie 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Januarie 1981, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

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<tr>
<td>P81/1/117</td>
<td>Mao for Beginners</td>
<td>Rus and Friends</td>
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VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet, die besit van die genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verord is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig.

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<tr>
<td>P90/10/199</td>
<td>Down—Vol 4, No 7, June 1980...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P90/10/205</td>
<td>Pork Lane—No 38...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P90/10/225</td>
<td>So—No 1, 1979, 3 Jan...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P90/10/226</td>
<td>Les—No 13...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Skrywer van voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Raymond Publications Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Raymond Publications Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APDUSA, Lusaka, Zambia...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APDUSA, Lusaka, Zambia...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed in Australia...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boegard, Jugoslavia...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenifer Jones Associates Ltd., New York...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Star Publications Ltd., Surrey, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundale Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiona Press Inc, Canada...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Raymond Publications Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover Girl, London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eros Publishing Company Inc., Delaware, USA...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Nuy...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Whitmore...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playpen Enterprises Ltd., Canada...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Star Publications Limited, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taber Publications Ltd., Valencina Place, London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montclair Publishing Corporation, New York...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Society Magazine, Inc, New York...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hustler Magazine, Inc, Ohio...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internat International Management Inc, Liechtenstein...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African National Congress...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African National Congress (South Africa), Lusaka, Zambia...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Organisation, London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Edwards, London, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ediciones Zeta SA, Barcelona...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Magazine Corporation, New York...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figaro Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Edwards...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Edwards, London, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Edwards, London, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd., Surrey, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Bunting...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Kuntis...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Hall...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC (SA) Women's Section, Lusaka...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDU...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Raymond Publications Ltd., London...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schweiz-gieb-verlag gmbh, Frankfurt...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African National Congress...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Star Publications, Wytelcafe, Surrey...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Edwards, England...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahlen &amp; Akerlund Förlags AB, Stockholm, Sweden...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Naptar S.A, Madrid...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 156
30 January 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOE TENT OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Januarie 1981, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 20 Januarie 1981, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelaad oor Publikasies, Privatek X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/141</td>
<td>Score—Verkoopsbedieting: Afrondingstabel/Sales Tax:</td>
<td>Score Mail Order Specialists and Distributors, Durban.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 157
30 Januarie 1981

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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/140</td>
<td>Young Love—Nr 1/80</td>
<td>A Topsy Production...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/118</td>
<td>Fulfilment—Issue 3/80</td>
<td>Cooperative Motivation Research, Cheshire...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/112</td>
<td>Penthouse Variations—October 1980</td>
<td>Viva International Ltd, New York...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 159
30 Januarie 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
APPEL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Januarie 1981, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Januarie 1981, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en dat die besl van hierdie kragtens artikel 9 (3) veried word;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
First salvos in election campaigns

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE 1981 election campaign swung into gear yesterday as Parliament became the forum for the first salvos of a heated battle for votes.

In tough speeches, Government and official Opposition speakers defined the issues on which they would fight the General Election on April 29.

Government spokesman, including such verligte Ministers as Mr Pen Kotze and Mr Piki Botha, and verkramptes such as Dr Andries Treurnicht, left no doubt that the Government would fight a Righwing "total onslaught" campaign - equating the interests of the National Party with those of South Africa.

And the Opposition made it clear it would attack the Government on its failure to deliver reforms, after raising expectations of change as never before in the country's history.

As leading politicians made their election campaign debates, it became apparent that the Government will not introduce the proposed tax on fringe benefits until after the election.

And there was little doubt that teachers, nurses and policemen will receive considerable salary increases before voting day.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on finance, said: "All the good things are going to come before the election, and the bad things afterwards. That applies to the fringe benefits tax, and the Budget as a whole."

He said substantial salary rises would probably come into effect on April 1, so that the recipients can still have the increase in their wages when they go to the polls on April 29.

In other key speeches:
- Mr Piki Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an emotional attack on members of the Opposition, equating the Government's apartheid policy with the interests of South Africa.

He was particularly bitter towards Mr Dave Dalling, the PFP MP for Sandton, for attempting to cross the Government's apartheid policy in a letter to the New York Times.

- Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had called the election because he was unable to deliver on his promises of change.

Editorial comment on the General Election, Page 10.

"He has raised the hopes and expectations of 27 million people. After millions of black and white and brown South Africans..."
President's Council meeting

Political Staff

The President's Council, which is to investigate a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa, meets in formal session for the first time on Tuesday.

A Council spokesman said today final details of Tuesday's sitting in Cape Town had still to be worked out.

Tuesday's proceedings are to be public. But further discussions after this are likely to be held behind closed doors.

R A Van Rensburg.

This year.

For the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis.

Year.

For the best work in fourth

Osbourn Prize

S A Read.

For the best final year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis.

For Professorial Practice.

Surveying (in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Treadgold.

In this year.

For the best woman student

Molly Cahill Memorial Prize

P A Rapport.

For a student who has

Heaton Gardner Travelling Prize

P F Dunkley.

Sixth Year.

For the best student in:

of Architecture Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Closure of black papers: ‘blow to peaceful change'

The Star Bureau, LONDON — Far from being a blow to maintaining order and stability, and countering efforts at creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa, the Government’s closure of Post and Sunday Post has reduced the prospect for peaceful change.

This is the view of Derrick Theuma, a black journalist on the Johannesburg daily newspaper, The Star, in a feature article in The Times today.

He continues: "The closure has been received with anger and dismay by blacks who, in a country where all newspapers are white-owned, regards Post as their authentic voice.

"Post, staffed by a new breed of black journalists who see themselves first as oppressed blacks before being journalists, had invariably supported Black Consciousness ideas."

"As a voice for Black Consciousness proponents, it provided a healthy platform for the pent-up feelings the aspirations, the anger and the general thinking of blacks.

"The closure of Post will widen the communications gap between Government and blacks. It will also increase black frustrations."

Theuma maintains that the Government’s action against Post "underlines the belief that only timid blacks will be tolerated" and adds: "The voices of reason already thinning, the Government has unwittingly driven even those blacks who still advocate the politics of conciliation into the militant African National Congress."

"Black journalists have increasingly found that their journalistic commitments are indivisible from their political convictions. They no longer accept the concept of ‘objective reporting’."

Second Year

J L Chapman

First Year

course.

year of the degree

book prize

for the best student in each

National Development Fund

Mr. I. M. Ness

structure and design

for the best project in

A Studio Award

J G. Keeton

design work

best use of bricks in the

S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M. J. Standford

First Year

for the best work in

Mrs. T. Johnson White Prize

(continued)
Internal Security Act

Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with a view to lifting those restrictions; if so, to what extent; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Since assuming office I have reviewed the cases of 7 persons and have withdrawn the restriction notices in one of these cases. In this regard I draw the hon. member's attention to the letter which my predecessor addressed to her on 24 September 1979. I will follow the same procedure in reviewing cases.
STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE


GOEWERMENTSKENNISG EWINGS

DEPARTEMEN T VAN BINNELA NDSE
AAN GELEENTHEDE

No. 151 23 Januarie 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P91/7

<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>1980/12/33...</td>
<td>J Stalin Works—Vol. 5, 1921–1923; Vol. 6, 1924; Vol. 7, 1925; Vol. 9, 1926, January–November; Vol. 10, 1926–1927; Vol. 11, 1927–1928; August–December; Vol. 11, 1928–March 1929; Vol. 12, April 1929–June 1930</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/72...</td>
<td>Apartheid</td>
<td>John Addison</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/22...</td>
<td>South Africa: Freedom and Power</td>
<td>Canon L. John Collins</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/69...</td>
<td>Equal Rights—60 200.16 Side 1 &amp; 2 (Musiekkassette)</td>
<td>Peter Tosh</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 152 23 Januarie 1981

VERTOE KRA GTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direkторaat van Publikasies het op 22 Januarie 1981, kragtens artikel 74 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die oplegbaarky van die publikasies onder die kategorie "Kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet" ontgeeft. Dit betekenis dat die publikasies "Raging Bull" en "Private Big X114" in Pretoria, op 22 Januarie 1981, kragtens artikel 24 (2) (b) van die Wet onder die kategorie "Kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet" vanweë die persone behels het wat in die publikasies genoemd is.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Voorleger</th>
<th>Submitteur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R91/10...</td>
<td>Raging Bull</td>
<td>United Artists Corporation (SA) Ltd (Pty) Ltd</td>
<td>7385—1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 151 23 Januarie 1981

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>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980/12/33...</td>
<td>J Stalin Works—Vol. 5, 1921–1923; Vol. 6, 1924; Vol. 7, 1925; Vol. 9, 1926, January–November; Vol. 10, 1926–1927; Vol. 11, 1927–1928; August–December; Vol. 11, 1928–March 1929; Vol. 12, April 1929–June 1930</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/72...</td>
<td>Apartheid</td>
<td>John Addison</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/22...</td>
<td>South Africa: Freedom and Power</td>
<td>Canon L. John Collins</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91/1/69...</td>
<td>Equal Rights—60 200.16 Side 1 &amp; 2 (Musiekkassette)</td>
<td>Peter Tosh</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 152 23 Januarie 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 22 January 1981, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the appeal by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film "Raging Bull". 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 seven days from the date of this notice.
GOEWERMENTSKennisgewings

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 199 30 Januarie 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appêlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14(4) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe binne die bedoeling van artikel 47(2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie of voorwerp nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47(2) van genoemde Wet is nie, tersyde gestel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorwinger</th>
<th>Artikel 47(2) Section 47(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/12/22</td>
<td>Pyjama Tops: Pyjama Tops is Rock!—met manlike aktor, enmin deur vier half-naak modelles/with male actor, surrounded by four semi-nude girls (Publikat/Posters)</td>
<td>Printed by Jack, Mark &amp; Associates (Pty) Ltd...</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 198 30 Januarie 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorwinger</th>
<th>Artikel 47(2) Section 47(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/92</td>
<td>Motors and Fantasies...</td>
<td>Peter Dreyer...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/147</td>
<td>Nelson Mandela...</td>
<td>Mary Benson...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/149</td>
<td>Help save our Comrades (Pamflet/Pamphlet)...</td>
<td>Umkhonto We Sizwe (Adres nie vermeld/Address not stated)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/150</td>
<td>Revolutionary Thought in the 20th Century...</td>
<td>Edited by Ben Tuwak...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INHOUD

Bladty No. 7392

No. 7392

Staats- koerant

No.

B Memorie Openlating, Departement van

198 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable

Publications or objects: List P8/9

199 do.: do.: List P8/10

CONTENTS

No.

Internal Affairs, Department of

Government Notices

Published by the Staatsdrukker.

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appelaad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, sou gewysig, betaai dat die verbod kragtens artikel 9 (4) deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, op die invoer van die publikasies deur die ondergenoemde uitgewer ter syde gestel word. In Staatskoerant 7288, Gouwermentskennisgewing 2299 van 30 Oktober 1980, skrap die ondergenoemde inskrywing:

Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo
Lawyers condemn Post ban

THE Johannesburg Bar Society has stated that there is "ample legislation" for dealing with people responsible for a newspaper policy that was a danger to the State.

In a statement yesterday, condemning the recent effective bannings of Post and Sunday Post newspapers, the society said: "If reasonable grounds exist for suspecting that an offence has been committed by those responsible for the publication of newspapers, the Rule of Law requires they should be charged with the offence and duly tried."

If no such grounds exist, it continued, "the Minister has violated the Rule of Law by the method he has used to ensure the closure of the newspapers."

The stopping of their publication as a result of Ministerial threat of banning should be a matter of "deep concern" to lawyers in South Africa.

The action constituted an erosion of one of the basic tenets of a democratic society — freedom of the Press."
How the machine forced speech to miners
defends that eyebrows raised
SECRET COMMITTEE MAY DEAL WITH POLITICAL BOOKS

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

The spectre of a hand-picked committee which deals with “political” literature, was raised this week by Professor Peter Tillett, one of the three people who have recently resigned from the censorship committee of literary experts.

This has left only one English-speaking academic on the committee and the Association of University English Teachers of South Africa (AUE TSA) has told its members not to participate in the system.

Initial bannings by the Directorate of Publications are done on the recommendation of a readers' committee assigned to read a book. Appointments to the readers' committees are made by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Prof Tillett, of the department of English at the University of Pretoria, said there may be a select group to whom the director of publications sends all books which might merit banning on political and security grounds.

He said a readers' committee had strongly condemned Nadine Gordimer's book, Burger's Daughter, with the minority report being more severe than the already severe majority report. Yet the book was unbanned on the recommendation of a committee of literary experts.

“Certain questions need asking. Was this readers' committee selected at random from all the people available for such committees? If so, the result shows how unsatisfactory the censorship system can be.

“If there is a select group dealing with books which, in the opinion of the director, might merit banning on political and security grounds, it appears to be a body which is uniformly conservative,” he said.

“Although the banning of Ettiene de Roux's Magersfontein was what caused the greatest consternation, the vast majority of books dealt with are written in English.

“Yet when in 1979 AUE TSA put forward the names of four English-speaking academics to serve on the expert committee, only one was appointed,” he said.
NP history - a chronicle of conflict—Welsh

Education Reporter

IT WAS doubtful whether any of 'Mr P W Botha's people' actually believed that such aspects of apartheid as the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts were necessary to maintain white or Afrikaner identity.

But, says Professor David Welsh, of UCT, these aspects had critical symbolic value to more conservative whites.

Though this might be the case, there was serious opposition to the 'bossiness of the Cape' in Nationalist Party circles, Professor Welsh said in his second lecture on The Crisis and Challenge of Contemporary South African politics.

RIVALRIES

Speaking at the UCT summer school, Professor Welsh traced the rise of Afrikaner nationalism, saying that the Nationalist Party had always been riven with conflicts. One major issue was provincialism.

'The Nationalist Party is an explicitly federal body whose provincial leaders can and do form their own provincial power bases. This is a significant factor in current rivalries within the party today.'

Mr Botha was elected 'more or less by accident' and this was where part of his problem started, he said.

However, the Prime Minister had consolidated his power by restructuring the working of the Cabinet, vastly expanded the size and function of the Prime Minister's office, and rationalised and streamlined bureaucracy. Large powers had come into his and his allies' hands, while real power of the Cabinet and the party had diminished.

This, together with ideological policy issues such as the President's Council and the slow move to raise the economic colour bar, had caused enormous tension in the party.

On whether there would be a showdown or split in the party, Professor Welsh said there was no question that Dr Andries Treurnicht was a source of serious concern to the Prime Minister.
18 Post journalists are retrenched.

A total of 18 editorial employees of the non-defunct Post and Sunday Post newspapers have been retrenched.

Mr John Gittins, manager of the Sowetan, said the retrenchments were made necessary because of the closure of Post and the way the Sowetan Post's replacement, would be run.

Retrenchments started last Monday and 18 editorial staff members were affected, he said.

The retrenched members included reporters, sub-editors, and photographers. Mr Gittins said no members of the editorial staff were transferred to other Argus newspapers.

A report read at the annual congress of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Musaal) said the government was trying to cripple the union by banning its elected leadership.

However, the union would continue to show the government that it "might ban the people, ban organisations, but they could not ban their ideas."

Five members of Musaal, the black journalists' union, have been banned.

Drawing best classwork in Engineering
Awarded to the student with the Sammy Zacka Memorial Prize

J H Rens

CIVIL ENGINEERING
Student in Land Surveying or
examination to the best marks
Awarded on results of final
Professor George Menzilas Prize

B F McLeod

J H Rams

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Donald

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss E Littlworth

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Opposition backs Bill on hijacking

A BILL providing for action to protect South African aircraft and airports against hijackings and acts of terrorism, was passed through all its stages in the Assembly yesterday.

In terms of the Civil Aviation Offences Amendment Bill, introduced by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, provision is made for the establishment of a committee to advise the Minister on the effective steps to be taken to ensure the safety of civil aviation.

It also provides for the drafting of safety plans and ensures that they are kept secret.

The committee will comprise representatives of the Defence Force, South African Airways, the South African Police and Railways Police, the National Intelligence Service, the Department of Transport and authorities controlling airports other than State airports.

To ensure uniformity of action and co-ordination, certain people will be appointed to see that the safety plans are carried out.

Introducing the Bill, Mr Schoeman said South Africa was a signatory to three international conventions dealing with aviation safety, and was also bound to ensure national air safety.

Existing legislation empowered the Minister to take certain steps but in the present circumstances they fell short of what was required in the way of planning, co-ordinated action and secrecy.

The Bill was supported by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PPP, Orange Grove) who wanted to know from the Minister when the Margo Committee report on aviation safety would be released.

Mr Schoeman replied that the report should be released before the end of August, but that the measures provided for in the Bill were necessary until then.

Supporting the Bill, Mr George Bartlett (NRP, Amatola) said it was a pity that in present times one had to go to such lengths to protect people from hijackings and terrorism. — Sapa.
Bill to protect SA against hijackings

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"I hope this measure will result in a highly efficient and trained machine which can spring into action immediately when needed," he said.

The bill was taken through all its stages with the support of all parties. — Sapa
Law to protect against hijacking

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Supporting the Bill, Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said it was a pity that in present times one had to go to such lengths to protect people from hijackings and terrorism. He welcomed the Bill, saying it was better to be prepared rather than sorry.

"I hope this measure will result in a highly efficient and trained machine which can spring into action immediately when needed."

The Bill was taken through all its stages with the support of all parties. Sapa
Govt to bring in law on firearms

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. - The Government is planning to act against civilians who walk around carrying guns.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, responded to an Opposition plea for stricter control of the issue and use of firearms by saying legislation to do just that could be introduced later this year.

Mr Le Grange said in reply to the second reading debate on the Explosives Amendment Bill that the legislation would particularly affect the carrying of handguns by individuals.

"The situation exists today where people are carrying these handguns in their back pockets, in their billets and on other parts of the body and I am not prepared to allow that any more."

Mr Roy Swart (PFP) (rusc grave) who had earlier appealed for tighter control because more and more people were rushing to buy guns, said the PFP would support such legislation.
Old Boss chief breaks silence

Government "is fostering serious terror warfare"

Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg—The Government's approach to the country's black-white situation was fostering confrontation which could lead to serious terrorist warfare, according to former security adviser, General van den Bergh.

The general, head of the Bureau for State Security and Security Police under former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster, said the present climate was driving otherwise apolitical Africans into the hands of subversive organisations.

"We have lost the battle for the black elite and are fast losing the battle for the coloured elite," General van den Bergh said.

"If we lose this latter battle then we must accept that we will lose the white man's right to self-determination."

WHY I SPEAK

He said, in an exclusive interview that though he was reluctant to talk to the Press he had decided to answer questions now because of a deep concern for his country.

"I have never been nor do I intend to become a member of a political party," he said.

His decision to break a two-year silence on national issues was prompted by his desire to give a truthful assessment of the situation as he saw it.

Whites who had made South Africa their home were entitled to an emphatic statement that "come hell or high water they would not lose their seat at the table."

By the "table" he meant not only the conference table but that whites should continue to have a say in the enactment of their affairs.

It was necessary for the Government to spell out the geographic area where the white man will be assured a permanent home, he said.

BIGGEST THREAT

"An agreement needs to be worked out between all whites and all the non-white groups in this country," General van den Bergh added.

Black consciousness, he said, posed a bigger threat to the country's security because of its basic appeal to the black elite.

The general, after warning of communist Russian aims, said:

"The so-called 'urban blacks' have always been the Achilles' heel in the approach of the National Party to the group relations situation in South Africa."
Writers hit Post ban

Own Correspondent

BERLIN — Leading West German writers and journalists have appealed to the Bonn Government to break off cultural links with South Africa because of the closure of the Post and the banning of several black newsmen.

The appeal was made jointly by the West German branch of PEN — the International organisation of writers — and three other influential bodies: The Society of German Authors, the German Journalists Society, and the German Journalists Union.

The appeal was issued in West Berlin, together with a vigorous protest against the South African bannings. They also called on the Bonn Government to press South Africa to cancel the bannings.
Recipe on SA harmony

Members view 'in camera' rule in bad light
CAPE TOWN. — Thirty-four people, including three women, were fined between R50 and R100 in the Retreat Magistrate’s Court, Cape Town, yesterday following Wednesday’s police raid on Sandy Bay.

Thirty-eight people appeared in court on charges of public indecency after being released on R100 bail.

Two Durban men, on holiday in Cape Town, were unable to raise the bail and were kept in the Claremont police cells overnight with their dog, a black mongrel.

The men, Mr Piet Roodt and Mr Clifford Parker, were fined R50 (or 25 days) — the most of all the sentences. A magistrate took into account that Mr Roodt and Mr Parker had spent the night in jail, and said this had served as part of their punishment.

Most of the 34 who pleaded guilty were fined R100 (or 50 days).

Some, including students, a national serviceman and unemployed men, asked for leniency and were fined R60 (or 30 days).

In most cases, the fines were double those imposed on nudists arrested in the last police raid on Sandy Bay.

A French tourist, who had been in South Africa for two days, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

A Tamboerskloof couple, Mrs Ninin Lake, also pleaded not guilty. They will appear in a separate trial.

Police will raid Sandy Bay again if it is justified by complaints, according to Colonel Dries van den Heever, Divisional CI Officer for the Western Province.

“As long as I have the responsibility and I receive complaints which are substantiated by members of the narcotics branch who will investigate them, I will not hesitate to act,” he said.

Col Van den Heever declined to divulge the nature of complaints by members of the public which were first investigated before the raid.

Correspondent and Sapa
IN SHOW OF UNITY

PRESS, COUNCIL

THE President's Council gives a strong show of unity at its first open session yesterday, although differences in emphases between colored and Indian members on the one hand and white press on the other emerged within the first hour of debate.

The President's Council is a strong show of unity.
Yeko claims he fled in disguise

NEW BRIGHTON — A Kwazakhele businessman, Mr A. T. Yeko, claims he had to leave Transkei in disguise and by a devious route after attending a nephew's funeral there.

Mr Yeko, who acts as urban representative in Port Elizabeth of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo before the chief was deposed from the paramountcy of Tembus in the Dalindyebo region, believes the Transkei police want to detain him.

He says he was "wide awake" to the possibility that the police would seek him out when he and his family, accompanied by two busesloads of mourners from Port Elizabeth, travelled to Cozu location near Mqanduli last weekend for the funeral of his nephew, Mr Selby Yeko.

Mr Yeko said that immediately after the funeral he went to a nearby kraal to change into tribal clothes. He had intended to use that disguise to journey to Libode in Western Pondoland.

While he was changing attire at the kraal, he said, a relative arrived to warn him that three plain-clothes members of the police were there looking for him.

These men were alleged to have told people at the kraal that they had with them a wreath from Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, which they had been instructed to hand directly to Mr Yeko.

Mr Yeko says he also understood that these policemen had instructions to take him to security police headquarters in Umtata.

When he learned all this at the kraal, Mr Yeko says, he decided to disappear. He therefore asked the relative who had brought him the information to tell the police he had already left for Libode.

Arrangements were then made to procure a horse for Mr Yeko to ride away on. Wearing tribal dress he then travelled through a ploughed meadow on horseback and on to Iduywa, where he left the horse and was walking with a friend.

This friend had already made arrangements for a car with a King William's Town registration number to take him across the Kei River.

He used this method of "escape" although alternative arrangements had been made to get him to Durban.

Mr Yeko says that although all outlets from Transkei were understood to have been closed to him by the police, even as far as Queenstown, he crossed the Kei River at a spot he prefers not to identify and reached East London.

From there he travelled in another car to Port Elizabeth and reached home in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Mr Yeko says he expects Transkei's interest in him is associated with Transkei police knowledge that last year he organised a Port Elizabeth fund for bail for Chief Sabata after he had been arrested and charged with undermining the status of Transkei's State President.

Approached for comment in Umtata, Transkei's commissioner of police, Major-General Martin Ngcoba, could neither confirm nor deny whether there had been a police alert for Mr Yeko at Transkeian border posts.

"My men act at their own discretion when carrying out their duties, and less important matters do not come to my attention. I know nothing about their activities concerning Mr Yeko."

— DDR.
JAP MARS — believes the Nats are the capable
of capitals now

The trek

say in Parliament
Town for a
March to Cape
Million Rand
The waterhole is in

LOUIS STOFFBERG — a developing strategy

CONNIE MULDER — also on the wagon

1. The way Mr. Botha and General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defense, are conducting the war — supplying the states to the north, who are harbouring terrorists, with food and supplies and then telling us it's "total strategy".

2. The way the Government is dismantling racial segregation in sport, factories, amenities, and beaches.


4. Homelands consolidation — look at King Williams Town.

5. Allowing coloureds and Indians into the President's Council. When are we going to have a coloured president? How can you write a new constitution when you are busy fighting a war?

Connie Mulder distinguishes himself from the HNP by saying only that he is "less rigid" in his thinking.

"I refuse to believe that Dr. Verwoerd was wrong," he said this week, as alongside his own bookshelf on desert alone.

In these places where it matters now — where Afrikanerdom works in the dairy outputs, the factories and the heat underground — the questions will be of the past and the present.

Of the past: Who is the true son of Hertzog, Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd?
Of the present: Who is for the white man?
But that question will be answered only when all other South Africans march on the water holes from Soweto, New Brighton, Johannesburg, and Menneberg: Who really was for the white man?

News by Leonard Barnet. 47 Queen Street, Johannesburg.
The Bittereinders are almost out of the Dorsland. Now sight for trekleier Jaap Marais and his HNP far right
Mixed dust pneumoconiosis can result from inhaling normally inert dust admixed with small amounts of silica. Tin dust and barium dust can cause stannosis and baritosis; but these are benign forms of pneumoconiosis. They produce radiological changes from dust deposition with minimal tissue damage to the lungs.  

Dust diseases of the lungs have a long and traceable history and it has been suggested that paleolithic flint miners died of the oldest occupational disease, silicosis.(9) As industrialisation progressed it was realised that numerous kinds of dust provoked lung diseases and these were given graphic names according to the kind of occupation or trade involved. For instance "grinders' rot" and "potters' rot" were both classical forms of silicosis. Post mortem examinations indicated a striking resemblance between the concentrically arranged nodules - the result of fibrosis of the lungs of patients who had died. This made the situation puzzling whether these dust diseases were caused by the dust with its widespread in the disease of the market place, or increasingly endemic in the o.c. conditions of industrialising 1.c. silicosis was often referred to a descriptive term used to delineate the striking symptom was the wasting away of the body. Even after 1882, when Robert Koch identified the bacillus responsible for tuberculosis, both dust diseases and tuberculosis continued to be grouped together as consumption or phthisis.

Gradually distinctions were drawn between the two types of disease. There was 'dust phthisis' or 'tubercular phthisis' according to whether or not there was occupational dust exposure; and 'miners' phthisis' became a term indiscriminately applied to many kinds of miners whether or not silica dust was present or dust was the cause of disease. The term phthisis too continued to be loosely used, and could include many kinds of incapacitating lung diseases. 'Miners' phthisis' was the inept term applied to the disease stricken gold miners of the Transvaal who, in fact, had silicosis. Its historical derivation is understandable, but at the same time it must be clearly understood that in clinical and pathological terms today this definition of the disease is imprecise, if not totally meaningless.

Although their causes are different, the lung lesions that is structural tissue responses to silica particles and the tuberculous bacillus are distinctive and at the same time very similar. This caused a number of doctors, including Koch, to designate what is now known as the silicotic nodule, the pseudo tubercle. This similarity became even more pronounced when the two diseases appeared simultaneously in the same lesion. This led many authorities to believe that the two diseases were inseparable - that they were both, in fact, tuberculosis - and while silicosis was recognised as a specific industrial disease, it was thought that the dust particles merely altered the course of tuberculosis and the
No clue to bombers

URBAN terrorism from the left or the right wing would be stamped on, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night.

"One is just as bad as the other and our record in combating all sorts of terrorism, especially in the last week, is there for everyone to see."

Mr Le Grange was commenting on the bomb blast in central Durban on Saturday afternoon in which two women were injured.

He said that at present there was no indication of who, or what organization, was responsible for the surprise attack.

However, experienced sources in the security force have indicated that the blast may have been carried out by the banned African National Congress.

There have been suggestions that it may have been the ultranationalist Wit Kommando or even the neo-nazi National Front. But senior security sources say that the style of the indiscriminate attack appears to suggest that the ANC might be behind it.
‘Blacks must be consulted’

CAPE TOWN — Exclusion of blacks from participation in the President’s Council emasculated it and caused it to lack credibility, Indian member Mr M Rajab said yesterday.

“We stand at the beginning of one of the most important formal constitutional phases in the history of our country,” he said in his maiden speech at a plenary session of the Council.

“Thus I believe, with most other peace-loving and forward-looking people of all races, that to raise the acceptability of any recommendations we make, we must consult as widely as possible with all the different population groups in South Africa,” he said.

The Council was beginning its life at a disadvantage. Some elements of the media were prejudiced against it and many people had high expectations that it would solve all the country’s problems immediately.

The Council’s main aim was to solve the country’s constitutional problems and advise the Government on ways of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of all.

“This main purpose will be negated if we don’t have proper consultation with the group that makes up 70 percent of the population,” Mr Rajab said.

— Sapa.
Black editor won't give evidence

Mercury Reporter

The editor of Buana, Mr. Obed Kunene, is sticking to his decision not to give evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, which starts hearing evidence in Durban today.

Mr. Kunene was originally scheduled to give evidence this week but changed his mind after the government announced its intention to ban Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post.

This morning the Steyn Commission will hear evidence from conservationist Mr. T.C. Robertson, and this afternoon Mr. James McMillan, editor of The Natal Mercury, will make known his representations on the media.
Full rights for coloured people to be vital issue

CAPE TOWN — The franchise and full South African citizenship for coloured people would be among the main topics of deliberation in the President’s Council, two coloured members, Mr. L.V. du Preez and Mr. C.J. April, indicated in the Council yesterday.

They spoke in a motion by the Council’s deputy chairman, Dr. Schilmo van der Merwe.

Mr. du Preez said disfranchisement of the Cape coloured people had ceased, and identity crisis. His people had seen their feet on the side of their Western heritage, but, when the vote was taken away from them, they started looking for a new identity.

Coloured people began to identify with the objectives of the Black consciousness movement. They even began to wear Afro-hairshyles.

Another manifestation of the coloured people’s identity crisis was the Black Alliance, "born of frustration." But despite its outward appearance of solidarity, it will be of frustrating moments.

The President’s Council was an instrument of reconciliation, which would steer South Africa away from a course of racial conflict.

WATERSHED

The franchise is going to be a major topic of discussion in the President’s Council," Mr. April said.

Coloured people had reached a watershed. He called on them not to be influenced by people who wanted to wreck efforts to reach reconciliation.

It was not true that coloured people sought a bloody confrontation. A most无锡的 peace. Mr. du Preez said about the coloured people’s desire to make of tomorrow’s space.

Mr. du Preez said about the coloured people’s desire to make of tomorrow's space.
Yeko wants to meet chiefs to explain

NEW BRIGHTON

The KwaZulu Man - and politician Mr. A.T. Yeko, who says he left Transkei in"disguise" and by a devious route last weekend, wants to meet either President K.D. Matanzima, his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima or the chief of the Transkei police, Major General Martin Ngcobo.

Mr Yeko said yesterday he wished to explain his political stand and his actions in leaving Transkei in disguise after he was allegedly caught by Transkei security police.

Mr Yeko said he was concerned about his status as former representative of the deposed paramount chief of the Tembus: Chief Sabata Dainyobelo, and as an organiser of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party of Transkei.

He accepted the present paramount chief of the Tembus wholeheartedly. — DDR.

A & E C 1 July

L Menegaldo

Drawing best classwork in Industrial Design awarded to the student with the Sammy Sachs Memorial Prize

J H Rowe

CTUL Engineering student in Land Surveying examintions to the best made awarded on results of final

Professor George Munies Prize

B F McLeod

J H Keys

D P Weeks

J L Cunningham

P M Salton

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each:

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Former detainee made advocate

OWN CORRESPONDENT
MARIETBURG — Former
Security Branch detainee
Mr Lawrence Kuny was
yesterday admitted as an
advocate here after a long
case in which the Society
of Advocates submitted he
was not a fit and proper
person to be allowed to
practice at the Bar.

The society said State
evidence he gave in the
trial of his former accom-
plice, law lecturer Ray-
mond Suttner, in 1973
varied from the evidence
he gave for the defence in
the case of Thembu Harry
Gwala and 11 co-accused
in 1977.

In the Suttner case he
was still a detainee.

He told the Judge-
President, Mr Justice
James, he was generally
well treated, while in the
Gwala case he told Mr
Justice Howard that Secu-
ritry Branch detainees in
political trials could col-
uour their evidence to
please their captors.

In the Gwala case Mr
Justice Howard said Mr
Kuny had exaggerated,
distorted and invented
facts to vilify the police.
On some points Mr Kuny
had been inconsistent, un-
convincing and in several
respects deliberately un-
truthful.

Mr Justice Shearer who,
with Mr Justice Mine ad-
mitted Mr Kuny yester-

day, said that after
reading the evidence "the

"It was an attack on
detention in terms of Sec-

"I am not persuaded
that Mr Kuny was delibe-
rateity untruthful in the
Gwala case. And when he
did not tell the whole
truth in the Suttner case
he was not conscious-
ly untruthful," said the
judge.

Mr Gerald Alexander, SC,
and Mr Nigel Hollis
appeared for Mr Kuny; Mr
Levy Hart, SC, and Mr
Dawsie de Villiers ap-
ppeared for the Society of
Advocates.
THE editor of The Natal Mercury, Mr James McMillan, giving evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry in Durban yesterday.

Professional status for journalists proposed

Mercury Reporter

THE introduction of legislation to facilitate the formation of a Guild of Press Writers so that journalists enjoyed a status equal to that of other professions, was suggested yesterday by Mr T C Robertson, a well-known conservationist and former newspaper editor.

He was giving evidence before the commission in Durban.

Mr Robertson said the functions of the guild would include the definition of entry examinations for new members and the setting of papers and organising of examinations.

The guild would also be responsible for issuing licences to successful applicants and, as part of its disciplinary powers, for suspending or cancelling such licences.

Further, the guild would lay down a code of ethics which would ensure that the quality, integrity and self-discipline of journalism was maintained.

Another function of the guild, Mr Robertson said, would be to set up and administer a journalistic standards board which would have the power to define and enforce measures to improve the technical excellence of the profession.

It would also be responsible for creating opportunities for the achievement of the highest quality work by means of special travel and study bursaries.

Mr Robertson said he had been assured to hear that the Southern African Society of Journalists was opposed to the acquisition of professional status by journalists.

The society had indicated, he said, that journalism would grant to a half if it were recognised as an established profession.

Cross-examined by Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Robertson said he saw journalism as a profession rather than a trade.
Evidence, says editor

Minister should give

The Steyn Commission in Durban
Former ANC man is advocate

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A FORMER ANC member who was sworn in as an advocate at the Supreme Court here yesterday told the Court he no longer agreed with the violent aims of the terrorist organisation.

Mr. Lawrence Ian Kuny, 30, who spent five months in solitary confinement before being released after being charged several years ago, was admitted as an advocate by Mr. Justice Shearer and Mr. Justice Milne after a two-day hearing in which his admission was opposed by the Society of Advocates.

The fact that his evidence in two terrorism trials differed showed he was not fit to practise as an advocate, said Mr. Tempest, SC, of the society.

Mr. Gerald Alexander, SC, for Mr. Kuny, said Mr. Kuny had been a young law student when he had given evidence against Mr. Raymond Suttner — his former law lecturer.

Depression

During his imprisonment Kuny had suffered from depression and had threatened suicide. The police had then given him stimulants and he had appeared in court while still taking the drugs.

Giving evidence in his own behalf yesterday, Mr. Kuny said he no longer agreed with the use of violence to bring about a solution in South Africa.

Although he did not sympathise with them (the ANC), "I can understand what makes people take the action they do," he said.

Turning down the application by the Society of Advocates, Mr. Justice Shearer said Mr. Kuny had been young when he had fallen under the influence of Mr. Suttner. "His court conduct does not reflect on his integrity as a person."

Mr. Justice Milne said what he had seen and heard of Mr. Kuny in court did not make him think Mr. Kuny was a liar, but had been untrue to himself.
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'Contempt for free Press

Mercury Reporter

THE Government's action against Post Transvaal and Sunday Post was grossly contemptuous of the work of the Steyn Commission and an indication of the way in which it placed on the freedom of the Press.

This observation was made in Durban yesterday by Mr Richard Steyn, editor of the Natal Witness, when giving evidence before the Steyn Commission.

Mr Steyn said that the Government's action was 'a result of reports that the Government might not like, the upshot is going to be a tame and cowed Press unable to function effectively.'

Mr Steyn invited the commission to consider whether the Information scandal would have been uncovered had a statutory Press code and register of journalists been in force at the time.

In answer to a question from Mr J H Hopkins, he said he thought the idea of an independent Press was an excellent one. Such a service should be independent of both the Government and the Press.

Replying to cross-examination by Mr D A S Heps, Mr Steyn said he would have no problem with every single news reader carrying the by-line of the journalist who had written it.


ded by our radio and television services,' he pointed out.

Secrecy

The editor declared that a second point of concern was the secrecy surrounding newspaper shareholdings.

'It seems to me that if any industry should buy shares in its competitors, it is the newspaper industry.'

'I am not suggesting there is anything inherently sinister about the practice of nominees having shareholdings in newspaper companies, nor do I have any reason to believe that any shareholder, secret or otherwise, has any direct influence over the content of any newspaper.

'But I do think the public is entitled to as much reassurance as possible on this account, and that the newspaper industry should place itself beyond criticism on grounds of secretiveness.'

Mr Steyn recorded his strong objection to both a statutory Press council and a system of State licensing or a register of journalists.

Influence

Once there was a statutory Press council, with Government nominees on it, the one had, in effect, a Government-influenced Press.

'If the Press is to perform its watchdog role satisfactorily, it has to be entirely free from Government influence,' he said.

He termed the proposal that there should be an official register of journalists 'abhorrent.' It was essential that a journalist should be allowed to do his job without fear of official restraint.

Tame

'If a journalist is to face the prospect of being struck off a State register

Mr Steyn replied that he would be in agreement with such an approach, although he was not prepared to spell out exactly how this should be done. He believed that the Steyn Commission and the owner of a newspaper should be consulted in cases where individual reporters had ostensibly transgressed.

The Natal Witness editor said that as far as a free Press was concerned the country could not have it both ways: it could not have one with all the advantages of freedom of speech and expect it to operate with a muzzle on it.

'It is a depressing fact of our society that after the Press has so effectively demonstrated its value in keeping public administration clean, it should find itself under siege as never before, he maintained.'

Criticisms

Mr Steyn said he did not take the view that the newspaper industry was above criticism. An aspect which caused concern was the ownership of the major South African newspapers in too few hands.

Just as there should be diversity in ownership in radio and television services, so too there should be diversity in the print media.

'I would hope that this commission will recommend that there should be no further merging of interests and within the major groups in the English and Afrikaans Press,' he urged.

Mr Steyn said it was unfair that the English Press should be singled out for criticism on account of its supposed similarity of political viewpoints.

'I have never heard a Government spokesman criticise the blanket support given to the National Party by the Afrikaans Press or the indirect support given the Government by our radio and television services,' he pointed out.

Questions

There was considerable cross-questioning of Mr Steyn regarding this aspect of his submissions, by both Mr Justice Steyn and another of the commissioners, Mr Klaus von Lieres.

Mr Steyn said in reply to a question from Mr V. von Lieres that the commission should be entitled to comment on the manner in which the matter had been handled.

Mr Steyn submitted that the Government should not have 'cashed down' the newspapers concerned but should have taken action against the allegedly guilty journalists.

Agreement

Mr Justice Steyn asked the editor if the commission should devise future guidelines as to how the Government should proceed when it came to its notice that certain journalists were abusing their rights and duties.

Mr Steyn replied that he would be in agreement with such an approach, although he was not prepared to spell out exactly how this should be done. He believed that the Steyn Commission and the owner of a newspaper should be consulted in cases where individual reporters had ostensibly transgressed.

