

TOTALITARIANISM - General

1-4-81 — 31-5-81

and February 1981 Hansard Questions

Soweto: raid on church 327
 HANS. 3 Ques. Col. 47
 147. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Police:

- 9191.
- (1) Whether the Police carried out a raid on a church in Soweto on or about Sunday, 19 October 1980; if so, (a) how many policemen were involved and (b) (i) what were the reasons for such action and (ii) on whose instructions was it carried out;
 - (2) whether any persons were arrested; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what charges;
 - (3) whether any of the persons charged were convicted; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) and (b) No, the police did not

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carry out a raid on a church in Soweto, but acted at the request of the church authorities concerned against members of the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) who unlawfully occupied the church building.

- (2) Yes.

(a) 19.

(b) Trespassing and disturbance of the peace.

- (3) The case has not yet been concluded.

Hans & Quers ^{Amnesty} *Col 130 18/12/81*
*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Justice:
(1) Whether amnesty is to be granted to
prisoners on the coming anniversary
of the establishment of the Republic;
if so.

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WEDNESDAY, 18 F

- (2) whether such amnesty will be extended to prisoners serving sentences for offences against the security of the State?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.
(2) No.

Plans & Quota C&I 155 *327*
Funds of organizations declared unlawful

*13. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Justice: *18/2/81*

- (1) Whether he has received representations from (a) welfare and (b) scientific organizations in regard to the distribution of the balances of funds of organizations, declared to be unlawful; if so, from how many in each category;
- (2) whether he has reached a decision on the distribution of such funds; if so, what is the nature of his decision; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that the matter will be finalized?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 10.
 - (b) 0.
- (2) No.
 - (a) and (b) Certain matters must still

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be considered and I cannot give an indication at this stage when the matter will be finalized.

Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is prepared to give consideration to allocating a portion of these funds to the Flood Disaster Fund?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if and when I receive an appropriate application of this nature, I shall consider it together with the other applications I have on hand.

Unlawful organizations

Hans 3 *Unlawful organizations*
90. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Justice: 11/2/81 (327)

(a) To what organizations has the money collected from organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 been paid and (b) what amount was paid over to each of them?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) No money has as yet been paid to any organization.

(b) Falls away.

Executions

82. Mr 11. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

11 ans 3 days at 113

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic during 1980 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each of them been sentenced to execution?

11/2/81

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (i) Males	1	85	43	1
(ii) Females	0	0	0	0
(b) (i) Murder	1	59	40	1
(ii) Murder and rape		6	2	
(iii) Rape		1	1	
(iv) Murder and robbery		16		
(v) Rape and rape		1		
(vi) Housebreaking with intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances and		1		
(vii) Housebreaking with intent to rob with aggravating circumstances and rape		1		

Internal Security Act

3 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: 11/2/81

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1980; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 1 December 1980?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

	Section 5(1)(e)	Section 9(1)
(a)	1	14
(b)	—	3
(c)	1	7
(2) Yes—1.		
(3)	9	147

Security Act Review Committee
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Justice:
8/2/50
(1) How many cases were referred to the

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FRIDAY, 6 FEB

Review Committee in terms of the
Internal Security Act during 1950;

- (2) whether the Committee recom-
mended the withdrawal of any notices;
if so, (a) how many and (b) with what
result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) 191.
(2) No.



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Vol. 188]

PRETORIA, 20 FEBRUARIE 1981
FEBRUARY 1981

[No. 7438

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 390

20 Februarie 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 P81/16

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/1/37...	<i>Take Cover</i> - SUB 135 A/ <i>Mu-bachororo</i> - SUB 135 B (Grammofoonplaat/ Gramophone Record)	William Dube.....	(d) - (e)
P81/2/13.....	<i>Vanguard, The</i> - Vol 3, No 7, June-Sept 1980...	CASSAS, National University of Lesotho, P.O. Roma, Lesotho	(e)
P81/2/14.....	<i>Inqaba Ya Bashebeni</i> - No 1, January 1981.....	Printed by Cambridge Health Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)
P81/2/15.....	<i>Namibia - The Facts</i>	International Defence & Aid Fund, London....	(e)
P81/2/23.....	<i>ICLSAC Reports</i> - October 1980.....	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)
P81/2/37.....	<i>Dynamite Dance Party</i> - Side 1: DYNA 25A - Side 2: DYNA 25B (Grammofoonplaat/ Gramophone Record)	Dynamite Records.....	(e)
P81/2/42.....	1980 kalender van 4 bladsye met 'n sepie bunte-bladsy met naakte vrou wat haar knieë met haar arms omvou en met "1980" vertikaal op haar linkerboers afgedruk / Calendar of 4 pages with a sepie cover showing nude girl claspimg knees and "1980" vertically printed on her left breast	Printed by Optim Publishers, Johannesburg...	(a)

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
390 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/16...	1	7438

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Internal Affairs, Department of Government Notice		
390 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P81/16.....	1	7438

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker,
Bosmanstraat, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer,
Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

19. Meganies-aangedrewe motorvoertuie wat nie aan die bepalinge van paragraf 20 onderworpe is nie, met inbegrip van enige handelsvoertuig ongeag daarvan of sodanige motorvoertuig na die vervaardiging daarvan ingerig, gebou of aangepas is vir die vervoer van persone, maar uitgesonderd trekkers, oesmasjinerie, landboumasjinerie, en -implimente en besproeiingsmasjinerie.

20. Meganies-aangedrewe passasierspadmotorvoertuie wat so ontwerp is dat dit sitplek vir hoogstens 15 persone bied, met inbegrip van motorfietse en motordriewiele.

No. R. 430

27 Februarie 1981

WET OP PRYSBEHEER, 1964

VERKOOPVOORWAARDES

Ek, Elias George de Beer, Pryscontroleur, trek hierby die Goewermenskennisgewings in die Bylae hierby, uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 9 van die Wet op Prysbeheer, 1964 (Wet 25 van 1964), terug met ingang van 2 Maart 1981.

E. G. DE BEER, Pryscontroleur.

BYLAE

No. R. 722 van 11 April 1975.

No. R. 723 van 11 April 1975.

No. R. 2402 van 19 Desember 1975.

No. R. 444 van 9 Maart 1979.

No. R. 445 van 9 Maart 1979.

No. R. 249 van 8 Februarie 1980.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. R. 405

27 Februarie 1981

WET OP ONTPLOFBARE STOWWE, 1956

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 30 van die Wet op Ontploffbare Stowwe, 1956, (Wet 26 van 1956), die regulasies in die Bylae hierby uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken "die Regulasies" die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1604 van 8 September 1972, soos gewysig deur Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2371 van 14 Desember 1973, Goewermenskennisgewing R. 155 van 4 Februarie 1977, Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2153 van 21 Oktober 1977, Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2497 van 9 Desember 1977, Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2135 van 21 September 1979 en Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2292 van 19 Oktober 1979.

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende regulasie na regulasie 6.45.2, by te voeg:

"6.45.3 Geen persoon mag enige radiosender wat in 'n voertuig waarin ontplofbare stowwe vervoer word, aangebring is of vervoer word, gedurende die vervoer van elektriese springdoppies in sodanige voertuig gebruik nie, tensy die betrokke springdoppies in die oorspronklike verpakking daarvan soos dit van die betrokke vervaardiger ontvang is, verpak is."

3. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende regulasie na regulasie 8.3.3, by te voeg:

"8.3.4 Geen persoon mag enige radiosender in 'n magasyn inneem nie."

19. Mechanically propelled motor vehicles not subject to the provisions of paragraph 20 including any commercial vehicle irrespective of whether such motor vehicle is subsequent to the manufacture thereof equipped, constructed or adapted for the conveyance of persons, but excluding tractors, harvesting machinery, agricultural machinery and implements and irrigation machinery.

20. Mechanically propelled road passenger motor vehicles designed to seat not more than 15 persons including motor-cycles and motortricycles.

No. R. 430

27 February 1981

PRICE CONTROL ACT, 1964

CONDITIONS OF SALE

I, Elias George de Beer, Price Controller, do hereby repeal the Government Notices in the Schedule hereto, promulgated in terms of section 9 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964), with effect from 2 March 1981.

E. G. DE BEER, Price Controller.

SCHEDULE

No. R. 722 of 11 April 1975.

No. R. 723 of 11 April 1975.

No. R. 2402 of 19 December 1975.

No. R. 444 of 9 March 1979.

No. R. 445 of 9 March 1979.

No. R. 249 of 8 February 1980.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. R. 405

27 February 1981

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1956

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The State President has, in terms of section 30 of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956), made the regulations set out in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, "the Regulations" shall mean the Regulations published in Government Notice R. 1604 of 8 September 1972, as amended by Government Notices R. 2371 of 14 December 1973, R. 155 of 4 February 1977, R. 2153 of 21 October 1977, R. 2497 of 9 December 1977, R. 2135 of 21 September 1979 and R. 2292 of 19 October 1979.

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the insertion of the following regulation after regulation 6.45.2;

"6.45.3 No person shall use a radio transmitter, which is fitted or transported in a vehicle in which explosives are conveyed, during the conveyance of electric detonators unless such detonators are packed in the original packing in which they were received from the manufacturers."

3. The Regulations are hereby amended by the insertion of the following regulation after regulation 8.3.3:

"8.3.4 No person shall take a radio transmitter inside a magazine."

for final test see GB 7440

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 391 27 Februarie 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

No. 391 27 February 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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

LYS/LIST P81/17

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/1/137.....	<i>Longarm and the Bandit Queen</i> (No 17 Longarm Series)	Tabor Evans.....	(a)
P81/1/138.....	<i>Longarm on the Yellowstone</i> (No 18 Longarm Series)	Tabor Evans.....	(a)
P81/1/159.....	<i>Club, The</i>	Steven Gaines and Robert Jon Cohen.....	(a)
P80/12/21.....	<i>States of Desire</i>	Edmund White.....	(a)
P81/1/18.....	<i>Tales of the City</i>	Arnold Maupin.....	(a) + (b)
P81/1/167.....	<i>Death School</i> (Herne The Hunter No 14).....	John J. McLagen.....	(a) + (b)
P81/1/175.....	<i>Cico</i> - No 96, October 1980.....	Australian Consolidated Press Ltd, Sydney.....	(a)
P81/2/32.....	<i>Stern</i> - Nr 49, 27 November 1980.....	Gruner plus Jahr A.G. & Co., Hamburg.....	(a)
P81/2/38.....	<i>Automotive Warehousing Services (Pty) Ltd</i> - 1981 (Kalender/Calendar).....	Valley Press, Parkhurst.....	(a)
P81/2/39.....	<i>Damos</i> - 1981 (Kalender/Calendar).....	Rockhaven Press.....	(a)

No. 392 27 Februarie 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPENo. 392 27 February 1981
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/9/103.....	<i>Great Political Thinkers</i> (Second Edition, Enlarged)	William Ebenstein.....	In SK./G.G. 7294, GK./G.N. 2332 van / of 7.11 80.

No. 393 27 Februarie 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPENo. 393 27 February 1981
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/1/63.....	<i>APS Bulletin</i> - December 15, 1980: <i>ANC - The Vanguard against Apartheid</i>	APS, Nairobi.....	In SK./G.G. 7369, GK./G.N. 98 van / of 9/1/81.

No. 394

27 Februarie 1981

VERTOE Kragtens ARTIKEL 24

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Februarie 1981 kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Exterminator*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appellaad oor Publikasies, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/2/16.....	<i>Exterminator</i>	Romay Films (Edms.) Bpk./ (Pty) Ltd.

No. 394

27 February 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24

On 16 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Exterminator*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 395

27 Februarie 1981

VERTOE Kragtens ARTIKEL 24

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 18 Februarie 1981 kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *The Competition*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van die genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appellaad oor Publikasies, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/2/34.....	<i>The Competition</i>	Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./ (Pty) Ltd.

No. 395

27 February 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24

On 18 February 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *The Competition*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 359

27 Februarie 1981

RENTEKOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP STAATSLANINGS EN -VOORSKOTTE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekoers van toepassing vanaf 1 Maart 1981 en tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings en voorskotte deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatsinkomstefonds op twaalf komma sewe vyf persent (12,75%) per jaar vasgestel het.

Bogenoemde standaardrentekoers is van toepassing vanaf 1 Maart 1981 en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trekkings van lenings en voorskotte uit staatsgelde, uitgesonderd lenings en voorskotte ten opsigte waarvan ander rentekoerse spesifiek deur wetgewing of die Minister van Finansies gemagtig is.

No. 360

27 Februarie 1981

LENINGS TOEGESTAAN UIT DIE PLAASLIKE LENINGSFONDS INGESTEL BY WET 19 VAN 1926

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatskuldkommissaris die rentekoers op alle lenings uit die Plaaslike Leningsfonds, ingestel kragtens Wet 19 van 1926, wat op of na 1 Maart 1981 toegestaan word, van 12,00% (twaalf persent) per jaar tot 12,75% (twaalf komma sewe vyf persent) per jaar verhoog het.

Die rentekoers betaalbaar op bestaande lenings bly onveranderd.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 359

27 February 1981

RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS AND ADVANCES

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has in terms of section 26 (1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), fixed the standard interest rate applicable from 1 March 1981, and until further notice, to loans and advances granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at twelve comma seven five per cent (12,75%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 1 March 1981, and until further notice, to all drawings of loans and advances from State moneys, except loans and advances in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorised by legislation or the Minister of Finance.