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Tame

'If a journalist is to face the prospect of being struck off a State register
Country is preparing for a civil war, say top SC

South Africa was preparing itself for the worst of all wars — a civil war, Mr Ernie Westzel SC told students at the University of Witwatersrand yesterday.

In a debate on whether Nationalist ideology could accommodate democratic education, Mr Westzel said Nationalist ideology was a destroyer of democracy and had been born from an amalga-mation of fear and greed.

"Nationalist ideology is the creator of inequalities in South Africa, and the author of tensions within our society."

Over the years, the political climate had become more and more inflamed, the Prime Minister's Reform Bill had been more of a fad than a realistic plan. Mr Westzel said two phases of action were required to bring genuine education within the realm of democracy, and to create a democratic system by taking the process in steps:

1. Educate people in the harm and preserve a democratic Africa in the interest of all groups.

"In education, we must be taught mutual respect, to avoid conflict, and to work together towards a common ideal — a democratic future."

The opposing speaker, Mr Barend du Plessis, Nationalist MP for Florida, said the problem facing the National Party and the Government was one of ethnicity.

The Government was trying to achieve homogeneity within the many groups comprising South Africa's population, through "parallel" development.

"If you ignore the multi-ethnic character of South Africa, you are playing with fire, and this has been the basis for conflict between black and white elsewhere in Africa."

Mr du Plessis claimed political parties in Angola and Zimbabwe had grouped around different ethnic figures and that the barriers had been drawn along ethnic lines of emotion.
No. 249

13 Februari 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1957

VANSVERANDERING.—OSMAN IN BRAY

Dit het die Staatspresident belaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1957 (Wet 1 van 1957), Shaik Osman en sy vrou Rabia, gebore Sondag, woonging te Springbok Kontant Winkel, Otteryweg, Ottery, te magtig om die van Bray aan te neem.

No. 258

13 Februari 1981

ONGEWEBSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasies of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1/20</td>
<td>Graffiti 2: The Walls of the World</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roger kay roef and McLachlan</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/193.</td>
<td>Sandton Metals/Sandton Scrap Metals—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/194.</td>
<td>Charlies Restaurant—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/195.</td>
<td>Waterfall Books—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/196.</td>
<td>George Doyle Pinel Beaters &amp; Spray Painters (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/197.</td>
<td>Geoplastic P.O.B. 1008 Firenze—Art 4221 (Plakkaten/Poster)</td>
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<td>Kingsway</td>
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<td>P81/1/199.</td>
<td>Geoplastic P.O.B. 1008 Firenze—Art 4222 (Plakkaten/Poster)</td>
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<td>Geoplastic P.O.B. 1008 Firenze—Art 4602 (Plakkaten/Poster)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/208.</td>
<td>Giroc—the No. 881 (Plakkaten/Poster)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edizioni Quadrifoglio, Milano</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/210.</td>
<td>Danrose Poster—No. 3077 (Plakkaten/Poster)</td>
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<td>Danrose Poster, Italy</td>
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</table>

No. 258

13 Februari 1981

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>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Roger kay roef and McLachlan</td>
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</table>

No. 259

13 Februari 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appelraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die verbod kragtens artikel 9 (4) deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, op die invoer van die publikasies deur die ondergenoemde uitgewers ter syde gestel word.

In Staatskoerant 7288, Goewermentskennisgewing 2299 van 31 Oktober 1980, skrap die ondergenoemde inskrwyings:

Gold Star Publications, Surrey.
Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica.

No. 260

13 Februari 1981

ONGEWEBSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.

—REGSTELLINGS

In Staatskoerant 7357, Goewermentskennisgewing 44 van 9 Januarie 1981 vervang die inskrwyng P80/11/200 deur die volgende inskrwyng:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/11/200.</td>
<td>Dread in a Babylon (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record); op grond dat die omlaag No VIR (E) 3001 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the cover No VIR (E) 3001 is undesirable)</td>
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</table>

No. 260

13 Februari 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
CORRECTIONS

In Government Gazette 7357, Government Notice 44 of 9 January 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P80/11/200:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClanland

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Civil Engineering.
J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
L Menegaldo

A.E.C.I. Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
G L Crogg
32 Nats quit in election row

Nationalist circles that he may have a hand in the recent troubles. When he was approached today for comment, Mr Swiegers declined to say anything.

In the latest nomination battle, the rebels' support, Mr Fred Nel, a Port Elizabeth North barrister and former MP for Krugersdorp and Port Elizabeth North.

Instead Mr D le Roux, the sitting MEC, was chosen.

The divisional chairman of the National Party in the constituency, Mr J H Mellet led the mass resignations.

NO PURPOSE

In a statement the dissidents said that, with their knowledge of party organisation, there was locally, no suitable person to take Mr Swiegers' place.

It would therefore serve no useful purpose if they took part in coming nomination procedures.

Consequently they were leaving the political scene voluntarily instead of being manoeuvred.

They are remaining on as party members, but it appeared today that disciplinary steps might be taken against them.

Mr P W Botha, who is also the Cape leader of the party, said today that all members were expected to subject themselves to the authority of the party.

DECLINED

The vice-chairman in the constituency, Mr H Fourie, and the secretary of the Nationalists divisional committee, Mrs C J Basson, also resigned.

The 32 belonged to six different branches in the constituency.

Mr Mellet has declined to deal in full with the reasons for the resignations and a number of those who resigned today declined to talk about this.

Mr Le Roux, who has now become the party's official candidate, confirmed that the resignations followed a nomination squabble.

Mr Le Roux said 11 of the 14 branches had supported Mr Nel. In the end Mr Nel had withdrawn from the contest.

It is understood that the dissidents wanted to put conditions to Mr Le Roux about a provincial candidate — his name could not be established today — they wanted nominated. Mr le Roux refused to do this, it is said.

Instead another candidate Mr Niel Claassen was chosen.

Mr Botha today told the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece, Die Burger, that Mr le Roux's was the only name that had been received for the parliamentary candidacy and that for the provincial candidacy only Mr Claassen's nomination papers had been in order.

The HNP may try to take advantage of the unhappiness in the Uitenhage Nationalist ranks by putting up a candidate there.

(Continued from Page 1)
Maputo raid services banned

Countrside memorial services in honour of the 12 African National Congress members killed in the SADF raid on Maputo have been banned — for fear the public peace would be endangered.

The ban, applied by magistrates under the Rionton Assemblies Act, affects the magisterial districts of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kuit River and Stellenbosch.

Swatow Security Police said yesterday the ban on parades had been applied by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J A van Dijk.

Security Police say any gathering in commemoration of the death of ANC "terrorists" or any others who died during the raid on the ANC bases had been banned between midnight last night and midnight tomorrow.

The order was made in terms of section 2 of the Rionton Assemblies Act (Act 17 of 1956).

"The Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, Mr P J Krieger, and the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr P A J Burger, today confirmed that banning orders were issued yesterday to cover the entire Pretoria area.

Hundreds of people filled Maputo's Independence Square today in a rally to commemorate the deaths of the ANC members. Representatives of embassies and missions also attended the rally, which was addressed by President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

For the first year student

A E C I prize

Chemicul

I Mehegado

Drawing

By the classwork in Engineering

Awarded to the student with the

S самые ские хемический prize

J H Kene

Civil Engineering

Student in land surveying or

examinations to the best make

Passed on results of final

Professor George Menezes Prize

B F Mcteigan

J H Keens

P Beekas

J C Cumming

P W Skafion

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss C Littleworth

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

Faculty of Engineering
Owens Correspondent
DURBAN. — Fifty-three members of the local branch of the National Party in Greytown have joined two office bearers in resigning from the party, it was established yesterday.

A party source at Greytown said the mass resignation was intended to show the Government that there were strong feelings over the integration policies being followed. Such policies were not part of NP policy, he said.

The sources said the resignation of Mr. A. van Rooyen, the vice-chairman, and Mr. P. W. van Rooyen, a member of the branch committee, "were not worth discussing. The party said the resignation of the two office bearers were not worth discussing.

The source said that the "people feel that the party has changed, but the voters have not."

By resigning, they hope that the Government will take note of their opinion. They feel that the Government is doing things that have not been considered.

The party has also withdrawn from the Heritige National Party (HNP), Dr. C. van der Merwe's National Consolidation Party and the NP would not participate in the "naar weer" elections.

Apart from Greytown, the party faces increasing defections to the Rightwing HNP. Nationalist faction in the Cape and Natal have led to a series of resignations.

There are inevitable personality clashes, but the ongoing verhaal-verkrampt battle is at the heart of most Nationalist problems.

There is also an increasing rejection at grassroots level of MPs who ignore their constituencies or candidates suggested in the first place by the party leadership.

Apart from Greytown, the most recent trouble is in the Cape where Mr. P. W. Botha's vast and efficient Nationalist machine has been unable to prevent differences coming to the surface.

Four Cape MPs, including the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. George Morrison, face nomination battles in their constituencies.

Mr. Botha has also had to issue a public rebuke to 22 office holders who resigned their posts in protest against the selection of Parliamentary and provincial candidates for the constituencies.

The Cape National Party faces a massive 23 nomination contests at Parliamentary and provincial level, but its candidates for the 47 seats it has so far decided on to fight.

While the National Party nomination process is highly democratic, with candidates chosen at constituency level, the number of nomination struggles this year contrasts with 1967's general election where there were none.

In 1977 there were continuous embarrassment of the 41 Provincial Party and 36 provincial candidates.

Most of the Cape Nationalist struggles are in the Border area.

They include Port Elizabeth Central Constituency, East London City, and Ladysmith, where Dr. George Morrison faces a challenge from D. F. Kruger in what seems partly to be a verkrampt-verhaal contest.

Nationalists in fighting in King William's Town could see the party a marginal seat where reformation is crucial. The New Republic Party.
ANC memorial services banned

WEEKEND memorial services for African National Congress members who died in the attack by South African forces on ANC bases in Mozambique a fortnight ago, have been prohibited.

The centres affected are Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kuit River and Stellenbosch.

Chief magistrates at these centres have prohibited the holding of gatherings to honour or commemorate the deaths of the ANC members, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In the Johannesburg and Durban magisterial districts the ban came into effect at 8pm last night and lasts until midnight tomorrow. The ban in the Cape Peninsula and vicinity comes into effect at 6am today and lasts until 6am on Monday.

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, has said he had "reason to fear that public peace would be seriously endangered" by such gatherings. — Sapa.
ANC memorial services banned

JOHANNESBURG. — Weekend memorial services for African National Congress members who died in the attack by South African forces on ANC bases in Mozambique a fortnight ago have been prohibited.

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Sapa

For the first year student

A & E C I prize

Chemical

J H Rees

Civil Engineering

Student in Land Surveying or examination to the best made awarded on results of final

Professor George Manaka Prize

B F McTearnd

J H Rees

D P Weeks

J C Cunningham

P M Salomon

Fourth Year (gold medal)

Miss N C Davison

Third Year (silver medal)

Miss G G Littlewort

Second Year (bronze medal)

Corporation Medals for the best student in each faculty of engineering
Spate of bitter nomination fights and party resignations, then...

NATS IN REVOLT: NEW SHOCK FOR PW

A 'GRASSROOTS' rebellion has broken through the tight discipline of the formidable Cape National Party machine — right on the doorstep of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Right-wing revolt — which has suddenly manifested itself in a spate of bitter nomination struggles and party resignations — is posing a direct challenge to Mr Botha.

It is a highly significant development that is the exact reverse of what political observers were expecting: that Mr Botha's verligte supporters would use the coming election to gain ground in the Transvaal against the conservative elements of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The challenge to Dr Treurnicht did not arise, and instead Mr Botha is now finding himself pressed by the right on his own home ground.

The main focus of upheaval and turmoil is the Eastern Cape — and specifically Border areas — where there is a major Right-wing backlash against the homeland consolidation proposals and a mounting rejection of sitting MPs who are out of touch with their constituencies.

The rebellion is seen in political circles as a direct challenge to the leadership and policy initiatives of Mr Botha, who has already had to intervene with a public rebuke to 32 office bearers who resigned in Uitenhage after they felt they had been outmanoeuvred by the party hierarchy over the choice of a candidate in the constituency.

The significance of the grassroots defiance in the Cape is that the divisions along verligte/verkrampte lines have shifted from the traditional stage for such conflict...
MR. TONI MANTHATA, secretary of the People's Committee of Ten, has appealed to black people to join in the observance of the annual memorial services for blacks killed in action during a South African Defence Forces raid on ANC bases in Natal, Mozambique, last month.

A memorial service was to have been held in Durban today.

Mr. Manthata said: 'We appeal to the black people to do their normal Sunday worshipping duties. This is the time of the year when the best way to remember those killed could be remembered is to remember their names and visit the homes of the families as part of the Sunday worship.'

The ban on memorial services affects Pretoria, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Coetzenburg, Win-berg, Simontown, Rynfield and Melroseworth.
Appeal for calm

By G R NAIDOO

MR TOM MANTHATA, secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten, has appealed to black people for calm on the face of the banning of memorial services for blacks killed in action during a South African Defence Force raid on ANC bases in Matola, Mozambique, last month.

A memorial service was to have been held in Durban today.

Mr Manthata said: "We appeal to the black people to do their normal Sunday morning duties. The rallies are off and the best way those killed could be remembered is to remember their names and visit the homes of the families as part of the Sunday worship."

The ban on memorial services affects Pretoria, Wonderboom, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kullivier and Stellenbosch.
This week we decided to discover how aware the public is of the terror bomb threat.
Durban's chief of security

This was demonstrated by a Sunday Tribune experiment this week which the chief security officer of the City of Durban, Captain Arthur Willis, has hailed as “vital to the all-important effort to shake people out of their apathy and unawareness of danger.”

He warned: “We are in for an explosive awakening. Every man, woman and child must prepare for the coming onslaught by learning to be constantly alert to terrorist tactics.”

After the bomb explosion in Durban’s Field Street last Saturday, an alarming degree of obliviousness to danger was displayed by the Durban public who consistently ignored strategically placed parcels which could have been bombs. Had they been, only their detonation would have attracted attention.

The parcels – containing bricks wrapped in newspapers – were placed at the Durban station, Louis Botha Airport, the central Post Office, in the foyer of a five-star hotel and in a large city chemist.

Apart from the parcel in the store, they remained undetected – although all were clearly visible and positioned where an explosion would have created maximum chaos.

- On a platform at the Durban station, for instance, an army officer and a policewoman chatted for 20 minutes next to a parcel behind a pillar a short distance from them. Neither they, nor a benchful of people on the other side of the pillar glanced at the parcel.

- Also at the station one of the parcels was placed next to an unattended briefcase which a ticket examiner explained had been left in her care. When she turned her back the parcel was left next to the briefcase, and remained there till she went to lunch about 20 minutes later – asking her relief to keep an eye on the briefcase.

A Railway official removed the case minutes later, and the parcel remained behind. Two Railway Policemen strolled by without glancing at it, although it was obviously unattended.

- At a beachfront hotel, a packet was left next to an easy chair in the foyer for several minutes before a woman sat down nearby, ignoring the parcel which, had it been a bomb, would almost certainly have killed her when it exploded.

- At Louis Botha Airport a parcel was placed next to a magazine stand in the arrivals hall. Various airport officials went over it to choose reading matter without giving it a second glance.

- The parcel at the post office disappeared and is presumed stolen.

- Only at the chemist did the parcel placed next to the groundfloor escalator arouse suspicion and the Bomb Squad was called without shoppers being made aware of the incident.

“Unfortunately all indications point to an increase of terrorism in this country. Terrorists today have a vast field of knowledge to draw on and are able to study the strategies and tactics of the IRA, the PLO, Black September and many other terrorist organisations.

“The link between the ANC, the IRA and the PLO is well known. It is up to us to make their work as difficult as possible.

“Remember, your political considerations and colour are not the concern of the terrorist. He is concerned with a programme of persuasion, with violence against all people as his strongest tool.”

Captain Willis stressed the importance of Press coverage in making people more aware of danger.

He called on all shops in Durban’s central business district to examine parcels handed in by shoppers at parcel counters, and also called for the use of safety glass for display windows.

Durban’s head of Civil Defence, Commodore Sam Davis, echoed his advice to the public to be on the lookout for unusual occurrences and to report these.
Durban takes a closer look at security

Property Reporter

MANY FIRMS in the central business district of Durban are expected to take a closer look at security after the bomb blast in Field Street last week.

"One major property administration company is planning to write to and tenants of buildings under its control urging them to become more security-conscious. Malcolm Wilshire, property administration manager for RMS Syfre of the Grovemans, said people had to realise they were living in different times and in respect of the building as much protection for the tenant as possible is needed."

"One massive CBD building which has recently taken steps to improve control of people entering and leaving is the Nedbank Centre in Durban Club Place.

At one stage anyone could enter from the garage floors. But now the drivers have to pass a security guard, a boom-control activated by a card-key and then to reach the office accommodation they pass through doors which can only be opened by the same card-key.

Tenants in the building include such vital organisations as AEGL and Nedbank. Regional general manager, Johan Westraat, says tenants generally have welcomed the move.

Alf Jollands, maintenance division manager of RMS Syfre, said reminders of the need for security in major properties were sent to all tenants. In 1979, it had been suggested that a full-time security officer on a 24-hour call should be appointed to look after the buildings on a shared-cost basis but this had not yet gained enough support.

He hopes further efforts will be made in this direction."
Tutu to see lawyer on service banning

Political Staff

Johannesburg. — Bishop Desmond Tutu is to seek legal advice on the banning of memorial services planned at the weekend for the black South Africans killed in the recent South African Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who was to have delivered a sermon at a memorial service in Soweto, said yesterday: “It is strange that while they say there is freedom of worship in South Africa, a religious service is banned. It is a very odd situation and I will seek the advice of our lawyers.”

Bishop Tutu and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nihato Molema, who was to have spoken at the Soweto service, hit out strongly at the bans.

On Friday, invoking the Racial Assemblies Act, the chief magistrates of several metropolitan centres banned services scheduled in different parts of the country. The chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, said he had reason to fear the public peace would be endangered by such gatherings.

Bishop Tutu commented: “It is an irresponsible and quite reckless action on the part of the authorities. They are now trying to tell us when to mourn and when not to mourn. They don’t care about the feelings of the black community.”

Twelve black South Africans killed in the raid were buried in Mozambique last week.
Top secret...

The upshot of the "talk" was that, to the outside world — everyone, including his parents — Williamson left the police force. There were no more weekly pay cheques. "I avoided, obviously, any evidence of "regular income" — but an intensive training: I did a lot of reading and was taught a lot of operational methodology, getting rid of a lot of habits that I'd "picked up as a policeman."

He started running a small transport company, "all with the "intention" of creating a cover, getting away from the police. There was training in bugging: "You don't become any expert in electronics because that's somebody else's job. But you must, of course, know how to use the equipment and you must know what's available so you can decide when to use what.

Top secret...

"The most important thing is security. Personal security. "Make sure you're not caught out doing something silly — walking into the wrong building, that sort of thing.

You make very sure you are meticulous about what happens to the bits of paper with your handwriting on. Every action in your life has to be totally considered, disciplined, and done with care — which is very different from the normal, casual sort of life.

From the beginning, Williamson's "control" was Coetsee, then-colonel, in charge of security in the university area. Coetsee was already an experienced man; he had infiltrated an agent into the heart of the South African Communist Party, result-
Top secret...

Just he was elected to the student council, succeed- ing himself as an estab- lished political leader. This year, he is running for president of the student body.

Williams would find himself in a position where he would have to balance his political duties with his academic responsibilities. He would have to make sure that he is not neglecting his studies while serving as the student leader of the college.

The student council is responsible for making decisions that affect the entire student body. This includes decisions on the budget, facilities, and other important issues. Williams would have to ensure that these decisions are made with the best interest of the students in mind.

Top secret.

But he was, by the next day, a hero of the national media, with a story running in the New York Times. There were reports of his success and his leadership qualities, making him a potential candidate for future political office.

Williams was interviewed by the national media, and his story was published in the national press. This made him a household name, with many people following his every move.

Top secret...

Beardsley and his wife were visiting their friend, who is a military intelligence officer. They were discussing the recent developments in the conflict and the possible outcomes.

Top secret...

He is now the project manager of the top-secret project assigned to him. The project is highly classified and involves the development of advanced technology for military use. His work is highly sensitive and involves working with the highest levels of government and military officials.

Top secret...

Williams was interviewed by the national media, and his story was published in the national press. This made him a household name, with many people following his every move.

Top secret...

Top secret...

Williams was interviewed by the national media, and his story was published in the national press. This made him a household name, with many people following his every move.
Pik slams Ten for political expediency

CAPE TOWN. — The 10 member states of the European Community should not hesitate to condemn terrorists operating in Southern Africa if they were as opposed to violence as they professed to be, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the European Community criticising the South African Government for the actions it took to protect its own people inside South Africa and the inhabitants of South West Africa from the acts of terrorists operating from neighbouring countries.

Mr Botha said: "It is the height of hypocrisy to address this kind of statement to the South African Government when not a single word has been uttered by the Ten to condemn those who are responsible for the acts of terror."

Their silence meant that for political expediency they were refraining from condemning terrorism by name when it occurred outside their communities.

"Mr Botha said that when terrorists struck within the European community, loud utterances were raised about the dangers of "this evil".

"Instead of applying double standards, the Ten should recognise terrorism wherever it is planned and wherever it occurs, thus joining all governments who wish to rid the free world of this menace."

Mr Botha also reacted to a statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, at the conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries in New Delhi on February 11.

At the time, Dr Waldheim referred to the SWA issue as "the last major colonial problem in Africa".

Mr Botha said he was surprised that the Secretary-General categorised the SWA issue as a "colonial problem".

"It is regrettable that the Secretary-General is now relying on phraseology used in resolutions of the General Assembly on SWA, which we have so often been told is not the guiding light for the Secretary-General in respect of SWA."

"At no time has the Security Council pronounced itself in a resolution on whether SWA is to be regarded as a colonial problem."

As to Dr Waldheim's reference to the recent Geneva talks as "a serious setback", Mr Botha said he had already made South Africa's position clear in an earlier letter to the Secretary-General. — Sapa.
we talk of the Bulgarian secret service umbrella murder in London: highly skilled and typical KGB, he says.

The turning point of Williamson's career as a spy, whisking him from the parochial stage of South Africa to an international setting, came in 1973. He was (secretly) promoted to Lieutenant for his campus services, and travelled to Europe on a Nusas jaunt. There he met Lars-Gunner Eriksson, a 33-year-old Swede who was to prove the focal point of his life for five years.

Eriksson ran the international University Exchange Fund, handling a yearly budget of nearly R4-million and many secret contracts in southern Africa and Latin America. His organisation also channelled money to groups like Zanu, Swapo, and grants to the South African Council of Churches.

Eriksson took Williamson to London, and introduced him to various South African exiles and anti-apartheid campaigners like Peter Hain and Abdul Minty — names to make any South African security man salivate.

He says he was also introduced to top African National Congress men like Reg September and Tom Nkosi, Meeting them "was all James Bond trenchcoate. Stand next to Goddige Street or Warren Street tube ticket office at three minutes past four, that sort of thing.

"I knew then that I was on my way. I really knew that I'd hit the jackpot." Williamson returned to Pretoria where his passport was publicly "withdrawn" — a familiar ploy to prevent political opponents travelling abroad.

Parade

Eriksson offered him a job in Geneva, and Williamson and Coetzee jumped at the chance. With a genuine "feeling liberal," Williamson "decided across the border. From Geneva he phoned his wife, sumbathing in the hot Johannesburg summer, to tell her it was snowing in
But he was, and by the following year was number two in the national white South African student structure.

Affluent

There were problems: for years he had delayed telling the truth to his fiancée Ingrid, insisting that his discreet affluence resulted from winning money on horses. She thought that was terrific. When he finally told her the truth before their wedding in 1974, she was quite upset. She felt there was a whole part of my life she hadn’t been aware of.

7:00. Thursday evening. Williamson’s police married quarters home in an affluent whites only Pretoria suburb. Ingrid, now 28, comes down the stairs, and Williamson kisses her and puts down his briefcase and gun. He pours a guava juice (for me) and a Diet-Pepsi (for him), at 16% stone he is very overweight.

We went out to the garden. He takes off his tie, handing it to his wife; as she goes into the house he calls her back and hands her his jacket. “War of the Twentieth Century” is on his bookshelf. Williamson talks of his five guns, including a rifle and Smith and Wesson revolver; he shoots game at weekends, and likes barbecues and fast cars. Over dinner (South African curry, cooked by his wife)

An agent should not learn just ‘the Boy Scout stuff’

security man — introduced by Williamson at the airport as “Captain Dave Brune” — takes Williamson and me to the police college passing-out parade.

We go in Brune’s white Curtain Estate. “Where is the radio?” I ask. Heh-heh, they said: you can’t see it but you can be sure there is one. “Happy Days Are Here Again” is blasting out from the conventional radio: Brune, in tinted glasses, puffs at a Gauloise.

We pass through Pretoria, past black dustmen who have been bussed into the city. Suddenly we are in a different, all-white world: ladies in summer dresses holding down large hats in the breeze, be-medalled generals and brigadiers, colourful parasols.

Drink

The Minister of Justice makes a speech in Afrikaans and English, entirely about communists, terrorists, and subversion. Muscular young men skip out for a gymnastic display, looking like crosses between ballet dancers and rugby players. “Beautiful,” mutters a general beside me.

A newly passed-out captain in the security branch approaches Williamson. “Let’s crack an ale tonight,” he says. But Williamson explains to me when he has gone; “I don’t drink because I don’t want to lose control of myself.”

The police parade, surely, must now be a strange experience for him? “No, this is normal for me. It’s my family, you know.” It’s a revealing remark: a spy out in the cold must feel there is a supportive group behind him, greater in importance than all those who have to be deceived.

TOMORROW: The spy who came in from the cold . . . Williamson’s cover is “blown” and he returns to South Africa.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Security chief.
The Spy

Espionage

The Star Tuesday February 17 1981

continuance of a two part series.

African security agents extraordinary spy...
His passport was withdrawn and he escaped across the border into Botswana to start a new life.

Once he reached Geneva he became thoroughly enmeshed in the international anti-apartheid movement. He discussed events with Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo, Oliver Tambo. He joined the African National Congress, perhaps the main opponent to white South Africa.

Revolution

He became godfather to the first child of an exiled black leader in London, gave away his social worker sister at her wedding in Oxford. He travelled around the world to Moscow, Prague, Lusaka, New York.

He lived, drank, and ate, revolution in South Africa with black and white alike, frequently staying in the homes of his black friends.

Time and time again he would eagerly join in discussions about how South African security men incarcerated political opponents for the rest of their lives, and just how terrified most of the country's 24-million population was of South Africa's security services.

Yet, all the time, he was a South African security man, code number RS 167: not just an informer, but a fully paid-up, salaried officer spearheading "Operation Daisy" and taking regular orders from Brigadier Coetsee.

As a result of the agent's reports he sent back to Pretoria, security police were able to arrest countless intelligence doctors and to arrest Black Consciousness leaders like the late Steve Biko - just as they had done with student leaders when Williamson was a student.

Williamson had not left the police before going to university: at 21 he had been recruited into the security services, and for...
Craig Williamson... the bearded spy returning from Europe.

8.00, Tuesday morning. Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg. Two men are waiting. John Le Carre fashion, at the foot of the aircraft, steps; their sunglasses glinting in the sun. The bearded Williamson had metamorphosed into a South African agent: black leather sacket, scuffed, white-shirt, sweaty red face, with brushed-back hair, even more bulkily than before, and clutching a leather bag which I was to later discover contained his Beretta.

For the next eight days, I am hardly cut from the company of Williamson and his colleagues - eating and drinking with them and their wives, talking, visiting lion parks, barbecuing, even visiting black townships like Soweto and Alexandra with them.

Williamson, once friend, encouraged, comforter of the black, now seemed to be living happily in this Afrikaner, white citadel of ruthless power: seemingly content, indubitably human, civilised, certainly unembarrassed. He talked, apparently convincingly, about his family background, his countless betrayals, and his methods; and, using him and other sources, it has been possible to reconstruct his story.

Coetze later explained to me why he thought Williamson had spy potential in the first place: "I knew Captain Williamson well as a youngster. I knew his late father, and I knew the family background. I know the man's aptitude, I knew what the Germans call his Weltanschauung, his whole thinking."

School

Coetze knew that to a white South African, Williamson's background had been the kind of life worth retaining, worth going into battle for: large house set in acres of padlocked grounds, father a wealthy businessman, black servants bringing cold drinks on to the veranda.

"I was brought up in a way in which very few people on earth have been brought up," Williamson recalls. "I never wanted anything but to go to St John's, Johannesburg, one of the country's leading schools."

From there he joined the police and following normal training, he was promoted sergeant at 21.

Then, one afternoon, he received a coded message on his car radio to return to his station. "There were these guys standing there. They said, 'Are you Sergeant Williamson?' I said, 'Yes.' They said, 'We're from security and would like to talk to you.'"

The update of the talk was that, to the outside world - everyone, in fact, but his parents - Williamson left the police force.

There were no more weekly pay cheques - I avoided, obviously, any evidence of regular income - but an intensive training, I did a lot of reading and was taught a lot of operational methodology, getting rid of a lot of habits that I picked up as a policeman.

Bugging

He started running a small transport company, "all with the intent of creating cover, getting away from the police."

There was training in bugging. You don't become an expert in electronics because, that's somebody else's job. But you have, of course, to know how to use the environment and you must know what is available so you can decide when to use what.

"The most important thing is security. Person-
Rightwing group has big following

By ARNOLD GEYER
A NEW extreme Rightwing political organisation founded in Pretoria at the weekend already has the backing of a considerable number of Afrikaner academics throughout the country.

Aksie-Eie Totsorns (Action Own Future) intends putting up at least six well-known Rightwing figures as independent candidates in the coming election.

It will thus compete with the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party (NCP) and the AfrikanerWeerstandsbeweging.

Aksie intends fighting for strict segregation at all levels, the rejection of the Government's constitutional proposals and separate homelands for all different race groups.

Among the 50 founding members are:

- Professor Fanie Jacobs of Potchefstroom, a former legal adviser to Dr. Mulder, who served on the National Party executive in the Losberg constituency.

- Mr. Thys Lourens, former Northern Transvaal rugby captain.

The other founder members include academics from the Universities of Pretoria, Potchefstroom, South Africa and the Western Cape; well-known Transvaal attorneys and engineers, businessmen, teachers and former military officers. "Even if we lose our deposits, we will have served as a pressure group to ensure that the P.W. Botha faction of the NP will be totally defeated," a founder member told the Rand Daily Mail.

NP sources close to Transvaal NP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht also said they saw the main function of Aksie as an attempt to mobilise against NP verligtes. They added that large sections within the Afrikaans churches and cultural organisations shared the views of the new organisation.

And although most of them would not leave the NP because of this, they saw the Rightwing line being boosted within the NP.

Prof Lubbe said six candidates would probably stand for the election, and a fully-fledged party would be formed afterwards, if necessary.

Professors and lecturers at the multiracial University of South Africa and the black University of the Western Cape who have signed the organisation's policy statement might have to resign their posts as the statement rejects mixed educational institutions and the teaching of members of one racial group by members of another.
Portrait of a SA super-spy

Brigadier Cortes, South Africa's de facto head of security, is reported to have met with William Parry, who is known to have a hand in the British MI5, to discuss ways of tightening security in South Africa.

Cortes, who has been a close ally of the ruling National Party, is said to have expressed concern about the growing threat of international espionage.

Parry, who is believed to have close ties to the British intelligence community, reportedly offered advice on how to improve security measures in South Africa.

The meeting, which took place in a secret location outside Pretoria, is said to have been attended by high-ranking officials from both countries.

Sources say that the two men discussed the latest intelligence reports, as well as strategies for dealing with potential threats.

Cortes is known for his strict policies on security, and has implemented several measures to tighten controls in recent years.

Parry, on the other hand, is respected for his expertise in espionage, and has been involved in several high-profile cases involving South Africa.

The meeting is said to have been a turning point in the relationship between the two countries, with both sides expressing a desire to work more closely together in the future.

Brigadier Cortes and William Parry are expected to meet again in the near future to discuss further details of their agreement.

*Sunday Times Magazine*, 1992
YOU CAN'T BEAR A CAR OF THE YEAR.

The most important job is to see that I remain stable and comfortable. I shall not be able to see you a great deal.

Perhaps the most vital part of the speech is not what is said but rather the way in which it is said. This is the way in which the speech will be made.

Top secret...

Before long, William and the other members of the team were on their way back to London. They had been working in South Africa for several months, and the work was coming to an end. William was looking forward to returning home and spending time with his family.

Top secret...

It was clear that the operation was successful. The ANC was able to secure the release of several imprisoned leaders, including Nelson Mandela. The team was able to establish ties with other anti-apartheid groups, and they were able to distribute literature and pamphlets throughout the country.

Top secret...

The ANC team had been operating for several months, and they were becoming increasingly successful. They had been able to secure the release of several imprisoned leaders, and they were beginning to establish ties with other anti-apartheid groups.

Top secret...

The ANC team had been operating for several months, and they were becoming increasingly successful. They had been able to secure the release of several imprisoned leaders, and they were beginning to establish ties with other anti-apartheid groups.

Top secret...

The ANC team had been operating for several months, and they were becoming increasingly successful. They had been able to secure the release of several imprisoned leaders, and they were beginning to establish ties with other anti-apartheid groups.
Service for dead ANC 12

A memorial service for the 12 ANC members killed during the SADF raid on Matola near Maputo last month will be held in Soweto on Sunday, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

The service would be held at the Regina Mundi Cathedral in Rockville.

Similar countrywide services planned for last weekend were banned.

"I had at one time thought of informing the Minister of Justice of my intention to organize a church service in remembrance of the 12 dead.

"But I then realized that when one holds a church service one does not approach the Government and that it is why I am not doing so now," Bishop Tutu said.

The SACC disclosed today that the University of Aberdeen in Scotland has awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity to Bishop Tutu.
Revolt shocks Nats

By MICHAEL A. COSS
Political Correspondent

RIGHT-WING dissatisfaction at the direction of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is crystallizing into an organized backlash as the National Party prepares for the April general election.

The National Party itself, which has so far reeled at opposition suggestions of disorganization in Nationalist ranks, is now showing increasing concern over what is building up into a right-wing revolt.

In a front-page report yesterday:

"Verkrampte" gains in Transvaal

On the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece, the Burger, it is said that documents showing verkrampte action on a scale similar to that before the Herstigte Nasionale Party briefcase in 1989.

The attack, which was directed mainly at the members of the right-wing group Alie die Tukkies Action, which announced this week that it would contest the April elections.

This is the third group which will attempt to exploit off the Nationalist vote in the general election. The other two are the HNP, which has so far announced that it will contest 40 seats, and Da Fonseca Mulder's National Conservative Party, which intends to field 12 candidates.

Catalyst

There are already suggestions of an election pact between the HNP and the NCP, and a leading member of Alie die Tukkies, Professor P. Jacobs, of Pretoria University, hinted at a broader grouping yesterday.

"Our long-term aim is to be a catalyst bringing responsible conservatives together," he said.

The usual Burger report.
UITSLAG VAN VERKIESING VAN VOLKSRaadSLEDE BEDOEIL IN ARTIKEL 40 (1) (c) VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1961

Oogeenkomstig Regulasi 23 (2) van die Regulasi vir die verkiesing van lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Goejewersentskennisgewing R. 2501 gedateer 5 Desember 1980), word die volgende besonderhede betreffende die verkiesing van lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van die Grondwet, gelok op 22 Januarie 1981, vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

Naam van verkose persoon en datum met inligging waarvan verkies verkoop.

| Naam van verkose persoon en datum met inligging waarvan verkies verkoop | Adresse
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<td>Johannes Frederik Dippensae, 22/1/81</td>
<td>De Beersweg/Road 134, Strand.</td>
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<td>Hendrik Behazer Klopper, 22/1/81</td>
<td>Bredasdorp, Durban.</td>
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<td>Wouter Thomas Krügting, 22/1/81</td>
<td>Sestienne Laan 89, 89 16th Avenue, Bellville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicolaas Johannes Jacobus Olivier, 22/1/81</td>
<td>Ocean View 13a, Beachway/Road, Seapoint/</td>
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<td>Jacob Hartog Steyl, 22/1/81</td>
<td>Sea Point, Kaapstad/Cape Town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas Johannes van den Berg, 22/1/81</td>
<td>Canel Fordweg/Road 36, New Reduth.</td>
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<td>Alberton.</td>
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<td>Bloemfontein.</td>
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<td>Eppingweg/Road 7, Forest Town, Johannesburg.</td>
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ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P81/14

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<thead>
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<th>Indsrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikul 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/1/115</td>
<td>Making Sense of Sex.</td>
<td>Helen Singer Kaplan</td>
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<td>P81/1/139</td>
<td>Langarm in the Four Corners (No 19 Langarm)</td>
<td>Tabor Evans</td>
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<td>P81/2/18</td>
<td>ΤΡΑΤ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΛΟΥ... And 4/7-10/780</td>
<td>Printed in Greece</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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No. 332 20 Februarie 1981

VERBOP OP BESTI VAN ONGEWENSETE PUBLICASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenomene publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publicasies bekragtig.

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<th>Skrywer van voorbringer Author or producer</th>
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<td>The South African Communist Party</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/10113</td>
<td>How To—Vol 5, No 5</td>
<td>Probe Publications Ltd, London</td>
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<td>P80/10120</td>
<td>Noelle— and the Twelve Nights of Christmas</td>
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<td>P80/10173</td>
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<td>The Monthly Organ of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN)</td>
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<td>P80/10181</td>
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<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>P80/10224</td>
<td>Luit—Nr 11, November 1979</td>
<td>S.A. Paris, und New Mag Verlags G.m.b.H., München</td>
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<td>P80/10237</td>
<td>Interviu—Año 3, No 136, 14-20 December 1978; Año 4, No 164, 5-11 Julio 1979; Año 5, No 192, 17-23 Enero 1980</td>
<td>Ediciones Zeta, S.A.</td>
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<td>Bill Edwards, London, England</td>
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<td>P80/1115</td>
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<td>Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>Solidarity—No 4, October 1980</td>
<td>Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, London</td>
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<td>P80/1114</td>
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<td>Boycott of Classes, The (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>P80/1138</td>
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<td>The Other Press (Society Ltd), London</td>
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<td>P80/1139</td>
<td>Marx: Genres of Capital</td>
<td>Progress Publishers, Moscow</td>
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<td>P80/1152</td>
<td>Death Agony of Capitalists and the Tasks of the Fourth International. The</td>
<td>Leon Trotsky</td>
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<td>P80/1154</td>
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<td>V. I. Lenin</td>
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<td>P80/1157</td>
<td>Political Programme of the Communist Workers Movement</td>
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<td>P80/1165</td>
<td>Leon Trotsky on Black Nationalism &amp; Self-Determination</td>
<td>Pathfinder Press, New York and Toronto</td>
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<td>P80/1167</td>
<td>Out—Vol 7, No 7, July 1978</td>
<td>Playboy Productions Inc, Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>P80/1183</td>
<td>African Communist, The</td>
<td>Inkululeko Publications, London</td>
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<td>P80/1183</td>
<td>No Racists Immigration Laws</td>
<td>Tony Bogue, Kim Gordon, C. L. R. James</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P80/1191</td>
<td>African Communist, The</td>
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<td>African Communist, The</td>
<td>Inkululeko Publications, London</td>
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</table>
**DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION**

No. 356  
20 February 1981

RECOGNITION AS CONSULAR ATTACHE

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 12 January 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr. Robert Müller as Consular Attache at the Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Johannesurg with the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction. Mr. Müller is the successor to Mr. P. Brosch.  