No. 360

27 February 1981

LOANS GRANTED FROM THE LOCAL LOANS FUND UNDER ACT 19 OF 1926

It is hereby notified that the Public Debt Commissioners have increased the rate of interest from 12,00% (twelve per cent) per annum to 12,75% (twelve comma seven five per cent) per annum on all loans granted from the Local Loans Fund established under Act 19 of 1926, on or after 1 March 1981.

The rate of interest payable on existing loans will remain unchanged.

No. 693

3 April 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME.—VAN DER
WESTHUIZEN TO LAMMERS

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise André van der Westhuizen, residing at 452 Millers Mile, Lynnwood, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Lammers.

No. 694

3 April 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ERASMUS TO
VIETZE

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Stephan Wolfgang Erasmus, residing at 8 Plein Street, Wellington to assume the surname of Vietze.

No. 695

3 April 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME.—RADEMEYER TO
BARLOW-RADEMEYER

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ivan Keith Rademeyer, residing at 18 Eagles Nest, Northcliff, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Barlow-Rademeyer.

No. 728

3 April 1981

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OF MEMBERS OF
THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.—CORRECTION
NOTICE

Proclamation 35, dated 27 February 1981, is hereby corrected by the substitution for the initials D. J. of J. B., in the Schedule next to the Electoral Division of Maraisburg.

No. 737

3 April 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:

88 7524

LIST/LYS P81/25

No. 693

3 April 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—VAN DER
WESTHUIZEN IN LAMMERS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), André van der Westhuizen, woonagtig te Millers Mile 452, Lynnwood, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Lammers aan te neem.

No. 694

3 April 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—ERASMUS IN
VIETZE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Stephan Wolfgang Erasmus, woonagtig te Pleinstraat 8, Wellington, te magtig om die van Vietze aan te neem.

No. 695

3 April 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—RADEMEYER IN
BARLOW-RADEMEYER

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ivan Keith Rademeyer, woonagtig te Eagles Nest 18, Northcliff, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Barlow-Rademeyer aan te neem.

No. 728

3 April 1981

ALGEMENE VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE
VOLKSRAAD EN VAN LEDE VAN DIE PRO-
VINSIALE RADE. — VERBETERINGSKENNIS-
GEWING

Proklamasie 35, gedateer 27 Februarie 1981, word hierby verbeter deur in die Bylae teenoor die kiesafdeling Maraisburg, die voorletters D. J., te vervang met J. B.

No. 737

3 April 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:

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Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/71.....	<i>Madam Chairman</i> —TT 114.....	Glenda Gillmore.....	(a)
P81/3/73.....	<i>Lesbian Sisters</i> —AF 128.....	Star Distributors Ltd, New York.....	(a)
P81/3/74.....	<i>Love Twins, The</i> —195.....	Carter Sprague.....	(a)
P81/3/77.....	<i>Family Vacation</i> —CMN 132.....	Todd Warden.....	(a)
P81/3/79.....	<i>Sister's Business, The</i> —BCF 124.....	Charles Gordon.....	(a)
P81/3/80.....	<i>Schoolgirls</i> —DEB 121.....	Star Distributors Ltd, New York.....	(a)
P81/3/81.....	<i>Office of Lust</i> —CLX 121.....	Beth Breen.....	(a)
P81/3/97.....	<i>Spiderwoman</i> —No 1997 (Poster/Plakkaat).....	Printed by: Scandecor, Langen.....	(a)
P81/3/98.....	<i>Playboy—Miss Louann</i> —No 1996 (Poster/Plakkaat).....	Printed by: Scandecor, Uppsala.....	(a)
P81/3/72.....	<i>Jerri's Incestuous Delights</i> —FAM 171.....	Harold Sanders.....	(a)
P81/3/83.....	<i>She never gets enough!! I need more!</i> (Bee Line Double Novel—DN6030).....	Lucie Morales/Libby Doe.....	(a)
P81/3/91.....	<i>Extase</i>	Jens & Peter Theander.....	(a)
P81/3/96.....	<i>Video Today</i> —January 1981.....	Argus Press Sales & Distribution Ltd, London..	(a)

No. 739

3 April 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 14 (3)

On 20 March 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 16 March 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 739

3 April 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (3)

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 20 Maart 1981 kragtens artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 16 Maart 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 vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or Producer Skrywer of Voortbringer
P81/2/112.....	<i>Seven Days Seven Girls</i>	Compiled by: Steve & Linda Gilroy, Alex Groen.

No. 738

3 April 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 738

3 April 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE
PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/12/39.....	<i>Mr Gay—No 1</i>	Mister Gay, Madrid.....	(a)
P81/1/94.....	<i>South African Heroes' Day: Forward to People's Power</i>	African National Congress (SA).....	(e)
P81/1/140.....	<i>Young Love—Nr 1</i>	A Topsy Production.....	(a)
P81/1/146.....	<i>Resister—Bulletin No 11, December '80</i>	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P81/1/147.....	<i>Nelson Mandela</i>	Mary Benson.....	(e)
P81/1/148.....	<i>Sechaba—December 1980</i>	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P81/1/154.....	<i>Opinions—No 3/1980</i>	The World Federation of Trade Unions Cze- choslovakia	(e)
P81/1/155.....	<i>Weekly News Briefings—Vol 4, Issue No 50, December 14, 1980—Forward to a People's Government!</i>	ANC (SA), London	(e)
P81/1/182.....	<i>Mayibuye—No 12, 1980</i>	African National Congress.....	(e)
P81/1/183.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News—Dec 1980</i>	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P81/1/184.....	<i>Inkululeko—Freedom—November 1979</i>	The South African Communist Party.....	(e)
P80/11/187.....	<i>Penthouse—October 1978; November 1978; December 1978; May 1979; October 1979; November 1979; April 1980</i>	Penthouse International Ltd, New York.....	(a)
P81/2/25.....	<i>Join the Army—Travel to Exotic, ... (T-Shirt/T- Hemp: Object/Voorwerp)</i>	Not Stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

No. 741

3 April 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—GEORGE TO
SCHALKWYK

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Anthony George, residing at 17 Sycamore Road, Bridgetown, Athlone to assume the surname of Schalkwyk.

No. 741

3 April 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—GEORGE IN
SCHALKWYK

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Anthony George, woonagtig te Sycamoreweg 17, Bridgetown, Athlone te magtig om die van Schalkwyk aan te neem.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 788

3 April 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 788

3 April 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:

LIST/LYS P81/26

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/55.....	<i>We Will never Surrender</i>	Political Publishers, Havana.....	(e)
P81/3/56.....	<i>Wisdom of Malcolm X: Prophet of Black Power, The</i> (P. 4-10 Pamphlet extract Pamfletuit-treksel)	Not stated Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/3/57.....	<i>Varsity</i> No 2, 11 March 1981.....	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)
P81/3/60.....	<i>Social Review</i> —Issue 12, February 1981.....	Social Research Agency, Mowbray.....	(d) + (e)
P81/3/61.....	<i>Lutheran World Information</i> —No 881, (Fe-bruary 23, 1981)	Lutheran World Federation Switzerland.....	(e)
P81/3/66.....	<i>And now for something completely different... South Africa: Past and Present</i>	Students African Movement University of the Witwatersrand	(e)
P81/3/70.....	<i>Om de Bevrijding van Zuid Afrika—Twee Visies</i> (Buitenlands-politieke notities nummer 1) December 1980	Wiardi Beckman Stichting, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P81/3/125.....	<i>Store up the Anger</i> —(Revised cover only with illustration of nude torso on front and of full nude body on back/Slegs hersiene omslag met illustrasie van naakte bolyf voorop en vollengte naakte lyf agterop)	Ravan Press (Pty) Ltd Braamfontein.....	(e)

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Internal Affairs, Department of			
<i>Government Notice</i>			
788	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P81/26.....	2	7540
Prime Minister, Office of the			
<i>Government Notice</i>			
792	Physical Planning Act (88/1967): Alloca-tion of powers.....	1	7540

INHOUD

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Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
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788	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/26.....	2	7540
Eerste Minister, Kantoor van die			
<i>Goewermenskennisgewing</i>			
792	Wet op Fisiese Beplanning (88/1967): Toewysing van bevoegdheid.....	1	7540

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 788

3 April 1981

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AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 788

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P81/3-61.....	<i>Lutheran World Information</i> —No 8 81, (Fe-bruary 23, 1981)	Lutheran World Federation Switzerland.....	(e)
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792	Wet op Fisiese Beplanning (88/1967): Toewysing van bevoegdhede.....	1	7540

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOK IS GLOOMY ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL elections are usually considered as an occasion when the dominant assumptions about political change in a society go on trial. What makes the South African general election of 1981 so strange is that the reigning assumption of the political and economic elite has hardly been articulated since the election campaign started.

Under Verwoerd and even under Vorster there was a coherent ideological blueprint effectively guiding and determining South African policy. Soweto '76 blasted a huge hole in that doughnut.

There is no longer any clear vision among either the political or business elite about the goals towards which our society is moving. All that remains is a general assumption, unstated or at most half-stated, about the processes which will help South Africa to move away from the present situation which both political and business leaders recognise as being inherently unstable.

The most remarkable development on the political scene over the past two years is the coming together of the Cabinet and business establishment in the shared belief that a high economic growth rate will, like the invisible hand of Adam Smith, lead South Africa out of the political logjam in which it now finds itself.

This assumption has devel-

THE CHALLENGE FACING THE BUSINESS ELITE

administering and controlling the lives of the subordinate black workers.

The ideology and prejudice that had justified racial domination, permeating the media, schools and society as a whole do not immediately begin crumbling with the crisis of hegemony.

The police and military apparatus does not readily wither away, nor the politicians who sit atop the racial State apparatus whose survival depends on continued white domination. They stand by the traditional racial order even when the subordinate population begins to challenge the State's control to the detriment of growth and business confidence.

This study throws light on two vitally important questions about South Africa. The first is: Under what conditions will the apartheid order and apparatus be abolished?

Greenberg's comparative investigation leads him to the conclusion that the persistence of a racial order like apartheid depends upon a combination of the strength of the business challenge to it, the resources and coherence of the State, and the strength of the challenge of the subordinate group.

If the business challenge is weak and State considers itself strong enough to withstand external and internal challenges, one cannot expect any fundamental change in

form the racial structure of its own volition without a major crisis forcing them to do so.

Simply put, the message of this study is this: Without widespread political disorder and endemic instability, the political and business elite in deeply divided societies fail to grasp the nettle of political reform. They are perpetually reacting to crises instead of preventing them.

Without a clear future vi-

sion, the elite responds to crises by increased repression and piecemeal tinkering with the system. It will in fact turn to rationality only after they have exhausted all alternatives.

I should like to make my position with respect to Greenberg and his study clear. He is an outstanding scholar and his work is to my mind the most important study of South Africa of recent years. At the same time I hope desperately that I can prove him wrong.

The only way in which this can be done is to adduce proof that the political and business elite has the capacity and capability to embark on a peaceful revolution of modernisation.

African State will not be seriously challenged but black militancy will increase. The challenges will become more sophisticated and production will be threatened much more seriously than before.

Above all, black trade unions will be used increasingly as political instruments because blacks have no other meaningful political vehicles.

All this will lead to greater racial polarisation and a steady diminution of business

“The only way in which business can avoid the prospect of a South African society limping from one crisis to another is to confront fundamentally the challenge of social transformation”

confidence. The only way in which business can avoid the prospect of a South African society limping from one crisis to another is to confront fundamentally the challenge of social transformation.

Does any proof exist which Greenberg can be confronted to show that business has taken up the challenge? One turns hopefully to the transcript of the proceedings of the Carlton Conference to find such proof. Sad to say it is a shattering disappointment.

Historians will one day read through it in stunned disbelief. None of the 20 business leaders who had the opportunity to speak mentioned a word of black political rights as a prerequisite for modernisation and growth or as a

condition for the co-operation of business with government. Hardly a word was said about the lifting of the Group Areas Act and influx control or of the need for a common educational system.

Perhaps business was so euphoric about being invited to the government club that they did not want to inquire about the club rules.

However, Carlton was only the beginning of the liaison. In recent times hopeful indi-

cations have emerged that certain leading individuals within the political and business elite have finally grasped the need for transformation and are pursuing that goal in a steadfast way.

There are four names that come to mind immediately. The first is Jan Sley, of the Urban Foundation, who led the lobby to reverse the three Koornhof Bills on urban blacks, realising that its implementation will precipitate major political unrest.

The second is Chris Saunders, of Natal, who is leading the battle to construct a politically-integrated federal sub-State in Natal which could become a paradigm for the rest of the country.

The third is Mike Rosholt, of Barlow Rand, who emphas-

sioned that his company would continue negotiating with representative unregistered unions, thus thwarting the plans of some Cabinet members to stamp out these unions, and who is now calling for a common education system.

The fourth is the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, who realised that the key to peaceful change and economic growth in South Africa is the training and full utilisation of manpower irrespective of race, power or creed, and is the only Cabinet Minister prepared to get rid of apartheid bureaucrats.

In a real way the future of South Africa depends on whether these four leaders — for that they are in the real sense of the word — will carry their arguments to their logical conclusions, whether they can prevail over their adversaries in Cabinet or board meetings, and whether they can mobilise the resources they will need to transform our society.

This is the real political battle in South Africa, not the political choices presented in this election between opposing and stylised party presentations.

If these four men prevail, Greenberg will have been proven wrong. And South Africa will be set on a fair course to negotiate the passage between the Scylla of a brutal dictatorship and the Charybdis of a violent revolution.

growth which has now replaced apartheid as the dominant panacea.