72/154/2 (32)

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**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**

No. 309  
20 February 1981/20 February 1981

STAMT VAN INVOERDERINGS VAN PROVINSIALE INkomste (MET INBEZIJN VAN DIREKTE INVOERDERINGS DUBER PROVINSIES) VANAF 1 APRIL 1980 TOT 31 OKTOBER 1980

**STATEMENT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS (INCLUDING COLLECTIONS DIRECT BY PROVINCE) FROM 1 APRIL 1980 TO 31 OCTOBER 1980**

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Revenue Collection</th>
<th>Natal</th>
<th>Transvaal</th>
<th>Orange Free State</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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**DEPARTMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKEN EN INLIGTING**

No. 356  
20 February 1981

ERKENNING AS KONSULAIRE ATTACHE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Robert Müller met ingang van 12 Januarie 1981 erkenning verleen is as Konsulaire Attache by die Konsulaat-generaal van die Bondsrepubliek Duitsland in Johannesurg met die provinsies Transvaal en die Orange-Vrystaat as sy resggebied. Mnr. Müller is die opvolger van mnr. P. Brosch.  

72/154/2 (32)

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**No. 322**  
20 Februari 1981

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die oordragboek van die ondergenoemde plaaslike/binnelandse geregisterde effekte van 1 Maart 1981 tot en met 1 April 1981 gesluit is wees en dat die rente betaalbaar op 1 April 1981 is.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P80/11/105</td>
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<td>Documents and Information—No 37/1980 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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<td>P80/11/113</td>
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<td>Revolutionary Communist Reprints—No 1, August 1979</td>
<td>Junius Publications Ltd, London</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/11/139</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.I.S: Black South Africa Exploids—Anti-Report No 17</td>
<td>Counter Information Services, London</td>
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<td>P80/11/160</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucky Loading Lady/Holly Would (Bieline Double Novel)</td>
<td>Eva Beever/Viola Vixen</td>
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<tr>
<td>P80/11/166</td>
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<td>Journal of Sex, The—Vol 2, No 5; Vol 2, No 11; Vol 3, No 2</td>
<td>Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey</td>
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<td>P80/11/167</td>
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<td>Rautier—Vol 1, No 11; Vol 3, No 3; Vol 3, No 6; Vol 3, No 9; Vol 3, No 10</td>
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<td>P80/11/184</td>
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<td>African Communist, The—No 79, Fourth Quarter 1979</td>
<td>South African Communist Party</td>
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<td>P80/11/189</td>
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<td>Knife—Vol 10, No 7</td>
<td>Fontessa Publications Ltd, London</td>
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<td>P80/11/190</td>
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<td>Penthouse: Loving Couples—No 2, Summer 1978</td>
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<td>P80/11/191</td>
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<td>S.A.M., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
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<td>P80/11/193</td>
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<td>Abaphathwa: The Dispossessed (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>The Other Cinema, London</td>
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<td>P80/9/17</td>
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<td>Stanley Bokker en die Bokkies—April—May 1980.</td>
<td>Taurus, Embarrassa</td>
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<td>P80/10/127</td>
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<td>New Direction—Vol 9, No 5.</td>
<td>Gold Star Publications, Surrey</td>
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<td>Playgirl—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Playgirl Inc., Santa Monica</td>
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<td>Men Only—Vol 42, No 6; Vol 42, No 12; Vol 43, No 2; Vol 43, No 9; Vol 43, No 10; Vol 43, No 13; Vol 44, No 2; Vol 44, No 3; Vol 45, No 4; Vol 45, No 5</td>
<td>Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London</td>
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No. 334
20 Februari 1981
PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE.—APPÉL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Februarie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appéé aangeteken teen die beslissing op 5 Februarie 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer</th>
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No. 335
20 Februari 1981
KENNISGEWING VAN APPÉL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Februarie 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appéé aangeteken teen die afkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent A Wedding.

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<td>A Wedding</td>
<td>Ster-Kineo (Edms.), Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The greenings of Afrikanerdom

In this article, STANLEY UV'S, the Cape Times London Editor, gives his impressions of a recent visit to South Africa.

... and more modern Afrikanders I am suggesting they are running liberal. All we are saying is that they are more willing to live in an open society that Afrikaners have ever been.

They may no longer see the need for Afrikanerdom to be run as an exclusive club (although this is partly because the country is increasingly being increasingly Afrikanerized anyway) or for white and black South Africans to be shut off from each other in watertight compartments. They no longer need that daily fix of "wartime propaganda" to prepare them for the remote, imaginary dangers that surrounded them.

But in the three weeks I was in South Africa, it was abundantly clear that the tradition that "Africans should not be underestimated" just when I was leaving South Africa, I saw the beginnings of what looks like being the biggest of all the independence movements is an Afrikaner government - the country's future. Mr. Botha will be subjected to pressures now no other Nationalist prime minister has had to endure.

Flexibility

Mr. Botha's strategy in the election, as I understand it, is to secure a mandate in broad terms for the "grand reform" program he presented to the Carlton Club gathering in November. This programme is sufficiently vague and yet contains enough for both support and opposition. Mr. Botha could still be underestimating the traditionalists who simply can't shake off the historical race fears.

The respective proportions are of these two groups, I cannot say, but on my visit to South Africa I found suspicion on a separate voters' roll. The purpose of such a reform would be not only to help to ease the aspirations of coloured people and Asians, but to create a test case for Afrikanerdom.

Afrikanerdom might well block the reform and fall the test. Mr. Botha's election strategy might not work out as planned. Baffled opponents of reform might join the HNP, but the rest might remain in the party or see the parliamentarity campus and the party com- pression in black reform.

Mr. Botha is trying to bypass these essentially anti-reform institutions with the new structure of cabinet committees, a National Security Council, etc. that he has created, but there is a limit beyond which he can not strip the party's banner. Democratic institutions of their share is power.

If the election does not work out as Mr. Botha has planned, if traditionalist Afrikanerdom seizes itself and blocks further reform, then Reavis's help South Africans. On the other hand, if the "test" reform is successful, this could open the way for further reforms. What happens in the five years after this election will be absolutely crucial for South Africa.

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Major reform

After the election, if Mr. Botha intends to pursue his reformist intentions, the National Party can expect to be presented with a major reform - say, the admission of a limited number of coloured and Indian M.P's to the House of As
MBABANE — Swaziland authorities today said that a registered refugee from South Africa, Joe Pillay, was kidnapped last night and that documents found indicated one of them was a South African.

The men allegedly grabbed him at St Joseph's mission school where he was a teacher.
No ban on meeting in Soweto

"Argus Correspondent. JOHANNESBURG.—Security Police in Soweto and the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg have no knowledge of any meeting planned for the black city on Sunday and no restrictions have been brought into effect.

'The Chief Magistrate, Mr J. A. van Dam, said he knew nothing of a meeting organised by Bishop Desmond Tutu to commemorate the deaths of the 12 members of the African National Congress who died in a South African Defence Force raid recently.

'Soweto Security Police said they had received no instructions from the Chief Magistrate and as far as they were concerned, the meeting could take place.'
Spy tells of union plot
Gunmen snatch refugee in Swazi

By Patrick Laurence

A SOUTH African refugee, Mr. Dayan Pillay, was kidnapped from Swaziland last week, the permanent secretary to the Swazi deputy-Prime Minister's office, Mr. A. R. Shabangu, said yesterday.

Mr. Pillay, registered as a refugee with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was reportedly kidnapped at gunpoint from St. Joseph's School, near Manzini, where he taught.

He was kidnapped about 6 p.m. on Thursday, Mr. Shabangu said yesterday.

Swaziland police are investigating.

Mr. Pillay's kidnappers are said to have entered the school premises and to have forced him into a waiting car, in spite of attempts at resistance.

One of the kidnappers reportedly dropped documents in the scuffle.

Mr. Shabangu said: "A South African passport and a South African Post Office savings book were found nearby."

Swaziland has offered sanctuary to South African refugees since its independence in 1968, but the relationship between the Swazi authorities and the refugees has not been without tension.

Refugees are subject to controls which include restrictions on their movements and prohibition of the possession of arms, ammunition and vehicles without permission.

The deputy-Prime Minister has the power to deport refugees, provided he is satisfied they will not be punished for political offences on their return to South Africa.

Members of South Africa's banned Pan-Africanist Congress have been both detained in and deported from Swaziland for allegedly setting up guerrilla bases.

They have not, however, been returned to South Africa.

Last year, unidentified saboteurs blasted houses in Swaziland said to have been occupied by members of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The explosion came in the wake of the ANC attack on Sisal installations on June 1. Two people were killed in the blast, one of them an expelled South African student.

Later a South African school teacher at another Manzini school, Salesian High School, was detained for questioning by Swazi police.

G C Craig

Dr. H. T. Ramos

J H Ramos

J H Ramos

B F McIvor

J H Ramos

D P Weeks

J C Manning

I C Manning

P M Sammon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davenport

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best, third and final years.

For the best student in each Corporation Medal.

Faculty of Engineering
Slabbert, Botha clash on reform

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, clashed yesterday on the concept of reform in South Africa.

Mr Botha accused Dr Slabbert of failing to acknowledge the changes that were taking place, while Dr Slabbert said that there could be no real reform while the government adhered to the policy of separate development.

The short third-reading debate on the mini-budget left the two leaders as far apart as ever as their parties gear up for the April general election.

Mr Botha rejected Dr Slabbert's suggestion that the government did not have the prevented real reform.

There had been change, but the government had stated that it had no intention of altering the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act. "People read reform into things the Prime Minister has said, and it doesn't exist," Dr Slabbert said.

"There is talk of change, but no real change." "It is my right as Leader of the Opposition to say that, and I will say that fundamental re

Parliamentary reports, page 4

will to change or that there had been no real change.

He was particularly angry that Dr Slabbert had said this to the Times newspaper in London.

Mr Botha also denied that he was the captive of any section of his party and therefore unable to implement his intended policies.

"There is nothing I have undertaken to do in the just over two years that I have been Prime Minister that I do not intend to implement.

"What I have said in public I will do, I will carry out, as leader of this party.

More change

While Mr Botha maintained that more change for the good had been brought about under National Party policy than by any other government, Dr Slabbert, argued that it was precisely Nationalist policy which form would affect basic Nationalist policy principles."

Stumbling block

As this would in turn affect Nationalist unity, the desire to keep the National Party together was a stumbling block in the way of reform.

Dr Slabbert challenged Mr Botha to spell out before the general election exactly what changes he intended bringing about.

"There is a fundamental confusion amongst the electorate about what the prime minister and the National Party envisages."

He asked whether Mr Botha was prepared to state that the government would give all white, coloured, Asian and Chinese people a common vote in the unitary non-black dispensation that it envisaged for these groups.
In the Nationalist Arguments

Ethnicity - and the Holes

ANTON SPARKS
Reform: What options does Botha have?

IS THERE ANY real prospect of Nationalist-sponsored reform in South Africa in the next few years; heading off social upheaval and transforming the country's prospects?

This is the key question in the minds of foreign observers and South African citizens alike, and it is being asked with increasing urgency.

It is common cause that Mr Botha, after nearly two years in power, now finds himself pretty well hog-tied by reactionary opinion in his own ranks, whatever his personal convictions may be. A condition of stalemate has grown up between the reformist and re-actionary trends of Afrikaner Nationalist opinion.

Finding himself unable to move, Mr Botha has called a general election. This will give him a clear five years and an electoral mandate in his own right which, Mr Botha no doubt believes. But the election is not likely to change the balance of forces inside the National Party, one way or another. At the end of the day, the balance between reformist and reactionary sections in Mr Botha's parliamentary caucus is not likely to be very much different.

There is no evidence that there has been a significant shift in Afrikanerdom's fundamental beliefs and attitudes, outside of an elite group of vested interests in the universities and the media which is influential but not very strong represented in the caucus.

Without majoriti

When the dust of the election has settled, Mr Botha will in all probability still be without a majority in the Nationalist caucus to bring about significant structural change, even if he wants to do so.

So if such change is going to be forthcoming, it would have to follow a realignment of political forces, presumably, in which the new government would enjoy the support of the reformists in all parties with dié hard Nationalist to the right and other conservatives going into opposition.

Is there any real chance of realignment and, hence, any real chance of significant reform?

First of all, what are Mr Botha's own intentions? Will he willingly preside at a split in the National Party?

Mr Botha is known to have welcomed a small split which would rid him of Dr Treurnicht, as long as this left him with a solid majority both in the Nationalist caucus and in Parliament so that he could carry on governing as a Nationalist prime minister without having to call on the support of his traditional political opponents.

Unhappily for Mr Botha, Dr Treurnicht is far too shrewd a politician to oblige him in this. Dr Treurnicht is himself out to capture the National Party leadership which he already controls in the Transvaal, and he knows that the political scene is littered with splinter parties.

The name of the game is to have the other fellow break away, leaving you secure with the party name, the money in the party coffers and in control of the party machine.

But Dr Treurnicht will not oblige Mr Botha. He aims to stay in the party. He knows, too, that he could almost certainly command a majority to oppose Mr Botha if the latter comes to the caucus with a generous scheme to put coloured MPs into the "white" Nationalist Parliament, even on a separate roll.

If Mr Botha is really wedded to significant reform, he will have to bring his quarrel with Dr Treurnicht to a head, split the party, and, if necessary, rely on the FFP and NNP opposition parties to give him a vengeful majority. He would not be able to rely for long on an informal arrangement of this kind. There would have to be a coalition, perhaps even followed by a fusion of parties, on the basis of the Smuts-Hertzog coming together in the 1910s.

Either Mr Botha would have enough Nationalist support to maintain control of the official Nationalist machine, at least in the Cape, and to form a government with the backing of the opposition parties; or else he would not have such support in the latter case. Dr Treurnicht or someone with views rather similar would take control of the National Party and run it and the country on frankly reactional lines. In which case the going would become pretty rocky.

In the real world, what are the chances of South African politics developing once again on the time-honoured lines of coalition, fusion and political realignment? At present the chances are slender.

There was no reason to doubt Mr Botha's sincerity when he said in the Assembly recently that he had not the slightest intention of splitting the party which he had spent almost a lifetime building up.

It must be remembered that Mr Botha is a Nationalist in the D F Malan tradition, a Cape Nationalist, a member of the party which stayed clear of fusion in the 1920s, and under Dr Malan formed the Purified National Party which was the forerunner of the National Party of today.

There is a strong emotional bias in the Cape Nationalist tradition against coalition or fusion, a leading member of the party once told me, and this bias has its roots in the Jameson Raid.

The Jameson Raid, it will be recalled, was seen as an English act of betrayal of the confidence of Afrikanerdom. It broke up the close cooperation between Cecil John Rhodes and "Oare Jan" Hofmeyr's Afrikaner Bond. It left an enduring heritage of mistrust between the English establishment and Afrikaner Nationalists. Cape Nationalists in particular would be very hard for Mr Botha, as a Nationalist in this tradition, to join political forces with people he would identify as the present-day heirs of Rhodes and Jameson.

There is also the question of policy. Mr Botha, as a matter of conviction, would never accept a political system which concedes rights of South African citizenship to Africans on the same basis as everyone else.

The chance is remote of Mr Botha abandoning his commitment to Nationalist unity and handing over control of the party to opposition politicians. It would be a formidable Afrikaner hegemony.

So Mr Botha's effective options are limited. In the first place, he can regard the pace of reform to a pace which is acceptable to his entire caucus and so maintain Afrikaner Nationalist unity and his own position as prime minister and head of the party. The only possibility would be to reform itself.

The second option is the one he is expected to choose. There is a small split and Dr Treurnicht oblige Mr Botha and leave the party, with Mr Botha then able to move a little more quickly. This is hardly a genuine option, however, as Dr Treurnicht is unlikely to do the necessary obvious attempt to drive Dr Treurnicht out, moreover, could be counter-productive and rebate on both Mr Botha himself.

A Nationalist leader who is seen to be openly fomenting a split will himself lose support pretty rapidly.

Third option

The third option would be to dispense with the inhibitions of a parliamentary system and a tranquil government and by declaring to a national emergency and a military government to ward off the total is mighty. This is the so-called Braam option, in which reform could be rapidly accelerated and any dissidents on the left or right dealt with in summary authoritarian fashion. South Africa would become a totalitarian state, without a free press, and with all the resources of the state mobilised for the sake of reform.

So far, Mr Botha has been steadily fixed on the option number one, the option which is to slow down reform to a walking pace. On all the present indications, he will find himself in much the same position after the election and will be forced again to follow this course.
AFRIKANER SABOTAGE, VIOLENCE HITS AT EQUALITY
FLOORS

PROFESSOR Floors van Jaarsveld, a historian at the University of Pretoria, has been the victim of several attacks by right-wing organisations. In an article written for the Sunday Tribune, Prof van Jaarsveld looks at recent right-wing activity in South Africa, its origins and what he thinks is needed to quell it.

One psychologist estimated in August last year that since the Afrikaners there have been some 100 incidents by such organisations on the left. These included intimidation and violence and even murder.

Some examples of these acts were:

- An attempt at a meeting at the Katharina Church in Worcester after it was made known that the new constitutional proposals of the Government were to be discussed there.
- In December a fire was started in the Cape Town offices of the Institute of Race Relations, causing £10,000 damages.
- My own testing and frustrating in March 1967 has been the first in a series of attacks by the right-wing organisations on Afrikaner supporters of Prime Minister F.W. de Klerk.
- Attacks on this author's articles in the South African Press Service.
- In June 1967, a South African Mail paparazzi burst into the offices of Mr de Klerk.
- In April last year my course was cancelled by order of the courts on the basis of press reports.
- In June, Mr John Theron, a student at Pretoria, had his car stolen and his house set on fire.
- In August a bomb was found in my office at the University of Pretoria campus because of my part in the centenary constitution plan for Natal.
- Bishop Tutu was ordered, allegedly by the Wit Kommandant, to leave the country and the Polish student leaders were intimidated.
- In December 1967, a student named Mr Morgenstern was threatened.
- In March, after an article of mine appeared in a local newspaper, a bomb was thrown into a room from a hose dropped into the window and a person was seriously hurt.

Yes, you might ask yourself why and whom violence is committed. Judging from the language used, it comes from the protestant.

The attacks were mainly directed against what was seen as 'infringements of afrikaner identity and culture' - the result of an old tradition of anti-Semitism. The Government is condemned and accused of 'selling out to the English'.

The right-wing organisations, General Botha, Botha and Herbst were also accused of selling out to the English and this was equated with treason.

Psychologically one can explain the thoughts and actions of the fascist organisations as those set out to suppress, prevent and have an ability to quell the demands of the time.

What is needed today is moderate action, not from violence but from education.
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BY WILLIAM SANDERSON-McERIN

AM WHITE?

AM RIGHT?

O'SEAN TRUHAN

I SMOGHOLI 9/21/18

NATS ARE
PRACHING A FALSE
GOSPEL, SAYS DOMINE

DOMINE SAYS, I AM WHITE?

AM RIGHT?
Govt 'amnesty' only for Whites exiles

ASIATIC Portuguese from Mozambique have not been allowed to register for permanent residence under the "amnesty" offered by the South African Government to refugees in 1973 — unlike their former White compatriots.

One man who approached the authorities shortly after the announcement of the "amnesty" was immediately arrested.

He was held until a lawyer arranged a temporary permit for him. Later he was told he would be allowed temporary residence only until he had obtained permission to live in a country outside South Africa.

His movements were restricted to a province and he was told that if he did not comply with these conditions he would be detained and deported to Mozambique.

The men — who number less than a score and include several wealthy businessmen — want to stay in South Africa either because they have relatives here or are married to South African citizens.

Some have had difficulty finding work and have had to subsist on the charity of relatives.

One man, who owned butteries in Mozambique where he employed scores of White Portuguese, is bitter that several of his former White employees have obtained permanent residence while he is not even allowed to apply for it.

Mr. Pat Paulshagen, the Durban lawyer who accepted appointment to the President's Council, told the Sunday Express he was "appalled and disgusted at the gross inhumanity and racism" of the government's refusal to allow the men to apply.

Mrs. Helen Verma, Progressive Federal Party MP for KwaZulu, confirmed that last year she approached Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, then Minister of Immigration, on the matter.

Mr. Schlebusch, now deputy State President and chairman of the President's Council, told her nothing could be done for the men under the "amnesty" as their entry to South Africa was restricted, she said.

However, Professor Marius Sekhukhun, a law lecturer at the University of South Africa, has advised two of the men to apply for a court order directing the Minister of the Interior and Immigration to consider their applications for permanent residence.

Although the offer, which made no reference to race, was generally interpreted by the Press as an "amnesty" extending to all, no legal claims were made by homesteaders or exiles, although they were interested in the possibility of going to South Africa.
Another NP protest walk-out in Natal

21 MORE ANGRY NATIONALISTS RESIGN

BY ROB JACKSON-SMITH

IN A SECOND set-back within a month the Provincial Executive of the Natal plat- 
and another 21 members in the Greytown area quit the party this week in protest 
against NP policy.

Earlier this month a group of 33 members, 
also from the Greytown area, led by former 
Natal Nat Party Leader, Henry Tidage, resigned from 
the party to show their discontent with the 
interloperist policies being followed by the 
party leadership.

The party hierarchy in 
Natal publicly ignored the 
breakaway, but this week's 
move by 21 senior NP 
officials to leave the 
party also signals 
divisions within the 
party - in the national 
at least.

Kleinbrau, the 
headquarters of the 
party in Greytown, 
was described by 
spokesmen as 
"the conservative movement".

In an interview with the 
Sunday Tribune, Mr. 
Gallagher declined to say 
what conservative move- 
ment the group had decided to join.

"We decided on this 
action to stimulate thought 
in the area," he said.

Mr. Gallagher claimed 
that 33 resignations from the 
Greytown branch would 
have been greater had 
there not been a misunderstanding 
about the date of the meeting.

"Many more will 
follow," he said.

It is possible that the 
group will join the 
National Conservative Party 
led by former Minister of 
Information Commie Mulder. He has been in 
vited to address a meeting in the Greytown 
area early next month.

Senior National Party spokesmen were not 
available for comment yesterday.
Mr A is a secret agent in South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS) who infiltrated left-wing groups on English-speaking campuses, distributed funds for the International University Exchange Fund and became a member of the banned African National Congress.

By his own admission he was exposed as a government agent in the national Press at the beginning of 1980— at the same time that master spy Craig Williamson was revealed to be a security policeman.

Yet, when he gave evidence this week in the trial of Rhodes University journalism lecturer Guy Berger and student Deon Pillay, who are charged with having been members of the ANC, Mr A's identity was concealed in the interests of state security, the magistrate ruling that Mr A's evidence be heard in camera.

This was described by defence advocate Denis Kuny, one of the country's top political lawyers, as 'an absurd departure from what has happened in any case I know of in the past'.

The state's application for the closed-doors ruling was made under section 153 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, which provides for the public to be barred from a criminal court if it appears that would be in the interests of state security.

Security police captain Craig Williamson, now stationed in Pretoria, told the court of his association with Mr A in various sensitive undercover operations, and said it was likely Mr A would be involved in similar operations in future.

If it were confirmed in open court that Mr A was in fact an agent, his duties could be affected.

Under cross-examination, he told Mr Kuny:

'You must be sure in what you say that referred to Mr A as an agent, but claimed: "These were speculations."'

He agreed that Mr A's cover had been blown as far as student political activities were concerned, but said there were not the only activities that threatened the state.

Mr Kuny then argued that section 153 (1) provided for in-camera evidence if the exigencies of the case demanded it, but not the exigencies of Mr A's work outside the ambit of this case.

The fact that a man may, or will in future, carry on work unrelated to the case has nothing to do with whether his identity in this case should be revealed.'

The magistrate, Mr J B Robinson, disagreed.

The public gallery was cleared and two burly policemen stationed at the bolted door and before Mr A was brought in.

 Asked by Mr Kuny why the state had applied for his evidence to be heard in camera, Mr A said this was at the request of his superiors whose policy it was not to give members of the NIS unnecessary publicity.

Mr Kuny: Why is that?
Mr A: I could only give an opinion.
Mr Kuny: And that opinion?
Mr A: My opinion is that members of our department who are intelligence agents should have as little exposure to members of the public as possible, because the more the enemy gets to know about one's modus operandi, the weaker the organisation, namely the NIS.

Mr Kuny: Well you might agree that protection from exposure is hardly something that applies to you in view of the exposure you've already had.

Mr A: I disagree.
Mr Kuny: Do you agree you've figured under banner headlines in quite a number of nationally circulated newspapers?
Mr A: My name did not feature in the headlines of any newspaper.

Mr Kuny argued that Mr A's name had figured under "very big headlines", but Mr A replied that it was not, in his opinion, "substantial coverage".

Shortly after that exchange, while still under cross-examination, Mr A appeared ill and the magistrate adjourned the court.

Mr A, tottering from the witness box, was saved from falling by a policeman, who led him to a chair at the Press table. He slumped there, sweat dripping from his face.

He sat for a while with a handkerchief over his face, then took the stand again and apologised to the magistrate.

"I was starting to feel bad," he explained.

Earlier Mr A had told the court that after graduating from Rhodes University where he was active as an agent for the then Bureau for State Security, he was formally absorbed into the ANC in 1977 as a courier.

He read out a letter he said he was given by a Mrs Jeanette Schoen of Botswana to deliver to Mr Berger. It urged that a�

The strange case of the secret spy

from Rhodes University where he was active as an agent for the then Bureau for State Security, he was formally absorbed into the ANC in 1977 as a courier.

He read out a letter he said he was given by a Mrs Jeanette Schoen of Botswana to deliver to Mr Berger. It urged that a

hiring place be arranged in case things went wrong.

Mr A said the letter contained elements of code. Asked for an example, he referred to the salutation "Dear G".

"G" was in code, he said.

According to Mr A, Mrs Schoen is linked to the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) which the state claims is the trade union arm of the ANC.

Mr Berger and Mr Pillay face three charges each under the Internal Security Act. They are accused of:

- Being members of the ANC
- Taking part in the activities of the ANC
- Furthering the aims of communism

They face a further three charges each under the Publications Act dealing with the possession and distribution of banned publications.

Mr Berger faces an additional charge under the Internal Security Act of having obtained information about the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fasata) which would have been of use in furthering the aims of the ANC.

The two men have pleaded not guilty on all charges. The case continues this week.
Suspected SA kidnap shocks Swaziland

FOUR South Africans are suspected of kidnapping a political refugee in Swaziland. Mr. Danya Pillay, 35, who mysteriously disappeared from his home near Manzini this week.

The Swazi Government is reported to be furious over the incident which has sent shockwaves through the territory's growing community of refugee South Africans.

Sources in the Swazi Government and the United Nations mission in Mbabane suspect Mr. Pillay was secretly hustled across the border into South Africa sometime on Thursday night of last week.

His captors drove two cars with Durban and Transvaal registrations and apparently dropped identification documents near the scene of the kidnapping.

Mr. Pillay was taken from his home at St. Joseph's School at about 9 o'clock on Thursday night by four men—two whites, a coloured and an African man.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that according to unconfirmed reports police yesterday took a white woman from Manzini for questioning in connection with the kidnapping. The same reports say that police were given a detailed account of the kidnapping by a man who shared the house with Mr. Pillay.

He is alleged to have told them that Mr. Pillay put up a strenuous struggle as the men, one of whom he recognized, forced their way into the house.

Mr. Pillay's Meremank, Durban family are aware of the abduction and they fear for his safety.

He is a former Durban Schoolteacher who fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered in Swaziland as having received political asylum. He has been teaching at St. Joseph's for three years.

Mr. Pillay fled South Africa with his younger brother, Vis Pillay, and Krish Rabali, Rabali was one of the 11 ANC men killed early this month in a South African Defence Forces raid on an ANC base in Maputo.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane said the Swazi government had informed the UN officially of the abduction of a registered refugee.

The spokesman said: "The abduction is the security responsibility of the government and we are waiting for them to take whatever action. We suspect that South Africans are responsible."

Mr. Pillay taught for the Department of Indian Affairs and obtained a BA degree through Unisa. He quit his teaching post in Durban to work as a furniture salesman and opened his own furniture business.

He is a member of the New Dawn Party of Africa and was a member of the Umkhonto we Sizwe guerrilla movement.
Broederkring exposes Govt tactics in 'war' on church

By ARNOLD Geyer

THE State's tactics against anti-apartheid groups has been detailed by the Broederkring — the fraternal body of radical ministers of the three black Dutch Reformed churches.

Documentation compiled by the Broederkring and released at the weekend, shows how the Government, through the Broederkring, the white South African Brotherhood and other business and cultural bodies, has been involved in an all-out onslaught against black organisations, such as the Broederkring, which oppose the Government.

Dutch Reformed ministers will get copies of internal church reports, correspondence between newspaper editors, Government statements, and documents on the major bodies in the more than 100 million-strong church family.

The 'Mail' has obtained a copy of the documentation, which will undoubtedly cause yet another explosion in the black-white NGR confrontation and add impetus to the breakaway moves from the white church by the black churches.

More than a third of all the ministers in the black churches belong to the Broederkring and another third support it actively.

The Broederkring's Chairman, Dr Allan Booysen, has time and again warned that there was a concerted campaign against the fraternity, similar to the force campaign waged "against the Christian Institute", from its banning in 1977.

Now the Broederkring has placed together the methods and tactics employed against anti-apartheid church groups over the past 12 months in the course of the so-called "community campaigns", including the following moves:

- National ministers, notably the 'Council' of the Churches in South Africa, made public statements, warning the fraternity and its leaders that the State would no longer tolerate its activities.
- At the same time, the Nationalist Press published articles and editorials calling the fraternity "dangerous and traitorous" and demanding an investigation into its activities.
- Immediately after this, a Broederkring-inspired internal church commission of inquiry was launched to determine whether the fraternity had the right to exist, whether it supported a "theology of revolution", and to determine what radical churchmen's attitudes were towards the conservative, NGR-controlled leaderships of the three black churches.
- Church publications, all directed or indirectly controlled by the mother church, issued the commission and unanimously failed to give a critical hearing to the fraternity's leadership to the author's knowledge, the report was not published.
- The moderates of the black churches, still controlled by the NGR-dominated churchmen, drew up lengthy theological reports, trying to prove the Broederkring was "undermining the church" and warning black ministers not to join the fraternity.

In its counterattack on the NGR and its supporters, the Broederkring executive said:

"In a most sweeping way, insinuations are made and accusations levied against the Broederkring and its members, in order to give it a bad name and thereby hang the movement.

"It should be remembered that the church has always found the State machinery ever willing and ready to do the mangling. The church seems to act most consistently and systematically when engaged in acts of inquiry."

"This attack is just one more example in a long history of the church's refusal in South Africa to heed the voices of those who dared to witness to the church concerning the demands of the Gospel to reject and resist apartheid, racism, oppression and exploitation, and to engage actively in creating a new South African nation."

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PM VOWS TO FULLFIL HIS REFORM PLEDGES

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has rejected accusations that he is backing away from his reform intentions and has pledged he will continue to carry out his promises.

He repeated the undertaking in an interview with the Nationalist Press after a speech in Parliament on Friday.

"There is nothing that I have said in public which I do not intend to have been Prime Minister and will carry out as well as do," he told the House. "I have not, in the last few years, that I undertake to do anything that I do not intend to have been Prime Minister and will carry out as well as do."

"Well, I have said it publicly and I will carry out as well as do."

Mr Botha's pledge to carry out his public pronouncements could not back away from his policy direction, growing awareness of the black community of the need for political change and the significance of this government's undertaking.

However, Dr Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert, who had been recommended by the Nationalist party to carry out his promises, could not, in turn, be regarded as significant by the Nationalist Press.

The "adapt or die" slogan could mean anything to anyone, and the 17-point plan was a restatement of Nationalist Party policy and could be interpreted to suit verligte and verkrampte tastes alike.

"When it comes to the question of political change, Mr Botha must be judged by his deeds, not by his words. And that is where he has failed," Dr Slabbert said.

In an interview with the Nationalist Press, Mr Botha elaborated on his pledge.

Specific points were:

- His intention to press ahead with the "constellation of states";
- The continuity of the search by the President's Council for "appropriate constitutional systems";
- A continued attempt to improve the living standards of all South Africans;
- A "total national strategy" to "promote the safety and welfare of all population groups in the country".

Commenting on these specific pledges, Dr Slabbert said they all fell neatly within the concept of Nationalist policy and did not constitute any fundamental reform that would contribute to solving the country's problems.

"The Prime Minister has made it clear that the constellation of states will be based on independent homelands, that the President's Council will confine itself to investigating constitutional solutions for whites, coloureds and Indians - excluding blacks - and that blacks all have homeland connections. This does not constitute a programme of reform."

To top it all, Mr Botha had "closed ranks" and "hauled in a brand" to
Raid on Maputo ANC base was murder, says Motlana

The raid by South African Defence Forces on an African National Congress base at Matola, near Maputo, Mozambique, last month resulted in "first-degree murder," Dr. Nkate Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, told hundreds of mourners in the Regina Mundi Cathedral, Rockville, yesterday.

The service was organised by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishops Desmond Tutu. The act of violence was the acting chairman of the Broederkloof, the Rev. Madhai Tema.

Mr Tema said the service was to mourn the death of those killed in Mozambique by the SADF for "no apparent reason."

"We abhor provocation by anyone upon anybody on this continent. We abhor provocation from outside or from within our country and we condemn any government that will make itself an enemy of anyone on this continent," Mr Tema said.

Whereas whites regarded the dead ANC men as terrorists, blacks saw them as "freedom fighters" and, when the white society referred to them as "dead terrorists," blacks looked up to them as "heroes," he said.

Dr Motlana said blacks saluted those who had vowed to fight for their country and its liberation.

"There was a time when South Africa justified its raids into neighbouring countries by saying it was in 'hot pursuit' of the aggressors."

"But what happened in Mozambique was pure, unmitigated, first-degree murder. There was no excuse that these men entered South Africa and committed acts of aggression," Dr Motlana said.

He warned the Government that it should take note of the reaction of white South Africa and the black South Africa to the raid.

"The reaction of both groups typifies the great division in this country. When whites praise the so-called security forces we blame them for the deaths."

Bishop Tutu said that, in the Mozambique raid, it was South Africans being killed by other South Africans.

"We are firm in our belief that blacks are a people and that people have rights that are recognized by the world."

"We must not forget that we can be provoked. Those who say 'we have been provoked' should realize that they are our fathers, sons and brothers. Even if your son commits murder, he remains your son — it is the same with brothers or fathers."
NP in Jeppe expels MPC after probe

Political Staff

Mr. Phil Lennerm, M.P.C. for Jeppe, has been expelled from the National Party after a branch inquiry rejected his allegations that the N.P. for Jeppe, Mr. Van der Merwe, had misappropriated party funds.

This was announced on a statement read by Dr. Hendrick Fischer, Chairman of the National Executive of the N.P. in Jeppe.

Mr. Fischer said the Executive had, on instructions from the Transvaal Executive, fully investigated the allegations against Mr. Lennerm, and found against Mr. Van der Merwe, which were mainly that Mr. Van der Merwe had misappropriated N.P. funds during the 1977 general election.

The Executive unanimously acquitted Mr. Van der Merwe of all the allegations, accepted a vote of full confidence in him, and voted unanimously to expel Mr. Lennerm from the N.P.

According to the statement, Mr. Lennerm claimed in an affidavit that Mr. Van der Merwe had received six cheques on behalf of the N.P. in Jeppe which, he had implied, had never been paid into the party's bank account.

After inspecting the proper documentation and books of the N.P. in Jeppe, Mr. Lennerm admitted he had made a mistake and that all six cheques had been deposited.

The Executive then unanimously voted to expel Mr. Lennerm, on grounds of irregularities, the statement said.

Mr. Van der Merwe was also acquitted of all other charges, which, it was claimed, were possible to negligence and organizational and constitutional actions.

Mr. Lennerm then conceded his charges were fraudulent and apologised unreservedly to Mr. Van der Merwe and his family, the statement said.

It expressed the Executive's appreciation for the fact that Mr. Van der Merwe then instructed his attorneys to drop a R100,000 defamation suit against Mr. Lennerm.

The statement said the Executive was satisfied that the damage had been left unthreatened by the truth. It said the Executive could state unequivocally that Jeppe's financial affairs were in order and that it had full confidence in Mr. Van der Merwe.

Before the inquiry, both Mr. Lennerm and Mr. Van der Merwe had been nominated as parliamentary candidates in the constituency, and Mr. Fischer had been nominated as the provincial candidate.

The Transvaal Executive of the N.P. could now focus on the selection of candidates, the statement said.

Mr. Fischer said yesterday that Mr. Lennerm could appeal to the N.P. Transvaal Executive, but it was not known whether he would.

Mr. Lennerm declined comment until he had studied the situation.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party has announced its parliamentary and provincial candidates in Jeppe and Florida.

Mr. Kevin Malherbe will be its parliamentary candidate in Jeppe and his provincial running mate will be Mrs. Molly Kepel, who recently matched Newfound for the PFP in a Loubersburg municipal by-election.

In Florida, Dr. Nicholas Gay, a geologist, will be the PFP parliamentary candidate, while Mr. B. Ndledi will also compete for the provincial seat.
PORT ELIZABETH — A hushed court yesterday heard a Rhodes University journalism lecturer, Mr. Guy Berger, say he became ill when he was deprived of sleep for 48 hours after his detention by security police in August last year.

He also said that in a night-long interrogation session, he was ordered to take off some of his clothes and a security policeman brandishing a cane stalked around him, glared into his face and demanded to know who had recruited him for the African National Congress.

Mr. Berger was giving evidence in the regional court here in a trial within a trial to determine the admissibility as evidence of a statement he had made to a magistrate shortly after his detention.

The defence claims it was not made voluntarily.

Mr. Berger, 24, and a student, Mr. Devan Pillay, 21, have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Internal Security and Publications Acts.

The state alleges they were members of and took part in the activities of the ANC, that they furthered the aims of communism and that they possessed and distributed undesirable publications.

Mr. Berger also faces a charge under the Internal Security Act of having gathered information about trade unionists which could have been of use to the ANC.

Mr. Berger said yesterday he was detained at his home in Grahamstown at 6 am on August 11 last year. It was a Monday and he had been up until 4 am that morning writing an article.

He was taken to the security police offices, where he sat for most of the morning. In the afternoon, a Capt. Oosthuizen, whom Mr. Berger identified as the head of the security police in Grahamstown, told him he was being detained under Section 22.

"Capt. Oosthuizen told me he'd been waiting two years to get me," said Mr. Berger. "He said if I didn't co-operate I would see the bad side of the security police, and that he would leave me for two weeks then hold me under Section 22 of the Terrorism Act."

Mr. Berger said he was taken to Alexandria police station then, at about 11 pm, brought back to Grahamstown, where he was told by Capt. Oosthuizen to make a list of certain books belonging to him and the sources from which he had obtained them.

He worked on the list until 3 am and was then taken back to Alexandria.

Before Capt. Oosthuizen left, he told the policemen in charge of Mr. Berger that 'hy moenie slaap nie'.

"I was very tired, but I was too scared to drop off to sleep," said Mr. Berger. "When I got back to Alexandria one of the policemen sat with me."

He said he was visited by a doctor on Tuesday morning, when he became ill with a bout of diarrhoea brought on by over-tiredness.

Later, Col. Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, arrived.

"He shouted to me to stand up and asked me why I hadn't washed, saying I wasn't at university any longer."

"He said my parents had not phoned to inquire about me and nobody really cared that I was in detention. I knew this was incorrect because the previous evening Capt. Oosthuizen told me my parents had phoned."

Mr. Berger said that on the order of Capt. Oosthuizen, he spent that day writing notes on various discussion groups in which he had been involved.

That night there was another interrogation session, which began at 7 pm and continued until dawn.

"Capt. Oosthuizen accus-
SA 'prunes' constellation grand plan

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor
PRETORIA has had to scale down its Constellation of States project from the original "grandiose" plan for links between nine Southern African countries to a mere restructuring of relations between itself and the independent black homelands, according to a prominent Afrikaner academic.

With the disappearance of initial hopes of internationally recognised black states joining the constellation, South Africa's reasonable expectations on the sub-continent amount to a series of "scenarios", says Dr Rein Goldenhuyse of the Institute of International Affairs.

He lists the more modest, but theoretically attainable, objectives in an article in the latest issue of "Strategic Review", journal of the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies.

They include:
- Reducing neighbouring states to deny bases to guerrilla forces seeking the armed overthrow of constitutional government in South Africa — and, more hopefully, of persuading them to refuse to allow the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress to open offices in their territory;
- Forestalling Russia from gaining a political or, worse still, military foothold in these states;
- Maintaining or strengthening economic ties with states in the sub-continent—all of which have broken the "counter-constellation" which seeks to lessen dependence on South Africa;
- Prevailing on them to "display some moderation" in criticising South Africa's internal policies, "It simply cannot be expected of OAU member states to refrain from denouncing apartheid."

Dr Goldenhuyse goes on to consider the possibility of South Africa using her tremendous economic power in Southern Africa to secure any or all of these objectives.

In broad terms, the use of economic leverage to obtain political ends can be of two sorts: incentives or rewards for states which comply with Pretoria's wishes, and disincentives or punishments for those which do not.

But Dr Goldenhuyse warns that even the use of economic, and therefore non-violent, pressure is not without perils.

"In the already tense Southern African situation, tough economic measures might in future induce some black states to throw caution to the wind and step up confrontation with the Republic. (It) conjures up the image of an escalation-fuiler, with the worst-case scenario being a repeat of the Rhodesian 'war of liberation'.

"The point to stress is that there are at least two players in the 'game' of economic reward and punishment, and that the party handling the economic levers — particularly in an already tense situation — should take extreme care in its presumptions about the likely behaviour of the other party or parties."

Warning that South Africa's international position would be affected adversely if it were perceived to be "bullying" weaker Third World states, Dr Goldenhuyse adds that economic pressure will in any case add to the mult of forces in the international community clamouring for sanctions against South Africa.
Soviet-South African relations:

The Soviet Union and South Africa have maintained a certain level of diplomatic relations. However, these relations have been characterized by tension and ideological differences. The Soviet Union has consistently supported the liberation movements in South Africa, particularly the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), while South Africa has maintained a strong stance against these movements, viewing them as threats to its national security.

In the early 1990s, the Soviet Union began to distance itself from the ANC, recognizing the need for a peaceful transition in South Africa. This shift in policy was partly due to the growing pressure from the international community, which was pushing for an end to apartheid.

In recent years, the relationship between the two countries has improved, with both sides engaging in economic and cultural exchanges. The Soviet Union is South Africa's largest trading partner in Russia, and there are ongoing efforts to expand these economic ties.

Despite these improvements, political disagreements remain, particularly regarding the treatment of minority groups and the ongoing struggle for justice and human rights. The relationship between the two countries continues to be a subject of both hope and concern, as they navigate the complexities of their shared history and present challenges.
References.

(1) Report of the Secretary for Health, 1977, Chapt. 2, P.7. "For the first time the Department is now in possession of reliable expenditure figures in connection with specific services .... ."

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Tuberculosis Care in General Hospitals: Arizona's Experience, Suzanne Donders & Roberta Hansen.
Southern Africa Bureau

MBABANE. — Four men arrested in connection with last week's kidnapping of a South African refugee are suspected members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MVR), Swaziland police sources said yesterday.

Mr Dave Pillay, a refugee school teacher, was abducted at gunpoint from St Joseph's School, near Manzini, and is believed to have been driven across the border into South Africa.

Swaziland Police arrested four men alleged to have been involved in the abduction shortly afterwards. The men are expected to appear in court in the next few days on charges relating to the kidnapping.

Police suspect that a fifth man drove across the border, taking Mr Pillay with him. He is thought to be a black South African, or a South African reference book was found near the scene of the kidnapping.

The motive of the kidnapping, according to the sources, was to win South African approval for the MVR, in the hope that Pretoria would be persuaded to grant the movement bases for its struggle against the Mozambique government.

The Zimbabwean and Mozambique governments say the MVR was originally backed by Rhodesia's government, but has since been taken over by Pretoria as part of its alleged 'destabilisation campaign' against black governments in Southern Africa.

Mr Pillay, originally from Durban, fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered as a refugee with the United Nations High Commission in Swaziland.

His brother, Mr Habib Pillay, is reported to have been one of 12 men killed in the South African raid on Maputo.
Attacks on Broeders
Nat MP launches
Broeders and English vote: Questions

Political survey

by GERALD SHAW

General Hertog... he denounced the Broederbond

AFRIKANERS following Hertog into Fusion with Smuts and others following Malan into the Purified (Gusmanse) wilderness, the Bond appears to have been very important indeed in proclaiming the puritai, Nationalist faith, separating the puritai sheep from the heathen goats and working towards the Gusmanse-Gusmanse triump of Dr Malan's Homelands National Party in 1948.

General Hertog, the founder of Afrikaner Nationalism as a parliamentary force, regarded his achievement of Fusion between the Nationalists and Smuts's SAP as a great step forward in reconstituting the historic differences between Boer and Brit— and between Boer and Boer. So did General Smuts. The United Party was born in great hopes that sectional strife was at last an end.

General Hertog reckoned without the Boer, and with quite as significant and the immense emotional pulling power of chauvinist nationalism, particularly when the people in question have a history of oppression and suffering at the hands of an imperial power.

In 1939 General Hertog became aware with alarm that the Afrikaner Broederbond was undermining inter-group reconciliation, as he saw it, and leading Afrikanerdem to rally behind the sectionalist party of Dr F P Malan.

General Hertog went to Smithfield and uttered an historic speech denouncing the Broederbond, in courageous step but one which ultimately landed him on the political scrapheap. The political appeal of Dr Malan's strident, aggressive nationalism was immense.

It went straight to the heart of Afrikanerdem.

Because of the secret nature of its activities it is difficult to state with precision where the Bond stands in General Hertog's various constitutionalism in his Smithfield speech suggested. But enough is known to indicate, that the Broederbond can not be dismissed as an irrelevant cultural organization. It was then and is now a power in the land. So the gist of the Smithfield speech is worth recounting.

At Smithfield, General Hertog quoted from a secret circular issued by the executive council of the Bond which declared that the primary consideration was whether or not "Afrikanerdem" would reach its ultimate destiny of "hassie" in South Africa.

The goal was that the Broederbond "shall govern in South Africa".

General Hertog denounced such talk as "Afrikaner-lingo self-glourification" which left no place in the sun for English-speaking South Africans.

Members of the Bond, said Hertog, were secretly sworn not to enter into any cooperation aiming at national unity with the English-speaking section. The leaders and moving spirits of the Bond and of the Gusmanse Nationalists were the same people, he said. Only supporters of the Gusmanse were allowed to become members and other Afrikaners were shivered aside and kept in the dark.

But Dr Malan's Gusmanse government was the strongest in strength. They were joined by many old Plesuists or Smutsites after the war vote in 1939 and eventually, when the war was over, they swept into power in 1948. The Broederbond's 1935 aims had been realized. The "hassie" of Afrikanerdem was an accomplished fact.

It remains so today. But Afrikanerdem, who were the bosses, Party or Bond? Now that there is a new prime minister shaking the chains of the Broederbond? Under Mr John Vorster, the party was certainly bosses. Under Mr Botha, things seem rather unsettled.

Their aims

Mr P W Botha's aims and those of the Broederbond are hardly very different. Mr Botha believes that it is in everyone's interests that the Afrikaner should rule in South Africa and he has said so in clear terms in Parliament. He is perfectly honest about it.

Mr Botha, as an Afrikaner Nationalist in the Gusmanse Malan tradition, is himself a Broederbondeman, naturally enough.

It is impossible for the outsider to go at the inner significance of Mr Giel de Wet's denunciation of the Broederbond in the Assembly this week. Mr de Wet spoke under great strain. Who knows what misunderstandings are afoot?

Meanwhile, it is permissible to see whether a government whose leaders are members of a secret society dedicated to the perpetuation of Afrikaner supremacy can legitimately seek political support in the English-speaking electorate and in the wider South African community.

Should not every Nationalist candidate seeking election in April tender his resignation from the Afrikaner Broederbond — as an expression of good faith? Including the Prime Minister?"
Botha's election pact: guns and butter
Apartheid recipe to stay unchanged

By Frans Esterhuysse
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The scene has been set for a general election campaign in which the Government will in effect seek a blank cheque from voters for re-shaping the Republic beyond recognition.

If there is any message from the Assembly's session, adjourned this week till after the election, it is that South Africa has been told virtually nothing about the Government's plans for the future.

Nobody knows exactly what the country's new constitution will look like, how the country is to be governed, or what awaits the citizens when the Government's "total strategy" comes into full play.

If some Nationalist visionaries were to get their way — which seems unlikely — South Africa would emerge from the election with something close to a one-party state, with nearly all serious opposition excluded from Parliament.

VISIONS

The Government's real reasons for holding the election now and the details of its hitherto nebulous visions of the future have been subjects of guessing games among politicians from the Opposition parties.

Time and again during debates, Opposition speakers asked questions to seek clarity, or challenged the Government to explain.

But Government spokesmen remained poker-faced and each attempt by the Opposition resulted in a rebuff or red herring drawn across the floor.

One matter on which there is now absolute clarity is that the Government goes to the country as determined as ever to adhere to the National Party's apartheid principles, regardless of the consequences for South Africa.

AGREEMENT

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made this clear at the start of the session and to this day he has not shown the slightest deviation from his stand.

First, there was Mr Botha's catagorical statement: "I will not participate in the splitting of my party which I helped to build up over a period of more than 40 years."

This must be read together with the Prime Minister's equally catagorical assurance that there were no differences in principle within the National Party.

On fundamental issues we are in agreement with one another," he said.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr Botha and his supporters will not be a party to any reforms that could split the NP — not even if such reforms were to be recommended by the President's Council.

DITCHED

The Prime Minister made it clear too that any "drastic changes" recommended by the President's Council would be referred to the NP congresses.

Should such recommendations be unacceptable to a section of the NP and cause any danger of a breakaway, the outcome is obvious — the recommendations will be ditched.

This, then, is the grim prospect for any serious reform that South Africans may be hoping for after the election.

Throughout the session, Government spokesmen took an unusually hard-line stand on fundamental race issues.

They were adamant that separate development would continue, that black people would remain excluded from the President's Council and that while political control would be retained, it would be vigorously defended.

In this respect at least the Government has made its clear — it is offering the electorate the same basic apartheid as before.

The fact that doctors are fearful that the vast range of drugs above that doctors are fearful that the vast range of drugs above
Broeder et al. Boshoff denies anti-PW plot
TOTALITARIANISM

GENERAL

1 March — 31 March 1981
Six men to quit thirteen

Rumpus caught in meal
leged Broederbond manipulations that has been brewing particularly among maize farmers for two years, finally came to a head this week when Nampo refused to renominate six of the eight producer representatives on the Maize Board.

The six who have effectively been given notice that they will no longer be members of the Maize Board after their term expires in June include the chairman and deputy chairman of the board, Mr Ben Wilkins, Nationalist MP for Carletonville, and Mr Louis Rothman, Nationalist candidate MPC for Ermelo. Both are senior Broeders.

Now five of the six are threatening immediate resignation — four months before their term of office expires.

"When your boss tells you you're fired, you don't hang around for another four months. It's a sore point," Mr J J Theron, one of the board members who confirmed that he was considering resigning this week, told the Sunday Times.

The threatened walkout comes at a crucial time, as the Maize Board must negotiate the new maize price for this year's biggest-ever crop within the next six weeks.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pietie du Plessis, must fix the maize price before the crop starts coming in at the end of April, which could make it a major political issue only a week before the election.

And, say informed sources, if anything should go wrong, it's the men in office on the Maize Board at the time who will take the rap.

First sign that the news was bad for the present incumbents on the Maize Board came at the Nampo general meeting earlier this week.

The 400 delegates from all regions of South Africa voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution barring farmers who accept political office from being appointed to represent them on the Maize Board or serving on their executive.

"It's a total onslaught on poli-
LONDON: A deal to swap the Russian spy, Major Alexei Koslov, who is being held in South Africa, for the leading Soviet Jewish dissident, Anatoli Schcharansky ended disastrously at the weekend.

Schcharansky's wife, Avital, who now lives in Jerusalem, telephoned London in distress yesterday to say that her husband was now facing even more severe confinement than before.

Yesterday she confirmed with the London offices of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry that a swap deal was being arranged, but had back-fired "because of Press leaks".

Mrs Schcharansky, who married the day before she left Moscow for Israel in 1974 - the couple have never lived as man and wife - now fears it will be 1980 before she sees him.

She said Schcharansky's mother, Mrs Ida Milgrom, 72, who still lives in Moscow, had been served with written notice this weekend by the Kremlin authorities saying her son was being savagely punished.

Mrs Milgrom said that the written notice declared that her son, who is serving 30 years hard labour on charges that he spied for the United Nations, has been sentenced to six months solitary confinement in the notorious "Number 348 labour camp" at Perm in the Soviet Urals.

She said her 33-year-old son, who is reported to be going blind, has also been placed on half rations of food: would receive only one letter from the family every two months, and would be allowed no visits from anyone throughout this year.

Mrs Schcharansky telephoned the news to London shortly after Israeli Radio broadcast the South African Sunday Times report that a swap deal might be concluded within two weeks.

Mrs Rita Eker, co-chairman of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry in London told me: "I can confirm we had been hearing for some weeks now, after years of fighting, that a swap deal was being negotiated."

"But it was a secret known to very few people."

"We had considerable hope, but they have been completely destroyed now - and we feel sick."

"Some person has made a terrible mess of this and we blame the South Africans - probably the Government."

"Jewish organisations throughout the world are beside themselves with rage."

"For a reason they alone know, somebody in South Africa leaked this story. The Russians found out and in their usual brutal manner they are taking it out on Anatoli Schcharansky."

"Whatever chance there was for him has gone. It is over and he will be made to suffer for as long as his body can stand it."

"Somebody, and we are sure it is somebody in South Africa, must be damned for this failure."

Speaking on the camp he is likely to be kept in, she said: "God knows what brutalities he suffers. The only cop for the guards in that terrible part of the world is to beat up prisoners."
Weekend ban on Lengisi funeral

MDANTSANE — An order prohibiting the burial of a former African National Congress executive member, Mr Joe Lengisi, here at the weekend was delivered to his home on Saturday night.

The order was delivered about 14 hours before the funeral service was due to start at his NU 3 home yesterday morning. A relative said the order was delivered by Capt L. L. Nkonkoni of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services. The relative said Mr Nkonkoni was accompanied by two plainclothes men believed to be from the agency.

The order was served after several mourners — including former political colleagues from various parts of South Africa and Transkei — had already converged on Mr Lengisi's home for the funeral.

The order stated the funeral could be held on any day of the week except a Saturday or Sunday. It also stipulated that the number of people who could attend the funeral should not be over 100.

It is difficult to get a job and it may be equally difficult to get a job without first having a house. In Fraserburg not even the municipality will employ a man unless he has a house.

It may in fact be difficult for most farm workers to get a job even if they can get a house. None of the officials spoken to thought there was unemployment in the towns and a BABA official in Graaff Reinet said that in February there were only 187 registered African work-seekers on the books for the entire Karoo BABA area. However, official statistics on unemployment are notoriously unreliable. Appendix 2 contains an attempt to point out some of the difficulties encountered in either accepting unemployment figures (for the four magisterial districts) quoted in the 1970 census or in drawing from them more plausible figures.

But however many jobs are available, only the unskilled jobs will be open to most of the farm workers surveyed, 75 percent of whom had no
Call for farmer to serve his full sentence

CAPE TOWN — The 75-year-old Rawsonville farmer, Mr. Philippus du Toit, freed 10 days ago after serving 18 months of his three-year prison sentence for beating a labourer to death and injuring two others, is to face a petition calling for him to return to jail.

Consumer ombudsman Mr. Eugene Roelofse, who presented a report to the Attorney-General which led to a rare increase in sentence when Mr. du Toit appealed against his one-year imprisonment, is this week to address university campuses on Mr. du Toit’s release.

Mr. Roelofse launched an investigation into the killing of one of Mr. du Toit’s labourers after a Worcester Circuit Court judge found him guilty of chaining three labourers by the neck and beating them with a hose.

APPEAL

One man, Mr. Hendrik Jacobs, died of the beating.

Mr. du Toit was sentenced to three years’ jail of which two were suspended for three years.

He appealed against the sentence on the basis of his age and poor health but the Attorney-General filed a cross-appeal calling for him to serve his full sentence and the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rumpf, reversed the two-year suspended prison term, describing Mr. du Toit as “sadistic” in his treatment of farm labourers.

After the appeal Mr. Roelofse discovered Mr. du Toit had not been called on to serve his sentence more than a month after the outcome of the appeal.

DELAY

It was said at the time an administrative logjam in the office of the Appeal Court registrar was the reason for the delay.

Mr. du Toit was handed over to the Pollsmoor Prison on June 20, 1979 to serve his sentence and was released on February 20.

A Department of Prisons spokesman said Mr. du Toit had been released on parole. He said the length of sentence served by any prisoner was judged entirely on the merits of his case and it was not unusual for a man to serve only half his sentence.
The seat was unacceptable.

KDC chief knew PC
NP uses army ‘to force integration’

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THABAZIMBI — The Government was using military national service to condition young South Africans into accepting racial integration, Mr. Jap Marais, leader of the HNP, said in ThabaZimbi this week.

He said black and white soldiers were being treated in the same wards at the military hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte.

"Speak to our young men when they return from the border and they will tell you that they had to share tents and shower with black soldiers."

He said these practices weakened the white man's moral fortitude, because his patriotism could never be the same as the black person's.

The HNP leader was addressing a political meeting in the opening phase of a campaign in which he hopes to wrest the Waterberg constituency from the sitting National Party MP, Dr. Andries Treurnicht.

He said a victory at the polls for the HNP in the General Election in April would signal a return to traditional NP policies — the Verwoerdian ideals of strict racial segregation.

"The Government's path is away from racial discrimination -- otherwise known as apartheid -- and, for them, racial integration is the only course open."

"From this, there can be only one logical conclusion: political integration."

He said the Nationalist Government was preparing people to accept mixed marriages and the scrapping of the Immorality Act.

The General Election was called to cover up the Right-wing uprising against the Government and to win the Nats more time, he said.

"There has been an explosion in this country, and the whites now realise that they are being sold out step by step," said Mr. Marais, referring to Government moves to eliminate racially discriminatory practices.

"We are discarding our moral standards in order to become internationally accepted," he said.

"We are discarding our moral standards in order to become internationally accepted," he said.

Repeating to a question, Mr. Marais said that an NP government in South Africa would cut food and fuel supplies to African countries to the north which harboured terrorists.

"Terrorism is barbarism in its worst form, and we would win the respect of the world if we cut food and fuel supplies, and severed our trade links if those countries did not respond."

An NP government would use the country's military might to sweep terrorists from neighbouring countries, he added.

Referring to the traditional apartheid policies projected by Dr. Verwoerd and other Nationalist prime ministers before him, Mr. Marais said: "Time is on our side. If we stand firm for another four years, apartheid will stand out like a beacon to the rest of the world."
Clerics asked to boycott Republic festival

Staff Reporter

METHODIST clergymen have been called on to "steer clear" of celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Republic because of its "divisive" nature.

The call — in an editorial of Dimension, the official newspaper of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa — has come against a background of opposition to the festivities.

Several organizations, including teachers' bodies, the Labour Party, the Kwandu cabinet and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), have decided to boycott the celebrations.

And in a statement yesterday, the Anglican bishops said the church "cannot identify itself with the Republic festival for the simple reason that the majority of its church members cannot affirm the form of society in which they find themselves".

Large-scale festivities have been planned throughout the country to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Republic on May 31, 1961.

The programme for Cape Town — announced last month by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw — will run from May 1 to 16 with the opening ceremony on the Grand Parade on May 1.

It includes a Capab concert, sport events, choral presentations, student programmes, exhibitions and the indoor events of the South African games.

The climax will be at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, with float parades, a flying demonstration and the release of pigeons. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will deliver his festive message there.

The Dimension editorial said there was "no way the Methodist Church of Southern Africa can give carte blanche support to a festival which commemorates 20 years of the erosion of the rule of law and freedom of speech and religion".

It quoted novelist Dr Alan Paton, who said he "could not possibly celebrate a republic which allows detention without charge, trial or access, just like all the most disreputable republics in the world".

Among the teachers' organizations which have declared their opposition to the festival are the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) and the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations (Jotasa).

In a strongly-worded resolution at their annual conference earlier this year, Jotasa — which represents nearly 80,000 black teachers — said the festival was "fundamentally alien to disenfranchised, dispossessed and oppressed people".

The Labour Party conference in December last year called for a boycott, saying: "As black people, we have nothing to celebrate."

Nusas has also called for non-participation in the festivities, because "the majority of South Africans had no say in the formation of the Republic and South Africa is still a racist society."
Allegations on jail life are denied.

TREMENDOUS strides have been made in improving prison conditions, says a Department of Prisons spokesman in reaction to allegations about conditions on Robben Island.

Exiled Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) leader, Mr Nvati Pokela, has made a number of serious accusations about alleged abuses on Robben Island. SOWETAN asked the Department of Prisons to comment on them.

"As far as Mr Pokela's allegation with regard to food is concerned, it should be pointed out that the well-balanced diet of prisoners has always been drawn up by qualified dieticians," a department spokesman said.

"Prisoners are issued with enough standard clothes which are suited to the season and working conditions.

"The necessary formal channels including access to their attorneys for issuing complaints do exist. Prisoners are given every opportunity to lodge complaints of any kind, including those about clothes, food, assaults and maltreatment.

"No record exists that Mr Pokela lodged any complaints with regard to food, clothing or people being buried in the way he indicated."

Mr Pokela alleged that during the first few years he was on the island, warders would sometimes bury people up to their necks in sand and then urinate on their heads.

"The prison service's policy with regard to assaults by warders on prisoners is well known," the spokesman said.

"It is as follows: Members are strictly prohibited from assaulting prisoners and if such an assault does occur, members are punished in terms of the applicable prison regulations.

"As far as the isolation of a prisoner is concerned, it must be pointed out that the forfeiture of privileges does not include a prisoner's bible.

"Over the last couple of decades tremendous strides have been made in South Africa as elsewhere in developed countries of the world in improving prison conditions."

The spokesman said Mr Pokela was wrong in attributing improvements to conditions in the prison to visits by the International Red Cross.
Banning slammed with wise speaking to those who have been taken apart

"Pamela is a native who writes about politics and history and culture, the novel is a consolidation of political and cultural events."

"The book, "Mother,"

"His life, the life, "..."

"..."

"..."

"..."

"..."

"..."
CHAPTER XI Industrial health at the place of work and industry in general

A lack of statistics prevents true picture of incidence of occupational disease in S.A. But it appears that there is wide spectrum of industrial disease in S.A. as in any other western country.

Employers and employees not really conscious of occupational disease yet.

Lack of organisation and shortage of persons whose specific function is to prevent occupational disease.

Legislation in separate departments overlaps and because there is no central authority can cause delay.

There is a need for reorganisation and various categories of trained persons to ensure preventive and remedial health services, and that any proposed service be treated as a whole. Industrial health should be approached from point of view of works and employer and from point of view of state and their respective actions.

The more voluntary and skilful the entrepreneur's organisation or industry is in the less coercion, inspection and legislation is necessary on the part of the state. State should consult workers and employers in dealing with problems connected with prevention of occupational diseases. Since these arise from activities of works and employers

Employees at place of work should be health conscious. Liability (whether voluntary or statutory) not to be a burden on employees.

CHAPTER X Deficiencies in Statutes and existing facilities

Provisions of Public Health Act are too general and not properly applied. Minister can deal with occupational health indirectly but too power to make regulations specifically relating to occupational diseases. This has led to other departments introducing legislation despite the fact that these overlap general provisions of the Public Health Act. Thus numerous departments administering the legislation relating to industrial health.

There is need for a single Act.

Legislation does not differentiate between occupational disease and accidents. Mandatory prescriptions regarding industrial health officers are minimal. Legislation is not comprehensive enough - existing statutes do not cover all productive and other workers that it should in regard to occupational diseases.

Workers doing the same work enjoy different cover under the existing legislation because of artificial local definitions and provisions.

Deficiencies in existing facilities

There is a scarcity of industrial hygienists, industrial health nurses and medical practitioners.

UK Phone can be tapped from S.A.

15.

16.
Court doors close for newsman’s appeal case

By John Allen

BLOEMFONTEIN — Appeal Court judges today ruled that the appeal of a senior South African journalist against convictions and sentences under the Official Secrets and Defence Acts should be heard behind closed doors.

Deon Jean du Plessis, assistant editor of The Sunday Tribune and formerly assistant editor of The Star’s Africa News Service, brought an appeal before Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Trollop and Mr Justice van Heerden.

Last year Mr Justice Fritz Steyn of the Rand Supreme Court imposed an eighteen-month jail sentence, three six-month sentences and a R250 fine on Mr du Plessis after convicting him on five counts under the Official Secrets Act and one charge under the Defence Act.

He was sentenced to an effective jail term of six months.

Mr Chris Humen, for the State, today applied for an order that the appeal hearing be in camera. Mr Justice Corbett granted the application and ruled that no information should be published other than that already authorized by the court.

The trial judge revealed that Mr du Plessis had received a file of secret military signals sent between Swaziland and Pretoria and that he had made allegations of illicit South African involvement in the Zimbabwe/Rhodesian war in the manuscript of a book.

He was found to have given the signals to a police officer of what was then Zimbabwe/Rhodesia and sentenced to a suspended sentence of six months. He has petitioned for leave to appeal conviction on this charge.

He today appealed against a sentence of eighteen months, of which twelve months were conditionally suspended for five years, on two charges relating to the signals.

The other three charges which form the subject of the appeal relate to a manuscript on the Zimbabwe/Rhodesian war in 1977 and 1978.

Mr du Plessis is appealing against a conviction for offering to offer the manuscript to a London publisher. He was cautioned and discharged on this count.

Mr du Plessis is appealing against a conviction for offering to offer the manuscript to a London publisher.

He was fined R250 (or one month) and sentenced to six months jail, which was suspended, on this count.
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 MARCH 1981**

No. 478

6 March 1981

ONGEWOESTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het krantens artikel 19 (2) van genoemde Wet besta en die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is in die betrekking van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

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<td>P1/2/50</td>
<td>Rose City &amp; City Care—1980 (Kalender/Calend)</td>
<td>P. J. G. (t/a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1/2/51</td>
<td>J.G. Dois (Pty Ltd)—1980 (Kalender/Calend)</td>
<td>N. J. M. (t/a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1/2/58</td>
<td>Turn of the Century (Kalender/Calend)</td>
<td>P. J. G. (t/a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1/2/59</td>
<td>Tuinbloemreb (Pty Ltd)</td>
<td>N. J. M. (t/a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1/3/87</td>
<td>Mammamia in vleks en vlektes (Kalender/Calend)</td>
<td>P. J. G. (t/a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 479

6 March 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het krantens artikel 19 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening besta en die ondergenoemde publikasie nie die bedrywissers van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywings gedraap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1/1/189</td>
<td>Full Disclosure</td>
<td>W. J. M. (t/a)</td>
<td>In SK/GG/G. 6266, G. 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 480

6 March 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appelraad voor Publikasies het krantens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, sowel as die bedrywissers van artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie in die bedrywissers van in Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywings gedraap</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1/1/12</td>
<td>Hamburger &amp; Holidays</td>
<td>W. J. M. (t/a)</td>
<td>In SK/GG/G. 6266, G. 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 480

6 March 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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>Invrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywings gedraap</th>
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<td>W. J. M. (t/a)</td>
<td>In SK/GG/G. 6266, G. 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. 481

**PUBLICATIES VAN VOORWERPE.—APPEAL**
**BY DIRECTORATE**

On 24 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1976, against the decision on 17 February 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2a) (a) of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortrenger</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>481</td>
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</table>

### No. 482

**PUBLICATIES VAN VOORWERPE.—APPEAL**
**BY DIRECTORATE**

On 22 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1976, against the decision on 17 February 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2a) (a) of the said Act.

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<th>Index No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>482</td>
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</table>

### No. 483

**PUBLICATIES VAN VOORWERPE.—APPEAL**
**BY DIRECTORATE**

On 22 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1976, against the decision on 17 February 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2a) (a) of the said Act.

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<tr>
<td>483</td>
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</table>

### No. 484

**WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937**

**VANGVERSCHANDIGING.—SCHMUTZ IN HUEBSCHER**

Dit het die Staatspresident Beheer om, kragtig die bepaalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wav) van 1937 van Peter Frédéric Schmutz, woonappel aan Westmeathweg 17, Parkview, Johannesburg, te ongeldig om die van Huescher aan te neem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortrenger</th>
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<td>484</td>
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</table>

### No. 485

**PUBLICATIES OF OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 24 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1976, against the decision on 17 February 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the unmentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2a) (a) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (2a) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X14, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

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<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
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</table>

### No. 486

**ALIENS ACT, 1937**

**CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SCHMUTZ TO HUEBSCHER**

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Peter Frédéric Schmutz, residing at 17 Westmeath Road, Parkview, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Huescher.

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<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
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<td>486</td>
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</table>
By SHEENA DUNCAN of the Black Sash

FINGERPRINTING: How the Govt will have its thumb on everyone

RDM

3/8

322

FINGERPRINTING: A play off the law and control exercised by the state over the individual and the consequences of this for all black South Africans.

There has been a remarkable growth in the number of people who are fingerprinted in South Africa. This growth is the result of a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are fingerprinted for employment and the increased use of fingerprinting for criminal investigations.

The Department of Justice has been criticized for its use of fingerprinting, with some arguing that it is being used as a form of state control. Others argue that fingerprinting is necessary for the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

The Department of Justice has said that fingerprinting is a necessary tool for the prevention and detection of crime. It has also said that fingerprinting is necessary for the efficient administration of justice.

There are concerns, however, that fingerprinting is being used as a form of state control. Some argue that the use of fingerprinting is a form of state control, and that it is being used to create a database of black people, which can be used to control their movements and activities.

The Department of Justice has denied these allegations, saying that fingerprinting is not being used in this way. It has also said that fingerprinting is not being used to control black people, but rather to prevent and detect crime.

In response to these concerns, the Department of Justice has said that it is working to ensure that fingerprinting is not being used in this way. It has also said that it is working to ensure that black people are not being targeted for fingerprinting.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 541

6 March 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A notice referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, No. 66 of 1976, is hereby published:

No. 5

African National Congress of South Africa

No. 6

The Pan African Congress of S.A., Lusaka, Zambia

No. 7

The Educational Committee, Inter-Youth Publications, Cape Town

No. 8

Red River Women's Press, Texas

No. 9

The Fourierists, Women's Forum, New York

No. 10

The Royal Society of Montreal, Quebec

______________________________________________________

No. 542

6 March 1981

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.—CORRECTION NOTICE.

Proclamation 32, dated 27 February 1981, is hereby corrected by the substitution of the name of the Electoral Division of Houghton.

No. 543

6 March 1981

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.—CORRECTION NOTICE.

Proclamation 33, dated 27 February 1981, is hereby corrected by the substitution of the name of the Electoral Division of Pretoria and 25 of Pretoria and 26th, respectively.
Church call to snub Republic festivities

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Methodist clergy have been called on to “steer clear” of celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Republic because of its “divisive” nature.

The call — in an editorial of “Dimension”, the official newspaper of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa — has come against a background of opposition to the festivities.

Several organisations, including teachers’ associations, the coloured Labour Party, the KwaZulu Cabinet and Nusas, have decided to boycott the celebrations.

And in a statement yesterday, the Archdiocese of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said on behalf of the Anglican bishops that the church “cannot identify itself with the Republic festival for the simple reason that the majority of its church members cannot affirm the form of society in which they find themselves”.

Large-scale festivities have been planned throughout the country to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Republic on May 31, 1961.

The programme for Cape Town — announced last month by the Administrator, Mr Gene Low — will run from May 1 to May 16, with the opening ceremony on the Grand Parade on May 1.

It includes a Capab concert, sport events, choral presentations, student programmes, exhibitions and the indoor events of the South African Games.

The climax will be at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, with float parades, a flying demonstration and the release of pigeons. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will deliver his festive message at the showgrounds.

The “Dimension” editorial said there was “no way the Methodist Church of Southern Africa can give carte blanche support to a festival which commemorates 20 years of the erosion of the rule of law and freedom of speech and religion”.

It quoted the reasons given by Dr Alan Paton for his refusal to participate in the celebrations.

Dr Paton said he “could not possibly celebrate a republic which allows detention without charge, trial or access, just like all the most disreputable republics in the world”.

Among the teachers’ organisations which have declared their opposition to the festival are the Teachers’ Association of South Africa (Atessa) and the Joint Council of Teachers’ Associations (Joctass).

In a strongly-worded resolution at its annual conference earlier this year, Joctass — which represents nearly 80 000 black teachers — said the festival was “fundamentally alien to disenfranchised, dispossessed and oppressed people”.

The Labour Party conference last December called for a boycott, saying: “As black people, we have nothing to celebrate.”

Nusas has also called for non-participation in the festivities, because “the majority of South Africans had no say in the formation of the Republic and South Africa is still a racist society”.
FIETERMARITZBURG. — A man of 35 who was made a complete and hopeless paraplegic by a policeman's bullet was awarded R48,642 by Mr Justice Shearer in the Supreme Court here last week.

The award was made jointly and severally against the Minister of Police and detective constables Israel Mhunu and Dhanie Majo, of Pietermaritzburg.

Mr Sinokhathi Majozi of Edendale was, according to an orthopaedic surgeon who testified in the case, unable to enjoy any amenities of life apart from speech, hearing and sight.

LIABLE

Mr Justice Shearer said that Mr Majozi had been shot in November 1978 in circumstances which made the Minister and the detective liable to him.

He was now paralysed below the chest, had continual back and chest pain, was incontinent, had suffered, and would suffer from recurrent bedsores, recurrent urinary infection, and was susceptible to bronchial infection.

The latter two conditions would reduce his life expectancy by about 10 years.

In the past 20 months he had been in hospital for 21 months, and he would need more hospital and medical treatment.

LIMITED USE

If his bedsores healed sufficiently he might, be able to use calipers and crutches, and then drag his feet along.

Since his home was situated on a hillside, both a wheelchair and crutches were of limited use.

He awarded Mr Majozi R31,500 in general damages for his pain, shock, discomfort, loss of amenities of life, and lower expectation of life.

In arriving at an award of R14,000 for his expected loss of earnings, Mr Justice Shearer said that he had considered his past earnings, probable working life had he not been shot, capitalisation, work record, inflation and other factors.

KNIFE

Mr Majozi had had seven convictions, including one of culpable homicide involving the use of a knife, which, allied to a violent disposition and an erratic work record, would have limited his ability to remain in employment, the judge said.

He was awarded R1,000 for his past and future hospital and medical expenses. Being a paraplegic, he was a free patient of Edendale hospital.

An amount of R2,152 was awarded for loss of earnings.

Mr Alistair Dickson, instructed by Mason Buchan and Company, appeared for Mr Majozi and Mr R C Hiemstra for the State Attorney.
Churchmen are concerned over escalating violence in the border war.

Apartheid blamed for border war.
SP man dies after shot

The Security Police constable who was found shot in the head at his home this week, has died.

Constable G du Plessis, a clerk at the John Vorster Square was found by the family's domestic servant who had heard a shot.

He was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital where he died early yesterday.
MY HERO!

Sanctions

BY JOHN BATTERS

NEW tension is building up to PM's plan

over changes

Nat Tension

EXPIRES 8/68

347
Boycott threats hit Republic Day

By G. N. M. D. D. (S. Times)

The 20th Republican Day celebrations, which will centre on Natal this year, have turned into a political hot potato for the Government.

Already three large churches - the Catholic, Anglican and Methodist - as well as Nusas, Ntshakala, the South African Indian Congress, Reform Party of the South African Indian Council, and the Labour Party of South Africa have called on their members to boycott the celebrations.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr. J. D. J. Strieth, who is due to address the meeting, was quick to dismiss the meetings as "harmful" and "anti-social".

The South African Indian Congress, which with the Natal Government is the only black organisation to have endorsed the Republic Day celebrations, has agreed to send its representative.

On the eve of the meeting, the Natal Administration announced that the proposed meeting had been called off, no reasons being given.

The South African Indian Congress has revised its resolution to boycott the Republic Day Celebrations. The Kwazulu Cabinet did the same.

Little for joy

Chief Minister Chief Cokile, President of Kwazulu, said: "We have no objection to the celebrations, and we are glad to see a large black attendance as citizens of South Africa."

"The celebration is not the occasion to impose on the blacks our belief in the "firm belief" that until there is parity of educational services for all South Africans, South Africa cannot give its unqualified support to the peaceful demonstration which will reach its climax on 26th May."

Erosion of law

"Our leadership should make it clear to the masses that the new order is not a regime where the citizen's rights and the Government's responsibilities are the same."

"We are not against the celebrations, but we are against the erosion of law."

The Secretary of the Natal Indian Council, Mr. G. C. N. D. D. (S. Times), said that the council did not wish to have its members in any way connected with the celebrations.

"The council has already decided not to take part in the celebrations because the Indian community has nothing to celebrate."

The Teachers' Association of South Africa, representing the Indian teachers of South Africa, said that they would not have any part in the celebrations. They also said that they would not support any national celebration organized by the State.

The Labour Party unanimously rejected the call for celebrations and called on all black to join the boycott.

Nusas felt it was vital that all democrats take a stand against Republic Day and the celebrations because "it is important to recognize that the Republic is a symbol of the anti-democratic nature of South African society."

There is nothing to celebrate say churches, blacks, teachers, Nusas
**Richard Smith**

For the Right

- Mr PW Botha... humiliated Dr No

- Mr Jaap Marais... can he win this time?

- Prof Gerrit Viljoen... ousted Dr Treurnicht

Nel, MP for Pretoria Central, to rejoin the party. Dr Treurnicht had expelled Nel for his attempts to embarrass him.

- Prof Gerrit Viljoen... ousted Dr Treurnicht

But his credibility with the Right has suffered severely.

Since Mr Botha’s humiliating treatment of him at last year’s Transvaal congress, Dr Treurnicht’s traditional supporters inside the party have gone underground in their attempts to gain control of the party and many have lost confidence in his ability to take an effective stand against Mr Botha’s policy direction.

THE Afrikaner Broederbond would not act against members who decided to join Dr Connie Malherbe’s National Conservative Party or the new Right-wing group Afrikaner Witte Teken (AWT), Broederbond chief Professor Carel Boshoff said.

In an exclusive interview with the Sunday Express this week, Prof Boshoff said party membership was a personal decision.

“We do not prescribe to members on a political basis.”

This follows recent reports that senior Broederbond members were involved in a plot against the leadership of Mr PW Botha.

Last month a Broederbond delegation led by Prof Boshoff visited Cape Town shortly before Mr Botha was due to enter the weekly reading debate on the mini-budget, following re-nominated purging by the Broederbond of members who were actively working against the Prime Minister’s policy.

But Prof Boshoff denied knowledge of any plot or the source of the rumours.

He also dodged questions as to whether there was a formal Broederbond decision that members of the Hertzog National Party could be members of the organisation.

He said: “By their congress decision recommending steps against the Broederbond, HNP members have disqualified themselves from belonging to the Broederbond.”

Dr Connie Malherbe, who is still a member of the Broederbond, would not answer questions about his membership when approached this week.

In a speech during a symposium at the University of Pretoria this week Prof Boshoff warned that the country had become bogged down because it had departed from the concept of diversity of peoples which, he said, was just as much the will of God as was unity.

This may be seen as a veiled warning to Mr Botha that he is departing from the sacred principles of Afrikaner nationalism.