Its central tenet is that unfettered growth will sweep away racial prejudices and obsolete political structures. Growth will set in processes which will enable leaders to tackle political problems and find political solutions which were not available before the curbs on economic growth were removed.

Above all it will produce a stratum of white and black leaders who will find it in their interest to negotiate a political dispensation based on the structures of economic co-operation which have risen as a result of capitalist development.

A corollary of these assumptions is that business is the best opposition South Africa has even had since it promotes the progressive and dynamic forces which will eventually restructure our society in a more equitable and stable way.

It is the great merit of Stanley Greenberg's important new study, *Race and State in Capitalist Development* (Ravan Press in association with Yale University Press) that it enables us for the first time to review critically, in both historical and comparative perspective, the validity of the growth assumptions so strongly adhered to by both our political and economic elite.

Greenberg's study takes a hard and sobering look at the relationship between capitalist development and racial or ethnic domination in four deeply divided societies, namely South Africa, Ala-

THE PATTERN OF POLITICS

BY HERMANN GILLIOME, HISTORIAN OF STELLENBOSCH AND CO-AUTHOR OF "THE RISE AND CRISIS OF AFRIKANER POWER"



bama, Northern Ireland and Israel.

On the basis of his comparative analysis he concludes that in all four societies a common pattern of political development has occurred. This is how it looks:

In the early stages of capitalist development (in South Africa it is the period roughly between 1870 and 1970) some important classes within the dominant group — the commercial farmers, businessmen, particularly those in extractive industries like mining, and unionised white workers — demand increasing State control over the subordinate population. They invited the intervention of the State to erect an expanded State racial apparatus to perform the task of ensuring a cheap and docile black workforce. All helped to strengthen the State built upon white supremacy.

As capitalist development enters a mature stage — South Africa roughly from 1970 — the needs of the main class actors in the dominant group have changed.

Capitalist farmers depend on a small, trained labour force to man their mechanised enterprises; businessmen

want a stable and contented labour force who can identify with the capitalist system; and white trade unions rely upon their scarce skills and the control they exercise over access to them rather than laws to preserve their position.

These main actors no longer need the State, in the way they did before, to compel blacks to work or to protect whites in the labour market.

Particularly for businessmen, the State racial apparatus, as represented in South Africa by the Department of Co-operation and Development, looks increasingly anachronistic.

They had helped to bring it about and it had served them well in the past, but now they wish it to wither away. When the State is confronted with what Greenberg calls a crisis of hegemony — as South Africa was in 1976 — businessmen are in the vanguard of those who demand the abolition of the State racial apparatus and for a political order with greater legitimacy.

However, the State won't go away. As Greenberg vividly puts it: The bureaucrats have grown accustomed to

the racial order. The other important question is whether business is really a progressive force in society. In South Africa the answer is so often given in positive terms that it is good to be reminded of Schumpeter's famous description of American capitalists: "They talk and plead or hire people to do it for them; they snatch at every chance of compromise; they are ever ready to give in; they never put up a fight under the flag of their own ideals and interests."

This is, of course, an exaggeration, but it highlights an important point: where businessmen with their ideology of growth and development are challenged by other ideologies or the State they are usually pusillanimous and defensive.

They will lobby the State for the constraints apartheid imposes upon them but if they are rebuffed they happily accommodate policies and regimes anathema to them. Their counterparts in Europe learnt to live with the welfare State and fascism; in South Africa they can easily accommodate apartheid.

Here they can always draw succour from their belief that growth will bring about the desirable political change and that the "well tried laws of economics" cannot be denied "over the long run".

For the South African reader Greenberg's study is profoundly disturbing. It shatters facile assumptions of growth, the fond self-image of business as a determined, progressive force and the cheerful optimism of verligtes that the ruling group can trans-

This revolution will involve the transformation of all the systems by which South African society is organised — the political, social, economic, intellectual and psychological systems.

These systems must be able to generate and absorb the vast changes which South African society will undergo in the next three decades as a result of the population and education explosion of black South Africa.

The business elite of South Africa will have to be the crucial actor in this transformation. Firstly, the business elite can no longer wash its hands of Government policies the way it could in the Sixties and Seventies when the Government abruptly told it to keep its nose out of politics. After Carlton, the business elite has become what Keirri Middlemas, in *Politics in Industrial Society*, calls a "governing institution".

This means that the business elite is no mere pressure group but now forms a body which has been recognised by the Government as a bargaining partner, granted permanent rights of access and accorded devolved powers by the State such as under the new labour dispensation.

Secondly, it is business rather than government which will be paying the costs of going without the kind of peaceful revolution described above. There is growing consensus among futurists that South Africa will within the next five to 10 years move into what has been called a State of violent equilibrium.

In this condition the South

E, APRIL 5, 1981

Book traders claim: we have been made censors

By TONY
SPENCER-SMITH

MANY booksellers are furious at being made into "censors" by a new system of control over imported books.

The system — on trial for a year — has split the book trade and its introduction has caused immense confusion.

A senior spokesman for the Customs authorities in Pretoria said the system had been in force since March 1 — but the Director of Publications, Prof Braam Coetzee said he was unaware of this, despite an agreement that customs inform him beforehand.

Even the president of the South African Booksellers' Association, Mr Harry Fagan, said he did not know it was already operative.

Basically, the system means booksellers will have to ferret through their imports for books which might need to be referred to the censors.

In the past, this task was performed by Customs officials.

While booksellers agree the new system will put books on the shelves faster, many object to having to perform a censorship function and feel they will be exposed to a greater risk of prosecution and could even lose their trading licences.

Mr Benjamin Trisk, managing director of a national chain of bookstores, described the new system as "appalling."

as Minister of Foreign Affairs — saying he was unfit for the post and accusing him of betraying confidences. These are the latest developments in a row which has raged since weekend newspaper reports alleged the Government had entered into a R340 000 contract with the Christian League to undermine the South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Desmond Tutu is general secretary.

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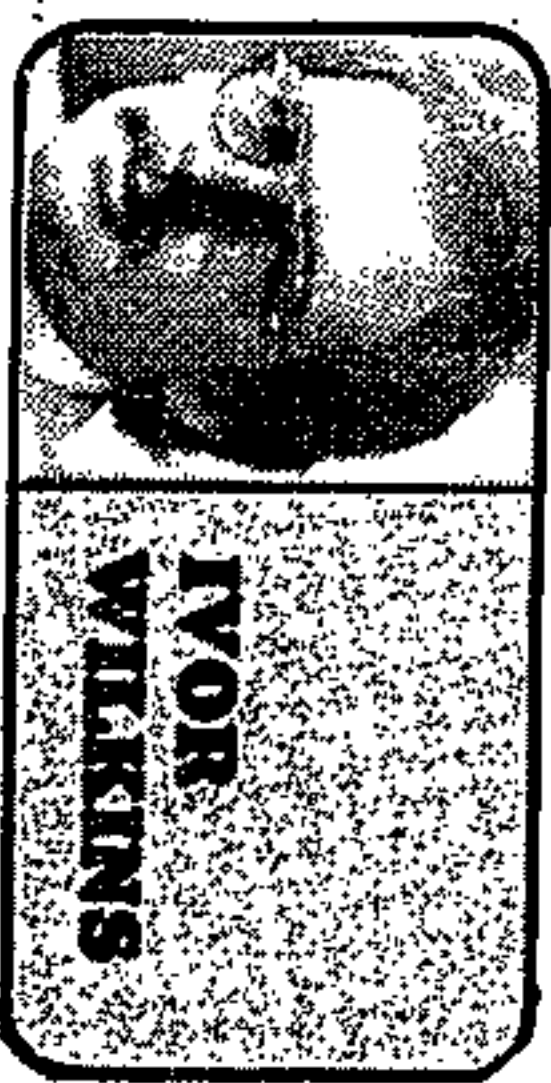
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Symbol of a proud tradition . . . the sentry at Dale College, King William's Town



soon, possibly before the election).

Many, probably most of them, believe the decision has long since been taken and Government assurances to the contrary do not carry much weight.

Many of them say, for example, that when the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation came to the town to hear evidence, the commissioners seemed bored.

Whether or not it is true, it is a common perception among locals who attended the hearings that their efforts were futile — the decision was already made, they felt.

It has left them confused, and has shattered the faith of many

Government supporters, like the straight-talking Mr Henning.

But, in the bewilderment affecting many Nationalists, his sort of candour is not always easy to find.

As the party's cohesion breaks down — a process that has led to open bickering and public resignations — old hierarchies, whose unshakeable stability always comforted the faithful, no longer provide leadership and direction.

The dominee, for example, refuses to articulate the feelings of local Afrikaners, because he says: "Whatever I say, somebody will be offended."

Low profile

The man left to try to pick up the Nationalist pieces is Mr Bill Deacon. An English speaker and a newcomer to Nationalist ranks, having come from the United Party via the South African Party, he is keeping a low profile.

"The Nats are hardly canvassing. They are embarrassed to face the people," says a rival from the New Republic Party with satisfaction.

Of course, there is a bedrock of Nationalist loyalty that remains firm in King William's Town. It is epitomised in Mr Chris Colyn, the headmaster of the De Vos Malan High School, who believes implicitly in the Government.

"I believe the decision that will be taken will be the right one. The Government has appointed experts on the question," he declares.

But, it is highly doubtful that there is sufficient residual Nationalist loyalty of this sort in King William's Town to enable the party to retain the seat.

While the bulk of Nationalist disillusionment is likely to be expressed in a stayaway from the polls, some, at least, will seek a home in the extreme rightwing Herstigste Nasionale Party.

The HNP candidate, English-

speaker Mr Brian Nel, who campaigns with an armed bodyguard and carries a handgun, has gone that route himself. And he has managed to pull some of the Nationalist organisation with him.

His bright orange HNP posters tell the story. Close examination

will reveal that they used to belong to the National Party, whose exhortations from a previous election are not completely concealed by Mr Nel's posters which have been pasted on top.

But local pundits predict the

Picture: JAMES SOULLIEF
HNP will do little better than retain its deposit.

They believe that in the four-way contest the seat will go back to the Opposition. It has been traditionally a United Party seat which lurched through, a switched allegiance when the MP, Mr Boet van

LEADING the way across his smartly-furnished lounge, Mr Gert Henning stops suddenly in his tracks and gazes out of the large windows at the panoramic view of the hills surrounding King William's Town.

Dotted across the hills, groups of African huts spread down towards the town.

"Look how we are surrounded," says Mr Henning quietly. "Five years ago those hills were bare."

It is that march of progress, bringing the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei to the doorstep of King William's Town, which has gripped the border town in an agony of suspense, bitterness and apprehension.

"I suppose," concedes Mr Henning, "that it was always half at the back of one's mind that King William's Town would go black, because it is surrounded by the Ciskei."

"But I never really thought it would happen. Perhaps I was unrealistic," he admits with touching honesty.

Mr Henning is a lifelong Nationalist. The prospect of the town in which he has lived for 40 years "going black" stems directly from the homeland policy he and thousands of others have supported.

But, on April 29, he will not support the National Party. To vote for the party now would be to turn his heart into a "murderer's den", he says.

Many Nationalists in King William's Town are in a similar turmoil, plunging the party into disarray.

Abandoned

Adding to their confusion is the fact that their MP, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, has abandoned the seat to stand in the adjoining East London North constituency instead.

It is a move which symbolises the spiritual and emotional abandonment many Nationalists feel.

While the insecurity and unease about King William's Town's future is shared by most of its white residents, rich and poor, Nat and Prog, undoubtedly the worst affected are its Nationalist supporters, particularly the oldtimers who have given the party a lifetime of staunch encouragement.

Suddenly, they feel their loyalty has been betrayed. The Government they so firmly believed would always safeguard them has become secretive, distant and hostile to their interests.

Apartheid, the policy they so long supported, was meant to be imposed on others. Instead, they, Nationalists, have become its victims.

It has all happened too quickly.

Mr Henning, for example, firmly believes that blacks and whites will eventually have to accommodate each other, but feels developments are taking place too quickly now.

Up until Prime Minister Vorster, Nationalist policy was unfolding gradually, but since Mr P W Botha came to power "things are being forced down our throats".

What is most resented in King William's Town, across the spectrum of political loyalties, is the fact that, for months, residents have been left uncertain about what they are going to have to swallow.

While most of the locals seem to take it for granted that the town will be incorporated into the Ciskei, they cannot get a firm statement from the Government (although they have now been promised that an announcement will be made

den Heever, joined the breakaway South African Party.

In 1977, it went Nationalist for the first time in a straight fight with the NRP.

The real electoral battle for King William's Town, then, is between the Progressive Federal Party and the NRP, with the latter being tipped to take it.

Predominantly English speaking, the town and its rural surrounds is conservative in the Natal mould.

Mr Pat Rogers, the NRP candidate, a bulky, affable farmer with a polished accent, has the advantage of being a local man (his PFP and Nationalist opponents are from East London, parts of which do fall into the constituency, while the HNP man is in the process of moving away) and is as representative as one could be of the largely middle-class seat.

But, if King William's Town's impending change of status, real or perceived, has been traumatic for its Nationalists, opposition supporters have also been thrown face to face with their beliefs.

In a local referendum about incorporation only 100 people voted for it, while 1 612 voted against.

Opposition supporters share the fears of the majority of the town's whites about the implications of incorporation.

Proud past

High on their list of concerns is education. Already some parents, in a touching effort to preserve a proud part, are establishing trust funds to enable the historic Dale College to supplement teachers' salaries in order to retain the school's high standards.