- Dr Andries Treurnicht... fighting for survival
BOYS SAY ‘OOM’ TOLD THEM OF ‘TOTAL ONSLAUGHT’ FACING SA

Pupils complain of propaganda at veld school

JOHANNESBURG high school pupils who returned from a veld school in Barberton have complained to the Sunday Express about a political lecture entitled ‘The Total Onslaught Against South Africa’ given to them during their 16-day stint in the bush.

And the headmaster of the school said this week he would “certainly” take the matter up with Transvaal Education Department.

The boys claimed the lecturer, known to them only as “Oom”, discussed topics ranging from Azapo, a legal Black political organisation, spreading Christianity throughout South Africa and the world. Several of the boys at the camp were Jewish.

They alleged that “Oom” had told them popular South African magazines like ‘Scope’ and ‘Giggles and Gags’, were “immoral” and “communist-inspired”. Also on his list was the film ‘Grease’ and the pop song by Boney M, ‘By the Rivers of Babylon’.

“They all came from Standard Eight pupils, who did not want to be identified for fear of victimisation,” the Director of Education for the Transvaal, Professor J H Josie, said he would have to “hear the other side” for himself before he could comment.

However, he did say the idea of the veld schools was to give pupils “a wonderful time in the bush” and that “we do not condone political or ideological discussions there. That is definitely not the intention of the veld schools.”

Prof Josie said that before the TEF investigated the matter “the boys must speak to their headmaster. And if he deems it necessary to pass it on to us, then we will investigate.”

This week the Sunday Express spoke to one of the teachers at the Barberton veld school.

He confirmed that a lecture on the “Total Onslaught Against South Africa” had been given to the children and said the lecture had been compiled by the four teachers at the veld school from their own information and “documents” supplied by the TEF.

However, he said, the lecture given to the boys who complained “might have sounded political because the teacher who gave it to them could not speak English very well.”

But, he added, “we must pay...
TREURNICHT BALANCING ON A SHORTENING TIGHTROPE

The nationalists' most controversial politician stepped into the full glare of the election spotlight this week to deliver the first salvos in his fight for political survival — and indeed the survival of the National Party in its present form.

And it is no coincidence that Dr Andries Treurnicht made his election debut in the safe constituency of his predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder, who is making a determined bid to capture Rustenburg for his National Conservative Party.

At a rowdy election meeting Dr Treurnicht told the audience he was more conservative than Dr Mulder (and he should know) and asked them what purer policy the Herstigte Nasionale Party or the NCP could offer when it came to maintaining racial separation.

Dr Treurnicht is involved in a bitter struggle for political survival, the outcome of which will be determined by his ability to convince the tens of thousands of discontent Nat supporters that he is still the true leader of conservative nationalism and that the NP is the only true home for conservatives.

And the raging row over coloured participation in Craven Wood Rugby was tangible proof that last year's blow-up, which nearly led to a formal showdown between Dr Treurnicht and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is far from resolved.

But with the same determination that Dr Treurnicht is trying to convince the Nat rank-and-file that his beliefs are still alive and well and flourishing, formidable array of challengers on the Right of the NP have launched a ruthless onslaught to destroy him.

The Right-wing campaign is aimed at destroying his wanting political credibility and will test to the limit his extraordinary survival abilities.

The battle which is being waged around the NP's hardline Transvaal leader will be a last-gasp attempt to maintain that extent the present going is not a turn-around in the shape of Afrikanderdom the cultural, social and political life.

More than ever before in his turbulent 10-year political career this remarkably youthful 60-year-old is standing at the crossroads of political credibility.

If he succeeds in beating his former political colleague and friend, Mr Jaap Marais, for the fourth time at the polls in April he will only have passed the first in a series of demanding tests which are still to come from him during the next 10 months.

Many believe that the writing is on the wall for Dr Treurnicht and that, while he could indefinitely survive verdicts campaigns to discredit him, a concerted and sustained campaign from the Right could force him into a corner and render him dispensable to the National Party leadership.

The man who has always been seen by verligtes and the Opposition as the Dr No of Nat Afrikanderdom is fast becoming Dr Yes to the growing forces on the Right.

The clearest indicators that the Right-wing campaign against Dr Treurnicht is entering its final phase have come in recent weeks:

- The surprising decision of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's fiery leader, Mr Jaap Marais, to again take on Dr Treurnicht in his (admittedly somewhat altered) homestead of Waterberg, where he could have settled for a "safer" HNP constituency such as Rustenburg, Carletonville or Krooibosch.
- The thinly veiled attempt by members of the newly formed Afrikie Eie Toekoms to embarrass Dr Treurnicht by claiming that he would be formally invited to lead the new ultra-conservative movement.
- The acutely embarrassing claim by his younger brother, Mr Attie Treurnicht, the HNP's candidate in Mossel Bay, that Dr Treurnicht's real sympathy lies with the HNP, but that he has not yet made up his mind.
- The claim is not that far fetched if one recalls that during the run-up to his first successful electoral clash with Mr Marais, Dr Treurnicht openly invited HNP members back into the Nat fold and said the only reason he was opposing the HNP was because of "certain techniques" that it was using — not because of any difference in principle.

But the key to Dr Treurnicht's vulnerability to a concerted Right-wing attack lies in understanding how he has survived countless attacks by verligtes and the Nat Press and two major confrontations with Nat Prime Ministers.

The answer is that the values and principles which he so articulately espouses represent the essence of Afrikaner nationalism. He is the kragadige and hard-line face which is central to its survival.

He also has an extraordinary ability to give ideological substance to racial prejudice, and in so doing, he speaks for a considerable slice of grassroots Nats without whose support any Nat Prime Minister would be sent into the wilderness.

But while surviving, Dr Treurnicht has had to pay a considerable price in terms of his own political credibility.

With each confrontation he has compromised a little more on his stated principles and the hard-line pronouncements that his followers love to hear.

First it was putting his name to the 1977 three-Parliament constitutional proposals under Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster.

Then it was the humiliating process of being a party to the introduction of integrated sport, against which he had taken such a strong stand.

Under Mr Botha he has suffered several serious humiliations calling for further compromise:

- Putting his name to Mr Botha's 15-point plan which opens the way for the phasing out of hurtful discrimination.
- Having to endure Mr Botha's humiliating criticism of him at the Transvaal NP congress last year, when the Prime Minister asked inaudibly what kind of mentality it was that suggested coloureds and whites could not play sport together, but could fight together on the border.
- Having to be party to Mr Botha's economic integration policies after always espousing the view that a free market would inevitably lead to social and political integration.
- Being circumvented by a process of extra-parliamentary commissions and committees on discriminatory practices, and seeing these implemented through a growing trend of government by ministerial decree and exception.

- Being ousted as chairman of the powerful Afrikaner Boerebond by the verligte Dr Gert Viljoen. And later seeing Dr Viljoen brought into a senior Cabinet position over his head amid suggestions that it was
SA moves seen as inclining her neighbours towards Russia

LONDON. — There is a good deal of guesswork going on in African foreign affairs departments and embassies to the United Nations about why South Africa is playing an apparently much more dangerous international game than usual.

In the last few months Pretoria seems to have gone out of its way to increase the nervousness of the black states lying along or close to her northern borders and cause them to reassess or even increase their links with the Soviet Union. Is this meant to draw President Reagan’s attention to South Africa as a southern “bastion of the Western world”, or had she already been given a hint to dramatize the situation as an excuse for more open American support and co-operation for a staunch ally against communism and “terrorism” in spite of dubious race policies?

Opportunities

Of course the African argument is that it is precisely the apartheid policy that provides the Soviet with all its best opportunities to increase its influence and even its presence in Southern Africa. By linking itself more closely with South Africa in trade, finance and defence, Washington can only enhance its influence throughout the whole of sub-Saharan Africa from Kenya to Angola. But this seems to be met by General Malan’s conviction that black Southern Africa has already placed itself so much within the Soviet power orbit as to have something like 50 ex-Warsaw-bloc tanks menacing South Africa’s borders from Angola to Mozambique. All this would seem to be a fait accompli beyond further argument, calling only for American action to support whatever South African tanks are facing along this menacing thin red line strung out across the subcontinent from Luanda to Maputo.

Those Africans who are fairly well informed about the internal white politics of the Republic might just as well be inclined to believe that General Malan was talking more in his capacity as a politician than as a geo-strategist. After all, there is an election campaign going on in the country, and there is nothing like a scare about a black uprising or a Red invasion for stymieing the white world view held in the party in power. The spectacular of the UN General Assembly engaged in yet another mass condemnation around South Africa’s empty seat is also worth stimulating for this purpose.

However, the Africans and their representatives and allies at the UN have long ceased to have any hopes of white voters doing anything but increase the number of votes for the National Party at each monotonously succeeding election. This simply confirms what most of the world believes already, that white South Africans are nearly all mindless racists. Whether the greater number of voters appear to support the Botha tendency or the Treurnicht tendency is a matter of little or no moment to Africa or the Third World. What really concerns them is whether America is using South Africa or vice versa.

Recently the Africans, as part of the third or non-aligned world, have helped defeat the designs of those who want to commit their movement to what amounts to Soviet international leadership. Now they see the one country against whom they could not alienate because of its race policies, South Africa, apparently trying to bring about a confrontation between East and West in Southern Africa. And it is not that, then America using South Africa as a willing handmaiden in some “imperial” ambitions on African soil.

In each of the four black states that lie between the Republic and the rest of Africa, South Africa seems to have brought about moves drawing the countries closer to Russia and East European Iron Curtain states, particularly in the matter of arms dependence. South African actions on the soil of Angola and allegedly on Zambian soil have been persistent enough to keep that whole area in a state of great nervousness. It has been well known that the Angolans have been anxious to enter into expanding economic relations with the West, and especially the Americans, in spite of Luanda’s marxist inclinations. Nevertheless the South African raids have kept the Angolans heavily dependent on Russian, East German and Cuban aid, and the more relaxed conditions from which both the West and the Angolans could profit are being seriously hampered.

In addition, although the Angolans would like to disentangle themselves gradually from the South West African People’s Organization activities, they are now forced by the South African challenge into re-affirmations of support for Swapo and the greater use of their territory for the provision of Soviet supplies to these guerrillas.

In neighbouring Zambia, which might have been expected to calm down because of her dependence on South Africa for goods and because the Zambian civil war is now over, the apparent threat from the south has caused President Kaunda to turn to Russia for arms supplies, particularly for air defence.

Zimbabwe’s present ruler, Mr Robert Mugabe, has no great reason to be grateful to the Russians. They supplied his rival leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, with arms but didn’t give Mr Mugabe’s followers any, and raiders across his affairs or building up threats to his regime that he is looking to international support against these threats wherever he can get it.

In the last few weeks he has at least accepted Soviet representation in Zimbabwe.

The clearest case of South African provocation, it must seem to most African observers, were attacks by South African forces on a couple of dozen African National Congress officials living near Maputo. Few African observers are going to believe that three buffs of ANC plotters are such a threat to the powerful and well-armed Republic that it justified sending armed raiders across a neighbour’s borders to deal with them.

Either way, there is always a possibility of such manoeuvres pushing people, whether in Africa or America, into decisions which might never have had to be taken on more mature reflection.
Methodist Church shuns Republic Festival

Religion Reporter

THE Methodist Church could not support this year’s Republic Festival, ‘which commemorates 20 years of the erosion of the rule of law, and freedom of speech and religion,’ according to the Church’s official journal, Dimension.

In an editorial, Dimension said: “The Methodist Church has watched, often raising loud voices of protest, as republican governments have separated people of colour.

“It has seen the demise of thriving congregations as republican governments have forced people to move from their homes of generations — all to fulfill a bigoted ideology.

The article quoted South African author Dr Alan Paton as saying: “I could not possibly celebrate a republic which claims to be a democracy and yet has shown such a contempt for the rule of law.

“Not, a republic that allows detention without charge, trial or access, just like all the most despicable republics in the world.

‘Divisive’

Endorsing Dr. Paton’s stand, Dimension said the Republic Festival was by its nature deeply divisive of South African society and therefore of the Church.

“During the years of republican rule a number of actions had hindered the proclamation of the Gospel. For example, church mission hospitals had been appropriated, clergymen banned and church members detained.

“Among the clergymen banned were the Rev. Brian Brown and the Rev. Theo Kester.

Secularism

A ‘notable’ recent detention had been that of Duncan Gemboile, 19, son of the president-elect of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr Simon Gemboile.

“There is very little for peace-loving Christians committed to the reconciling love of Christ to celebrate in what is essentially a festival of securitisation,” Dimension added.

“O ur ministers and leaders should realise the divisive nature of this event and should steer well clear of it.”

Said at a service in George’s Road, Cape Town.
SAAS a Fantasy

A Revolution in

INSIDE MAIL
3. NON-VIOLENT AND SEMI-VIOLENT WAYS TO REVOLUTION

Gans and Doig谨提出考虑的手段，三场非暴力战争，并且正在被武装分子采用，可能是选择性地来使用，以最小化对平民的伤害。

4. THE FUTURE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE


The author praises the aspirations with the observation that guerrilla warfare has become a "people's war" of the poor and oppressed, and that its "saturation" is "full of failures as well as successes." He identifies four situations in which guerrillas have succeeded in toppling the established authorities.

- Where the incumbent power, weakened by war and disillusionment in its mission, gives up the battle for a transitory pupousization rather than face the long-term democratic process of development.
- Where the African economic and social crisis shows that traditional power is under assault.
- Where the guerrillas have captured a land balance of power, extending its communications and industrial capacity to the territories outside the guerrilla area.
- Where local guerrillas have taken over the regular military, supported by a guerrilla leader and a military commander.

The future of guerrilla warfare seems uncertain, with the potential for both success and failure.
SIX trade-union affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) are to appeal to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation against the racial terms of their registration.

If the appeals fail, warned Fosatu General Secretary Mr Alec Erwin, the next step could well be the de-registration of the unions involved.

Five Fosatu unions were recently registered for certain race-groups only and another — the National Union of Textile Workers — is expected to receive a racial registration certificate in the near future.

Fosatu embraces the principle of non-racial unionism and agreed in 1979 to register its affiliates on condition that they could gain for all races. Since these unions have a largely black membership, their withdrawal from the registration exercise would be a major blow to the credibility of the State's new labour reforms.

DOUBTS

In a statement at the weekend, Mr Erwin said the granting of racial certificates "raised serious doubts as to whether non-racial unions will be allowed in South Africa".

Non-racial registration for the areas and occupations represented by the unions was "entirely possible in terms of the law," and it was up to employers to support the federation in its non-racial stand.

Otherwise, Mr Erwin warned, Fosatu "had common ground with other progressive unions which have chosen not to register, and will be prepared to stand with them."

Meanwhile, the refusal of the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) to use its racial registration certificate has brought a setback to another body — the powerful Engineering Industrial Council.

Several registered engineering unions are known toavour Mawu's inclusion in the council, which meets today to negotiate a new agreement for the industry.

However, said Mr Erwin, Mawu would not apply for membership of the council at this point as "we believe the registration matter should be finalised".

Any attempt to "bulldoze" unions into industrial councils before this crucial issue was resolved "would not be in the interest of any party".
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANHELENTDE

27 Februarie 1981

ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPI

In Komitee beslot in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1934, dat koppens artikel 47 (1) van die genoemde Wet beskik dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is. Hierdie besluit van artikel 47 (2) van die genoemde Wet:

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<td>President Sam Nujoma: &quot;Our struggle has never been against individuals, minority white settlers ... It has been against a system.&quot;</td>
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Independence for the 'whites only' by Sam Mabe

A number of people interviewed yesterday believe that there is no reason why they should participate in the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

In a snap survey carried out by the SOWE, 64 percent of people were asked whether they thought there was a role they could play in the Republic festivities.

Nonparticipation in the law-making machinery by blacks and apartheid were cited as the main reasons why the festivities should be boycotted.

Miss Anna Diale from Orlandia East said: "No, the independence of this country was given to whites and not to us. That is why it was even given without us being consulted. I see no reason why we should waste our time with those celebrations. We should in fact pretend to be unaware of them."

Mr Enoch Tau (27), a window dresser said: "There was no way blacks had benefited from the Republic's independence.

"If there was equality anywhere all had an equal share of the country's wealth and it was made by all of us with no regard to skin colour or any form of discrimination. We could perhaps be celebrating something now," he said.

Mr Goodman Setshobedi (21) from Soweto said: "I feel that such celebrations have nothing for us. It will be like celebrating your own defeat in your own country. Can you celebrate your defeat?"

"When we have commemoration services on days that are significant to our lives, police frustrate us by going to such places and interrogating us. We should just be left alone. Those festivities are a nonsense as far as I am concerned."

Mr E. L. Makheha, an official of the Soweto Civic Association, said: "That is nonsense my boy; we have no intention to celebrate man. Those celebrations are for whites and not us. The day of our celebrations are still coming when this country will be ruled justly."

"If we celebrate now we will not be irrelevant but will be part of the movement. We are still involved in the struggle for our rights and only after we achieve our goal can we think of celebrating."

Miss Lizzie Moloi: "I cannot celebrate with whites."

Mr Makheha: "Days of celebrating are still coming."

Mr Patrick Molokoa: "Why should we celebrate apartheid?"

Mr Enoch Tau: "Blacks benefited nothing."

Mr Goodman Setshobedi: "Can you celebrate deaths of your brothers?"

"When the workers are being exploited, the white people are protected by the laws which discriminate against us. How can I then celebrate with them?"

Mr Norwell Mafoko, a furniture salesman, said: "What are you talking about? These celebrations have nothing to do with us. In fact, as far as we are concerned, our existence is a hindrance to them.

"You only have to look at the laws they pass against us to understand what I mean. There is nothing we can boast about which is not attributed to the Republic's independence. Not while the black people are still living in Sharpeville and Soweto where people were gunned down.

"Some of us are virtual widows because we are alive alone without our husbands who are rotting in jail."

The Republic festivities are also being boycotted by leading black soccer teams like Kaiser Chiefs and Orlando Pirates who supported a call by Mr. George Thabo, president of the South African National Football Association and the Football Council of South Africa, for the boycott of Festival Games.

According to Mr. Thabo, the stance was taken because of the "blatant racism" displayed against black teams at some venues.
Need for change and the bluff

Professor of Southern African Studies

BY DAVID WELSH

The first part of a three-part article

President of the Republic, and the bluff

The need for change and the bluff

In order to make sense of the recent developments in South Africa, it is necessary to understand the nature of the country's political and economic systems. The South African political system is characterized by a dominant party that has been in power since the 1948 election. The dominant party, the African National Congress (ANC), has been in power for over 50 years, and has been able to maintain its grip on power through a combination of repression, electoral fraud, and clientelism.

The economic system of South Africa is characterized by a highly unequal distribution of wealth and income. The majority of the population lives in poverty, while a small elite enjoys significant wealth and power. This income inequality is a result of historical factors, such as the legacy of apartheid, as well as contemporary factors, such as the failure of the state to invest in education and infrastructure.

The need for change in South Africa is clear, but the question of how to achieve it is less clear. There are those who argue for incremental change, while others call for more fundamental change. The challenge is to find a way to achieve change that is both effective and sustainable.

The bluff

In order to achieve change, it is necessary to have a shared understanding of the nature of the problem and the means to address it. The South African government has been able to maintain its grip on power in part because it has been able to present a false picture of the country's economic and political situation.

The government has been able to present a false picture of the country's economic and political situation in part because it has been able to manipulate public opinion. The government has been able to do this through a combination of propaganda and censorship. The government has also been able to manipulate public opinion through a combination of propaganda and censorship. The government has been able to do this through a combination of propaganda and censorship.

The government has been able to manipulate public opinion through a combination of propaganda and censorship. The government has been able to do this through a combination of propaganda and censorship. The government has been able to do this through a combination of propaganda and censorship.
Kidnapped SA refugee returned

By PATRICK LAURIE
South African Editor

The South African refugee who was kidnapped from Swaziland about three weeks ago was brought back to Swaziland and dropped near Mbabane about three hours before dawn yesterday, according to an informed Swaziland-based source.

The refugee, Mr. Dusan Pillay, is understood to have returned yesterday to St. Joseph's School, near Mbabane, where he teaches. He could not be contacted for comment last night.

A tip off about the return of Mr. Pillay to Swaziland came within hours of a report by the Times of Swaziland that the Deputy Prime Minister's Office had sent a letter to President officially asking for the return of Mr. Pillay from South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs was not aware of the request when the Rand Daily Mail spoke to him yesterday. Neither he nor the Director General for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Paul Pouvier, could be contacted last night.

An official South African source said as far as he was aware Mr. Pillay had been detained by border police under the immigration laws and "eventually allowed to go.

Mr. Pillay, who is officially recognized as a refugee by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, fled South Africa in 1967. Four men were arrested in connection with the kidnapping within two or three days of his disappearance.

According to Swaziland police sources, the men were suspected members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which is alleged to be encouraged by South Africa in its bid to topple President Samora Machel.

But one of kidnappers is said to have dropped a South African reference book at the scene of the kidnapping.

The four men were subsequently reported to have appeared in court in connection with the kidnapping. The "trial" however, was held in camera, the accused were never officially named and the charges never made public.

The four men were unofficially named as Mr. Armando da Silva, Mr. Petro Kgoadi, Mr. George Peniowa and Mr. Musa Ncube. Three were said to be Portuguese-speaking.

One was named by African National Congress sources in Swaziland as an ANC "deserter."

Some reports have described Pillay, who is said to be a South African of Indian origin, as the brother of one of the 12 ANC members killed during the SA Defence raid on Maputo in January. But an official source last night expressed doubt that any of the dead were Indians.
Sharpeville: two days of mourning

Services are being planned throughout the black community by the Azanian People's Organisation for March 21 and 22 to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, and four days have been set aside by Azapo to be observed by blacks every year.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, announced yesterday that blacks had been asked to observe March 16 to March 22 as a national week of mourning.

"We have requested Soweto traders to mourn with the nation on March 21. We have asked that they close their shops at 2 pm when the services start."

"We have also asked the chairman of the Soweto Taverners Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, to ask his members to observe this period. We have written to the SPSL, Sasta and showbiz promoters to postpone their shows," Mr Wauchope said.

Venue for the prayers to be held on March 21 and 22 would be announced later in the week.
Apartheid a mistake, Koornhof says in interview

By Henry Beuter, The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI. Most members of the South African Cabinet want all apartheid laws to be scrapped to bring about the equality of all races, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, is reported here to have told a Kenya newspaper columnist.

Kenyas' Lonrho-owned Standard newspaper today carries a front page exclusive interview stated to have been given by Koornhof to its columnist, Michael Kaburu, who has been visiting South Africa.

It quotes Dr. Koornhof as saying that apartheid is dead so far as he is concerned. "History is full of mistakes made by human beings, but these wrongs are put right when people realize that they have made mistakes."

BILL

"We are on our way to bring about changes in this country and have equality of all our people!"

A Bill to scrap all discriminatory laws in South Africa will be tabled in Parliament and voted on before the end of this year," Dr. Koornhof is quoted as saying.

The Standard also reported him as forecasting that 'as soon as the independent African nations realize that South Africa is introducing laws against discrimination and bringing about genuine changes, they will change their attitudes towards the Republic.'

The Minister said he was not making this statement to 'make the outside world happy and fool anybody, but it had become clear that equality was necessary to South Africa if the country was to survive,' the report adds.

In an editorial, the Standard said the democratic world ought not only the abolition of the entire concept of apartheid but also the abandonment of the separate homelands policy and the introduction of one-man-one-vote elections.

If, and only if, these conditions are met, would we then advocate an end to hostilities against South Africa by the world community," the Standard writes.
Kidnapped refugee tells of his ordeal

Mbabane—Mr Dayan Pillay, the South African refugee who was kidnapped from Swaziland, told yesterday how he was taken back under cover of darkness after one of his captors told him: "We made a mistake."

Mr Pillay's ordeal began one evening three weeks ago when he was visited by four or five men at his room at St Joseph's Mission School, near Mbabane. He spoke to newsmen yesterday in the office of Mr A R Shabangu, permanent secretary to the office of Deputy Prime Minister, describing how the men overpowered him, forced him to accompany them to a nearby car, ordered him inside and instructed him to lie down.

Mr Pillay, a thin man who fled South Africa from Durban in 1977, denied first reports that he had been abducted at gunpoint.

"The car then drove off," he said. Later it stopped and he was told to get out. "I was ordered out, blindfolded and made to walk," Mr Pillay recalled. He walked until he and his kidnappers crossed a fence.

The party was then picked up by another car and taken to a building where he was detained. Four days later, the "chief" of the captors, a white man, told him: "We made a mistake."

But he had to wait for more than two weeks before he was again blindfolded, put in a car and driven to Mbabane, where he was dropped in the middle of the night.

Asked how his captors had looked after him, he said: "I was well looked after to a degree." He refused to elaborate.

But he was confident that he would be able to identify his abductors.

Mr Pillay seemed reluctant to give details of his interrogation by his captors, although he did confirm that they wanted to know why he fled South Africa.

Mr Pillay is reported to be the brother of one of the 12 African National Congress members killed during the raid in Maputo by South African commandos in January.

He refused to say whether he was a member of the ANC.

Mr Pillay, a teacher, said: "I am glad to be alive. I am glad to be back in Swaziland."

According to an official South African source, Mr Pillay was detained at the border for alleged contravention of South Africa's immigration laws and "then allowed to go."

Four men who were arrested in connection with his kidnapping and reportedly charged in a secret trial were granted bail yesterday.
5 refugees appear in court

GABORONE.—Five South African refugees appeared briefly before Mr. R. F. Hunt in the Gaborone Magistrate’s Court yesterday on charges of robbery with violence and unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

They are: Mr. Mzwandile Minya, 30, of Kanye; Mr. Sipho Tshabalala, 28, of Ose, near Lobatse; Mr. Lucas Lingwethi, 30, of Tlokweng; Mr. Vusimuzi Banda, 22, of Gaborone; and Mr. Patrick Tshabalala, 28, of Ose.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody until March 8 pending further police investigations.

The accused are alleged to have robbed Mr. Joseph Tlale and Mr. Michael Molekwa, of the Gaborone Standard Bank, of N$2,664 and a car in the Kgalagadi district on October 10 last year.

They are also alleged to have been found in possession of arms and ammunition near the Lokabli cattle post in the Kanye district between October 30 and November 8 last year. — Sapa.
No. 547
13 Maart 1981
WET OP VREEMDELINGEN, 1937

VANSPREIDING HUMAN IN LUBBE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaam om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937) en onder Jacqueline Haman, ouwesd[ig] in Steelpoort Street 45, Sidwellvlei, Johannesburg, te noem om die van Lubbe aan te neem.

No. 550
13 Maart 1981
VIROOP OP BEZIT VAN ONGEGEISTE
PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet behels dat die ondergenome publikasie-ongewens binnen die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die best van genoemde publikasies verhoed. Genoemde verhoed is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appelaardoor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 551
13 Maart 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appelaardoor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, sogenaam dat die ondergenome publikasie ongewens is en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde Publikasie ongewens is en dat genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter stede gestel. Die ondergenome indekswing ten opzichte van die publikasie word hierby gestrek.

No. 552
13 Maart 1981
AFKERING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appelaardoor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) besliss dat die ondergenome rolprent binnen die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;
(b) die rolprent afgekeur en
c) die voorwaardelike goedgekeur van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter stede gestel.

No. 554
13 Maart 1981
PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF
UNDEREM Сергей

A committee referred to in section 13 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 3 (3) of the said Act prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 551
13 Maart 1981
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 552
13 Maart 1981
EXCLUSION 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.
ONGEWEBSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE:

In Komiteed bo in artikel 4 van die wet op Publikees, 1974, het kapers aan artikel 11 (2) van die wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikees van voorwerp ons gewen is. Die boedel van artikel 47 (2) van die wet is nog ongewenste publikees.

LYS/LIST 191/21

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<th>Insirkwoeg No.</th>
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<th>Skrywer/voorbinger</th>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1/575....</td>
<td>Dirty Mind (Grammofon/gramatone Regist 44) op grond dat die boedel van No. 3178 ongewenste is (nie, by die ground that the cover No. BSK 3178 is undesirable)</td>
<td>Prince</td>
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<td>Sexy House No. 141</td>
<td>Jackie Nelson</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<td>PB1/1/62....</td>
<td>Still Life with Womden Green</td>
<td>De Vry, Vredenburg, De Vries, Vredenburg, Stromberg</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1/22....</td>
<td>Gedaalde</td>
<td>De Schrijver, De Schrijver</td>
<td>(d)</td>
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<td>PB1/1/17....</td>
<td>Number to Coll is (The)</td>
<td>Lennie</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/2/66....</td>
<td>Andrew Photographic No. 190, No. 1 January 1975</td>
<td>Louie Coleman</td>
<td>(f)</td>
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</table>

No. 553

13 Maart 1981

PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE VERTOON TUSSENDAGS VAN APPEAL

Die Directa van die Publikees het op 2 Maart 1981, in die kapers van artikel 11 van die wet van Publikees, 1974, aanbevol en dat die boedel van die wet van 28 Februarie 1981, in 'n Komitee besluit in die wet van 47 (2) van die wet ongewenste is. Die tydperk waarin persone besluit in artikel 14 (3) (b) van die wet vir die boedel van die wet verplig om in die Appelaar aan die Publikees, Pretoria, te opspiege van die genoemde artikel kan nie, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van diens van hierdie boedel.

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

No. 554

13 Maart 1981

ONGEWEBSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE:

In Staatsblad 19757 van 9 Januarie 1981 vervang Gouvernementsvergadering 68 van 9 Januarie 1981 met die volgende Gouvernementsvergadering:

Die Appelaar aan die Publikees het in artikel 11 (5) (e) van die wet van Publikees, 1974, aanbevol en dat die ondergenoemde boedel van die wet ongewenste is. Die tydperk waarin persone besluit in artikel 14 (3) (b) van die wet verplig om in die Appelaar aan die Publikees, Pretoria, te opspiege van die genoemde artikel kan nie, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie boedel.

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<tr>
<td>PB1/7/46....</td>
<td>Stare up the Anger</td>
<td>Wessel Ebersohn</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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No. 554

13 Maart 1981

UNDESIABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS:

In Government Gazette 7357 of 9 January 1981 substitute Government Notice 68 of 9 January 1981 with the following Government Notice:

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (5) (e) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and has imposed the following condition: "The distribution of the publication is made subject to the condition that it may only be distributed without the present distress, or with a cover previously approved by a committee of publications.

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<td>Stare up the Anger</td>
<td>Wessel Ebersohn</td>
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A situation of stalemate has developed in Southern Africa, with the division of the sub-continent into rival camps set on political and ideological lines. This has been brought about by the Institute of International Affairs in a new publication.

The stalemates are the Pretoria/Constellation of States (COSAC) and the "Counter-Constellation" or, as it is known more formally, the Southern African Development Coordination Council (SACCC).

When Contras was first mooted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P.W. Botha, in March 1979, the hope was that it would embrace 40 million people drawn from 13 states south of the Zambezi and Kunene rivers. Since then, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have turned a deaf ear on Pretoria's overtures and joined SACCC instead. As a consequence Contras has had to surrender its original grand vision and to settle for a more modest dimension.

"In its reduced shape, Contras has been formalized between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda," Dr. Goldenhaus notes.

Its formal birth was marked by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries at Port St. John in Transkei in February, 1981. Later, in July, 1983, a summit meeting of the heads of government of the four countries was held in Pretoria.

P.W. Botha, had already declared that Contras would be a "form of cooperation," although its original aim of facilitating economic co-operation and development remained.

Commenting on the consequences of the new federation, Dr. Goldenhaus says: "The fact that the federation-confederation is composed only of South Africa and its independent homelands, it could be argued, Dr. Botha was aware of the constraint imposed by the fact that a federation is essentially an internal device to join together, both economically and politically, what separate development has put asunder."

But Dr. Goldenhaus goes on to posit the view that Contras might be used as a lever against the resistance of those homelands which have held out against independence under the new confederal dispensation. By restricting full membership of Contras to independent homelands and "by reserving the full scope of economic benefits for full members, South Africa probably hopes that non-independent homelands might be persuaded to seek independence." SACCC was conceived in part as a response to Contras which, in the view of South Africa's black-nobouring neighbours as distinct from Contras homelands, threatened to intensify South African economic dominance on the sub-continent.

Dr. Goldenhaus characterizes the relationship between South Africa's black neighbours and South Africa as "a dependency relationship" rather than one of economic interdependence.

SACCC has three key meetings: in Arusha, Tanzania, in July 1979, in Lusaka, Zambia, in April 1989 and Moselle, Mozambique, in November 1989. It has nine member states, six of which are landlocked.

The nine are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania. Its primary objective is to lessen economic dependence on South Africa, particularly in the transport trade and labour.

The co-ordinator of the SACCC programme is Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, who took over after the death of Sir Seretse Khama last year.

As the Maputo conference made clear last year, SACCC is heavily dependent on Western aid for fulfilment of its projects - with Western nations seeing financial aid for SACCC initiatives as "a constructive alternative" to sanctions against South Africa and "a means of diverting attention from their continued negative economic ties with South Africa."

Comparisons of Contras and SACCC reveal both "striking similarities" and "pervasive dissimilarities," Dr. Goldenhaus says.

Similarities include a common commitment to economic development as well as comparable institutions for finance development (Contras Development Bank and SACCC's Development Funds) and transport (Contras' Committee on Transport and SACCC's Transport Commission).

De Goldenhaus highlights several factors which accentuate differences between the two groups:

- Contras advocates "free enterprise" as an alternative to Marxism, whereas four SACCC members - Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia - espouse various forms of socialism.
- Contras stands for acceptance of political "realities" such as "multi-nationalism" and "self-determination," whereas SACCC is committed to ending white government and to majority rule.
- Contras accepts independent homelands as members, whereas SACCC limits membership to internationally-recognized and "liberated" states.
- The common stress on economic development is important as it is likely to act as a constraint on violence, Dr. Goldenhaus reasons.

"A violent confrontation between them will be a severe setback to both sides' ambitious programmes for economic development. Both SACCC and South Africa have a vital interest in avoiding war." Equally important, Dr. Goldenhaus maintains, economic development promises to avert the absence of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa if they are lifted. Pretoria will "export" the consequences to SACCC countries and wreak havoc with their economies.

"Thus SACCC members have a material interest in preventing economic sanctions against South Africa," Dr. Goldenhaus says.

But, in spite of these considerations, division of the sub-continent into rival camps has engendered political and ideological differences which resulted in a form of stalemate. The stalemate does not perturb the military level, where South Africa is "undeniably superior to the combined military strength of the SACCC countries," or to the economic sphere, where South Africa is again paramount.

The new regional stalemate manifests itself primarily in the intractable problem of either group extending its membership (except for Zaire and Namibia probably joining SACCC and future independent homelands joining Contras)."

Dr. Goldenhaus does not foresee the SACCC countries making a significant contribution to the "liberation of South Africa" by entering the existing order.

"Rather than SACCC promoting meaningful change within South Africa from the outside, Contras might do so by serving as an instrument for internal restructuring, starting with a confederation."
President's Council and the 'non-negotiable' \\
By DAVID WELSH, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town. The first part of this three-part article appeared yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has defended a good deal of policy and moral capital in the President's Council and if it fails it will do him a great deal of damage.

There has been much speculation about precisely what role Mr Botha had in mind in establishing it.

Most theories see the council as being essentially a manœuvre in the continuing fight for the soul of the National Party. The council is there to legitimise Mr Botha's initiatives and thereby neutralise the Treurnicht faction of the party or at least isolate its resistance.

Alternatively, it has been said, the President's Council is a way of damping down potentially divisive issues inside the party; they can be referred to the council, and, at least temporarily, be shaved. These two possibilities are not mutually exclusive.

The pattern in appointments is difficult to discern. Among the Nationalist politicians put on the council several appear to be party stalwarts who needed promoting, for the Senate had been abolished or whose continued occupation of cabinet posts had become an embarrassment for the government. But this is in no way true of Mr A L Schlebusch, who, as Vice State President, is the chairman of the council, held a powerful balancing position within the party as a senior cabinet minister and leader of the party in the Oranje-Vrystaat. He was also one of Mr P W Botha's most trusted allies, whose support was decisive in enabling Mr Botha to force the election to the prime ministership in 1989.

Likewise, Dr Denis Worrall was highly regarded within the party and could reasonably have expected a ministerial post in the foreseeable future.

Conservatives in the party have been suspicious of the council and reports indicate that they have refused invitations to serve on it, fearing that they would lose their positions in the council for powerless positions in a body whose success they doubted. Yet Mr A J Roux, the former Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation and an influential conservative in the Transvaal party, was persuaded in head of the physical planning committee of the council. One must speculate that his appointment came as a result of pressure (he was not a notable minister) and was intended to help secure conservative commitment to the council's recommendations.

In considering the likely working of the President's Council it seems clear that its autonomy will probably be formal rather than real. It is not within the character of the National Party to create institutions or other bodies which have genuinely open-ended assignments. For example, it would be hard to imagine that the council would come up with a set of constitutional recommendations that departed in any fundamental way from established party policy. If one examines recent debates on possible constitutional alternatives it is clear that the government has laid down quite emphatically what is acceptable and what is not.

The heart of the constitutional and political question facing South Africa is the political status of blacks, but this, in the very nature of the council's constitution, must be confined largely to the debate on the details of a confederal relationship with 'independent' black states, semiautonomous homelands and other entities that are still to be created. Mr Botha has been emphatic that South Africa is as far as he will go, and he has been equally emphatic in ruling out any thoughts of a unitary state, federalism or a confederal democracy.

If these are 'non-negotiable' issues, what then is there left for the President's Council to discuss other than the much narrower issue of how the coloured and Asian groups are to be linked in to the "white" political system? In comparison with the magnitude of the issues surrounding possible black incorporation this may sound trifling, a mere matter of detail; but within the party it is a potentially explosive issue, one on which there might well be a split. This consideration lends support to the view that the essential function of the President's Council is to mobilise support for Mr Botha's initiatives and to neutralise the conservatives.

Many of the other constitutional and political issues that the council will discuss seem to follow much the same pattern. "Non-negotiable" principles have been laid down by the party leadership, but details remain to be worked out. Group areas, separate education and separate community life are "non-negotiable", for instance, but really burning issues are there left to discuss? The solid core of old-style apartheid is left intact.

Even if it has to operate within this relatively restricted framework it can be expected that the recommendations of the council will carry weight. The Prime Minister has said that if it came up with far-reaching constitutional proposals he would consider the possibility of submitting them to a referendum, although, he was careful to add, the proposals would first be held before the National Party congresses. On the face of it, the political constitution of the congresses seems to scotch those interpretations that saw the idea of a referendum as a means of by-passing the congress or the council. I respect that Mr Botha is confident, in the light of many years, that conservative resilience to his initiatives (such as they are) is far less and far less diverse among the electorate at large than among the whites and the congresses. It would be difficult for the conservatives to oppose the possibility of a referendum, which is, after all, a respectable democratic institution.

Nothing in this should be taken as implying that Mr Botha is on the verge of contending to establish a new and established policy. His record to date is one of generally deferring to this and the apparent paralysis of his government cannot be wholly blamed on the right of the party. If one analyses the context one finds that the council finds a great deal of encouraging rhetoric proclaiming the need for change but has nothing in the way of actual concrete reforms. The so-called institutions of racial domination remain intact, and Mr Botha has acknowledged that his "12-point programme" is little more than a restatement of the principles of separate development:...

One has to recall that in describing the Treurnicht faction of the National Party as "conservative" or "right wing" these terms are very relative, and to believe that inside Mr Botha's is a liberal group set to break out in a serious misunderstanding of political reality. The actual ideological gap between Mr Botha and Dr Treurnicht is probably not all that wide. In the main the conflict is a power struggle which uses ideological issues as weapons. As I have indicated, not only have the core institutions of separate development remained untouched, but for the most part which have been designated as "non-negotiable" issues. Even tentative suggestions for "improving" the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts have so far amounted to nothing. Major statutes like the Group Areas Act, which have been enforced in a highly discriminatory way, have little or no chance of repeal or substantial amendment.

To be concluded
Black states 'need' SA ties

Staff Reporter

SOME British and American observers believe the independent frontline states are opposed to becoming springboards for aggression against South Africa.

They are convinced that these states regard the building up of their economies as their main priority and therefore realize the need for good relations with South Africa.

This emerged during a recent conference held in London under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA).

The input by British and American participants was analysed in Johannesburg yesterday by Mr D P de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, who was one of 14 leading South Africans who attended the London conference in December.

He was taking part in a panel discussion arranged by the SAIIA.

Mr De Villiers said the British participants included the head of the Southern African Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, members of parliament, academic and institutional researchers, church leaders, business leaders and journalists.

If relations between South Africa and its neighbours were to grow, the West's own ties with Southern African states would be with an "integrated economic region".

This would mean the West would not have to choose between black Africa and South Africa.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 440 13 Maart 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 VIR DIE TYDPERK APRIL 1975 TOT DESEMBER 1976

Komites bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, voor gewig, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk April 1975 tot December 1976 besliss dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerp ongewen is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet. Die beslissings is in ondergenoemde Staatskoerant bekend gemaak:

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<td>Abandon—No 1515 (Plakkaat/Poetser)</td>
<td>The African—American Labor Center, New York</td>
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<td>5453</td>
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<td>Ngokakhutsa wa KHO-MISHIN</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>5094</td>
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<td>Abbe Agbe</td>
<td>Anthony Burgess</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>5701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abductors of Clark Gable Place, The</td>
<td>Charles Webb</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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**INHOUD**

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**STAATSKOERANT**

**VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

**Pretoria, 15 Jaar.**

**NOTICE TO PUBLIC**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR**

**INHOUDE**

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554-A 7491-1
‘Kidnap’ mystery grows

The Star's Africa News Service
MRABANE — A refugee has claimed that he was taken across the border into South Africa after being kidnappe in Swaziland and was returned, blindfolded, three weeks later.

Mr Dayan Pillay, who fled to Swaziland from Durban in 1977, gave a brief account of the incident when he was interviewed in Mhabe yesterday after giving statements to Swazi officials.

But several aspects of the incident are still not clear. Mr Pillay said he was blindfolded when he was taken out of Swaziland and again when he was returned and was unable to give de-
The 1981 election campaign is proceeding in an atmosphere of gross apathy as the Nationalist government struggles to find a formula which will stir the blood of the electorate. The total orchestration rhetoric and all those heavy, bellicose documentaries about the communist threat are putting the voters to sleep. Even Mr. Pik Botha’s regular appearances are steadily losing their power to engage.

Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, the rising grey eminence in the Nationalist Party, who has a shrewd eye for an issue, is trying to whip up a bit of excitement by dragging the endangered Bok tour of New Zealand into the campaign, stating he planned to use it as a propaganda tool for him by Mr. David Dalling, MP, in a poorly-worded statement. But it is an artificial issue. Most South Africans are profoundly resentful of attempts overseas to harass and insult the Bok touring team. Most South Africans, by the same token, are reluctant to play into the hands of the boycotters by cancelling the tour. This is not new.

So this horse will not run out of steam. There is an air of labour's artificiality and even farce in the whole campaign.

Rigged

The way the electoral system has been rigged since 1948, a general election engages the interest and enthusiasm of a relatively small section of the population. The outcome is not in doubt.

Once the Nationalists had restored colour and African representation from Parliament, they were firmly entrenched in power, according to the white-only electorate dominated by Afrikaners. As there are more Afrikaners than English-speaking South Africans — by a large margin — it is essential to keep the Afrikaners united in the same political camp to ensure victory for the Nationalist party at the polls.

So far, this has been a relatively easy task for the Nationalists. Simply by appealing to history and beating the sectional drum, electoral fraud has been an Afrikaner Nationalist walk-over. But the Nationalists not broken the solemn pact of union and disfranchised the coloured people in the constitutional crisis of the 1950s, of course, this could not have taken place.

In the first or second general election after 1948, the Nationalists would have been back in the political wilderness. The rapidly-increasing numbers of coloured people on the common roll would have stopped the Nationalist advance in its tracks. Now coloured voters were hardly likely to vote for government that presided over humiliating racial legislation and driving them out of districts they have lived in for generations.

That is why the constitutional crisis of the ‘fifties was a critical turning point in South African history.

Before that, the removal of Cape African voters from the common roll had been watered down — in the 1920s. When the Nationalists came to power, they inherited a truncated system of African representation — whites representing Africans.

Dr. Gerrit Viljoen … grey eminence

on a separate roll — which Dr. Verwoerd abjured when he announced the Bantustan policy. Now there is a whites-only Parliament ruling over a population in which most of the people are black and brown and only a minority are white. Inevitably, such a Parliament is not at all responsive to the needs of the African, coloured and Indian population groups.

Accordingly, these population groups have been oppressed and discriminated against, pushed from pillar to post, as it were, and many of their political leaders

Africa: The differences arise in the methods they propose to use to maintain Afrikaner control. Dr. Botha-Viljoen moderates believe in a sophisticated blend of pragmatic Nationalism which will be prepared to take non-Nationalists under its protective wing and even co-opt some suitably acquiescent coloured and Asian into the white league.

Control of SABC

No one expects Mr. Botha to lose more than a few seats in the HNP. His control of the SABC is now unchallenged and the slyy goes for the Afrikaners press to a great extent as well. So things are not likely to change very much at the April election.

The campaign will pursue its artificial and rather contrived course. Beneath it all, however, the South African reality will remain, breaking through at intervals to remind us that the Afrikaner giant is stirring.

The apartheid bureaucracy was at it again this week, mindlessly playing the giant. There was yet another one of those pass raids at Langa, with Bantu Administration Board inspectors accompanied by riot police going about their miserable business in their own inimitable way, stirring up hatred and resentment of whites.

It may be asking too much to expect these officials to act with gentleness, consideration and courtesy when they knock people up in the small hours of the morning. In the nature of things, it is an unpleasant exercise. But it is really necessary to drive people from their rooftops, which is what seems to be happening. Is this the fleeing man fell from the roof of the Langa barracks? When he recovered his consciousness, it appeared, this hapless individual will be charged under the pass laws with the rest of them.

The operation was commenced upon by Mrs. Daphne Wilson, Regional Chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations. The Inkatha and the Black Sash have been monitoring the goings-on this week in the Langa barracks and Mrs. Wilson has been disgusted by the whole proceeding...

Hounding

She spoke this week of official's hounding of the residents in the barracks in the course of this appalling raid. As she says, it is indeed frightening to think that people should be abused and hounded whose only crime is that they wish to live together as families or to find work to feed their families.

There were other intimations this week of the South African reality, as the hands of singing black squares marched down Adderley Street, from the Supreme Court to the railway station, and riot police were again in the streets of the city, not only in the townships.

The South African reality is grim. No wonder so many people prefer the soothing syrup of "Daktarin" and its accompanying diet of dream and delusion on SABC TV. And no wonder they are horrified by an election which offers no real choice to anyone who hopes for change and reform to save South Africa.
Lambley's book on apartheid banned

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - A book by Dr. Peter Lambley, the Cape Town psychologist who fled to England after the mysterious death of one of his patients, has been banned, according to a list released by the Directorate of Publications.


It puts forward the thesis that English-speaking whites in South Africa are more inclined against English-speaking blacks than against blacks.

Dr. Lambley claimed that his research and samples showed that Africans were more scared of and more prejudiced against blacks.

Dr. Lambley fled to Britain in 1978 on the day the naked body of his patient, Shirley Jenner, was found in her Claremont flat.

His book has been declared undesirable on the grounds that it is harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of South Africa, because it brings a section of South Africans "into ridicule and contempt" and because it is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or peace and good order.

Also banned yesterday were "Fancy," a book by American poet and outspoken writer Eric Jong, and "Still Life with Woodpecker," the latest book by American author Tom Robbins.

Some workers stated more than one previous job.

Note: The figures in brackets total 48, not 44, because

and left for unknown reasons.

(1) was tried because of criminal conviction (tagga) because of redundancy.

(2)
IT IS ironic that while government spokesmen proclaim their adherence to the core institutions of the established order, they simultaneously proclaim the need for change and, obliquely, point out the failure of separate development.

A notable case of this occurred in November 1980 when the newly-appointed Minister of National Education (and former head of the Broederbond), Dr G van N Viljoen, said that "the kernel of South Africa's problem was that the answers to the problems of the past are not full answers to problems of the present". He then listed a number of the biggest problems which, he (correctly) said, remain unsolved.

These were: (1) To establish political self-determination for the coloured and Indian groups just as for the whites; (2) to create a forum for political expression for urban blacks; (3) to convince all homeland leaders to accept independence; and (4) to create economic self-sufficiency in the homelands together with social and political separation.

He concluded his speech by saying: "Let us be honest with one another, things have not worked out as we wanted them to. We have to adapt and reform our policy in the light of the present reality of our situation."

One is entitled to ask: If these are the failures of separate development where are its successes, and do the government's suggested reforms come anywhere near solving the problems?

I believe that in one respect at least significant change has occurred, and this is what I alluded to right at the beginning of this article: If one compares what political leaders are saying today with what was being said 20 years ago in the heyday of Dr Verwoerd a difference of tone and emphasis is immediately apparent.

Verwoerd was the high priest of separate development, supremely confident of the correctness and viability of his policies, and ruling with a heavy hand that tolerated little or no opposition, at least from within his own ranks. Today that attitude and the style of government that went with it has been substantially modified. The crucial factor that has gone is that intangible quality deriving from a mixture of self-confidence, self-righteousness and high morale. There is a defensiveness about the leadership today which one never found in Verwoerd, and a fairly widespread pessimism among whites about their future in South Africa.

In a Rappart poll of white attitudes May 1980 no fewer than 67.3 percent of Afrikaans-speakers and 76.5 percent of English-speakers (overall 72.1 percent) indicated that they expected war and internal violence. Military chiefs and political leaders have been warning about this for some years and Mr Botha himself has apparently indicated that he believes that a revolution in South Africa is possible.

Obviously South Africa is a good deal more beleaguered and more turbulent now than it was 20 years ago, and the defensiveness is understandable. Mr Botha has defined all these forms of pressure as the "total onslaught", and his response is the "total strategy" which has been officially described as "the comprehensive plan to utilize all the means available to a state according to an integrated pattern in order to achieve the national aims within the framework of the specific policies. A total national strategy is, therefore, not confined to a particular sphere, but is applicable at all levels and to all functions of the state structure."

The same document says that "the resolution of a conflict in the times in which we now live demands interdependent and coordinated action in all fields - military, psychological, economic, political, sociological, diplomatic, ideological, cultural, etc".

What this essentially means is that the state will not hesitate to arm itself with whatever powers and take whatever steps it considers necessary to defend itself against the legions of opponents, internal and external, whose activities together make up the total onslaught.

Reading between the lines and looking at some of the implications of the total strategy, one might well reach the conclusion that this "total" one can read "totalitarianism". This may be going a bit far if one sticks to the technical definition of "totalitarianism" but it seems to me clear that the reach of total strategy will extend into every sphere of society.

Some have seen Mr P W Botha as the de Gaulle in a South African version of the "de Gaulle option", i.e. the strong man who takes on supreme power to subject an uncertain society to far-reaching reforms. It could be that there is some truth in this, although I see no evidence for it. De Gaulle, whatever his faults and excesses, had a clear vision, and he knew that France had to get out of Algeria.

I strongly doubt whether Mr Botha possesses anything comparable. Indeed, if one adds the hard questions of whether he understands the gravity of the underlying conflicts in our society, and whether he can appreciate what is actually needed if South Africa is to avoid a massive and sustained racial confrontation one has to conclude that the answer is "No".

We are likely to see an election campaign in which the worst possible kind of "swart gevaar" electioneering is used. For Nationalists there can be no excuse that this is an exigency of election time. It is inexcusable and disgusting under any circumstances, but in South Africa in 1980 it carries an added dimension of sheer craziness.

(Concluded)
The machine that stands between PW and change

Mr. Booth: I am busy with other things now.
Mr. Schwer: Andrea (Treuheit) has a very right.

Amid lead negotiations the Prime Minister has been in the hands of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris Beets, who appeared to be matching something.

Mr. Booth: I can assure the honourable member that as I know our congresses they have very seldom, if ever, differed substantially on matters of extreme importance. There is, among other things, one thing that can be done and that is to call a national congress. No matter what the matter until agreement is reached.

Mr. Schwer told the Sunday newspaper that he takes the matter up with the Prime Minister personally and had received a reply which was confidential.

"I am therefore unable to say anything further on the matter." Senior Nationalists with an intimate knowledge of the party constitution are unable to discuss the matter.

The final paragraph of the Federal Council's report dealing with the "Standing Committee of Provincial Organizations" reads:

"The President of the Federal Council has told Mr. Schwer that there was a procedure to be followed if one congress differed from the other, etc., etc."

Mr. Schwer: Yes, then you go to the Federal Council.
Mr. Booth: No. The Federal Council is not advisory.

Mr. Schwer: If I am wrong, please show me the constitution of the party, where it is prescribed. He is quite sure how the work of the congresses differ. It is prescribed what must be done if agreement is reached.

Mr. Schwer: Tell me what is in the constitution of the party, that is not binding unless approved by the (National) congress. In Appendix 10 of the constitution of the Federal Council of the party, it is spell out.

"Under "Standing Committee of Provincial Organizations" in paragraphs 6.8 it states that the council can organize national (federal) congresses which must be in an advisory function on party or "with" matters.

It also stipulates that the agreement of all the heads of the four provinces must be obtained on a date and procedure for such a congress.

Unlikely PM will succeed

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THE SWAZI BORDER KIDNAP CAPER ON...
against South Africa.

The SAP held and questioned Mr Pillay at length, but released him when it was found he was not involved in terrorist activities. It is understood that his kidnappers then took him back over the border and released him near Mbabane.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the SAP's directorate of public relations, said police were not involved in any way with Mr Pillay's amazing adventure and made it plain they had no further interest in him.

"Mr Pillay was brought to us and certain allegations were made against him. Naturally we investigated these and he was questioned in this regard.

"When it was established that the allegations were unfounded, Mr Pillay was released."

In an interview at his home Mr Pillay told the Sunday Tribune of the events after his kidnap.

Mr Pillay said he was moved to several places after being taken across a fence that he thinks marked the border. He is convinced that all of these places were in South Africa.

At one stage he was kept in a police cell and later was allowed to make telephone calls "home" from another police station that he thinks was in Ermelo.

Mr Pillay said that by "home" he did not mean his house in Swaziland but he declined to identify the place or people he telephoned.

Mr Pillay said he was blindfolded for much of the time. He was reluctant to give details because his story was left on the roadside and when he got the blindfold off found he was near Mbabane. He hitched a lift to St Joseph's Mission.

Mr Pillay said he had been visited by ANC representatives after his return to Swaziland. He said he was sympathetic to the aims of the ANC but "I am not made for that sort of military world."

Four men were arrested at Manzini the day after staff at St Joseph's Mission said they saw Mr Pillay being abducted and noted the numbers of the two South African-registered cars involved.

The men have appeared in court on charges said by police to be connected with the abduction and have been released on bail of R800. The proceedings were in camera and police have refused to identify the men.

The Durban family of Mr Pillay are in Manzini today, visiting the self-exiled refugee.

The Pillays will also visit another member of the family, 29-year-old Visvanathan Pillay, who skipped the country with Mr Daya Pillay and another Merebank man, Krish Rabibal. Mr Rabibal was one of the 12 ANC members killed in the Maputo raid by the South African Defence Force.

The family want the two Pillays to return to South Africa but this is not possible. Both are registered with the United Nations as refugees.

The younger brother, Vis Pillay, is a member of the banned African National Congress but Mr Daya Pillay is not.
OUTWIT RIGHT

PLAN TO SECRET

BY JOHN BATTERSBY

THE Prime Minister, Mr.
PW plans referendum

From Page 1

...from the official constitutional plan put forward by the NP in 1977 would have to be put to the party's provincial congresses first.

And, almost certainly with the intention of pre-empting any move by the PM to go over the heads of the provincial congresses, Dr. Treurnicht has stated that if the congresses rejected the proposals, that would be the end of them.

The Minister of Water Affairs, Dr. Nak van der Merwe, has also told a meeting that anyone who held a referendum over something that had been rejected by a National Party congress "needed his head read".

"If an NP congress rejects it, then it is rejected," he said.

But top-level conservative Nationalists are nevertheless deeply concerned, particularly over replies Mr Botha gave Mr Harry Schwarz on what would happen if a single congress opposed proposals for constitutional change.

The PM's replies did not clarify the issue, but they left him the escape hatch in case of Provincial opposition — the referendum.

Pages 22/23: The Machine that stands between PW and change.
Broederbond is a private matter

As such, it serves the country, its
too, it's an

Afrikaner organisation

in the main, it serves

Afrikaners and their

QUESTION: So, if I

understand you correctly,

the issue is of Afrikaner
development and growth? That's one of the

goals of the Broeder-
bond?

ANSWER: Yes. Afrikaner culture is a

small culture in a big world

and if you don't

take measures to ensure

that this small culture retains its character in

the big world, then it'd

disappear.

QUESTION: So, in terms of your reply, do you

then rule out the possibility of jobs for

paars in pursuit of that position?

ANSWER: I don't think there is any other
criteria other than merit. No person is

promoted beyond his merit.

The organisation does not have the power to
decide who is to be appointed to the highest
positions in their field.

QUESTION: But you understand that one

Broederbond model of operations is to ensure

infiltration both in the greater degree and num-
ber into positions of power. Let us look at the
civil service as an exam-

ple. One of the charges

made against the

Broederbond is that, if

there is a Broeder bonds
generals of a State
department, he will try
to ensure that his suc-
cessor and senior offi-
cials are also broeders.

Now, I understand Mr

Gie de Wet, he's saying that other non-broeder
officials, who may be highly competent, don't

get the chances they
dererve on merit. In this

way does the Broeder-
bond model operate? It

open up to "jobs for paars"?

ANSWER: I know nothing of such an effort.

I know of no such at-
tempt to penetrate in such a way.

QUESTION: Another

of the charges is that the

Broederbond has divided

Afrikaners into "first class" Afrikaners (Broeders) and "second class" Afrikaners (other Afrikaners from Broeders).

ANSWER: As far as I

know, the Afrikaner

Broederbond is a small

organisation with a few thousand members, while the Afrikaner people comprise three-

million people. The talk of division between Afrikaners (for (this reason) is a debate.

The Broederbond is a small
group of people working in committees.

QUESTION: Mr. Gie de

Wet also told our reporters

that according to Mr.

Sauderson Meyer, that the

Broederbond is part of an attempt to un-
derswing the power of the

Prime Minister, Mr.

P. W. Botha.

ANSWER: I know

nothing of that.

QUESTION: What is

your position in this

decision by 15 schools on the

Broederbond and not par-
ticipate in this year's

Crawford Week? awaits

because of the participa-
tion of coloured school-

boys?

ANSWER: This is a

private matter in which

the headmasters' right to
every act their choice ap-
plied. And it is therefore

a matter over which

these headmasters were

answerable to their com-

mittees of parents.

That's why I do not in-

volve myself in it.

QUESTION: You must be

aware that the inter-

pretation of the head-

masters' decision, both in

the English Press and in

certain sections of the Afrikaans Press, has

been that it exhibits racism — that the only

reason for the schools non-participation is the

presence of coloured children.

At this critical stage in political and in-

stitutional developments in this country, do you

think the country can af-

ford this kind of?

ANSWER: I see the

matter differently, ac-

tually. The Minister gave

the schools the right to

choose. Now, you can't
give them the right to

choose and then accuse

them over the choice

they have made. If you
give them the right to

choose, then you must
also give them the right

in accordance with their convictions (or

situations), to exercise their choice. Otherwise

it makes no sense to give them the choice.

QUESTION: Do you, then,

"take your hat off" to the headmasters?

ANSWER: (laughing):

That's a private matter

... that's a private mat-

ter.

QUESTION: Are you

aware of basic dif-

ferences of outlook which

have developed in the

National Party?

ANSWER: I mean that,

between Afrikaner

members, there's a lot

of exchange of thought on the

way in which the practical

politics must be

worked out. But, I believe

that, in the eventual

goals, there isn't a

difference. It's a question of the way in

which the past is reacted. On this, there are
differences.

QUESTION: Do you

think these differences are

serious?

ANSWER: It may be-

come serious. It may be-

come serious.

QUESTION: Do you

expect it to become serious?

ANSWER: Not at this

moment.

QUESTION: Then how

would you like to see the

principles of the Na-

tional Party worked out

in practice?

ANSWER: Well, my

principle is that we have

in South Africa different
nations, and, if we cannot

providing for the needs of

the different nations, we

cannot exist in South

Africa, we are heading for
disaster. Therefore, I

think all we should try to do is to make it possible

to live alongside each

other in a build-up of

differences, with each having power of sovereignty over its own affairs.

QUESTION: Would you

include the coloureds in that?

ANSWER: I think the

coloureds will also be in

their own way have to

get control over their own

affairs. And in affairs of common interest

(something like the sabotage),

be able to deal with the

whites. As I see it, we should make it possible for

the coloureds to decide on their own

affairs and also to have opportunities for co-

operative with the whites in matters of common in-

terest.

QUESTION: Do you think,

the black African people should have the

same opportunities to co-

operate with the whites as the coloureds?

ANSWER: I'm in

favour of a common

wealth of nations in South Africa. This

commonwealth will

make it possible for the

different black nations to

partake in progress and due to a new

structure in which the

can meet to sort out the
crises of the common con-

cern. So, I think we

have a kind of common

wealth of nations com-

prising the Republic of

South Africa and the dif-

ferent black nations.
Howard Barrell Interviews the Breeder Boss

CHAIRMEN CAMEL

THE HOUSEHOLDS OF

Professor

to Justice Israel and try to get public sympathy or support. The Breederbond does not have to buy Israel with trying.
QUESTION: What is the difference between black power and black nationalism? Do you think that they are two distinct movements or are they seen as one? If they are separate, why?

ANSWER: There is a distinction between black power and black nationalism. Black power advocates for self-defense and the establishment of black communities where they can control their own affairs and make decisions for themselves. Black nationalism, on the other hand, focuses on African heritage and the idea of a separate black state. Both movements are seen as necessary to address the systemic oppression faced by African Americans.

QUESTION: How has the response of the white population to black nationalism and the white power movement changed in recent years?

ANSWER: The response of the white population to black nationalism and the white power movement has been mixed. While some have responded with xenophobia and violence, others have advocated for dialogue and understanding. The response has been influenced by factors such as political ideology, personal experiences, and exposure to different perspectives.

QUESTION: How has the rise of white nationalism and its impact on society been influenced by globalization?

ANSWER: The rise of white nationalism has been influenced by globalization in several ways. Increased migration, economic integration, and media have led to a greater awareness of diversity and the perceived threat to cultural identity. This has fueled nationalist sentiments and the desire for national sovereignty. Additionally, globalization has facilitated the spread of nationalist ideologies and their mobilization.

QUESTION: How do you see the future of the white power movement? What role will it play in the political landscape of the future?

ANSWER: The future of the white power movement is uncertain. While it may continue to exist in certain pockets and have a role in the political landscape, its influence is likely to be limited by factors such as globalization, increased awareness, and changing demographics. The movement may also face legal challenges and even repression in some places.

QUESTION: What are the potential consequences of ignoring the concerns of the white population in the current political discourse?

ANSWER: Ignoring the concerns of the white population could lead to increased alienation, radicalization, and violence. It might also contribute to a growing sense of insecurity and fear among whites, further polarizing society. Addressing their concerns in a constructive and inclusive manner is crucial for building a cohesive and democratic society.

QUESTION: What steps can be taken to promote greater understanding and cooperation between different ethnic groups in a multicultural society?

ANSWER: Promoting greater understanding and cooperation between different ethnic groups requires a multi-faceted approach. This includes education, dialogue, community engagement, and policies that foster inclusivity and mutual respect. It is also important to address systemic issues that contribute to intergroup tensions and discrimination.
Chetty: I’ve got nothing to say

Report and picture: DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

GABORONE — Mr Sham Chetty, the Johannesburg attorney who fled South Africa 20 months ago, slipped into Botswana 10 days ago to see members of his family and make arrangements with an advocate to pay his debts.

Mr Chetty, who was struck off the role of attorneys for unprofessional conduct, owes over R4 000 to advocates. He also owes a travel agent about R3 500.

He came to prominence as defence attorney in some of the country’s most dramatic trials. He was due to appear before the Law Society a couple of days before he fled the country, but failed to do so and did not give any explanation.

I understand that when his advocate, Mr Ernest Wezel SC, left him last Tuesday morning, he had with him an affidavit which Mr Chetty hopes will clear his name. But Mr Chetty is likely to still have difficulty explaining why he left his clients in the lurch when he fled the country.

He and his wife, Fazela, spent five days seeing members of their families. He had discussions for four days with Mr Wentzel and attorney Mr Norman Kades. On Wednesday the couple began their trip back to Bloemfontein, where Mr Chetty is employed by the United Nations International Commission of Refugees.

Mr Chetty refused to speak to White journalists while in Gaborone because of what he terms the “adverse publicity” he received from the English-language Press when he left the country in August 1979.

“T have nothing to say,” he told me when he answered the door of his room at the Holiday Inn. The room was booked in the name of Dr M R Varacha, his wife’s maiden name.

Asked whether he wanted to reply to the publicity he had received, he said “I know more than anyone what adverse publicity I have had, but I have nothing to say.”
FOUND: The map behind the Sasol blast

ANC DOCUMENTS SEIZED AT MATHONAPPOVE LINKS WITH BOTH CUBANS AND THE PLO

DETAILS of ANC planning for the attacks last June on the Natref refinery at Sasolburg have been found on copies of a large-scale map captured by South African forces during the Mafola raid into Mozambique on January 30.

Arrows marked on the map show the line of attack on both installations, and a dotted line marked "retreat" shows the route taken by both attacking units to a joint "pick-up point".

The map is among several documents captured from ANC headquarters in Mozambique and supplied to the Sunday Times by South African Military Intelligence.

The information supports claims that the ANC and its deputy military commander,

**By Neil Hooper**

Mr Joe Slovo, a former leader of the African National Congress, has been arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit murder, the Sunday Times has learned.

The captured document: Lines of attack and retreat lead to and from the two Sasol targets.

The second is Oscar Blackstock, 59, who is now in Maputo after working for the DGI headquarters in Freetown.

His present responsibilities are to coordinate the activities of the SNASP head in Salisbury, Antonio da Rocha.

Gen Correia said that apart from spying on South Africa, Da Rocha's main operation in Zimbabwe was to prevent a covert operation to support a socialist revolution which the Cubans with Soviet backing hope will topple Mr Mapando's government and bring Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party to power.

The third Cuban agent, En<br>
muero Rodrigues -- the contact between the ANC and the PLO -- is said to have been involved with Castro's Cuban forces since the age of 16.

The captured documents given to the Sunday Times are:

- Two copies of the map.
- Two pamphlets, one in Portuguese and one in English, published in connection with a 1992 conference in Lagos in support of the PLO.
- A photograph, taken at the conference, of PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, on a platform with a Portuguese member of the same planning secretary.

Codename

Apart from Rodrigues, South African intelligence has identified two other top Cuban DGI agents operating in Africa and who have made regular visits to Maputo.

One is Sergio Munoz, 40, who uses the codename "Albo" -- who was last seen in Maputo in October last year. In intelligence circles he is considered a "whiz kid" in gathering technical intelligence.

The captured document: Lines of attack and retreat lead to and from the two Sasol targets.

The second is Oscar Blackstock, 59, who is now in Maputo after working for the DGI headquarters in Freetown.

His present responsibilities are to coordinate the activities of the SNASP head in Salisbury, Antonio da Rocha.

Gen Correia said that apart from spying on South Africa, Da Rocha's main operation in Zimbabwe was to prevent a covert operation to support a socialist revolution which the Cubans with Soviet backing hope will topple Mr Mapando's government and bring Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party to power.

The third Cuban agent, Emmanuel Rodriguez -- the contact between the ANC and the PLO -- is said to have been involved with Castro's Cuban forces since the age of 16.

The captured documents given to the Sunday Times are:

- Two copies of the map.
- Two pamphlets, one in Portuguese and one in English, published in connection with a 1992 conference in Lagos in support of the PLO.
- A photograph, taken at the conference, of PLO leader, Yas
Mandela ‘can go to Transkei’

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei that ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be freed from jail on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

Mr Michael Nabukwa, editor of the Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South African and Transkei.

Mr Kabuga, who recently interviewed several cabinet ministers in South Africa, said Chief Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement in an interview in Nairobi.

President Matanzima had said he was still waiting for Mr Mandela’s reply.

Mr Kabuga quotes Chief Matanzima as saying: “I approached South African leaders, pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that since Transkei had become independent South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails.”

This applied to all other political prisoners in South African jails who originated from what is now Transkei, Chief Matanzima said.

In the same issue, the Standard says in an editorial that there is no such thing as a republic of Transkei since it has never been recognised by any state (other than South Africa), and Mr. Mandela should be free to go anywhere.
In addition, one worker received a fixed percentage of the farm's annual sales, said by others to vary from R100 to R400 in a good year. Workers, both those classified as "hunting" and others, could earn additional income by selling "pots" of milk and eggs, for example, at local markets. At the time of this survey, farm workers earned R10 to R20 for the pelt of a lynx or R3 to R5 for a dassie, or a dassie pelt. One silver jackal or gavial ended the year, each of these being paid in kind. Wages in kind were paid to workers and to provide for many of them as possible. An attempt was made to include housing, wood, and firewood, which were specific exceptions in the calculations.

The main items were: meat, milk,
Weekend services

to mark Sharpeville

Services to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the shootings at Sharpeville have been planned for various centres on the Reef with the biggest at the St Francis Anglican Church in Rockville, Soweto, on Sunday at 2 pm.

The Johannesburg West Branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) will hold a service at the Beaumont Methodist Church in Hexville Avenue on Saturday at 3 pm and the Solidarity Front at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Saturday at 2 pm.

On Sunday the Pretoria branch of Cosas will meet at the Anglican Church in Mabopane, at 1 pm and in Atteridgeville at the Anglican Church in the afternoon.

Cosas plan a service on Saturday afternoon at the Alexandra NGK in Afrika and the Kwa Thema Springs, branch at the St Barnabas Church, site on Saturday afternoon.

A service in Soweto on Friday evening will be at a venue still to be announced with another at the Dube Y on Saturday evening.
I would like to thank the following people for their help:

Dr. M. Hurwitz, Dr. L. Irving, Dr. Pullinger, Dr. N. Saxe, Mrs. A. Ratcliffe, Professor L. Webster and Professor S. Zwi.

In a few short weeks the representatives of the white people of East Africa have their own black man, the black man who truly knows and understands the white man and his needs. When are we going to stop talking about being a black man who truly knows and understands the white man and his needs. When are we going to speak out for the white man and his needs. If we are perfectly happy living in the black man's house and car in this country, why don't we give the black man the same rights and protection that we give the white man. We are perfectly happy living in the black man's house and car in this country, why don't we give the black man the same rights and protection that we give the white man. We are perfectly happy living in the black man's house and car in this country, why don't we give the black man the same rights and protection that we give the white man.
Sash calls for festival boycott

GRAHAMSTOWN — A call to boycott the Republic Festival this year was made by the national conference of the Black Sash in Grahamstown at the weekend.

A resolution, passed unanimously, said the Black Sash believed the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic was no cause for celebration for the majority of its citizens.

It was just so for those from whom South African citizenship had been wrested by legislation.

The Black Sash called on its members and the public to boycott the festival in May, this year.

Delegates pointed out that where it came to schools it was not compulsory for children to participate in Republic Day activities.

Mrs Seivelg Piper of Durban, advised Black Sash members to inform school principals that their children would not attend school that day rather than expose them to exclusion and victimisation.

Mrs Margaret Nash, of Cape Town, suggested that in addition to a boycott members should involve themselves in “counter activity” on that day.

It should become a season for generating opposition to injustice and “mourning for the countless victims of apartheid.” — Sapa.
'Homelands make millions non-SAs'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — More than six and three quarter million blacks had lost their South African citizenship through the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, the national conference of the Black Sash was told at the weekend.

In a report to the conference, one of its advisory officers said another million blacks would probably cease to be South African citizens when the Ciskei became independent in December.

He said the housing shortage in Soweto was chronic and complaints were received daily.

In another report, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash said that notwithstanding an appeal court judgement last year which established the right of many blacks to live legally in urban areas, commissioners and administration boards were consistently refusing permission.

In a statement yesterday, the Black Sash challenged the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr S P Botha to begin introducing a free labour market by removing restraints on contract workers.
Two groups join boycott

Own Correspondent.

Johannesburg. — The black Congress of South African Students (Coasis) has joined a list of organizations calling for a boycott of this year's Republic Festival.

The Lenasia-based People's Candidates group also added its name to the list yesterday.

The Coasis executive yesterday issued a statement saying it would form student-parent committees to hold "anti-Republic Day" services.

"We are calling on the people to boycott any activities connected to Republic Day celebrations. In addition, with other organizations, we will hold regular prayer meetings from now until the end of May."

Among the organizations which have called for a boycott of the festival — to mark the 30th anniversary of the Republic — are the South African Council of Churches, members of the South African Black Alliance, the Azanian People's Organization and other black consciousness bodies, the Soweto Committee of 10, the Natal Indian Congress, the National Union of South African Students (Nassa), and the University of Natal.

The leader of the People's Candidates, Dr Hashid Saloojee, said blacks saw no point in celebrating an event that had nothing to do with them. Dr Saloojee said he would appeal to principals — especially those in primary schools — not to let their pupils take part in activities which the black community vehemently opposed.

The festival, with its motto of "Unity in Diversity", will cost more than R2 million, it has been estimated.
Duncan hits out at fingerprinting

WHITE consent to legislation demanding the fingerprinting and compulsory documentation of all races is subservient to an already too-powerful bureaucracy, and a spurious legitimising of discrimination.

This hard line was taken at the Black Sash conference yesterday in a paper on Fingerprinting — Total Strategy and Total Control, by national vice-president of the organisation Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Mrs Duncan said: "It is astonishing that this proposed legislation should have aroused so little public protest.

"Some people seem to think that it will serve white South Africans right to be subjected to pass laws and to the same indignities and controls which have been suffered by black people for so long.

"This argument fails to take into account that the extension of fingerprinting and control to all groups in a sense legitimises and entrenches the fingerprinting of Africans, because it can no longer be fought on the grounds that it is discriminatory."

She said, too, that the extension of the system will not have any less harassment of blacks. They will be "increasingly victimised."
Gunshot cripple 

sues for 

R80 000

Court Reporter

A BEDFORDVIEW scriptwriter-playwright, who fired a shot which has left a man a permanent paraplegic was sued for R80 000 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was told that Mr. Morison Molomo was shot by Mr. Louis Wiener, of Van der Linde Road, Bedfordview.

Mr. Molomo, of Roock 9, Hennans Hostel, Technia, Kempton Park, is seeking for the damages for medical expenses, loss of amenities of life, and present and future earnings.

Mr. Molomo, who is still in Natalpilots Hospital, said in papers before the court that he was shot on July 7, 1979, while taking a short cut from work across the grounds of St. George’s Home for Boys which is next to Mr. Wiener’s property.

Mr. Wiener told the court that he had seen Mr. Molomo in a stolen attitude in a spot in his garden where there was no path. It was a place where nobody had any right to be.

He said he called to Mr. Molomo, saying: “Come here!

But Mr. Molomo ran away.

He warned him that he had a loaded gun and would shoot if he did not stop. Mr. Molomo kept on running and two shots were fired.

When a third shot was fired, Mr. Molomo was already outside Mr. Wiener’s property, the court was told. The shot struck the ground, ricocheted, and hit Mr. Molomo in the spine.

Dr. Colin Prosen, a Johannesburg neurosurgeon, told the court that Mr. Molomo was a permanent paraplegic from the shock. The bullet was still lodged in his spine, and there were also pieces of shrapnel in his back of the bullet.

L. E. Duerden appearing for Mr. Wiener, argued that he had identified that Mr. Molomo was a for a dishonest purpose or who had no other way to escape or arrest him. He had been warned to shoot and was not liable to pay damages.

A. A. Ancere appearing for Mr. Ancere told the court that Mr. Wiener’s evidence had not been satisfactory — his explanation was too good to be true.

Mr. Ancere said Mr. Wiener was a man of imagination — he was a scriptwriter, and had written dozen of plays.

Mr. Wiener had told the court that there were no other people in the vicinity, said Mr. Ancere, but he could not have been sure of this — which placed a question mark on his reliability and honesty.

Mr. Ancere also said that two witnesses had told the court that Mr. Wiener had often walked around with a weapon.

The hearing was postponed indefinitely for judgment.
Farm torture a national problem, says Roeloofse

Mr Eugene Roeloofse at Wits yesterday after speaking to a packed audience on the independent study of the torture and abuse of farm labourers in South Africa. Picture: TREVOR SAMBOS

The idea that farmers are allowed to beat labourers at their own discretion was as South African as boerwor, Mr Eugene Roeloofse, the independent ombudsman, said yesterday. Mr Roeloofse said this at a lunchtime talk at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday on a national, full-time investigation he has launched into assault and torture of farm labourers.

"South Africa is the only country except Chile, where agricultural productivity is dependent on violence towards the labourer," he said.

Mr Roeloofse called for the Government to ban sjamboks to protect South Africans from the "white skollie" element in rural farming communities. Mr Roeloofse told a packed meeting yesterday that he was aware that some farmers treated their labourers ill, but said that torture and abuse of labourers was a problem that was national and widespread.

He asked students to examine their consciences and "become part of the movement to stamp out this kind of thing".

Among the examples of torture and assault on farm labourers, Mr Roeloofse gave were:

- A Natal farmer who shot a pregnant woman because she stole a log of wood.
- A Transvaal farmer who beat two labourers with a whip made from a stick and a coat hanger because they were the last to finish picking a row of tomatoes.
- A Kalahari farmer who electrocuted a young labourer on his hands, chest and toes after a cow went missing.
- Mr Roeloofse said that the high incidence of labourers being beaten naked, having their clothes cut from them before an assault, or their sexual organs wounded, indicated a sexual perversion on the farmers' part.

"I think this sadistic element is due to sexual maladjustment on the part of farmers in sexually repressed Calvinistic communities," Mr Roeloofse said.

Mr Roeloofse's office has circulated a petition nationwide calling for the rebooking of a Boland farmer, Mr Philippus du Toit, 75, of the farm Rustfontein, near Rawsonville, who was released last month after serving 18 months of a three year sentence.

Mr Du Toit was convicted of chaining three workers by the neck and flogging them. One later died.
Women's group to boycott festival

Staff Reporter

The Women's Federation of South Africa has called for a boycott of this year's Republic Festival.

A federation spokesman said the group would call a meeting of church and other bodies. The aim would be to form an "anti-Republic Festival committee".

She said the federation had already approached black consciousness groups and other organisations, which would meet soon to decide a date for the meeting at which a strategy for the anti-Republic Festival campaign would be formulated.

Among the organisations which have called for a boycott of the planned festival — to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic — are the SA Council of Churches, members of the SA Black Alliance, the Arabian People's Organisation and other black consciousness bodies, the Soweto Committee of 10, the Lenasia-based People's Candidates Party, the Black Sash, the Natal Indian Congress, the Congress of SA Students, the National Union of SA Students and the University of Natal.
A victim is carried by police to the hospital.

The wounded at hospital.

On Saturday, millions will remember Sharpeville martyrs.

69 people were killed.

Sharpeville, where police action.

On March 21, 1960, thousands of blacks more than 200 were 'injured.' Two died and 69 killed.

The world hit by Sharpeville. Where, 69 died and police action.

When the day ended, about 1,000 were dead after.

the Pan African Congress (now banned) and the Pan Africanist Congress (now banned) demonstrated throughout the country responded to a call by

March 21, 1960. The next day, violence.
Town.