Although many businessmen feel that incorporation is the only guarantee of continuing prosperity (exclusion would mean the creation of an alternative Ciskeian capital which would draw off black trade which is the mainstream of King William's Town's commerce) they, too, are trapped in an ambivalence.

For them, the fears of declining standards, drop in education, falling property prices and a deterioration of law and order are just as real.

And that makes the coming election largely incidental to their lives.

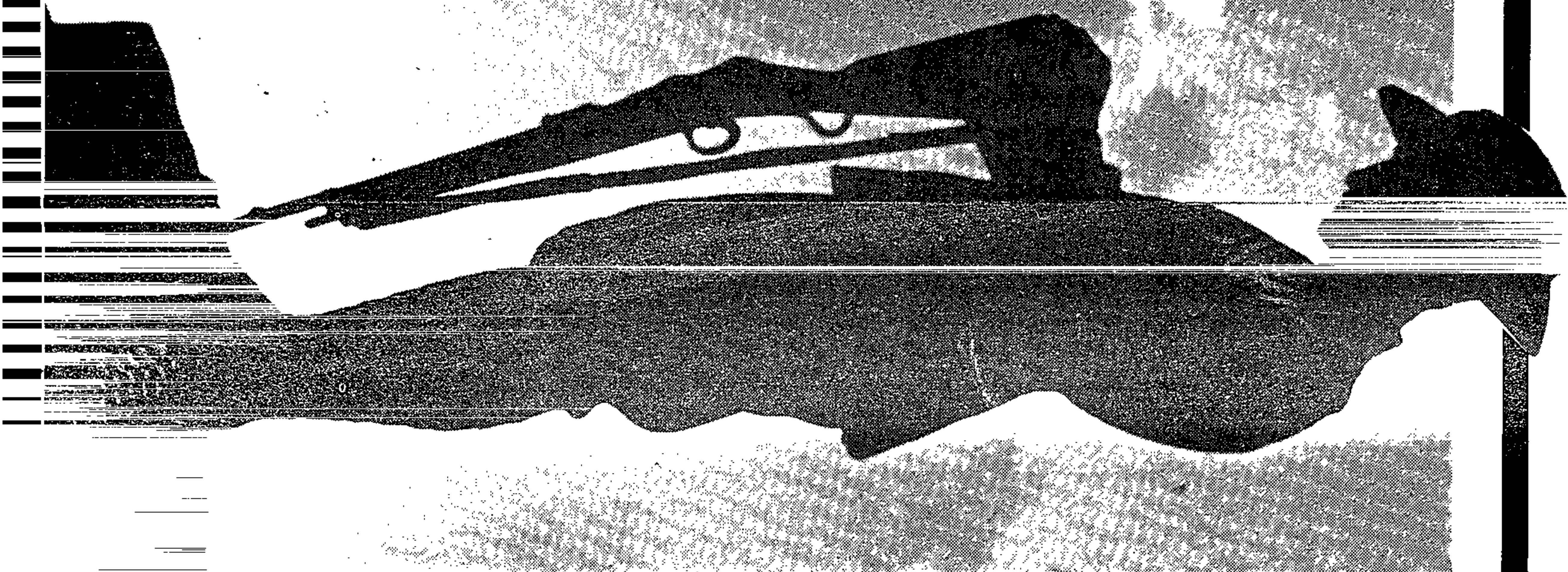
Bigger things than a seat in Parliament are at stake for them and, if the town — the nucleus of the constituency — goes to the Ciskei, it will have been defined out of white politics, anyway.

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5 Times 5/4/81

As a black future looms, Nats
raise the anguished cry . . .

Why didn't apartheid protect us?



Rule Boeritania! That's the aim of White Sash

S. Express 5/4/81

(327)



● Title of a bulletin issued by The Wake Up movement, the founding body of the ultra-Right-wing White Sash, which aims for a sovereign White state.

IRENE Buchanan is a woman with a vision — and she has a visionary's zeal.

Her vision — the master plan of the White Sash Women's Kommando she has founded — is the creation of a sovereign, independent, totally White state, where apartheid in its strictest form will be the order of the day.

Dr Buchanan, a 63-year-old grandmother and homopath, runs her ultra-Right-wing organisation and its mother body, The Wake Up movement, from her country home at Merrivale in the Natal Midlands.

The White Sash — "we called it that because we're the total opposite of the Black Sash" — holds the view that South Africa is being sold down the river "just like the Whites in Rhodesia".

Dr Buchanan is vehement in her denouncement of the Prime Minister and his Government, whose policies, she says, make them traitors and sell-outs.

"P W Botha is not a Nationalist at heart — he and his clique have taken over the National Party in an internal

'WHITE MEN ARE SELLING US OUT'

By DARYL BALFOUR

"We demand an entrenched White homeland," Dr Buchanan said. "If we're thrown to the Blacks like the White Rhodesians we'll collect together in sanctuaries — there will be few men left — and then appeal to the men of other White nations for protection.

"We'll fight alongside the men like the Boer women did," she says.

Dr Buchanan said the White Sash did not support any political party in South Africa.

nanced and manipulated by the Illuminati and Jewish bankers. "We recommend to our members that they vote for the man or party that has the guts to stand up and promise us a sovereign White homeland. This is a peaceful solution for South Africa and a God-given inspiration."

She said the White homeland would be called Boeritania — a combination of Boer and Britannia — "or any other name the citizens would like to choose". The State would not be run on political lines, but rather by professional representatives trained for the job.

Although it has been claimed that the White Sash has links with the Pretoria-based Koppie Kommando, Dr Buchanan says her movement is "more moderate".

"Mr Botha has already started warning the Right-wingers in this country and making threats because we refuse to accept the integration he's forcing on us. And now, as soon as he gets back after the elections, he'll start opening the White group areas to Blacks," she says.

(Report by Daryl Balfour, 1603 Eagle Building, West Street, Durban.)



WE MOURN
FOR
WHITE
S. AFRICA
AND
OUR SONS!

one red carpet for a genuine communist takeover.

Botha thinks we're all ignorant plaasjapies, but we're not sleeping. We've studied all this. We know that our White men and their secret societies are selling us out to the Blacks," she claimed.

Dr Buchanan says both the Broederbond and the Freemasons are working hand-in-glove with "the communists, Jewish bankers and the Illuminati."

"And 65% of our White male population is in one way or another drawn into the influence of the Broederbond or Freemasons, particularly through their jobs."

Despite her radical views, this greying granny says she's a moderate thinker with one basic aim — to prevent war as far as possible without accepting integration.

"South Africa only has about one million able-bodied men who could be put into the field. Across our borders there is an estimated 35-million — and that's without calling in the United Nations. So it's a no-win situation we must avoid," she says.

The White Sash — which has no idea of the number of its members "because they're scattered throughout the country" — will go about its campaign by "bringing the White women of this country together."

"We would like to bring to the attention of our White women that they have the power of the vote to swing the whole nation away from the dangerous and precipitous policies which will result in an unnecessary war and general conflagration."

She said she would stand for election "during the next by-elections."

The White Sash's immediate solution to South Africa's problems would be to close the borders and stop all the assistance being given "to our enemies and the terrorists" by the Government.

The second aim of the White Sash was "to ensure there's no integration in South Africa and no one-man, one-vote." The White Sash, she said, would defend those principles with guns if necessary.

Political comment in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Les Stephenson, and posters by A Monteath, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Anglican students call for boycott

Education Reporter

THE Anglican Students' Federation has called on members to boycott Republic Day celebrations.

It has also asked priests to urge parishioners not to take part in the celebrations. The ASF executive met in Grahamstown on March 29.

In a statement they noted that the majority of South Africans did not wish to take part in Republic Day celebrations, as they had nothing to celebrate.

The past 20 years had seen the loss of human rights for most people and had thwarted the Christian ideal of unity.

COMMAND

'Our ability as Christians to follow our Lord's command to love one another has been made increasingly difficult by the whole apartheid ideology,' the statement said.

'Our God is a God of justice and love. The points above reflect a situation which He has not ordained and which is evil.'

The executive, therefore, called on members to boycott celebrations.

They urged student Anglican Societies (Ansocs) to organise alternative programmes such as speakers, slide-tape presentations, vigils and worship services.

They resolved that May 31 should be set apart by Ansoc members as a day of prayer and fasting for the Republic.

(Report by D. Palce, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

TABLE 4

THE COST OF MEDICINES

Uncontrollable factors:	Initial research and development Raw materials Manufacture Costs of registration with Medicines Control Council Preclinical trials Early clinical trials
Controllable factors:	

Censors

paid to

Apr 7/4/81

regular

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formula

Staff Reporter

CENSORS responsible for reports on books are paid according to a public service wage formula based on the type of book, the number of days it takes to read.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. J. C. Heunis, recently announced the appointment of 177 censors for the next three years. The censors were chosen from 362 volunteers for the posts.

Seventy censors were appointed in Cape Town, because most books are scrutinised here.

The Director of Publications, Professor A. Coetzee, said the Board sent out books to censors who compiled book reader reports.

These reports are then submitted to specific committees appointed to examine the material.

Mr. Coetzee said some censors were involved more than others with people being given duties according to their particular field of knowledge.

A chairman of a committee is paid R30 a day for the duration of the committee's sitting. Committee members are paid R20 a day.

Book readers are paid according to a formula based on the number of days allocated as a reasonable time to read the book.

This in turn depends on whether the book is of an academic or frivolous nature, and the number of pages in the book.

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Calls for
boycott STAR
7/4/51

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Anglican Students Federation of South Africa has urged its members not to participate in the Republic Festival celebrations.

A statement released by the ASF notes that the majority of people in South Africa do not wish to take part in the festivities as they have nothing to celebrate.

In Mamelodi, a call for a total boycott of the Republic Day celebrations was made on the anniversary of the execution of Solomon Mahlangu for his role in the Goch Street shooting.

The call came from the Southern Transvaal committee of the Congress of South African Students.

Some time ago I read a book, *The Diary of Maria Tholo*, for purposes of reviewing it, but never got down to doing so.

Now, after some months of thinking about it, I have come to the conclusion that this is one of the most significant books to have been published about South Africa recently.

Maria Tholo, during the disturbances which swept through South Africa in 1976, was a woman in her forties living in Guguletu, a black residential area in Cape Town.

She was a housewife, the mother of two daughters, and she ran a creche for the children of working mothers in a house near to where she was teaching at the time of the troubles.

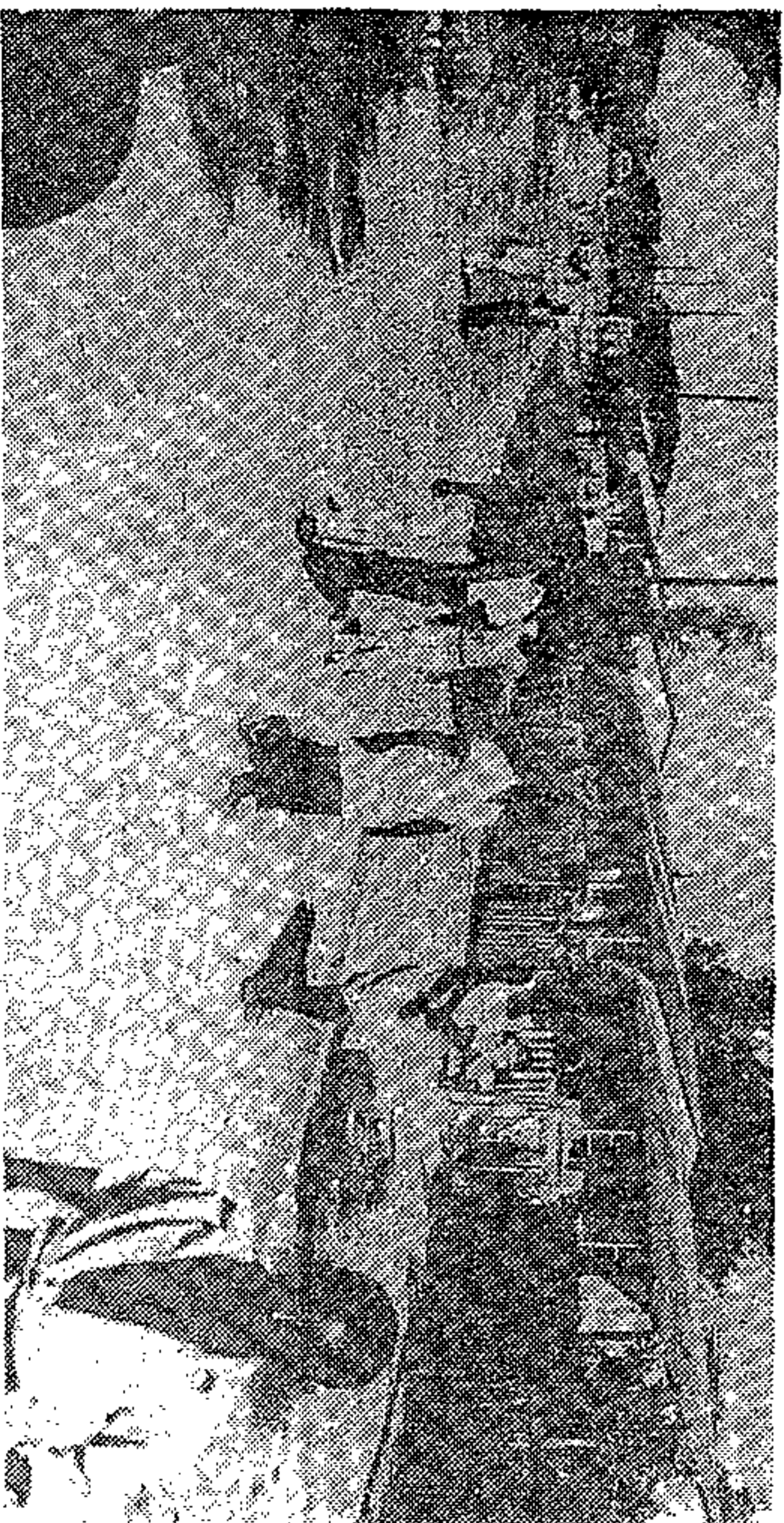
This book is primarily her account of the disturbances in Cape Town in 1976, as she related them to Carol Hermer, an anthropologist who was conducting a detailed life history of the Tholo family for an academic project.

Ms Hermer has written factual accounts of what happened in 1976 at the end of each chapter of the book, but although useful as a record, there is nothing particularly significant about these.

The significance of *The Diary of Maria Tholo* is, rather, the day-to-day record of how Mrs Tholo herself saw events.

What is really remarkable is that Maria Tholo was no activist. Although she clearly sympathises with the grievances of the

Politicians, ³²⁷read this book



Guguletu street scene — rows of identical houses, unfinished pavements, pot-holed tar. A picture from the book.

students, she often protests about their rudeness and their methods.

She adopts a fairly understanding approach towards a police informer, Jason, who is part of her congregation; she attends Tupperware parties; she has an eye-level oven; for a black person living in Cape Town, she appears to enjoy an above-average standard of living.

In truth, Maria Tholo comes across as the sort of potential middleclass person whom the government, the Urban Foundation and others would like to believe

should have a stake in South Africa worth defending.

She is the sort of person changes in South Africa would have to accommodate if there is any possible solution to the conflicts in our country — and for this reason, this book is essential reading.

There really can be no peace until the aspirations of the Maria Tholos are satisfied, and even then, the problem of the haves and the have-nots would have to be solved.

In the book, the overwhelming impression is one of sympathy and support to the students,

no one would say a word about all that's happening because we have this informer, Jason, in our congregation. We know he's an informer because he's tried to get others to join up."

On August 24: "He looked down and saw blood running. He'd been shot in the thigh and hadn't even felt it. He went to the police station to report that he had been shot but he didn't know how and they took him to hospital. He was discharged Sunday morning and taken straight to the police station at Guguletu."

She describes how three

community council men arrived at a meeting of the parents at one of the schools. At first, they refused to leave when asked to do so by the chairman and then one of them, Mr B., tried to go above him by appealing to the parents directly.

"The hall was beginning to get restless. There were calls of 'get out' and 'what is this nonsense?'"

"Eventually the three did have to leave. Mr Mayabe (the chairman) apologised to those present saying, 'I have my reasons, and everybody chorused 'we understand', and finally the meeting opened."

September 4: "One couldn't go into the toilets at church this morning. They were still full of

teargas from Langa High next door. What happened there yesterday was a massacre. That's the only way I can describe it."

September 6: "It's difficult to describe or understand the kind of excitement everyone is feeling. There is danger around but you still want action all the time. I think that in Belfast they must be feeling the same thing. But not in Kampala. Even though you are not quite sure you will be coming home, you want something to happen. You don't like it to be too quiet."

"It's as if people are looking forward to results and if it's quiet there can't be any results so that they don't want things to stop. Once it touches you, you



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

don't like it, like this stayaway, because then you lose your pay. But if they go on fighting, OK let them. I think this is the way everyone is feeling."

On November 29, the students burnt down the houses of people suspected of being police informers: "I asked Silas: 'You don't sell liquor at your place. What's the matter?'"

"No," he said, "it's not that. They say I'm an informer."

"Even the police gaped. African policemen won't have anything to do with informers. They say 'It's your own indaba.' Be it your own funeral."

December 25: "Not knowing whether we'd be able to go to church today, I went to last night's service... The preacher urged us to defy today's ban on churchgoing because it was anti-Christ and anti-religious and this was an opportunity to prove where one stood. I wasn't convinced. It seemed one of those occasions where one should rather wait and see."

February 16, 1977: "No one trusts the community leaders anyway because they have got one foot here and one foot in the Trrar-skel. They are working for both places, which means they are working for the government."

"They are not interested in improving the

lot of the Cape Town people because most of them are business-minded and have already started buying other businesses in the Transkei and Ciskei. They are just using us to get enough money together to get away and leave us."

The diary ends with her daughter drawing a map of the world and painting Africa black. She asked Nomsa, the daughter, why she has painted Africa black and the 12-year-old girl replies:

"Oh, Mother, don't you know that Africa is for the blacks? From Cape Town right to the very top in Egypt it is black. This is the only place where we really belong."

Maria Tholo adds: "At her age we would never have thought like that. It just shows what sort of generation is growing up. This place is for them. 'Africa! We are in for big trouble.'"

One could certainly say that again if people like Maria Tholo are ignored.

In these days of heady and extensive speeches during the white election, one can only urge those politicians to read this book. And if they don't do so, at least the voters should do so: they would then see and understand why real change is so necessary and so urgent.

The *Diary of Maria Tholo*, edited by Carol Hermer, and published by Ravan Press, Johannesburg, R6,50 in paperback and R9,50 in hardback.

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

5/11/41 9/14/41
**Blacks slam
Info budget
'dishonesty'**

Political Reporter

Black leaders and journalists have reacted angrily to fresh disclosures of Department of Information efforts to influence black opinion in South Africa.

Large amounts of money were provided for a variety of projects directed at South Africa's black people, according to a document in The Star's possession.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said today: "We must condemn this continued dishonesty and policy of misinformation."

"The policy of separate development is so dirty and fraudulent it needs an ongoing scheme of dirty tricks in the Nixon manner to justify its continuation."

The Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said today it was not surprised by the fresh disclosures.

"No immoral or deceitfully cowardly act the Government perpetrates surprises us," Mwasa said.

WHITE MOURNING

IF, at the next political meeting you attend, you happen to bump into a woman, or group of women, with veiled faces, sashed waists and widows' weeds, don't be surprised . . . for, according to chief mourner, Mrs Irene Buchanan, the

White Sash is about to hit Cape Town.

Apr 9/4/81

(322)



MRS IRENE BUCHANAN: 'We are going to resist integration by every means possible.'

Since the Natal-based ultra-right-wing organisation first received publicity over a month ago, the response, says the 63-year-old grandmother and homopath, has been 'wonderful.'

Women had telephoned her home at Merivale in the Natal Midlands, from all over the country, in-
the

Rhodesia, when it was still known as such, and moved to South Africa 'somewhere in the 60s.'

She does not carry a South Africa passport.

'Fortunately I was stopped from getting one by the skin of my teeth. I was on my way to Durban to fix it all up when I heard Vorster saying "give us another six months" and I decided I did not want to be a citizen of a multi-racial country.'

She rejects the term 'immigrant' ('every white person in this country is an immigrant . . . in my particular instance it is only a question of a time

Racism, she says is a perfectly natural phenomenon. 'It is only the newspapers that have made it a bad word. Look, the Heavenly Father was supposed to have created everything. We know different, but I can't go into that at the moment because you would not understand.'

But he also took the trouble to create different species of people. He never gave instructions to integrate His creation. He did not want the horse and donkey to mate and produce a mule.

'That wasn't his work. It would be a crime, a sin, to

The name of the movement was chosen partly because of its direct opposition to the Black Sash. On the other hand the sash is the emblem of a family or association and according to Mrs Buchanan, all white people in this country are a family.

'At the moment South Africa is run by Jewish bankers and ruled by the Freemasons. We want to bring the white women of this country together because we feel sure that they, by their votes and by demonstrating their opposition, can prevent the integration that is being forced on us,' Mrs Buchanan said.

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leicos guilylerpunn the fo am
-otocysd leicos utim petacitduc
pecaf nud 'sambinuchet lacipem
sseulli tatnem fo smotdus eth
sewtawos si enucipem cificifit
eth ot cificeds tou si aera si
'Alluvonofioness. Functionli fo

by
adding . . .

'I'm hoping to
Cape Town as
possible to start up there
she said in a telephone
interview. 'But what I've
told people who have
called is that there is no
membership or anything
like that.'

'The only thing I expect
anyone interested in our
movement to do is to dress
completely in mourning
with a veil and white sash
and to attend everything
to do with politics and
government, including
political meetings, meet-
ings of the provincial coun-
cils and parliamentary
debates,' she said.

Election campaigns have
always produced charac-
ters that hover in the
wings of the political
stage. For years the fringe
theatre has been domi-
nated by the fiery histri-
onics of the HNP, but this
year the spotlight has shif-
ted to the women of the
White Sash and their
equally conservative Afri-
kaans counterparts, the
Kappie Kommando.

Both movements have as
their main aim, a resis-
tance to integration, but,
claims Mrs Buchanan, her
movement is 'more mode-
rate.'

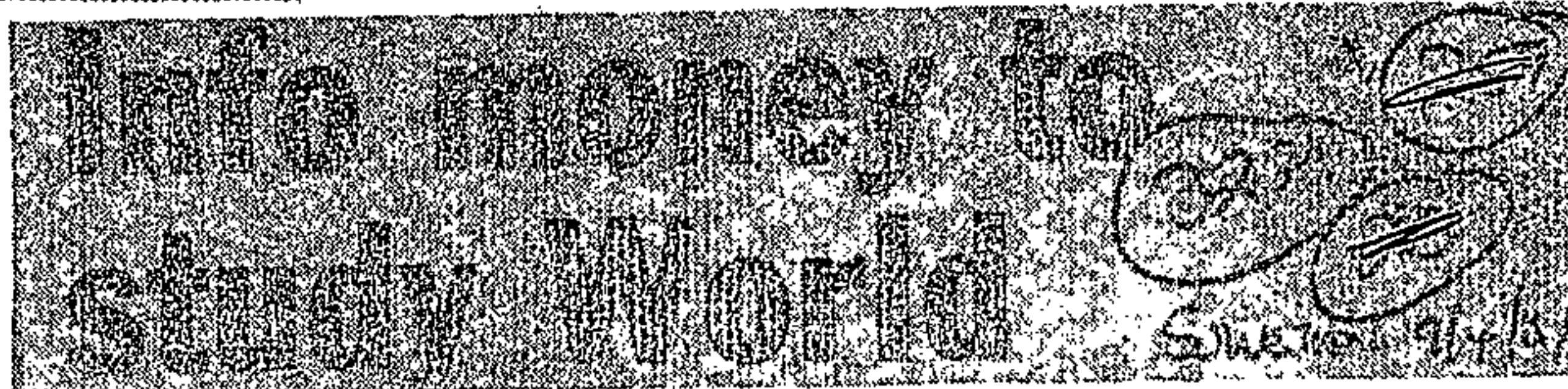
'Basically our aims are
twofold. We are going to
resist integration by every
means possible short of, at
present, violence. We
would only use violence to
protect our lives and those
of our children.

'Our second aim is the
establishment of a white
homeland with irrevocable
statutory boundaries. We
have no objection to those
who want to integrate . . .
they can have a whole
province if they want it
but we will continue our
fight for a white homeland
with' and she repeats
twice more, 'irrevocable
statutory boundaries.'

Of Scottish and English
descent, Mrs Buchanan is
vague about how long she
has been in this country.
She is, she says, what you
would call a 'colonial' was
born and bred in India,
lived in Scotland then

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ONE OF the 1979/80 secret projects of the now defunct Department of Information was a "research project" into the World and Rand Daily Mail newspapers, according to documents revealed yesterday.

And one of the projects involved the starting of a "black" newspaper,

One million rand — the biggest single allocation — was for the making and distribution of films aimed exclusively at blacks.

The other largest single donation was for R400 000 for an action programme to help "moderate" political

parties in the then Rhodesia.

Altogether, R380 000 was budgeted for in 1978/9 for "church actions" — the largest share going to the Christian League, whose involvement in a smear campaign against the South African Council of Churches was revealed recently.

The R60 000 for the Ned Geref Kerk was part of the R150 000 the church received for "operation Manie" — part of Info's strategy to counter the World Council of Churches' strategy.

In a letter written by Dr Connie Mulder to the then Minister of Finance,

Senator Owen Horwood, the secret projects planned for the year are listed. The first three deal with publications — "publications of monthly magazine Hit and Supplement; Purchase of Drum Weekend (nominal); preliminary costs for the establishment of a black newspaper."

Info collaborators here and overseas were paid more than R800 000 and front organisations like the Foreign Affairs Association and London Club of Ten were allocated more than R1,5-m in the final year of the

• To Page 3

'They talked nonsense'

From Page 1

could be organised or if necessary forced on the country, Dr Rhoodie said.

Dr Mulder refused to do this — "I advised him so and this made P W Botha bitter"

"We both felt we could hardly tell the world what a fantastic future the country had, how good it was here and how safe foreign investment was and in the same breath shout that we were the victims of a total onslaught from overseas," he added.

Turning to the Erasmus Commission, Dr Rhoodie claimed:

"That there are people in the Commission who owe the Transvaal Supreme Court, the Appeal Court and Parliament an explanation for a case which, for me as a layman, comes very close to defeating the ends of justice."

He said that two statements secured from witnesses for the Commission — which would have confirmed his evidence at his trial — were not given to the Attorney General handling his prosecution.