The Sharpeville disaster was followed by sporadic outbursts in various parts of the country and the toll, according to figures from various sources show that about 93 people died, 266 injured, 3 black constables died, 33 whites injured and 25 black constables injured.

This Saturday those who died will be remembered in services throughout the country. Most black organisations in the country are involved in the services.

The catalogue of events on March 21, 1960 throughout the country reads grimly. From early morning hundreds had converged on police stations in response to a call by the PAC.

The PAC had called on all men in the pass-carrying age group to surrender themselves to police stations.

The organisation had launched this campaign in protest against the pass laws.

This campaign was the first major one by the relatively young organisation, and to the surprise of South Africa mustered support numbering thousands of blacks.

In Sharpeville, 9000 people had gone to the municipal offices by 7 am. According to The Star of

we would have been wiped out, a senior policeman told the inquest magistrate.

The fateful shots were fired after 1.30 pm, after the crowd had been given five minutes to disperse. According to records police fired steen guns and rifles, killing and wounding scores of people.

The aftermath included the usual spontaneous outbreaks of violence in other areas, and the swift action by the authorities in detaining leaders, banning meetings and outlawing organisations.

In other parts of the country March 21 saw thousands marching and the usual police activity. In Cape Town Philip Kgosana led crowds to the city centre, while in Evaton, near Sharpeville, crowds were dispersed.

In Soweto Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader with other senior members of the organisation, surrendered themselves to the Orlando police. Among them were many Soweto men, including Orlando High School students, who responded to the anti-pass call.

Sobukwe was sentenced to three years imprisonment, his lieutenants including Potlako Leballo and Zeph Mothopeng, two years imprisonment and the rest to 18 months imprisonment.
Buthelezi joins festival boycott

By SAM MABE

The South African Black Alliance, under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has joined several other organisations which are going to boycott festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

One of the latest organisations to join the growing list of boycotters is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which this week issued a statement saying: "We cannot celebrate our own oppression."

Speaking to SOWETAN yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said even the KwaZulu cabinet passed a resolution to boycott the festivities which will be centred in Natal.

He said there was no point in blacks celebrating Republic Day because they had no citizenship rights. The Government, he said, was busy at this time trying to strip blacks of their birthright as citizens of South Africa.

"Blacks were not consulted about the launching of the Republic because they are regarded like inanimate things. How can we celebrate something about which we were not even consulted in terms of human rights and dignity."

"What have we as blacks to celebrate in the last 20 years," the Chief asked. "We expect the Africans to understand this as they never celebrated Empire Day while South Africa had dominion status," the Chief said.

A spokesman for Cosas said students and parents from all over South Africa were asked over the weekend to form anti-Republic Day committees and to mobilise all people in this country to boycott any activities connected to Republic Day.

The spokesman said Cosas, in consultation with other black organisations, will hold regular prayer meetings on all days that Republic Day celebrations will be going on, until the end of May.

"We cannot celebrate our own oppression and it is important that our people understand that since SA became a republic in 1961, blacks have been subjected to a myriad of repressive legislation."

"Also featuring among the names of organisations which have called for the boycott of the festivities are the Black Sash, South African Council of Churches, Azapo, Soweto Committee of Ten, Natal Indian Congress, the National Union of South African Students and the Lenasia-based People's Candidates."

A renowned artist, Professor Walter Battis, is reported to have resigned from the Republican Festival Committee on the grounds that the festival had become a political issue and would not be truly representative of South African art.
No democracy in SA
says Zinzi Mandela

CAPE TOWN — The South African system of government could only be described as a "mockery of democracy," Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

She was addressing about 1,000 students on the Nusas theme, Students for a Democratic Future.

Ms Mandela said it was not the black man who had decided there was no longer room for negotiation. It was the white man's laws which left the black man "no choice but to take up the spear and respond to the challenge."

"In the words of Chief Albert Luthuli, who, when he was asked what his attitude was to this country's laws, said 'I am a black man, and if any man attacks my kaffir I should take my spear and defend my kraal."

"This is today every black child's inevitable answer to the present situation, if we are to attain our honour and dignity. We are not prepared to turn the other cheek any longer. What choice can any man be left with where every aspect of his life is violently interfered with?"

Ms Mandela condemned the "balkanisation" of the country into homelands, attempts to create a black middle class, and the continued detentions of black students.

"The so-called Department of Education and Training promised that there would be no further arrests should students return to school, but it was only two weeks ago that some student leaders were detained."

She asked the audience if they were prepared "to march the streets hand-in-hand with black students during the next inevitable unrest."

"If not, how then are you going to prove your identification with the black youth in the building of a democratic society?"

"It is not us who decided that democracy in the SA situation should be the government of the majority by the minority at gun point. There could be no better ingredient for armed conflict than this."

"What is South African democracy? The black man's concept of democracy is none other than the Freedom Charter, and no white man can decide otherwise for him."

(News by R. Wicksteed, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Shoplifter leaves R875,000 will

LONDON — Lady Isabel Barnett, the radio and TV personality who committed suicide after conviction for shoplifting a tin of tuna fish and a pot of cream, left nearly R875,000 in her will published yesterday.

Lady Barnett, 62, was found dead in her bath last October, four days after being convicted of stealing the tuna fish and cream, worth a total of about R1.50 from a village store. — SAPAAP.

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**Table 22 (a)**

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<th>Family Income Per Head (Rand)</th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>District of Workers According to Family Income Per Head</th>
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<td>R 2.97 to 6.41 a week</td>
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<td>R 6.41 to 9.44 a week</td>
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SELECTIVE MORALS

If students at the University of Durban-Westville have received elementary instruction in logic they should question Mr Hassan Howa's exhortation to boycott the university's sports facilities because to use them 'would give the university and the Nationalist Government credibility' - apparently in some unexplained way that their very attendance at the university and use of its other facilities does not.

Mr Howa's attitude is not altogether surprising in view of his position as president of the South African Council of Sport, which unashamedly uses sport as a political weapon.

But the flaws in his argument are less understandable in others who engage in selective moral sanctions on the basis of expediency or convenience rather than the consistent application of a set of principles.

One area which is currently troubling some consciences is that of participation in or support for the cultural programmes and exhibitions being promoted as part of the Republican Festival, as distinct from the mass celebrations.

To boycott an otherwise worthy concert or an art exhibition simply because it is part of the festival suggests a failure to think one's continuing citizenship of the Republic through to a logical conclusion.

Four main courses are open to opponents of the Nationalist Government. They can ignore politics and make the most of the good life, or they can decide that the system is morally intolerable and beyond redemption, and leave the country; or they can decide that there is some good and some bad, and that they will stay and support what is good and try to change what is bad.

Or, of course, they could become outright revolutionaries, which many young blacks are doing.

Each of these positions, except the first, can be respected, even if one does not agree with it.

Most white anti-Nationalists (who are not necessarily anti-Republican) are probably in the third category. And they are under some obligation to think through to a logical conclusion before self-righteously boycotting festival functions that are in themselves open to all races and are likely to have an uplifting influence on the community.

Those who can find nothing of merit to support in the festival should earnestly consider whether they can in all conscience continue supporting the Republic (as distinct from its Government) in innumerable other ways, not least by paying taxes to the State, and enjoying the considerable benefits of living in it.

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TABLE II

tmaton (skim plus full milk) in litres a week.

The table below shows the distribution of workers according to milk were given some skim and some full milk daily. The table shows that workers were given full milk and on a few farms workers off the milk before handing it out to farmers, on others milk ration. On some farms the farmer took the top.

Most of the workers (96%) were given free, a daily
Roelofse wants sjaamboks banned

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The idea that farmers are allowed to beat labourers at their own discretion was anathema to South Africans as boere workers, Mr Eugene Roelofse, the independent member of Parliament, said yesterday.

Mr Roelofse said this at a lunchtime talk at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday as part of a national, full-time investigation he has launched into assault and torture of farm labourers.

"South Africa is the only country except Chile where agricultural productivity is dependent on violence towards the labourer," he said.

Mr Roelofse called for the government to ban sjaamboks to protect South Africans from the "white skollie" element in rural farming communities.

He said sjaamboks had "injured countless people" and were often used in assaults on farm labourers.

National problem

Mr Roelofse told a packed meeting on the university campus that he was aware that many farmers treated their labourers well, but he added that, although he did not know the extent of torture and abuse of farm labourers, the problem was national and widespread.

He asked students to examine their conscience and "become part of the movement to stamp this kind of thing out".

Among the examples of torture and assault on labourers Mr Roelofse gave were:

- A Transvaal farmer who beat two labourers with a whip which he had made from a stick and a coat hanger because they were the last of his labourers to finish picking a row of tomatoes.
- A Kalahari farmer who electrocuted a young labourer on his hands, chest and toes after one of the farmer's cows went missing.

Sexual perversion

Mr Roelofse said that the high incidence of farm labourers being beaten, having their clothes cut from their bodies before an assault, or having their sexual organs wounded, indicated a sexual perversion on the part of the farmers.

"I think this sadistic element is due to sexual maladjustment on the part of farmers in sexually repressed Calvinistic communities," Mr Roelofse said.

Mr Roelofse's office has circulated a petition nationwide calling for the imprisonment of a Roland farmer, Mr Phillipus du Toit, 25, of the farm Rustfontein, near Rawsonville, who was released last month after serving 18 months for a three-year sentence for culpable homicide.

Mr Du Toit was convicted of chaining three workers by the neck and flogging them. One of the labourers later died of his injuries.

A letter had been sent to the South African Agricultural Union, asking them to send the petition to farming associations and communities, Mr Roelofse said.

"I have not had a reply from them," he said.
### VERROOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIES

In komitee besluit in artikel 1 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat verkrag artikel 11 (1) van genoemde Wet, die die weens die nodige handhawing van die wetlike houding van publikasies het, en 'n kragtige mededeling van die Wapen van die Wet het, het die sudafrikaanse publiek besonder. Om die onwetlike besit van onweens publikasies te voorkom, word in artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet die besit van onweens publieklike besit veroordeel. Die ontwerp is teruglopende artikel 11 (1) van genoemde Wet deur die Appelaad oor Publikasies bepaal.

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<td>Revolutionary Thought in the 20th Century</td>
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#### WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

Die Appelaad oor Publikasies het kragtigs artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat die reg te onterwys, het, alhoewel die wetlike gedagtes van die onderstaande rolprent deur in akkuraat in hul gewy stelde, (a) dat sekere addisionele weplatinge aangebring moes word.

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#### WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

Wet op Publikasies, 1974

**ROPLPRINT**

Die Appelaad oor Publikasies het gekrag artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat die reg te onterwys, het, dat sekere addisionele weplatinge aangebring moes word.

#### PUBBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

**FILM**

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that certain additional excisions be made.
DURBAN. — The chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr A Rajbanai, received a death threat early yesterday morning, warning him that "blood would flow on his doorstep".

Mr Rajbanai said the caller, who said he had a strong Afrikaans accent, referred to remarks he made in this chairman's address to the SAIC this week.

He said the caller had obviously taken exception to his reference to the consequences of a breakdown in negotiations between blacks and the Government.

In his speech, Mr Rajbanai had warned that the situation in South Africa would deteriorate to such an extent that "the events in Zimbabwe could look like a Sunday school picnic".

Mr Rajbanai said yesterday he was not disturbed by such "pranks" and sympathised with the caller for ignoring the realities.

He said he had not reported the matter to the police yet, but would take added precautions to protect his family.

Meanwhile, at the SAIC session yesterday, the members endorsed a call to elect a council to meet the Ministers of Justice and Community Development over the prosecution of alleged Group Areas Act offenders in the Transvaal.

An Exco member, Mr I F H Mayet, stressed the urgency of a meeting with the Ministers, because prosecutions in terms of the Act were already taking place.

"Now is the time we must get results. If we don't, then I am afraid that the frustrated moderates could either become impotent or radical," he said.

The Rev E J Manikam made a strong plea for the council to give attention not only to the Group Areas Act, but to other related acts, such as the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts.
Swazi MPs question ‘secret’ kidnap trial

Southern Africa Editor
SWAZILAND’S Minister of Justice, Senator P M Dlamini, has been asked in parliament why the trial of the four alleged kidnappers of a South African refugee was held in camera.

The four men were released on bail of R200 at about the same time as the refugee, Mr Dayan Pillay, was brought back to Swaziland under cover of darkness and dropped in Mbabane.

Questions to Sen Dlamini in the House implicitly connected the release of the four men with the return of Mr Pillay, thus heightening speculation that the return and the release were part of a deal struck between Swaziland and South Africa.

In reply to questions about the ‘secret trial’, Sen Dlamini said it was the prerogative and duty of magistrates to decide whether national security was best served by holding a trial in camera.

African National Congress sources in Swaziland are reported to be uneasy about the circumstances surrounding the abduction and release of Mr Pillay after he had been questioned by South African border police.

According to official South African sources, Mr Pillay, whose kidnappers were said to be members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, was held under South Africa’s immigration laws and ‘eventually allowed to go’.

Mr Pillay’s version — given at a news conference in the office and presence of a top Swaziland Government official — was that he was interrogated, only to be told his detention was “a mistake” and taken back to Mbabane.

Sen Dlamini was also asked what steps he had taken to secure compensation for the family of Mr Samuel Shabangu, a Swazi Government official who died after being detained in the Free State while on his way to Lesotho in 1978.

He replied that a letter of demand had been sent to Pretoria by the Swaziland Government, but that some responsibility for securing compensation also rested with Mr Shabangu’s family.
Given to Broaders
More top Govt jobs

SABC's Bank Service

The book says Gen.

Mr de Villiers, appointed yesterday, is

Lt General, the new Commissioner for Proisons, Lieutenant-General J.F.

de Villiers, and the new Commissioner of General of the SABC. Mr Stirling de

examples are the new Director -

karrier Broedersdom continue to get

listed members of the secret Afri.

By Tony Stirling and Eugene Hugo

333


dated 12/10/93
of Prisons from March 1

- Major-General Gert Nieuwoudt, now Deputy Commissioner, administrator, now taking over administrative duties.

- Major-General A. C. W. van den Berg, replacing Brigadier-General van Wyk, as Assistant Commissioner in charge of security.

And according to information received by the Rand Daily Mail, the Prisons promotions overlooked several officers of equivalent or senior rank who are not Broeders.

They are:

- Lieutenant-General M. C. P. Brink, a Chief Deputy Commissioner of Prisons (in line for the Commissioner of Prisons post).

- Major-General L. S. O. Cilliers.

- Major-General M. J. May.

- Major-General P. A. G. Rietz.

- Major-General A. C. Sephton, all possible considerations for the post that went to Gen. Willemse.

Approached for comment, Gen. Otto said last night that he was not a member of the Broederbond, that all appointments were made on merit, and that he was "rattled" to be told that three out of four recent appointees were Broederbonders.

"I don't know of any case where membership of the Broederbond was taken into account for Prisons Department appointments," he said.

Gen. Otto said he was appointed by the Cabinet and he did not know what merits were taken into account.

"I give you the assurance that appointments are made purely on merit. There is a selection process from brigadier upwards and it is not strange that in any one rank a junior man is appointed over a man with more seniority."

The commissioner agreed that he was at Kroonstad at the Rehabilitation Centre at the time he is alleged to have entered the Broederbond.

But he added: "The nearest I have been to the Broederbond was as a member of the Vryburgers in Kroonstad, which was an Afrikaner organisation collecting funds for charity."

He said he could not say that he did not want to be a member of the Broederbond. "Perhaps they still want to get hold of me."

Gen. Otto said that the appointment of senior officers in his department followed his recommendations — without any consideration being given to Broederbond membership.

The Minister of Prisons, Mr. Kobie Coetzee, was not available for comment last night.
PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 65, 1981

DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION OF SECTIONS 2 AND 4 OF THE LIQUOR AMENDMENT ACT, 1980

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 9 of the Liquor Amendment Act, (Act 48 of 1980), I hereby declare that sections 2 and 4 of the said Act shall come into operation on 1 June 1981.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eleventh day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

D. J. DE VILLIERS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 662

20 March 1981

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 publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 12 (a) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable.

---

S. L. Western
Author or producer

558 - 4

Unity Press Inc., Montreal, Canada.
PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPI

20 Maart 1981

No. 662

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is 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:

Indrywing No. | Publikasie van voorwerp | Publikasie of object | Skrywer of voorloper | Indrywing opsplig | Author or producer | Entry deleted
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INHoud

No. | Rigly Staats- | State No. | kortant No. | 7500
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PROKLAMASIE

65 Drankmisgebruikswet 148 (1980); Date van inwerkingtreding van artikel 2 ter day 1 7500

GOVERNMENKEKENNISGEGNINGS

Rooiunlhoek Aangetrekke, Departement van Water affaires, Department of Government Notices

661 Wet op Publikasies 142 (1974); Ooreenkomende publikasies van voorwerp 152 Publ 2 1 7500
662 doc. Oorgewers | 1 7500
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7500-1
Authority
tells of mind of terrorist

By CHRIS MARAIS

A TERRORIST with a university background reaches his killing stage by the age of 25, after having run the full gamut from peaceful demonstrations to ultimate, selective assassination.

This is the view of an international authority on terrorism, Dr Richard Clutterbuck, who is in South Africa on a seminar tour.

"Some organisations using terror as a force recruit members down the line, using university-trained people as well as those without much education," he said.

"Take a university student, who is dissatisfied with the system in some way. To bring attention to this, he joins in demonstrations.

"After a while, he finds that demonstrating doesn't achieve anything. Then he makes his protest more violent, more disruptive, hoping it will achieve something."

"It doesn't, so he carries the violence further, setting fire to things, going on to cause bombings to destroy installations. This is when people start getting killed, not always the terrorist's specific enemy.

"Often, the victim is an old night watchman, or a member of the public. This makes the terrorist and his attempt unpopular in the eyes of the world. So, he becomes more selective, making his target people like judges and other public figures.

"A terrorist with university experience goes through a kind of escalation of frustration. The interesting fact is that in Germany, as far as research shows, nobody has ever been killed by a terrorist under the age of 21. They don't seem to reach that personal killing stage until they are about 25."

Dr Clutterbuck said terrorists from higher education levels were mostly found in Spain, Italy, West Germany and around the intellectual leadership of a number of Latin American countries.

A former major-general in the British army, Dr Clutterbuck has completed many years of research into political violence. He lectures throughout the West and the Middle East.

"Discussing the training of anti-terrorist squads in Britain and Europe, he said only the 'creme de la creme' of those countries' security forces had the chance to apply for a post in the elite groups."

One of the groups discussed was the Special Air Service (SAS) in Britain.

"Training is extremely rigorous. For instance, the SAS men have to learn to rush into rooms and kill the terrorists without hitting one of the hostages. To simulate this in training, one of their own number is placed in a room — he represents the hostage — and is surrounded by a number of targets which are the terrorists."

The squad has to storm the room, with only seconds to put two fatal bullets into each of the terrorists, leaving the hostage unharmed, he said.

Dr Clutterbuck said the SAS had trained for last year's Iranian Embassy attack seven years before it happened.

"They have to be prepared to put their own lives on the line for something in which they have no personal concern at all," he said.

Asked about the possibility of there being a system of international terrorism, he said:

"I do not believe there is a central ops room handling terrorism throughout the world, if that's what you mean."

"I do know that there is an informal kind of co-operation going on between various groups, like the provision of safe houses and the like."

"Dr Clutterbuck said that since 1973, when airports throughout the world reacted to hijacking attempts by imposing a 100% search of passengers, the numbers of hijackings had decreased by 95%.

"However," he warned, "every time a hijack attempt succeeds in one way or another, it is an encouragement to other potential hijackers."
The opening of Westlake Institution marked the first effort by the state to provide facilities for 'Coloured' retardates. A small percent of black mental defectives have nevertheless been accommodated in state mental hospitals. These patients may be transferred to the private company-run institutions for care. The state assistance to Category II institutions (see Appendix III) catering for mental retardation was heavily biased in favour of facilities for white retardates.

The plans for 1976 make no provision for facilities specifically for black mental retardates. Facilities for 110 mentally defective whites and 100 mentally defective Coloureds are being planned. This highlights further the racial discrimination permeating the mental health system.

All patients in Smith Mitchell institutions are certified, and are all referred from "mother" state mental hospitals. Smith Mitchell receives a daily tariff per patient from the Department of Health. Despite the fact that Smith Mitchell is a private profit-making enterprise, their links with the Department of Health are close. Initially, most nursing staff at Smith Mitchell institutions were seconded from the Department of Health. Although the situation has changed over the 13 years since 1963, the Department still employs key staff at the institutions. The Department also stages annual inspections of all institutions. Should Smith Mitchell be unable to deal with any individual patient the patient is referred back to the "mother" hospital for further treatment and referrals.
Chanting Wits students drown Koornhof speech

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. - Fandemonium reigned for almost an hour at a lunchtime meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, as the guest speaker, Dr Piet Koornhof, battled to shut out a few disjointed sentences of his speech above jeers, shouting, singing and cheering of about 300 of the 1,200 students who packed the great hall.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had been invited by two campus organizations, Political Forum and the Students Moderate Alliance, as a speaker in a series of political talks by spokesman of the political parties contesting the general election.

Professor P Tyson, deputy vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, yesterday condemned the behaviour of students who had disrupted the meeting.

Heckling

It would not have been inappropriate for Dr Koornhof to have been heckled, Professor Tyson said, but he should not have been denied the opportunity to make his point as that is a denial of the freedom we preach.

As Dr Koornhof walked on to the stage he was greeted with chants of "Amandla", "Sieg Heil", "Free Mandela", "Get out" and "Remember Sharpeville".

A group of students, mostly sitting at the back of the hall, supported Dr Koornhof, chanting "Stern Nasionaal, stern Nasionaal" and trying to shout down the other student group.

Dr Koornhof attempted to start his address in a jovial mood, battling against the roar to "thank the students for a warm and hospitable welcome". He was soon drowned out with shouts of "Get out, fascist", "Bull..." and "Where's your pass?".

Dr Koornhof responded: "At least it's exciting at Wits."

At the end of the meeting, a furious Dr Koornhof was pelted with paper balls, made mostly with crumpled posters.

On two occasions during Dr Koornhof's attempt to speak, a few hundred students stood to sing "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika".

Dr Koornhof then shouted over the microphone, challenging the students to sing Die Stem.

"The rival group of students stood up and sang Die Stem and at one point Dr Koornhof joined in, singing loudly over the microphone."

Most of the 1,200 students who squeezed their way into the hall, sat in silence, overwhelmed by the two rival groups.

On three occasions during the meeting, the chairman, Mr Tony Leon, attempted to take the microphone and call for a vote of whether students wanted the meeting to continue.

Dr Koornhof did not hand over the microphone, saying repeatedly he was determined to stand there for the full hour in front of the students.

Fascism

A photographer who leaned out from a vantage point near the roof to photograph the audience was jeered and booted by students who suspected him of being a security police photographer. The photographer could not be traced for comment.

Mr Tony Leon, who chaired the meeting, said the refusal to hear a dissenting point of view amounted to "fascism of the left."

Mrs Helen Suzman, FPF MP for Houghton, interviewed later, said: "You cannot stand for freedom of speech and not give a man a hearing. I think it is rank discourtesy to invite a man to the campus and then deny him a chance to put his point of view however disagreeable it may be."

(Report by Helen Suzman. 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

"There is a shortage in farm school education, but this cannot be blamed for coloured farm schools as well."

"The school is for the most part a very real one. Countless children are never seen the desire of the African farm worker to educate his children."

"The shortage is severe."

Summary and analysis
Chaos as Koornhof is silenced by students

Students wave placards and shout down Dr Koornhof at a campus meeting yesterday.

JOHANNESBURG — Pandemonium reigned for almost an hour at a daytime meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, as the guest speaker, Dr Piet Koornhof, battled to get a few disjointed sentences of his speech above jeers, shouting, singing and cheering from about 300 of the 1,200 students who attended.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had been invited by two campus organisations as a speaker in a series of political talks.

As Dr Koornhof walked onto the stage he was greeted with chanting of “Amandla,” “Sieg Heil,” “Get out” and “Remember Sharpeville.”

About 200 students, many of them black, waved posters bearing similar slogans and swastikas.

Another group of students supported Dr Koornhof, chanting “Stem Nasional, stem Nasional” and trying to shout down the other student group.

Dr Koornhof attempted to start his address jovially, battling against the roar to “thank” the students for a “warm and hospitable welcome.” He was soon drowned out with shouts of “Get out, fascist,” “bullshit” and “Where’s your pass?”

Dr Koornhof responded: “At least it’s exciting at Wits.”

By the end of the meeting, a visibly furious Dr Koornhof was pelted with paper balls.

On two occasions during Dr Koornhof’s attempt to speak, a few hundred students stood to sing “Nkosi Sikelela Aphiika,” the black anthem.

Dr Koornhof then shouted over the microphone, challenging the students to sing the national anthem, Die Stem.

The rival group of students sang Die Stem and Dr Koornhof joined in, singing loudly. The majority of the students sat in silence, overwhelmed by the two rival groups.

At one point Dr Koornhof attempted to silence the students, and said over the microphone: “You are a disgrace to your university and South Africa... I am a minister of state.”

He was soon drowned out by shouts of “Mandela can’t speak. Mandela can’t speak.”

On three occasions the chairman, Mr Tony Leon, attempted to take the microphone and call for a vote of whether students wanted the meeting to continue.

But Dr Koornhof repeated his point: “He was determined to spend the full hour in front of the students.”

After the meeting, several scuffles between opposing students broke out in the aisles of the hall as students left.

Strong reaction to the students’ behaviour came from Professor P. Tyson, deputy vice-chancellor of Wits, who condemned their actions.

It would not have been inappropriate for Dr Koornhof to have been heckled, but he should not have been denied the opportunity to make his point “as that is a denial of the freedom we preach,” Prof. Tyson said.

His views were supported by the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, and Dr N. Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 18.

But Mr. Sammy Adeimane, president of the Wits SRC, said: “I don’t see how a minister who is denying millions of South Africans the most basic democratic rights can be expected to be allowed to exercise his democratic right to campaign for a racist regime on a campus where he is not welcome.”

(News by H. Zille, 177 Main Street, Johannesburg.)
Students under fire for disrupting speech

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

PROFESSOR P. TYSON, deputy
Vice-Chancellor of the University
of the Witwatersrand, yesterday
condemned the behaviour of stu-
dents who caused pandemonium
at a lunch time meeting on the
campus at which Dr Piet Koorn-
hof, minister of Co-operation
and Development, had been invited
to speak.

In a comment on the chaotic
meeting, during which Dr Koorn-
hof battled to make himself
heard above jeering, shouting,
singing and cheering, Prof Tyson
said the university encouraged
its members to be critical, dis-
passionate and to listen to all
points of view before making a
decision.

"We reject intolerance and be-
lieve freedom of expression is
central to our concept of aca-
demic freedom. We therefore
believe that a person should be
allowed to make his point before
being criticized. This applies not
confined to academic discus-
sions, but also in public meet-
gings," he said.

It would not have been inap-
propriate for Dr Koornhof to be
have been heckled, but he should
not have been denied the oppor-
tunity to make his point "as that
is a denial of the freedom we
proach," Prof Tyson said.

Mr Donald Ratlis, chairman of
the political forum, one of the
groups that organized Dr Koorn-
hof's meeting, said the organiz-
ation aimed at promoting "intelli-
gent and meaningful political
debate among students."

With this aim in mind the
organization had invited the lead-
er of the Progressive Federal
Party, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slab-
bart, the leader of the New Re-
public Party, Mr Vianne Raw and
Dr Koornhof as a National Party
spokesman to address the stu-
dents in the run-up to the Gener-
ral Election.

Mr Ratlis said he wished to
point out it was a "vocal minor-
ity" that had disrupted the
meeting.

"Their behaviour does not fur-
ther the ideal of freedom of
speech or the goal of academic
freedom that the University of the
Witwatersrand has stood for
throughout its history," he said.

Most students would probably
not have agreed with what Dr
Koornhof had to say, but were
appalled at the way he was treat-
ed, Mr Ratlis said.

Mr Tony Leen, a member of
the political forum, who chaired
the meeting, said the refusal to
hear him was disruptive of the
speech, which was "unprovoked and
uncalled for," he said.

Dr Koornhof had been invit-
ed to Wits to "defend his rights
to express his views freely and
air his views about the forth-
coming elections when the ma-
Jority of people in this country
are not allowed to vote." He

While Dr Koornhof was grant-
ed the freedom to speak, those
who "fundamentally" opposed
the government's policies were
denied freedom of speech, Mr
Cachalia said.

For this reason there was no
sense in talking about Dr Koorn-
hof's democratic right to speak
until others enjoyed the same
right.

The Black Students' Society
and other campus groups who
opposed the invitation to Dr
Koornhof stood for everybody's
democratic right to speak, he
said.

Dr Motlana, chairman of
Soweto's Committee of Ten, took
a different line.

He said: "I think that if stu-
dents invite a person to the cam-
pus it is normal courtesy to let
him have his say. I disapprove of
such behaviour."

Commenting on the fact that
many students had opposed the
invitation, Dr Motlana said:
"That is right, the students
should have had out before Dr
Koornhof came to the campus."

Once he was there, he should
have been allowed to speak.

"The students shouldn't have
gone to the meeting merely to
disrupt it," he said.

Dr Motlana said he had been
invited to speak at the Universi-
ity on Tuesday next week "and I
wouldn't like to see them doing
the same thing after I have been
invited to speak."

Mrs Helen Suman, FFP MP
for Houghton, supported Dr Mot-
lana's view.

"While I fully understand the
frustration and intense disap-
pointment about Dr Koornhof's
unfulfilled promise, nevertheless, the principle of freedom of speech
must be respected.

"You cannot stand for free-
dom of speech and not give a
man a hearing."

"You may decide from the
beginning you are going to dis-
agree with what he says but I
think it is rank discourtesy to
invite a man to the campus and
then deny him a chance to put
his point of view however dis-
agreeable it may be," Mrs Sum-
man said.

She had spoken at both the
Universities of Stellenbosch and
the University of the Orange
Free State and was given a cour-
tous reception on both cam-
puses although she was sure
many students disagreed very
strongly with what she said.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Abner
Scoones, Benjamin Pegg and Hendrik van
Niekerk. Headlines and sub-editing by Don
Smith. Copyright © 1981 by 177
Main Street, Johannesburg.
MINISTER of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof tries to make himself heard while some of the Wits students jeer, sing, chant and wave posters.

Jeers for Koornhof

Outcry at Wits as opposing students chant and sing during speech

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Protesters rioted for almost an hour at a lunchtime meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday as the guest speaker, Dr Piet Koornhof, battled to shout above jeers, shouting, boos and the blaring of about 300 of the 1200 students.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Cooperation and Development had been invited by a campus organisation, the students' moderate alliance, as a speaker in a series of talks by spokesman of the political parties contesting the general election.

As Dr Koornhof walked on to the stage he was greeted with the chanting of 'Amandla! Sizwe N eliminates! Free Mandela, 'Get out' and 'Remember Sharpeville'.

About 300 students, many of them black, were sitting near the front of the hall, waving posters bearing similar slogans and等症状.

Another group of students, mostly sitting at the back of the hall, supported Dr Koornhof, chanting 'Stem Nasional, stem Nasional', and trying to shout down the other student group.

Dr Koornhof attempted to start his address in a jovial mood, butting against the roar to thank the students for a 'warm and hospitable welcome'.

He was soon drowned out with shouts of 'Get out, fascist!', and 'Where's your pass?'

Dr Koornhof responded: 'At least it's exciting at Wits.'

By the end of the meeting, a visibly furious Dr Koornhof was pelted with paper balls.

On two occasions during Dr Koornhof's attempt to speak, a few hundred students stood to sing 'Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika.'

Microphone

Dr Koornhof then shouted over the microphone, challenging the students to sing the national anthem, Die Stem. The rival group of students stood up and sang Die Stem and at one point Dr Koornhof joined in, singing loudly over the microphone.

The majority of the students sat in silence, overwhelmed by the two rival groups.

At one point Dr Koornhof attempted to silence the students, and the audible words over the microphone were 'You are a disgrace to your university and South Africa... I am a Minister of State'.

He was drowned out with shouts of 'Mandela can't speak, Mandela can't speak'.

On three occasions during the meeting, the chairman, Mr Tony Leon, who had only a short time before been a member of the political forum, attempted to take the microphone and call for a vote on whether students wanted the meeting to continue.

Dr Koornhof did not hand over the microphone, saying repeatedly he was determined to make sure there was an hour in front of the students.

Mr Leon slammed the behaviour of students who had disrupted the meeting, calling them 'unworthy to the university and apologetic to Dr Koornhof'.

After the meeting several scuffles between opposing sides broke out in the halls as students left the hall.

Prof P Tyson, deputy vice-chancellor of the university, yesterday condemned the behaviour of students who disrupted the meeting.

He said the university encouraged its members to be critical, passionate and to listen to all points of view before making a decision.

We reject intolerance and believe freedom of expression is central to our concept of academic freedom. "We therefore believe that a person should be allowed to make his point, to be heard and to be criticised." Freedom

Mr Donald Rallis, chairman of the Political Forum, one of the groups who organised Dr Koornhof's meeting, said it was a vocal minority that had disrupted the meeting.

He said it was ironic that many of the students who had disrupted the meeting were Nusas members and the Nusas theme for 1981 was 'Students for a democracy of individual liberty or susceptibility to the disease, and believe that
Railways Police accused of assault, torture

FRIDAY the 13th is a day Walter Mkhize, 36, of Durban would sooner forget. But the scars he now carries will be a constant reminder of the torture he allegedly suffered at the hands of four Railways policemen.

The South African Police have opened a docket and are investigating several charges against the officers.

This week, in a sworn statement handed to the police — a copy of which was obtained by the Sunday Express — Mr Mkhize told of his night of terror and torture.

He claimed the men — who identified themselves as Railways policemen — first swore at him and then assaulted him with their fists.

Later, he alleges, he was beaten and given electric shocks on his genitals and other parts of his body.

Mr Mkhize, speaking awkwardly because of a swollen mouth, told the Sunday Express that on Friday evening he went to a hotel near where he worked to fetch some money from a friend working there.

"As I came out of the hotel three White men and a woman were standing in the hotel entrance. I asked them to excuse me, which they did, and I walked past.

"When I had gone past one of them called out in Afrikaans: 'Hey, jou kaffir, wat dink jy is jy? Kom hier.'"

"I replied: 'Are you calling me a kaffir?' and after he replied yes, I told him 'go and get stuffed' and turned to walk away," Mr Mkhize said. Mr Mkhize said he was then grabbed from behind and thrown to the ground.

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By DARYL BALFOUR

"They picked me up and one of the men punched me in the mouth while another hit me behind my ear. I again fell and they continued assaulting me until a South African Police squad car pulled up.

"One of the members of the group told the sergeant in the car that he was in the Railway Police and produced identification. He also alleged that he had a warrant for my arrest and that I was being assaulted for resisting arrest," Mr Mkhize said.

"He said he told the sergeant it was the first time he had been told anything about an arrest warrant and asked to see it. He was told it was at the Railway Police office.

"Mr Mkhize said he was then taken to the Railway Police offices in the police car.

"Then they came to me and asked me to sign a note saying that I would not lay any charges of assault against them," Mr Mkhize alleged in his statement.

"He told them he was not prepared to sign any such note, but said he did not intend laying charges.

"Mr Mkhize alleged he was then told that if he signed the note he would be allowed to go home. He agreed, but when told to write his identity number on the note he confessed the numbers. When he men noticed the error they allegedly assaulted him of lying and attempting to cheat them.

"One of the men took my hands and handcuffed them behind my back while I was seated on a chair.

"Then one of them took my shoes and socks off and put a towel over my eyes," Mr Mkhize alleges.

"After further assaults Mr Mkhize said he heard one of the men — a fourth man had joined them — suggest he be given a "tokoleshe" to make him talk.

"At one stage I felt something being laced around my toes on the left foot and something else wrapped around the second toe of my right foot.

"Then one of the men said: 'Give it to him.'

"I felt a jarring shock to my body and fell to the floor with the chair. The towel fell off my head and I could see four men in the office," he alleged.

"After further shocks and more questioning, Mr Mkhize alleged, the electric wire was attached to his genitals and the shocks resumed.

"I must have fainted because when I woke up there was water being thrown over me. They carried on asking questions and resumed the electric shocks.

"Then I heard one of the group say that that was enough for they might kill me."

He said he was then put in a van and taken to the Cato Manor cells. He was held there until the Saturday evening when he was taken to hospital.

Mr Mkhize said in his statement that he had suffered swollen and cut lips, bruising behind an ear and on his wrists, a bloody nose and burns on his toes and palms where the electric flex was wrapped.

The senior investigating officer of the Railways Police in Durban, Colonel D S Malan, refused to comment and said the matter was in the hands of the Attorney-General.

Mr Mark Cutting, Mr Mkhize's employer for two years, said he was disgusted by the alleged torture and assault.

He said Mr Mkhize had proved "100% reliable" and had never been in trouble.
75.

a very important, usually very destructive, role.

As with all organisations, committees and groups, these power struggles are based on personality clashes and peoples emotional desire for power, jealousy, etc. in the reserves these conflicts are set within the context of the various patron - client relationships operating. There are certain local patron figures involved with most, if not all, the community projects I came across. They play a central role in securing support and assistance from groups outside the area, be these government, charity or whatever. As liaison people they also bring in new ideas techniques and contacts.

While there are cases where projects to benefit themselves can by no means generalised prestige value of being in seems pretty general. This people are not also sincere
to overcome.

Very often the patron figure transport rider. Often all the area are involved, for example priests, nurses, doctors and teachers. Often there are only a few "community figures" in an area and thus it happens that all of them may expect to be given prominent positions in the project and are insulted if this does not happen. For example, in the Spoti creche project, there was no emphasis on specifically including the most educated people in the area, although the project was generally advertised and it was open to everyone to come forward and play some role if they wished. A group of teachers and a priest were very insulted by this and told government officials and local people that the project was run by a clique and that it was going to be a business for that clique and not a creche anyway.

The occurrence of clique controlled projects, the suspicion of them and the antagonism they generate is pretty general and influential. In Xwa-Zulu there is a creche project which is being assisted by a local development agency. An old lady had been looking after large numbers of children for years, and the project was to turn the set-up into a formal creche with a special building and later other staff. When the old lady's son heard of the plans for the creche, he advised his mother not to get involved because a project in an area always means power struggles and group conflicts and she would be drawn into these. However, he later did support the creche project and it did later lead to tensions and conflict in the area, which are now partly resolved due to a committee having been elected.

It happens fairly often that someone who gets prestige as a career is unlikely for the career to be threatened.

76.

Another dimension to the power struggle issue is that it inhibits all kinds of grassroots response and involvement from local people. Where patron figures are involved in projects mainly for prestige and power they do not foster any attempts by the ordinary poor people to direct and be responsible for the project. Thus one gets the situation that has arisen at the Senele centre at Idolophu. NK wants to remain in control and so she dominates the project and dampens all initiative from ordinary poor people and they lose all self-confidence and either leave completely or accept a subservient role. Thus the project has no real popular base and it cannot really work.

15. EXPERIENCE OF "DEVELOPMENT" LEADING TO A CHANGE IN CONSCIOUSNESS.

In various parts of this paper I have mentioned but not isolated the importance of the educative aspects of being involved in
lost charity funds

Williamson used to send
south Africa for her Edward's gifts and Secretary Branch can Carl Williamson

SENATION EXPENDITURE IN

1959

by Geoffrey ALLEN and MARTIN WELLS

Astrapy Went

and the cash that
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1951 to 1959. Annexure to

A SELF-CONFESSIONED South African

count controlled by Mr. Edwards

AFRICA: WHERE IT LIVERED IN A BANK AC

Mr. Kart Zephyr Edwards used

4% in 1951


does he explain the money.

4% in 1958.
In any event, by the time the money was transferred from Geneva to Johannesburg — sometime in 1979 — Mr. Edwards had resigned as co-director of EDA at the request of its present directors ‘in order to avoid any conflict of interest’ over the financial affairs.

He banked R150 000 in a de-facto EDA account but retained the remaining R40 000, and later lent it to an old schoolfriend, Sydney Vianello.

The EDA co-directors, Mr. Cedric de Beer, and Mr. Robert Berold, wrote to the World University Service about this time to inquire exactly what amount had been negotiated by Mr. Edwards and whether it was intended for them.

In reply, a WUS official wrote that the money had been intended for EDA and was transferred from Geneva in August 1979.

He wrote: ‘I agree entirely about financial transactions taking place through intermediaries which seems to me to be entirely superfluous and over-dramatic.

‘The loan made by Karl to Vianello is very worrying. We are extremely concerned that money should have been lent to an individual at all, irrespective of the purpose of the loan or the rate of interest. I have written to Karl about this and I would like you to request that the money be transferred back to EDA immediately.

‘The story of how WUS sent the money via a circuitous route through Mr. Edwards’s bank account emerged this week after Mr. Vianello, a former employee of the Anglo-American Corporation, had agreed in an out-of-court settlement to pay R50 000 in interest charges on the loan.

Before the out-of-court settlement was reached, Mr. Vianello told the Sunday Times that as a friend and accountant to Mr. Edwards he had arranged the circuitous transfer of the money through Europe.

Mr. Vianello, who with Mr. Edwards was educated at the Grey High School in Port Elizabeth and Rhodes University, now claims to control five companies of his own.

He approached the Sunday Times to discover whether the court had acted properly in the settlement but added that after the settlement, it would be reported.

Later, he admitted that transferring the money without proper authorization into Mr. Edwards’s account amounted to theft.

‘I did it because he asked me to . . . I’m very worried about my name coming into this,’ Mr. Vianello said.

According to documents lodged with the EDA, Mr. Edwards attempted to get EDA officials to sign an agreement lending the R40 000 to Mr. Vianello.

He first told the EDA directors by telephone that he had lodged the money with Mr. Vianello, then called a meeting at which he introduced them to Mr. Vianello and asked them to sign a document which he had himself signed on September 3, 1979.

The document purported to be an agreement by which Mr. Edwards, as sole director of Development Consultants SA, invested the money with Mr. Vianello.

The agreement says: ‘This
Police question Erapo leader

By Sello Rabothata

The secretary of the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), Mr. Nuuli, claimed yesterday that security police had questioned him on his organisation's activities.

Mr. Nuuli, of Thokoza, said that three plain clothes policemen had come to his place of employment at about 10:00 am. They questioned him on Erapo's constitution, aims and were concerned with black consciousness organisations, he claimed.

He added that after he told the policemen that the organisation had no constitution, they had told him that they would come again tomorrow (Wednesday).

MOURNING

Meanwhile, Mr. Nuuli said that Erapo would not like to see the people in the East Rand ignoring the mourning period. He has said that if in future shows were held during this period, Erapo would take further steps.

Erapo had earlier called for the cancellation of the Heat Wave 81 festival held at the Sinaba Stadium on Saturday, but later agreed to the staging of the festival on condition that the groups observed a two minutes silence in commemoration of the Sharpeville shooting.

Col. F. N. Swart, the PRO for East Rand Police, was yesterday not available for comment on Mr. Nuuli's allegations.
KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE-MINISTER

No. 352, 24 February 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has
Approved the following Act, which is hereby published:

S. A. Republic

327
Challenge to critics on the Dr K fiasco

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

BLACK students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday posed a series of questions to the university administration and critics of the students' behaviour during the controversial appearance by Dr Piot Koorhof.

The Black Students' Society (BSS) said in a statement: "We are much criticism about the students' action, not least from the university administration."

The BSS asked:
1. Where were the critics and the opposition to the pelting with eggs of Helen Joseph (now banned) at a campus mass meeting?
2. Where was the administration's support for the Free Mandela campaign?
3. Where was the administration when three students and a lecturer at the university were arrested during the schools boycott last year and finally silenced under the Riotous Assemblies Act?"

The principal and vice-chancellor, Professor J D du Plessis, said through a spokesman at his office yesterday that he did not wish to comment.

Prof Du Plessis and senior academics at the university have condemned the behavior of those students who demonstrated against Dr Koorhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Prof Du Plessis has announced the holding of an official inquiry.

The chairman of the Wits Students' Representative Council, Mr Sammy Adelman, was reported at the weekend as saying he would not co-operate with the inquiry.

The students' actions have also been condemned by a number of individuals and organisations, and endorsed by others.

In its statement, the BSS said Dr Koorhof's meeting was organised by "PPP students on campus in co-operation with the Students' not-so-modest Alliance."

"The aim of the meeting was to give Dr Koorhof the opportunity to put his Government's case for the beneficial preservation of a white-dominated South Africa to students in the light of the forthcoming not-so-General Election."

"Those who were present at the meeting witnessed a spontaneous outburst by half the students in the capacity-packed hall."

"The BSS said the outburst was in protest against Dr Koorhof and the Government he represented, and against "the past and intended policies aimed at enforcing and maintaining the status quo."

"We firmly uphold the essential and universal principles of freedom of speech, but it is important to note that this principle is constantly denied to the majority of South Africans."

"Moreover, it is enforced by bannings, arrests, detention without trial, forced removals and even the death penalty. Dr Koorhof at least was only subjected to heckling.

Sapa reports that in a statement yesterday, Prof Du Plessis said any attempt to prevent a speaker invited by a recognised student society from expressing his views on campus was in conflict with the ethos of the university and brought the institution into disrepute.

"The University is committed to the concept of academic freedom. The freedom of expression is an inherent component of academic freedom."

(Photograph: A Adebola, 314 Main St. Johannesburg)

69. Ziskind, et al., op. cit., pp. 665, 661; See also Hunter, op. cit., pp. 999-1000, for illustrations of changes in industrial processes.

70. Webster, op. cit., p. 59.

71. Webster, J., 'Simpson Memorial Lecture: Silica in South Africa', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., pp. 339-360. See also Hunter, op. cit., p. 1008, who states that the use of aluminium by pottery workers showed neither positive nor negative results in provoking silicosis.

72. Webster, op. cit., p. 59.


76. Webster, op. cit., p. 9; See also Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 180.


77a. Weibel, op. cit., p. 5. Many writers refer to the hostile environment. See, for example, Green, op. cit., p. 691, and Liebow, A.A., 'Epilogue', in Liebow and Smith (eds.), op. cit., p. 369.

78. For a comprehensive description, see Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 434ff.

79. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 102.

80. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 102.


82. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 102; Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.

83. "The university is committed to the concept of freedom of exposition as an inherent component of the academic freedom and as a condition of the maintenance of the diversity of opinions in the university environment."

84. "It is important that the university should be free to express its views on any issue and that it should be able to do so without fear of censure or reprisal."
Boshoff: ditch idea of violent overthrow

UNTATA — The idea that the African governing right of South Africa could be overthrown by violence and its wealth and territory distributed among other nations should be abandoned, the chairman of the Broederbond, Prof Carl Boshoff, said at the University of Transkei here yesterday.

Prof Boshoff, chairman of the South African Broederbond and dean of theology at Pretoria University, was giving a lunch-hour address promoting a constellation of states.

"My objective for South Africa is a sub-continent of sovereign states who co-operate with each other on an equal basis," he said.

"Normal inter-state relations require recognition of the African governing right of self-determination. African states have appealed for this right, enabling them to cast off the colonial yoke and end foreign domination. Therefore we are not moving against the interests, otherwise smaller nations will be swamped. We in South Africa will not accept cultural subjugation."

Prof Boshoff said nations would meet and co-operate only if they enjoyed equal status in the international community and one culture could not dominate others.

A unitary state was not acceptable because it could be prescribed for homogeneous populations only and was inconsistent with the right of self-determination. A federation would demand a drastic redefinition of boundaries, and it was unlikely that members would become members because of their foreign policies.

"A federation will not come about while there is a tendency to deny Africaners their right to self-government. Africaners will also resist federation because of their minority position."

Prof Boshoff said the main purpose of a constellation of states was to promote economic development, provide employment, raise living standards and improve education.

"Regional co-operation is important in African states because they have limited purchasing power. It is unavoidable, because eight of the 13 states in the sub-continent are landlocked."

Obstacles to a constellation of states were politically motivated. Most states could not manage without South Africa's assistance in power generation, food production, financial and technical aid and provision of employment.

"South Africa is so powerful that to exclude it would make co-operation meaningless."

Prof Boshoff said many states which should join a constellation associated themselves with the national onslaught against South Africa.

Other obstacles to a constellation were that it would not solve the domestic problems of states involved, their ultimate aims had to be similar, and states with underdeveloped economies could not work with highly industrialised states.

"To distribute the wealth to all the nations would be disastrous. But a federation seems to be the only answer, because everybody stands to gain from federation on an informal basis."

He said South Africa and the homelands granted independence should make future co-operation by solving citizenship and boundary problems.

"I am confident more and more states will overcome their prejudice and associate themselves with a federation."

"The only way to make co-operation, to solve problems, workers said."

Note: The figures in brackets total 48, not 44, because

- 40 to carry items out
- 4 to be effective, require
document, why the farmer should make their farm
- 3 that unless demands for change
- 3 say whether or not we have asked him to make changes.
- 2 to solve problems, workers said

and left for unknown reasons

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(1) Report of researcher
(2) Report of researcher
TUTU: APARTHEID COULD CAUSE WAR

UNITED NATIONS — Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu repeated his prediction here that South Africa would have a black premier in 10 years but warned of "World War III" if the apartheid situation was not resolved soon.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who addressed the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, said he spoke on behalf of "millions."

He had talked earlier with UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Bishop Tutu described apartheid as "one of the most vicious systems since Nazism," and said the voiceless in South Africa were thankful to the committee for working to stamp it out.

He said he was travelling to various countries to urge governments and church leaders "for God's sake and the sake of world peace, to take action and exert political, diplomatic and economic pressure to make South African authorities come to the conference table before it is too late.

"We do not want violence. Our people are peace-loving to a fault."

Bishop Tutu gave a five-point plan for South Africa: common citizenship for all, an end to Bantustanisation, abolition of separate education for blacks, repeal of pass laws and a national convention of all South Africans to determine their own future.

"SAPAAP."

If wages and other costs on South Africa's sheep farms are nearing the peak time - shearing, dressing, tranship, etc.

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Many people lie to papers, says reporter

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter

Many people lie when approached by newspapers for information, a Sunday Times reporter said at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Eugene Hugo, head of investigations at the newspaper, had been explaining why he relied only on first-hand information during a currency scandal which shook Rhodesia in 1978.

He was appearing in a R30 000 defamation action before Mr Justice O'Donovan.

His newspaper and the Sunday Express were alleged to have independently written articles incorrectly implicating former Rhodesia Front MP, Mr Rodney Simmonds in a multimillion rand Defence Fund fraud.

The court heard at the time the articles appeared on July 15, 1978, there were two separate police investigations in Rhodesia, one into fraudulent currency contraventions and another not involving fraud.

Mr Hugo said he had ignored reports in The Star and Rand Daily Mail on July 13 and 14, 1978 to this effect, preferring to go on information he had gained from his own contacts.

"Many sources lie," he told the judge, "and these articles could have been incorrect. Connie Mulder lied that there had been no Government money in financing The Citizen, and that was in Parliament."

He said his Salisbury contacts, whom he refused to name, indicated only one investigation into allegations of Defence Fund fraud.

Mr R. D. Levin, appearing for SAAN, owners of the two Sunday papers, told the judge reference to documents on Mr Simmonds trial was "vital."

The judge ruled that Mr Levin should be allowed to see the documents.

(Proceedings)
5.2 Projects as providing some involvement in cash economy and experience of wider systems.

One must see the way in which the participants value the projects in the context of their environment. Many people obviously believe in "development", "progress" and change from the old way of life. For these the choice is probably between the dairy garden or any other project as a vehicle to these ends, or nothing.

In a discussion with members at Incomo, they said that they had realised that they were being badly used by N.N.K. but they still thought that participation in the dairy was worthwhile for what it taught them.

In the course of their involvement in the project people learn various technical skills and other skills related to group work. They learn about channels of liaison with outside groups, whether these be officials, shopkeepers or people selling cows. They learn about the various restrictions on what they can achieve from their position in the group relative to other members. People become aware of what the project can achieve in and about the community. The community will never improve the area if it is not from the inside. Involvement means that people will see that the group is involved in a project which can lead to development.

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SIR — I can only look, with contempt and absolute disgust, upon the actions of the students of Wits University during their recent meeting with Dr Piet Koornhof.

These political louts are surely aware of the fact that Dr Koornhof was not there to conduct a political meeting but was present at their invitation. He was, therefore, entitled to the common courtesy that any decent people extend to a guest.

The fact that Dr Koornhof refused to be browbeaten or intimidated by their shocking behaviour proves that he is a far greater man than any of them.

An apology from the Rector of Wits is surely overdue and should be demanded. I have personally assisted Eric Winchester in a number of his campaigns for the now defunct UV and since the demise of this party I have been in the political wilderness. But now the students of Wits, our future 'upper crust', God help us, have shown me the way and my future will now be in the National Party.

To the campus rabble of Wits, I say a sincere 'thank you'.

C W MORAN
38 Stableford Road
Bluff
Durban

...are also listed...
Guards out for Motlana at Wits

Johannesburg—Right security was in force yesterday at a lunchtime mass meeting organised by the University of the Witwatersrand’s Academic Freedom Committee.

Students had to leave their bags outside and show their student cards to security guards manning the entrances before they could enter the Great Hall to hear Dr. Matho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, a Johannesburg advocate, speak on ‘academic freedom in an unfair society.’

In what was clearly an attempt to forestall any heckling or rowdiness after last week’s vociferous reaction to a speech by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, university security officers also kept a close eye on the audience during the meeting.

Close eye kept on audience

could live next door and let our five-year-olds play with each other was unacceptable,’ Dr. Motlana said.

‘Whites fear that the children might get to know each other, like each other, and, God forbid, love each other.’

He said South Africa was the only society in the world today where the thrust of education was to separate and segregate — not to create a common society, but to make sure there are no shared symbols.

‘Many leading South Africans have, over the years, joined with you in what is almost a yearly ritual, fighting for academic non-segregation.’

But the fight is a non-starter, because they refuse to go beyond that and dirty their hands with politics,’ he told the students.

Political

‘Dr. in politics; even decide who, may be admitted to which school; and it is therefore a political fight in which we must demand not only that schools and universities be open to all, but that society must be structurally and fundamentally changed.’

Mr. Chaskalson, director of the Legal Resources Centre, said it was possible, ‘at best, that the Government might introduce the “hollow doctrine” of separate but equal education once the Human Sciences Research Council had reported on the state of black education.

‘At worst it will retain the present system of discrimination,’ he said.

Separate but equal had failed in the United States for the same reason it would fail here. Separate facilities could never be equal.

Workers Call for Greater Understanding

Among the calling for greater understanding, many workers emphasised that the worker was an worker, not a worker, not a worker, and that the worker was expected to work. Any attempt to force workers to work in a way that was not fair and there was no way to stop.

Workers Call for Greater Understanding

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Tight security at Wits mass meeting

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In what was clearly an attempt to forestall any heckling or rowdiness after last week's vociferous reaction to a speech by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, university security officers also kept a close eye on the audience during the meeting.

"It is absolutely impossible to have academic freedom in a society as unfair as ours," said Dr Moltlana.

"South African whites are unfortunately descendants of the slave-owners of the last century, when it was a major crime to teach a slave to read or write.

"Today, there are few things they fear as much as an educated black mind. Their greatest fear, however, is mixing among schoolchildren."

"When you talk about this, whites from the right to the left start crying. He had once not talking to the head of the Broederbond, who could countenance his 25-year-old daughter attending the same university as Dr Moltlana's 25-year-old son.

"But the idea that we could live next door and let our five-year-olds play with each other was unacceptable.

"Whites fear that the children might get to know each other, like each other, and, God forbid, love each other."

He said South Africa was the only society in the world today where the thrust of education was to separate and segregate — not to create a common society, but to make sure there are no shared symbols.

"It is politicians who decide who may be admitted to what school, and it is therefore a political fight in which we must demand not only that schools and universities be open to all, but that society behind straferally."

Mr Chaskalson said complete segregation in education would be untenable "even if the same amount of money were to be spent on blacks and whites, even if facilities were equal, even if black teachers were as well trained as their white counterparts — and this cannot possibly be so in the immediate future." — DDC.
Judge's dismiss journalist's appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court today dismissed an appeal by Jonathan (John) Matisonn, former Political Correspondent of the Sunday Express and now SA Morning Group representative in Washington, against a sentence of 14 days' jail.

Mr Matisonn was sentenced on March 9 1979 by a Cape Town magistrate for refusing to divulge the identity of the go-between who had put him in contact with the person who gave him his information for an article in the Sunday Express of December 3 1978.

The article was headlined: "Rightwing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US."

The magistrate found that Mr Matisonn had been properly brought before the court in terms of Section 363 of the Criminal Procedure Act, that the question put to him was fair, relevant and material, and that his failure to reply was not on account of any just excuse.

On February 21 last year the Cape Supreme Court confirmed the sentence.

It was found that the appeal on the merits could not succeed and there were no grounds to interfere with the sentence.

In the Appeal Court, counsel for Mr Matisonn relied on two contentions:

- The refusal by the magistrate at the inquiry to deal with the question of the validity of the subpoena and to hear evidence in regard to the assertion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that there had been an abuse of the process provided for by Section 265.

- The right of a prosecutor to specify at the inquiry from the bar of offenses not set out or alluded to in the subpoena and thereby to require the witness to answer questions regarding such other offenses. — Sapa.
English Press should toe the line—Cillie

By Caroline Braun

The English-language Press was dangerously negative in its criticism of the Government, said Professor Piet Cillie, head of the Department of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch.

Addressing the Steyn Commission of Enquiry into the Mass Media yesterday (Wednesday), Professor Cillie said the Opposition Press should not write inflammatory statements which endangered the safety of the State.

"We are living in dangerous times, and the English-language Press should have a greater sense of responsibility towards the well-being of the State and its citizens," he said.

"The Press has a function to be critical of authority, but this criticism should be positive and constructive. The English Press should stop harping on negative aspects, and rather give recognition and support to the Government for the changes and reforms it is implementing."

Professor Cillie, chairman of Nasionale Pers and former editor of Die Burger, said unless the English Press changed its ways, there was a danger the Government would clamp down on the whole Press, Afrikaans included.

"The Afrikaans press would then suffer, although it would be totally innocent." "The English Press should toe the line because there is no way you can win against the Government. If there is a confrontation between the Press and the Government, the English Press must not expect the Afrikaans Press to support it. We cannot support anything that endangers the safety of the State."

Professor Cillie said the idea of forming a central controlling body for journalists, was worth investigating, but because the English and Afrikaans Press had totally divergent views on what they considered "good" and "bad" journalism, there would be difficulty in drawing up a code of conduct.
Matisonn to return to serve sentence

Mr. John Matisonn, Washington correspondent for South African Associated Newspapers, is expected to return to South Africa soon to serve a 14-day jail sentence.

This follows the dismissal today of his appeal against conviction for failing to answer a question before a magistrate.

After hearing of the Appeal Court's decision in Bloemfontein, Mr. Matisonn said from his Washington home today that he would consult with his lawyers to establish the legal requirements.

"Then, I have obviously have to arrange my trip home to serve the sentence," he said.

Mr. Matisonn was employed by the Sunday Express when he was subpoenaed to answer questions about a report he wrote in December 1978.

The report dealt with an unauthorised bank account operated by the chairman of the controversial Christian League of Southern Africa, the Rev. Fred Shaw, in the United States.

The League was later identified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, as a recipient of secret info funds.

Page 2 — Judge dismisses journalist's appeal.
### PUBLICATIES OF VOORWERPE

27 Maart 1981

#### PUBLICATIES van VOORWERPE:

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<th>No. 665</th>
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<td><strong>PUBLIKASIES van VOORWERPE:</strong></td>
<td><strong>PUBLICATIONS of OBJECTS:</strong></td>
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<td>Die Appelraad oor Publikasies het krantens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, in gewys, besliss, dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van personele Wet dat personele Wet nie binne die betekenis van artikel 19 (2) nie van personele Wet ongewens is, ter stade gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierdie voorlopig geskryf:</td>
<td>The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, decided, that the mentioned 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 19 (2) of the said Act. The mentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:</td>
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#### TERSYDESTELLING van VERKLARING DAT PUBlikASIE onGewENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, hét krantens artikel 15 (2) van personele Wet op hervorming besliss, dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (1) nie van personele Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierdie voorlopig geskryf:

#### SETTING ASIDE of DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Acts, 1974, decided, under section 18 (2) of the said Act on review that the mentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (1) of the said Act. The mentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

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<th>27 Maart 1981</th>
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<td>Per 1/12/1974</td>
<td>Seven Days; Seven Girls</td>
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<th>Inkomstings No.</th>
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<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (1)</th>
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<td>Per 1/12/1974</td>
<td>Seven Days; Seven Girls</td>
<td>Compiled by Steve &amp; Linda Gilroy, Alex Green</td>
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</table>
AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974,
(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;
(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en
(c) die voorwaardelijke goedkeuring van die rolprent deur in komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersvde gestel.

Inskrywing No. Entry No. Rolprent Film Vertoeërmaker Representant
R81/1/11 The Boogey Man Romney Films.

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.

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelijke goedkeuring van die ondergenomme rolprent deur in komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet geweweig deur te bepaal—
(a) dat genoemde rolprent onvoorwaardelijk goed-gekeur is.

Inskrywing No. Entry No. Rolprent Film Voorlegger Submitter
R81/2/34 The Competition Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./Pty) Ltd.

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—
(a) that the said film is unconditionally approved.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 735 27 March 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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:

Entry No.—P81/3/100.
Publication or object.—Scope.—Vol 16, No. 12, 20 March 1981.
Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 736 27 March 1981

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2 (3) (A) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from 1 April 1981 up to and including 31 March 1982 except in the cases of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or
(2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or
(3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Pretoria, this 24th day of March 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.
Refugees flock to Botswana

The tented camp at Oshana, near the Dube River, where about 2,000 refugees from South Africa have fled is shown in this photograph. The refugees are mainly black and have fled the violence in South Africa.

The camp is set up in a field near the Dube River, which runs along the border between South Africa and Botswana.

The refugees are mainly black and are seeking safety from the violence in South Africa. They have fled to Botswana, which is a relatively peaceful country.

The camp is well-organized, with tents and temporary shelters set up for the refugees. The refugees are living in a makeshift camp, and many are staying in tents provided by the government.

The camp is located near the Dube River, which is a natural barrier between South Africa and Botswana. The refugees are hoping to stay in Botswana until the situation in South Africa improves.

The camp is well-equipped, with basic amenities such as water, sanitation facilities, and medical services available to the refugees.

The refugees are mainly black and have fled the violence in South Africa. They are seeking safety and a better life in Botswana.

The camp is a temporary solution for the refugees, and they hope to return to South Africa once the situation stabilizes.

The camp is a testament to the resilience and determination of the refugees, who are facing difficult circumstances with courage and a hopeful spirit.

The camp is a symbol of the international community's commitment to supporting refugees and providing them with safe haven.

The camp is a reminder of the ongoing conflict in South Africa, which has displaced thousands of people and forced them to seek refuge in neighboring countries.

The camp is a tribute to the ingenuity and adaptability of the refugees, who have found a way to overcome their challenges and create a new life in Botswana.

The camp is a reflection of the humanitarian spirit of the people of Botswana, who have welcomed the refugees with open arms and provided them with a place to rest and recover.

The camp is a testament to the power of unity and solidarity, as the refugees and the people of Botswana come together to create a better future for all.

The camp is a symbol of hope, as the refugees continue to dream of a better life and a brighter future beyond the borders of Botswana.
I won't resign says Wits SRC head

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Sammy Adelman, president of the Witwatersrand University SRC, has said he would not resign his position "under any circumstances" following his involvement in the disruption of Dr Piet Koornhof's speech on the campus last week.

This week 1,500 students signed a petition calling for his resignation and those of other SRC members who "emulated his disgraceful behaviour".

Mr Adelman said yesterday that the SRC, as a body, had not been involved in either the organisation or disruption of the address but that he, as an individual, had supported the incident.

Both the SRC executive and 16 of the SRC's 24 members have issued statements supporting Mr Adelman.

The SRC executive said it had been constitutionally empowered to prevent the meeting but that their resolution was sufficient warning of possible consequences.

The organisers of the meeting, the Student Moderate Alliance and Political Forum, had therefore "acted in a highly irresponsible manner by going ahead with the meeting".

The SRC executive also claimed that SMA had "strong 'Info' and NP links".

"This SRC's record is better than that of any SRC in the past 10 years. This is largely due to Sammy Adelman," they stated. — DDC.
MISS ADA STUIJT, former wife of Robert van Tonder and former Miss Holland. This picture was taken in Cape Town in 1960.
How can SA avoid the horrors of Rhodesia?

TIE great submerged issue in the 1981 election campaign is Rhodesia. There is a general determination among whites that South Africa should not go the way the new Zimbabwe. Success in expressing this determination, people are articulating a fear of black majority rule and a reluctance to find themselves in a situation where the white community has no effective political say.

On the Nationalist side, and even the NRP as well, there is a cynical inclination to exploit these deep-seated fears and prejudices.

It is not always done crudely and directly any more, but this technique remains a major electoral weapon, clouding rational thought and fostering sober judgment.

It may be a useful exercise to recall the broad outlines of recent Rhodesian history. Let it be understood that the present situation in Zimbabwe is one in which blacks have power, a situation with little power beyond the limited and defined role conceded to them by the whites. And let it be agreed that South African whites, as a whole, do not welcome such a prospect for themselves.

Far better

For our present purposes, there is need to indicate that Zimbabwe, although not yet out of the wood, has done far better than anyone expected, notably in avoiding a Shona-Ndebele civil war and in preserving the concord of most whites. The much-heralded white stampede to the U.S. has yet to take place. After a dreadful and destructive war, it is remarkable how quickly a regime has been made to something approaching normality. It is not a case of no war so much as no all. Real friends of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe will say it this way.

But the question of how well or badly the whites are faring under a government of the people in the future in the new Zimbabwe is not at issue here. The question is how did Rhodesian whites get into this situation of relative political impotence? What must white South Africans do to avoid a return here of the Rhodesian experience?

In Rhodesia, as it was then, there was a distinct alternate after another was made by the white political leadership. Instead of seriously negotiating a compromise with African nationalism right at the start, in the days of Tug and Feareless, when reasonable terms could have been enforced (as were the scaly and position of strength, the Rhodesian Front steadily squandered its advantage that undiluted white control could go on for ever.

It is hard to believe this — and we were convinced that because they could not be held in the terrorist war they would come out on top in the end.

Whatever the understanding until too late that they did not have to lose the terrorist war to lose the political kingdom. Right until the end, the Rhodesian war was undefeated. But this availed nothing.

The fact is that a minority, situated at the white Rhodesians were situated to win the minds and hearts of the black masses. It is a political problem rather than a military one. They cannot go on forever, ruling the country at the point of a gun. At some point, so many able-bodied men have to be drafted into the armed forces to fight terrorism that the economy of the land starts to run down. And then the end is in sight.

Unless the mass of the people oppose the terrorists, refuse them food and shelter and turn them in, unless the masses support the security forces and the security force begins to tell and at that stage negotiations invariably begin. By this time, thousands have died in warfare. There have been frightful atrocities and re-prisals in response to such atrocities. So many of the population have suffered directly in the war that bitterness and resentment are general.

By this time, furthermore, the whites' position of power has eroded. Now there is no chance at all of "winning the minds and hearts of the people" and the only thing left to do is to negotiate — from a position of weakness.

What is happening in Rhodesia? This is how the new Zimbabwe was born. The whole process was readily predictable from the start, given the lack of insight of the Rhodesian Front. Such a waste of courage and grit — no good purpose.

What lessons?

So what are the lessons for South Africa? In the first place, it is vital to allow a terrorist war to get a hold. Once this happens, the security forces are in serious difficulty. They are expected to win the minds and hearts of the people and they are expected to be militarily effective. These two aims are often irreconcilable. The anti-terrorist activities of the military, of necessity rather ruthless and indiscriminate, tend to alienate the masses.

The way for South Africa to avoid the Zimbabwe road is to short-circuit the whole dreary process.

Instead of negotiating from a position of weakness once a terrorist war has run its miserable course, scouring the earth and poisoning the minds and hearts of the people, the thing to do is to negotiate from strength — before the war has really begun.

The thing to do is to identify the accepted and influential leaders of the population, including described African nationalist leaders, and to begin the process of patient and protracted negotiation which, suitably, must lead to a national convention.

It would be the task of such a convention to ratify a dispensation which, reasonable, moderate people in all communities could live with, a dispensation in which political power is shared and no one group is able to obtain a position of dominance over any other group.

If the holders of power wait too long before negotiating, on the other hand, then South Africa will follow the Rhodesian road, exchanging one form of domination for another form, with black domination succeeding white domination.

The moral of the story is clear. He who seeks to maintain all in his own hands will lose all. He who refuses to negotiate ac-

rrosantly from a position of strength will eventually find himself negotiating from a position of weakness with little effective say in the ultimate result.

It happened to the Rhodesian Front, which towards the end was putting an overwhelming majority of the votes of the white population. The RF won in the elections, year after year, as the Nationalists were winning the elections, year after year.

What good did it do them? Another more to the right in the April election, vowing mere whiter support behind the National Party and their seemingly, the NRP, will in time produce the same effect a similar electoral trend produced in Rhodesia.

So far, we are not doing any better than the Rhodesians did in coming to terms with reality. The President's Committee of Enquiry failed to venerate thought, perpetuating the illusion that the Nationalist government is prepared to negotiate the fundamentals of separate development.

For confrontation

The Nationalist government, for all its talk of a "harmonious" form, is not prepared to negotiate its sole control of the country. This is headed inescapably for confrontation, and it is as well to accept this.

Nationalist propaganda, with the Zeenst-like blaring of SACOM's "Current Affairs" broad- casting, seems calculated to in-

duce yet another Gaardare sense of reality at elections that had - much as similar propaganda did in Rhodesia, where there was the press gag on an early stage.

In South Africa there is still something of a debate in progress. And there is still an April, which on April 29 to begin changing direction.

If the opportunity is not seized by none, at least, of the white electorate in order to re- verse the prevailing trend it is difficult to see how the Rhodesian experience can be avoided here.

There will be an important difference, however, in the volume of the bloodshed and horror which will engulf — country before the same inevitable result is reached. The Rhodesian war, it seems to have been an un-sequential skirmish in comparison to the battle for South Africa.

At the end of it all, what is left of South Africa will hardly be fit for whites to live in, or for blacks or anyone else.

No one will have to happen like that. There is no reason why South Africa should not choose the better way — of timely negotiation from strength to save South Africa.
Govt extends the ban on gatherings

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government yesterday extended its ban on gatherings until March 31 next year.

According to a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette, Mr H J Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, has banned "any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from April 1, 1981 until March 31, 1982." The ban on gatherings was announced in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Gatherings not affected by the ban are: Bona-fide sports gatherings, gatherings in buildings, gatherings authorized by the minister of by a magistrate.

Yesterday, Mr Alf Widman, parliamentary candidate for the Progressive Federal Party in Hillbrow, criticized the banning of open-air gatherings and described it as an 'incursion into free speech.' He said, "I do not want him to justify it. I challenge him to state the reasons for the banning, especially in the light of the impending elections." Mr Widman said, "because some parties would perhaps want to hold an open-air rally in aid of the election and they would be prohibited from doing so in terms of the ban."
FORMER Rhodesians who bitterly resent the advent of black rule in Zimbabwe are becoming a factor in the election campaign, particularly in Natal, where many of them have settled.

Candidates in several parts of the country have reported that the presence of the former Rhodesians is creating a distinct Rightwing backlash.

They report that it is not that so many of the former Rhodesians actually have a vote in this country that is troubling them. The real problem is the cumulative effect of what they are saying to the voters while offering themselves and what happened to them personally as examples of what could happen in South Africa.

Canvassers have found a particularly marked effect on this level in the student area around the University of Natal.

But, it has also been reported from the Eastern Cape and in the Cape Peninsula particularly around Simonstown.

Opposition canvassers have also reported that they have found that certain Nationalist workers are exploiting the current unsettled situation in Zimbabwe as a new form of "swartgevaar" tactic.

They are warning voters, particularly the elderly, that if they vote for anything but the National Party the same thing will happen in South Africa.
Tension mounts at Wits over Dr K demo

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The atmosphere at the University of the Witwatersrand was said to be extremely tense yesterday as more claims and counter-claims were made in the wake of Dr Piet Koornhof’s chaotic meeting on the campus last week.

In developments yesterday:
- A spokesman for the Students Representative Council (SRC) at the university, Mr. Sammy Adelman, had received at least three anonymous death threats which he had reported to police.
- The SRC vice-president, Mr. Jeremy Clark, said he had been threatened with violence and was going to report it to police last night.
- The Black Students Society (BSS) said a white woman student had been accused of assault with the university authorities against a black student.
- The BSS claimed black students were being intimidated and threatened with violence by white Right-wingers, and that it was becoming risky for them to walk on the campus in the evenings.
- About 2,000 signatures are now believed to have been collected for a petition calling for the resignation of Mr. Adelman and other SRC members who supported his defence of the demonstration against Dr Koornhof.
- The SRC claimed growing support from Wits academics for those who demonstrated against Dr Koornhof.
- The SRC said in a statement headed “The death of the great liberal university”—that the “independent and spontaneous action of a large number of students one week ago has really rallied the forces of reaction on the campus.”
- The principal and vice-chancellor, Professor J. D. du Plessis, was said to be at a meeting yesterday and unavailable for comment.
- The Rand Daily Mail understands that some academics have privately voiced strong disagreement with a statement by the chairman of the university’s council, Dr. N. Stutteheim, in which he hit out at demonstrators’ behaviour.
- Dr. Stutteheim said the university was financed largely from public funds, bequests and donations. “There rests a responsibility on the council to ensure these funds are applied optimally for the purpose of promoting the aims and interests of the university.”

Last night, Mr. Clark, the SRC vice-president, said there were several irregularities in the petition seeking to oust Mr. Adelman, and neither he, nor Mr. Adelman, nor most of their colleagues, had any intention of resigning.
for the People’s Festival.

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JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport and of the United Nations sport blacklist.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

And in another resolution, they accused the University of Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof on the campus.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, and representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turffontein, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, Medical SRC of the University of Natal and SA Black Internationalists Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a nonracial, democratic South Africa, and endorsed the SA Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as the sole representative of the nonracial sports movement in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities for blacks and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws. — DDC.
Training of black doctors slated

RUSTENBURG — Black doctors "churned out" by medical schools in South Africa were "completely useless, uneducated, wrongly motivated and impossible to re-educate," according to the Bophuthatswana Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Dr. K. P. Molobi.

Addressing black doctors, he said the "apartheid mentality" was firmly rooted in the minds of many blacks. "Bantu" education had left "an enormous toll" and the current "directionless" medical education was a "tragedy".

He said he was looking forward to the day when a medical school was set up which addressed itself to a majority society in a realistic way — "a place of proper education, not narrow indoctrination with irrelevant medical facts."

Bophuthatswana was not responsible for its social, political and economic problems, because the Batswana had never determined that their country be raped, plundered and confiscated.

"We did not deliberately plan resettlements. We did not create Winterveld. We did not build matchbox hovels for our people."

Bophuthatswana, like any other post-colonial desert, was not the first independent nation left with poverty, disease and ignorance by the colonial powers.

"The only sin we are accountable for was to decide on the road to self-determination at any cost and regardless of these daunting disadvantages. However, we are paying the price with no regret," he said. — SAPA.

Rown, 1980.

Cape Town, 1979.

Cape Town, 1977.

Cape Town, 1976.

Cape Town. 1975.

BOOKS
Woods: SABC falls foul of law

By Charlene Beltramo

The South African Broadcasting Corporation today broadcast an interview with the English Service, with banned South African exile Donald Woods and although banned people may not be quoted.

Hundreds of listeners heard Mr. Woods on Radio Today giving his views on the forthcoming Irish rugby tour.

Mr. Eric van der Merwe, a spokesman for the SABC, said they had received the tape, containing views from a wide spectrum of individuals, from an Irish correspondent.

"He was obviously aware of our banning laws and it slipped through our controllers. We are very sorry about the slip."

A Johannesburg lawyer said it was an extremely serious offence to either quote or broadcast an interview with a banned person. The penalty carries a maximum fine of three years, with no option of a fine.

It is not clear whether director-general designate, Mr. Steve de Villiers, or news services director, Mr. Jan van Zyl, would be culpable.

Mr. Woods was a close friend of Steve Biko, the banned black consciousness leader who died in detention in September 1977. He was served with a five-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act on October 19, 1977.

Soon after that, he fled South Africa and now lives in exile in Britain.

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Distribution of workers according to schooling completed.

| TABLE | 28 |

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The tables show that about a quarter of the workers

One worker was simply described as having been on the farm less than one year.

All workers had been on the farm for less than two months.

The table shows that about 17 percent of the workers had been on the farm for more than 20 years.

The percentage of those whose schooling is included in the figures for those 25 to 30 years old is 22 percent.

There are 28 workers in the table, and 22 are employed in schools where schools can be found in and around major urban centers where schools and classrooms are presentable because of the areas included.

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Demos and backing for SA mayor

ERMELO — There is growing support for South Africa among the upper classes of the Netherlands, the Mayor of Ermeio, Mr Hennie Otto, said after his return from a visit to that country.

Threats of trouble were received from the anti-South African Poles by movement at venues where Mr Otto was to speak but no trouble followed.

At Middelburg he was heckled by demonstrators.

Pamphlets were distributed by the Anti-Apartheid Beweging, with proposals for new South African policies and appeals for the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mr Otto told his audiences it was wrong to believe that South Africa had a homogenous population of blacks. There were eight ethnic groups, each with their own cultures and areas, and they were often without political rights.

If conditions were so bad, why did more than a million workers from Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other areas voluntarily come to work in South Africa, he asked.

Mr and Mrs Otto were on their last official engagement as the centenary mayor and mayoress of Ermeio, as the guests of the Nederlandse Zuid Afrikaanse Werkgemeenskap.

The farmer then expressed surprise at the congratulations of workers on their last official engagement as the centenary mayor and mayoress of Ermeio, as the guests of the Nederlandse Zuid Afrikaanse Werkgemeenskap.

This is not surprising, in view of farmers’ complaints to two varieties are not associated to any significant extent.

Once again, inspection of the table suggests that these

on farm and number in

1792.0x2444.0
Woman wins her appeal

CAPE TOWN — Dorothy Klemcinsow, part-time secretary to the banned Anglican priest, the Rev. David Russell, had her conviction for possessing two prohibited publications and sentence of R100 (for one month's imprisonment) set aside in the Cape Town Supreme Court today.

In a reserved judgment handed down, Miss Justice L. van den Heever, with Mr Justice C. Broskena concurring, allowed her appeal.

The publications were: "Steve Biko — I Write What I Like" and "Rioters Divested" (June-September 1976). — Sapa.
Rev Shaw admits to link with Nats

THE Rev Fred Shaw, head of the Christian League of Southern Africa, yesterday admitted for the first time the existence of a formal contract between himself and the Government. But he denied that he or the League had sued or sent letters of demand for R260,000 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, or to an official in his department.

Mr Shaw said that his personal contract with the "state" was under discussion at the request of the department. He said, however, that there was no dispute between himself and the department.

He denied that the Christian League had a contract with the Government.

Extensive details of the contract which were published at the weekend showed that Mr Shaw undertook to infiltrate churches affiliated to the SA Council of Churches and to campaign against the SACC. He was paid R340,000 for the work.

Mr Shaw yesterday refused to discuss details of the contract.