That Mr Horwood's version of a meeting he attended in 1977 at which a report of secret projects was given, was accepted by the Commission and a contrary version from five other witnesses was rejected.

Mr Horwood said in evidence he attended the meeting for about 10 minutes. The other five witnesses said he was there for an hour.

That Judge Rudolph Erasmus "fed Dr Koornhof, spoon by spoon, answers to his (Judge Erasmus) questions."

The Commission's report "must be rejected on the grounds of unauthorised actions, inexplicable omissions, gross mistakes and blunders. In student language — they talked nonsense (Hulle het drooggemaak).

Dr Rhoodie said that until now he had not seen a single sheet of a processed manuscript after giving Perskor an 850 page document on the Info affair for publication eight months ago.

(Report by John Allen and A Duigan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

The problem of molecule-manipulation should also not be overstated; 80% of research funds are devoted to entirely new research and only 18,8% to the development of existing products. (6)

The conclusion to be drawn is that although some problems exist in the area of research, not all the research expenditure is wasteful and, secondly, that rationalisation or direct controls on the market would stifle initiative and incentives.

(8.2) Pricing and Research:

Consider the following hypothetical illustration: (7)

Drug companies B, C and D research and manufacture in the U.S.A. and Europe and sell worldwide - South Africa included. B spends R30m on research to find a new cure for, say, arthritis; C spends R10m and D spends nothing.

B discovers nothing. C discovers two cures. D finds nothing, but analyses B's most promising cure and by developing it at a cost of only R50 000, comes up with an equally effective cure.

C markets its new product at R10 for 100 pills, the price designed to recoup its R+D costs in four years and then show a return on capital of 20%. D markets its new product at R9 for 100 pills, designed to undercut B's sales and show an immediate return on outlay of 90%.

Simultaneously, the three companies work on a new answer to hypertension. B spends R7m on research before succeeding with a "breakthrough". C spends R15m and finds nothing. D spends R26m and finds nothing.

The problem to resolve is to establish how B, C and D should design their pricing strategies to ensure they make a reasonable, on-going return from all their new products without fleecing the consumer, without overloading the price of one product with the R+D costs that failed to produce another, and without being ousted from the market by companies acting

... / ...

like D in the case of the cure for arthritis.

In addition, one must resolve how B, C and D should design their South African pricing strategies, given that their S.A. chief executives are, above all, expected to contribute to the world group's profits.

These problems are revealed as issues of research, but in fact the only reason that they come across in this manner is that in this industry the price system does not offer clear signals to firms. In more usual markets, the firm that innovates successfully is rewarded and the consumer is not "fleeced" because it will not maximise profits for a firm to do so.

Blacks slam Info budget 'dishonesty'

Political Reporter

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"No immoral or deceitfully cowardly act the Government perpetrates surprises us," Mwasa said.

continue their suffering.

The question of the extent of research in the ethical drug market should also be raised. Why is it that such large amounts are spent on research in this industry? The answer could be that the returns to such effort are greater in this industry than in others. If this is the case, then it could be true either because firms generate drugs of value to the patient or because the industry is able to promote the output of its research whether it is of value or not.

The main problem therefore is to retain the incentive for firms to invent and research, but to ensure that such incentive is guided by the wants of the patient. Such a system involves more than just the issue of research which is only one facet of the market. The following section will draw together the foregoing discussion in an effort to identify the basic causes and possible solutions to the problems in the market.

... / ...

AD 10/4/81

Border sacrificed for apartheid — Spring

327

KEI ROAD — The Border region had been sacrificed for the ideology of apartheid, the Progressive Federal Party candidate of King William's Town, Mr Errol Spring, said here yesterday.

He also accused the government of neglecting the development of the area.

Speaking to about 40 people at a lunchtime meeting, he said he was convinced the people of the region could not go along with the government's plans for Berlin and King William's Town.

"The time has come for us to stand up and be counted and to say, enough: you have had over 30 years to ensure peace in South Africa but after 33 years what we are seeing is the complete collapse of apartheid, or as they prefer to call it, separate development.

"Never before has the future of the white man in South Africa been in greater jeopardy because there is no future for us under National Party ideology."

South Africa had the potential to develop to something much greater than it was today, he said.

"But what do we find in this area: unemployment, starvation and malnutrition and as a result an increasing crime rate. Who can blame them for turning to crime?"

Industrialists refused to invest in the area because of the uncertainty and it was time the government removed this uncertainty.

"I am quite convinced that King William's Town is going to the Ciskei, because it was part of the deal with the Ciskei as an incentive, a bribe if you like, to get them to accept independence," Mr Spring said.

At the same meeting, the PFP MP for Orange Grove, Mr Rupert Lorimer, said the votes of the people on the Border would not only affect their lives until the next election, but would shape the whole future of the region for generations.

With conditions of overcrowding and poverty in the homelands, he wanted to know what kind

of generation of young people was growing up.

"Are we going to be safe with this situation? I don't think there is any one of us who can say we are happy with it."

Countries like Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea were all manufacturing goods and developing into prosperous countries although they did not, like South Africa, have raw materials.

"Why can't we do that here? Why can't we develop the infrastructure on the Border?"

"The answer is simple: it takes money to develop an infrastructure."

But the government was wasting money on ideological schemes such as the R6 000 million it would take to consolidate the homelands.

"Do you sleep any better because people are moved around and dumped at Zwelidinga, Oxtun and elsewhere — and to see the land destroyed, perhaps forever?" Mr Lorimer said.

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

TOP SECRET

Number of copies: three:

- (i) The Hon M C Botha
- (ii) The Hon O P F Horwood
- (iii) File copy (Dept of Information)

Creation and control of a Bantu film industry.

The Cabinet has approved and has already consented to funds to bring into being a Bantu film industry in the Republic to promote the Government's policy of separate development.

The project will be carried out on a strictly secret basis and a number of bona fide trading companies are at present being created, or taken over, to serve as fronts for the project. (Mr C D Fuchs, retiring Director-General of the SABC, will play an important role in this regard.)

It has further been decided that the Department of Information will control the application of the funds and at the same time will also exercise an ideological control over the project. The execution of the project will be in consultation with the SABC, because the new film industry can play a valuable role in the eventual Bantu television service.

To carry out the policy of separate development, the idea of multi-nationalism must be conveyed to the different Bantu population groups. Therefore not only mass communication channels must be created to these groups, but the channels must be placed under proper control.

Three of the most important of such channels are radio, television and the film (feature films as well as news and documentary films). The first two are, or will, be effectively controlled by the SABC and the giant success of Radio Bantu is generally known.

There exists in fact no Bantu film industry, although there are concrete signs that the private sector realises more and more what a mighty potential lies locked in such an industry. The creation

Top secret: an attempt to control films for blacks

5187
1248
327

This is the full text of the memorandum sent to Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, in 1974 by the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder. It outlines in detail the beginnings of one of the department's major secret projects — the attempt to control films for blacks. Mr Horwood, who was Minister of Economic Affairs, replied to Dr Mulder and the text of his letter is included below. The significance of this correspondence is that until now, Mr Horwood has maintained that he was unaware of the Department of Information's secret projects until February 1975.

and effective control of a Bantu film industry will thus be of fundamental advantage for the national interest and for the export of the policy of separate development.

TOP SECRET

Request to the Hon Minister M C Botha:

As far as the manufacture and screening of films for the Bantu is concerned, there are two specific fields, namely the Bantu homelands and the non-homeland areas (the white areas).

While it is impossible to obtain a monopoly in the area of manufacture (production), it is of the utmost importance to exercise behind the scenes full control over the distribution (screening) of all Bantu films (this applies also to films which come from overseas and are dubbed into a Bantu language).

In this manner a greater degree of control can be exercised over the type of film that is manufactured — a company will soon discover that it will pay it to manufacture films which stand a chance of being distributed (screened).

In the homelands it concerns the different in-



Mr Owen Horwood

vestment and development corporations, and in the white areas around the 22 Bantu Administration Boards. Therefore two specific requests are directed:

(A) It would be appreciated if the Minister can give the necessary instruction that no recreation or film project (production, distribution, building of theatres, financing of facilities, screening rights etc) may be granted or considered without prior consultation with the Secretary for Information (Dr E M Rhodie) or the Deputy Secretary for In-



Dr Connie Mulder

formation (Dr D O Rhodie).

The command must please be given on the very highest level and must be limited to as few individuals as possible. As far as the reasons behind the approach go, from a security point of view, preferably only few people at most must be informed on the very highest level.

Thus it would, for example, be desirable if the chairmen of the 22 Administration Boards — with possibly a few exceptions — only know that all

amusement and film occasions must be referred to a specific high official of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, but do not know the real reasons.

It is sufficient that they know that it is for the purposes of efficiency that uniform stations are controlled.

TOP SECRET

(b) It will be extremely useful if the Minister can supply the relevant individual names to Minister Mulder, so that the Secretary of Information and the Deputy Secretary of Information can take the initiative with liaison.

In a nutshell: We must in the first place organise an effective nationwide control over film show facilities as well as the real screening concerns by means of front organisations with regard to Bantu films.

Request to the Hon O P F Horwood:

This basically concerns the production side of the project.

In terms of the Department of Industries Circular No N101/3/6/1 of 1973 a state subsidy can presently be paid with regard to locally produced Bantu language films at 18 cents per admission ticket sold — with a maximum of R45 000 per film.

This basis however creates an almost insuperable disadvantage in the formative years of a Bantu film industry.

At the present time we believe a successful Bantu film can be seen by 300 000 viewers.

With an average ticket income of 20 cents this means a gross income of R60 000, of which the producer can get a maximum

of 30 percent of R18 000. Together with the subsidy of R45 000, this means an income of R63 000. When the average production costs of a film are taken into account, namely, about R80 000, this therefore means a loss of at least R17 000 per film.

If the erection of subsidiary theatres (vertoonlokaal) and the provision of mobile screening units doubles the number of viewers to 600 000, the present subsidy basis can restrict the loss to a few thousand rand. It still remains a loss situation and it will obviously create suspicion if our front companies at their best appear to be non-profit making concerns.

TOP SECRET

It is therefore requested that the maximum state subsidy is not set at R45 000, but on the total amount of tickets sold.

The basis can be revised in the course of time. It is, for example, estimated that if there is success in selling one million tickets per film, the present restricted subsidy benefits (in other words, maximum of R45 000 per film) would possibly be sufficient.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that news films and documentary films are indispensable for the ideological purpose of the project (two news films a month — 16 mm, in colour, will for example cost about R20 000 in total).

The position can be reviewed from year to year in consultation with the Secretary of Information. The principal consideration is, however, to make the whole project viable.

PRETORIA
14 MAY 1974.

Horwood letter in response to information on project

SECRET

The Hon Dr C P Mulder,
Minister of Information,
Interior and Welfare and
Pensions,
Ad Astra Building 306,
Pretoria.

Ministry of Economic
Affairs,
Private Bag X 274,
Pretoria,
0001

(Date stamp: 21/5/74)

Dear Colleagues,

**ESTABLISHMENT AND
CONTROL OF A BANTU
FILM INDUSTRY**

I have read with attention

the memorandum concerning the above-mentioned matter which you brought to my attention, especially the aspect of subsidies for these kinds of films.

The proposal in the memorandum is that the maximum State subsidy be determined according to the total number of entrance tickets sold and not be restricted to R45 000 per film as at present.

I can only mention that the scheme came into being following recommendations of a committee, which colleague M C

Botha established in 1971 under the chairmanship of Dr J Adendorff, of the BIC.

Concerning the maximum amount which should be payable, I quote the following from the report:

"14.5: It appears advisable to set a maximum amount of subsidisation per film to act as a brake on State expenditure and to discourage producers from producing expensive films. A maximum of R45 000 subsidy per picture is recommended."

Because treasury con-

siderations are mainly concerned with the restriction, it will be necessary to get the Treasury's approval for such an amendment and you may therefore find it prudent that you or I consult with Dr Diederichs on the matter.

Personally, I feel that it is perhaps advisable to keep the matter under supervision (onder oë) with a view to discouraging schemes which are too ambitious, especially by the private sector.

In case the Treasury agrees, I am prepared to

give my Department of Industry the instruction to amend the scheme in the relevant regard.

It is nevertheless possible that the entire raising of the existing restrictions can in due course place a heavy burden on the Treasury, and it seems to me advisable that the restriction should preferably only be raised (or increased) on a temporary basis.

It would even be proper to amend the stipulation in such a way that the amount of the subsidy will only be exceeded if

the manufacturer before-hand, on the basis of the expected high costs of production, will obtain the approval of the Minister of Economic Affairs to qualify for a subsidy of more than R45 000.

(1) R65 000 (handwritten)

(2) — (handwritten)

(Indistinct handwriting, which seems to be): With friendly Greetings,

(Signed):

**O P F HORWOOD,
MINISTER OF ECONOMIC
AFFAIRS**

Compensation for Pneumoconiosis was awarded under occupational disease in the Mines and Works Acts of 1973, if there were unmistakable sign of disease, even if there was no disablement.

Types of Pneumoconiosis certified in 1969 - 1975

	1969		1975	
	Living	Dead	Living	Dead
Silicosis	White 219 Black 677	261 308	White 163 Black 1 533	136 250
Asbestosis	White 43 Black 316	7 30	White 80 Black 200	1

Schoeman rules out integration

SOUTH AFRICA could not allow integrated schools, residential areas or parliament, Mr Hendrik Schoeman told an enthusiastic audience of about 100 railway workers in Salt River, Cape Town yesterday.

At a lunch meeting, attended by National Party candidates, for six Peninsula seats, the Minister of Transport said the policy of the PFP would lead to the same road as 'Rhodesia'.

The PFP if they called a national convention would have to invite the leaders of the Communist Party to attend, as Mrs Helen Suzman had once said the communists

would be allowed to operate in South Africa if the PFP came into power.

Mr Schoeman said however, that he believed in one man one vote, and that there were already 9 million people of other races who had their vote in their homelands.

It was necessary for the Government to defend the rights of minority groups in South Africa and ensure a stable future.

He said in the Peninsula not one man would go hungry last night while in the rest of Africa 130 million people were hungry.

(Report by M. Hewitt, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town).

Chapter 1
There is
of industrial
substance
public air
by their
way in which
concentra-
gerous fa-
disease -
exposure
Ammonia.
groups of
ing 589,6

Ozone - Long exposures to high ozone concentrations can cause oedema and haemorrhage, chronic bronchitis and bronchiolitis. Chronic exposure causes headache, malaise, shortness of breath and drowsiness. 21 different groups of workers exposed. 3793 factories and 175,605 workers.

Vinyl chloride - one of liquids used to form plastic materials in plastic industry. Tests on animals have revealed cancer of liver (angiosarcoma) kidneys, lungs, brain. Also shortening of finger tips (atro-osteolysis). Primarily potentially exposed population in 451 plastic products factories is 23 767 workers. Secondary industries

Chapter V Pneumoconiosis

Most important occupation disease is pneumoconiosis. Because this disease occurs sometimes years after the last exposure, it is difficult to establish a clear picture of incidence. Pneumoconiosis disease is caused by any type of dust; it causes ailments and death among workers in mines, quarries, sandblasting works, foundries and pottery works. 25% of all workers exposed to dust suffer from Pneumoconiosis. The commoner occupational disease in South Africa are silicosis, asbestosis and anthracosis.

1) Silicosis is caused by inhalation of small particles of silicon dioxide in its free form. Figures relating to silicosis and Tuberculosis among black miners show that between 1916 and 1971 silicosis rose but there was a decline in the more serious palpable island formation.

2) Asbestosis in South Africa occurs in the following forms: Anthophyllite amosite, Cape crocidolite, Transvaal crocidolite and chrysotile. Exposure to asbestos causes pleural thickening and also cancer. While in other countries exposure to asbestos has been reduced to threshold, e.g. in the United Kingdom for chrysotile, amosite and anthophyllite to 2 figures per cm and for crocidolite (Cape blue asbestos) to 0,2 per cm. Special permits are needed. In the USA 5 fibres reducing to 2 fibres. The Department of Mines has proposed 40 fibres - as guide - as a guide for surface and underground mining activities (to be reduced to 5 fibres by 1978). Other industries follow the figures of the mining department. Because of the vast number of uses for asbestos, there are a large number of potentially exposed workers. Figures for incidence of cancer after exposure show that out of 465 cases examined, 57,7% had been exposed, 13,8% had not and 28,5% were unknown.

3) Anthracosis - Pneumoconiosis contracted by coal miners. Also found among gold miners and production workers in industries other than mining. There is Pneumoconiosis in secondary industries as well as in mining and quarrying, including asbestos-cement, scrap iron, ceramic and refractory goods, sandblasting. Pneumoconiosis does not impair workers' fitness for work. But in conjunction with complications, e.g. chronic bronchitis emphysema and cardiac diseases, may cause unfitness for work and cause death.



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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 10 APRIL 1981

[No. 7547

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 841

10 April 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 841

10 April 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:

LIST/LYS P81/28

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/102.....	<i>Apartheid, hebben wij er part aan?</i>	Robert van Waesberge.....	(e)
P81/3/103.....	<i>Fire force exposed</i>	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P81/3/109.....	<i>Comment</i> —Vol 11, No 2, March 1981.....	SCA and YMCA, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/3/113.....	<i>Links</i> —No 5, Sept 1980; No 6, October/November 1980	NWFLAALC, MCR, M20, 8ND.....	(e)
P81/3/121.....	<i>Communist Guerilla Warfare</i>	C. B. Dixon.....	(e)
P81/3/122.....	<i>Plumber's Kitchen, The: The secret story of American spy weapons</i>	Normount Technical Publications, Wickenburg, Arizona	(e)
P81/3/131.....	<i>People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau</i> —Number 16, Summer 1980	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P81/3/132.....	<i>"Freedom Charter" and the people of "South Africa", The</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	David Dube.....	(e)
P81/3/133.....	<i>Angola: Socialism at birth</i>	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P81/3/154.....	<i>Work in Progress</i> —No 16, February 1981.....	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein.....	(e)
P81/3/134.....	<i>Struggle Goes Underground, The</i> —(1960-1981) (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/4/2.....	<i>Briefing Paper on Southern Africa</i> —No 1, March 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/4/8.....	<i>Inqaba Ya Basebenzi</i> —5 March 1981.....	Inqaba Ya Basebenzi, London.....	(e)

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Binnelandse Aangeleenthere, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
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No. 789

10 April 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:

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LIST/LYS P81/27

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 4 Artikel 4
P81/2/106.....	<i>Star Power</i>	Leslie Deane.....	(a) - (b)
P81/3/25.....	<i>Desperate Season, The</i>	Diana Davenport.....	(a)
P81/3/46.....	<i>Whack Your Porcupine</i>	B. Kliban.....	(a)
P81/3/118.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> - nr 10, 2 März 1981.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a) + (b)
P81/3/157.....	<i>Fantasy Modeling</i> - Premiere Issue.....	Fantasy Modeling Inc., New York.....	(a)
P81/3/92.....	<i>Mayfair 1981 Diary</i>	Bemrose Advertising Products, Derby.....	(a)
P81/3/163.....	<i>Used Cars - The Naked Facts of the Used Car Trade!</i> (Poster/Plakkaat)	Ster-Kinekor/Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.	(a)

No. 790

10 April 1981

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

No. 790

10 April

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

7541 10/4/81

STAATSKOERANT, 10 APRIL 1981

No. 7541 11

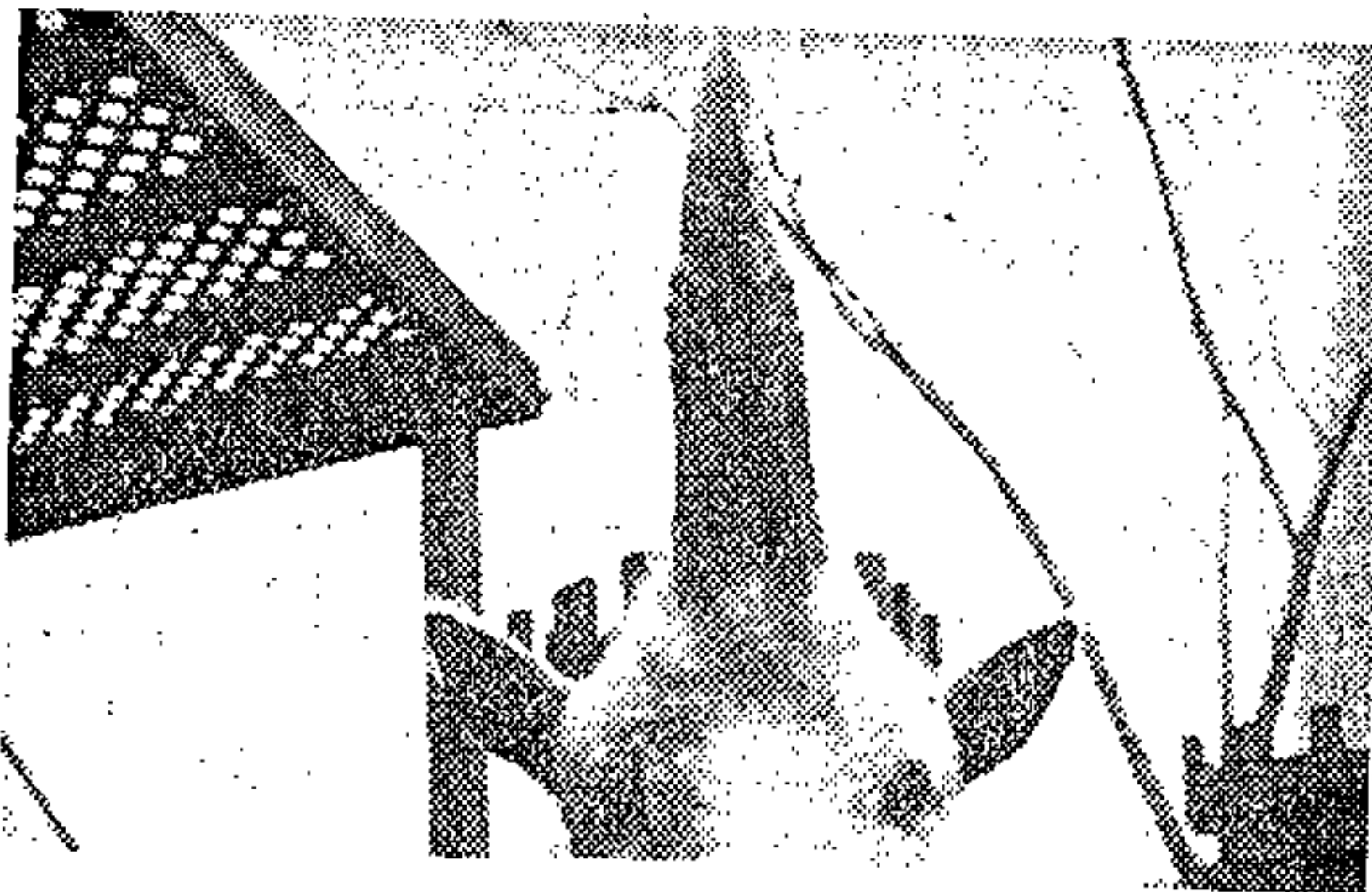
(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
P81 2 16	<i>Exterminator</i>	Romay Films (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.
P81 3 24	<i>Hammer</i>	United Artists Corporation "S.A." (Pty) Ltd (Edms.) Bpk.

COMMIES IN THE KHAYA

Argus
11/4/81
327



Masana Holy Cross Mt. Coke

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN.

The National Party is likely to start a witch-hunt for communists among domestic servants following the distribution of a party booklet as part of its election campaign.

If Nationalist women heed the calls in the booklet, a widespread invasion of black townships and a large scale inspection of servants' quarters by white women can be expected.

The booklet was drawn up by the wives of members of the Cabinet and asks women to be on their guard when engaging employees.

A woman should make sure the employee's identity number is not falsified, for example, if the number appearing on the document is, say, 48 million it is obviously a falsification because our black population is nowhere near that mark.

HARBOURED

It is also noted that there are no perforations on false photos, and that photos of a person with spectacles are not accepted when identity documents are issued.

Women are requested to visit their servants' homes regularly to establish whether strangers are not being harboured there.

They are asked to be on the lookout for communist literature, and particularly for terrorist manuals, explosives, or formulas for the preparation of explosives.

MACHINE-GUNS

Attention must be paid to the contents of suitcases and trunks, which should also be inspected for false bottoms in which machine-guns may be smuggled.

The clothes worn by employees should be scrutinised.

Items which under no circumstances can be obtained in the Republic, for example, types of shoes, uniforms, overalls, foreign currency, and so forth, should be reported immediately.

The booklet does not mention how to distinguish between items obtainable in South Africa and those which are not.

LETTER BOMBS

Women are warned against letter bombs while on the platteland attention must be paid to the surfaces of footpaths that might have been dis-

turbed and be on your guard for objects which you have not seen before.

The names of banned newspapers and periodicals are supplied: The African Communist, Amandla Matla, Vukani Awake, Inkululeko, Sechaba Isiswe, Spotlight on Africa, and the magazine Vow which is a publication of banned African National Congress women's league.

In bold type it is said: 'It is the privilege of every woman in the country to make her contribution for the protection of her own people in her own unassuming way.'

(News by J. H. Coetzee, 21 Charles Street, Bloemfontein.)

TABLE 7: WAITING TIME

% patients waiting:	McCords	Umlazi	Masana	Mount Coke
Less than 1 hr	13	34	35	5
1 hr +	21	34	16	12.5
2 hrs +	41	25	13	12.5
3 hrs +	21	7	16	27
4 hrs +	2	1	2	25

% of patients who had previously consulted:

G.P.	31.5	8	15	8
Hospital or clinic	9.5	12	14	5
Indigenous practitioner	11*	3*	8*	3*
No other consultation +	55+	79	70	84

Total no. 195 179 85 64

*These figures appear to grossly underestimate consultation of other practitioners.

+ Percentages do not add up because some respondents had previously consulted more than one type of other facility.

Sacked UCT official worked for security police

By IAN MCGREGOR

A UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN official was dismissed last month after it had been found that he had gathered information on staff and students as a member of the security police.

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, yesterday confirmed the dismissal when approached by the Cape Times.

"A member of the university staff who had been a member of the security police and had gathered information about students and staff was identified as such by the university authorities," he said.

"He is no longer in the employ of the university."

The official, Mr Jerome Marshall, was also a student at UCT for many years and had occupied responsible positions in student government, according to the president of the UCT Students' Representative Council, Ms Sarah Cullinan.

The Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police declined to comment, saying it was "not in the interest of the South African Police to reveal the identity of persons employed by or working for the security police".

Mr Marshall refused to speak to the Cape Times when contacted at his home yesterday.

Dr Saunders and Ms Cullinan condemned the operation of police agents on campus.

Dr Saunders said the presence of police informers "inhibited the free exchange of ideas, clearly

threatened academic freedom, and was totally unacceptable in any circumstance".

"It represents a gross violation of acceptable standards of civilized behaviour," he said.

Ms Cullinan said Mr Marshall had "abused relationships of trust and mutual respect so necessary for the effective functioning of student organizations".

Former colleagues of Mr Marshall said yesterday that he had been a student at the university since 1973. He obtained an honours degree in social science and at the time of his dismissal was employed as an assistant faculty officer in the faculty of education.

He was in charge of UCT Radio for a number of years and in this capacity, he attended numerous

student meetings and recorded the proceedings.

He had initially been strongly opposed to the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and in 1974, was part of a group that discussed establishing a student organization in opposition to Nusas.

However, a few months later, he became involved in the local branch of Nusas and prepared slide and tape shows for them, including one on student protest and in August, 1974, he stood unsuccessfully for election to the SRC.

According to former colleagues, Mr Marshall always had a ready supply of money and paid his own way through university although he apparently had no fixed income.

ANYS 11/4/81 Campus spy silence

Education Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town officials are keeping tight-lipped about how a member of the security police operating on the campus was caught.

Mr Jerome Marshall, an assistant officer in the faculty of education, was dismissed last month after it was found he had been informing security police

about movements of staff and students at the university.

The principal and vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, confirmed university authorities had identified him as a security police member.

He is no longer in the employ of the university, he said.

Dr Saunders would not say how the discovery had been made.

However, he condemned the presence of police informers on campus which he said inhibited the free exchange of ideas, and threatened academic freedom.

Mr Marshall had been a student at UCT since 1973.

2.2.

General Characteristics and Job Histories of the Graduates:

replies is often small enough to make one confident that the results do provide a reasonable idea of all graduates turned out by the Medical School up to the year 1970.

The average age of the graduates interviewed was 35 years, mainly male. Only two-fifths of the born, but over four-fifths of the background. While the Indians were atal, with far the biggest number being naritzburg, African doctors came from and some adjacent territories. At the two-fifths of the sample were employed half of the Africans and a third of the a practice. Details of their job history flowing table:

JOB HISTORY, GIVING SEQUENCE OF JOBS	NO. OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS					
	AFRICANS		INDIANS		TOTAL STUDIED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Hospital/Clinic work only	8	25,0	15	41,7	24	34,8
2. Hospital work; then general practice	12	37,5	9	25,0	21	30,4
3. Hospital work; general practice and part-time health service	2	6,3	4	11,1	6	8,7
4. General practice only	3	9,4	2	5,6	5	7,2
5. Hospital work; then overseas work	3	9,4	1	2,8	4	5,8
6. Hospital work; overseas work; and then general practitioner in South Africa	1	3,1	1	2,8	2	2,9
7. Hospital work; overseas; hospital and part-time general practice in South Africa	1	3,1	-	-	1	1,4
8. Hospital; G.P.; hospital work	-	-	1	2,8	1	1,4
9. Hospital; research; G.P. and part-time hospital work	-	-	1	2,8	1	1,4
10. Hospital; Junior Lecturer; hospital work and part-time G.P.	-	-	1	2,8	1	1,4
11. General practice, later with part-time hospital work	1	3,1	-	-	1	1,4
12. General practice; hospital work	-	-	1	2,8	1	1,4
13. General practice; hospital work overseas;	1	3,1	-	-	1	1,4
TOTAL	32	100,0	36	100,2	69	99,6

NOTE: The total column includes one Coloured doctor who has worked in hospitals only.

TABLE 1
POST-INTERNSHIP JOB HISTORY OF A SAMPLE OF BLACK MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, INTERVIEWED DURING 1970 - 1971

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE personal attack this week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on Professor Erica Theron, who chaired the Theron Commission of Inquiry into matters affecting coloured people, has had widespread repercussions in coloured, Verligte Nationalist and Opposition circles.

Although few people were prepared to comment on the matter yesterday, Prof J B du Toit, who was secretary of the Theron commission, and Prof R van der Ross, also a former commission member, supported Prof Theron.

Several other people approached made it clear that the Prime Minister's attack had evoked general discussion, sharp reactions, and could have widespread implications for future political developments.

At a meeting in Cape Town, Mr Botha said of Prof Theron: "I am tired of her nonsense and what she has to say about the laws she had a part in creating. It is a pity that she has made it necessary for me to use her name tonight, but I want to say that I am tired (sat) of these types of people. She has no right to carry on like this after she had remained silent for years while she received her cheque on a national commission."

Mr Botha's attack was clearly a response to two articles by Prof Theron, calling for the repeal of the Group Areas Act, that appeared in a Cape Town newspaper recently.

The articles by Prof Theron have appeared at the height of an election campaign during which the Prime Minister has pledged he will remove "hurtful and unnecessary discrimination" — but at the same time stated that the Group Areas Act will remain and that separate Group Areas are negotiable.

In a significant section of the articles, Prof Theron wrote: "My first acquaintance with the Group Areas Act came about in the fifties when, as a member of the Stellenbosch Town Council, I chaired the committee on replanning of the town. Along with others I believed in all sincerity and 'natively' that the policy concerned would offer various population groups wider scope for more effective self determination and that by the division of residential areas, possible friction might be avoided."

However, the planning was quite often unjust, because we very soon ran into white covertness and selfishness, even on the part of religious bodies." Her conclusion was that the law caused so much hardship and resentment that it could not be tampered with or "improved". It should be repealed.

Prof Theron said yesterday she would rather not comment on the Prime Minister's attack. However, Prof Van der Ross, principal of the University of the Western Cape, endorsed the statements Prof Theron had made in her articles.

He said the Prime Minister's reference to the salary cheques drawn by Prof Theron on the Commission was "most unworthy".

"People do not serve on commissions for money. But this kind of statement also makes one wonder whether people who draw Government cheques are prevented from criticising. If this is the case, what purpose will the President's Council serve?" Prof Van der Ross asked.

Prof J B du Toit said he did not want to comment on the Prime Minister's statements but supported what Prof Theron had said in her articles.

Prof Sampe Terreblanc, professor of economics at the University of Stellenbosch, was also a member of the Theron Commission and Prof Willie Esterhuysen, professor of philosophy at the university, declined to comment.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the serving PFP MP for Houtbaai, said: "The Prime Minister's outburst of course goes into his intertemperate bullying response to any opposition he encounters. His personal attack is extremely bad taste."

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street Johannesburg)

Colleagues back Theron

Patents: Registration of the Reg (3.7)

pendence

researched and research costs represented therefore high and are equal to the amount spent locally on research. (2)
In South Africa most work is dependent on work done in parent companies. Royalty payments are of about 8% on sales. (1)
This compares with a profit level before tax of 6% in the U.S.A. Research costs amounted to 2% of sales in Britain and 6% of sales in the U.S.A. The extent of research expenditures: (1.8)

expenditures on research have been questioned.

Although this enables costs of research and development. The nature and extent of the valuable drugs to be invented, the nature and extent of the expenditures on research have been questioned.

SECTION 8: RESEARCH AND THE MARKETING OF NEW DRUGS:

The drug industry is characterised by high pre-manufacturing costs of research and development. Although this enables valuable drugs to be invented, the nature and extent of the expenditures on research have been questioned.

actual nature of the drug market, and must therefore be solved in a broader context.

34.

By promising the firm the possibility of a return on its research expenditure, patents speed up the rate of innovation. More resources are devoted to maintaining the secrecy of an invention. Patents also help to spread knowledge for the invention of one firm serves as a basis for further research by others.

33.

The influence of patents on innovation: (2.2)

ANYS 11/4/81 4251 34 388 323

Campus spy silence

Education Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town officials are keeping tight-lipped about how a member of the security police operating on the campus was caught.

Mr Jerome Marshall, an assistant officer in the faculty of education, was dismissed last month after it was found he had been informing security police

about movements of staff and students at the university.

The principal and vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, confirmed university authorities had identified him as a security police member.

'He is no longer in the employ of the university,' he said.

Dr Saunders would not say how the discovery had been made.

However, he condemned the presence of police informers on campus which he said inhibited the free exchange of ideas, and threatened academic freedom.

Mr Marshall had been a student at UCT since 1973.

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

A scandal involving the intimidation and harassment of residents of old-age homes has come to light in the current general election campaign. In one case charges of intimidation under the Electoral Act have been laid against a party worker in Benoni.

In another case a nursing sister at an old-age home in Florida reported the "house mother" told residents to vote for the National Party.

Both incidents took place when Government officials arrived to enable aged people to do special votes as they were not capable of going to the polls. More abuses were said to have taken place when political parties arrived at

Aged intimidated to vote NP—nurse

old-age homes and hospitals to take postal votes.

The Florida nursing sister, who asked not to be named, was so upset at the incident she proposed residents of old-age homes be denied the vote in future to avoid bullying.

She said residents feared if they did not vote NP "there would be trouble." She said voting was not conducted in secret and the house mother watched

people as they voted to ensure they voted NP.

Most residents were not even aware of what they were doing, she said. Most were in their 80s and some in their 90s. Few read a newspaper, listened to the radio or watched TV.

Mrs Anna van Dyk, deputy director of the SA National Council for the Aged, appealed for an end to all harassment and intimidation of aged voters.

She said the nursing sister was wrong to suggest old people have the vote taken from them. The council favoured the elderly taking part in politics.

Mrs van Dyk said all political parties should address meetings at old-age homes and each party should be given an equal opportunity.

Mr Douglas Gibson, Southern Transvaal chairman of the Progressive Federal Party and PFP MPC for Bezuidenhout, said

there was a certain amount of abuse in old-age homes.

He said intimidation was an abuse of the democratic process.

He agreed that no aged person should be deprived of the right to vote and any person with evidence of malpractice should complain to the electoral returning officer.

If people wanted to keep the complaints confidential, they could inform the PFP of abuses and the party would take it up.

Mr Gibson said it was up to the returning officer to see no abuses took place. It was essential for all political parties to have representatives at the old-age homes when special votes were taken to ensure fair play.

(Report by D. Breier, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Is apartheid dead? Yes and n

JR PIET KOORNHOF,
now Minister of Co-
operation and formerly
Minister of Sport, has
been accused (by Cape
Herald too) of making
statements which only
mislead — particularly
people from overseas.

how easily the South African Nationalist Party can twist things inside South Africa to suit its policies and politicians. One understands the position of the party when leaders sometimes say 'yes' and sometimes say 'no' to the question of whether to kill or not will apartheid.

DOUBLE TALK

His 'Apartheid is dead' speech in the United States is an example of where he said something which drew angry cries, but he later wriggled off the hook by giving a slightly different slant. The number of times the sports situation was thrown into ecstasy or confusion (depending on the point of view of the listener) by his statements is legion.

Now the visiting (black) editor of a Nairobi newspaper, Mr Michael Kabungu, has cottoned on to this double talk and comments on it and how he sees it affect the South Africa political scene as follows:

DYING

Is apartheid dying, half-dead or dead? According to Dr Koornhof and the majority of his colleagues in the South African Government, the answer to that question is 'yes' and 'no.' Or in other words, it's a matter of 'as you were' or as we have always been.

This stand taken by South African leaders shows how sensitive the apartheid issue has been and still is, in South Africa. It is a pointer to

Internally, the African politician knows what he wants and he knows what he is doing to keep the Republic of South Africa as it has always been, irrespective of shouts of 'foul' by the world community. And externally or as far as dealing with world community is concerned, they don't know what to say when the apartheid issue is raised.

MENCE

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha does not mince words. He is a skilful politician and therefore a good foreign minister for a country which has to spend most of the time defending itself in international forums over a petty issue of the skin colour of its citizens.

But Botha fails to understand that some of the people he addresses could be just as clever as he is and untie the complicated knots he cleverly ties as he explains the position in his country as far as racial issue is concerned.

He simply says, 'I understand, although I do not completely agree with the wholesale condemna-

tion of my Government by the African Governments at OAU and the UN meetings because African Governments do not want to discuss with me the removal of discrimination but just condemn me and say I have no right to be here.'

He adds, 'I am a white African and I, of course, differ from a Xhosa or a Zulu and my customs are therefore entirely different from those of Zulus and Xhosas.'

Pik Botha cunningly says that he believes that Africa can be saved if all African Governments — including his — 'honestly and sincerely recognised the inadequacies in each other's country.'

But he cleverly brushes aside the question of fair political representation of the majority of Africans in South Africa by simply saying, 'we believe that our African blacks do enjoy, in many respects, better health, security and greater freedom than the average black man in the rest of Africa.'

Pik Botha is of the opinion that his Government and the other African Governments should speak to each other and sort out cultural differences which are the back-grounds of the misunder-

standings. Arriving at basic truths, we all could come to some understanding, he says.

And how is he prepared to sit down and speak to Africans outside South Africa while he does not recognise the African in

'I FELT more hopeless in Durban than anywhere else in South Africa when I saw young Indian boys being used as porters in the tourist hotels — dressed in uniforms similar to those worn by slaves during the Mogul empire — under Emperor Jehangir.'

Nairobi editor Michael Kabungu came to South Africa, saw, and has now reported, and much of what he says, while well known to South Africans, is of interest because it is the experience of a visiting black man who has more freedom than a South African-born black.

Surely a hotel can afford to employ mature men for this job, you reason. But it is none of your business.

You move through the beautiful streets of Durban and you see a few black people. They had

South Africa itself?

'The issues involved are too complicated,' he cuts you short. You look at him and his eyes tell you that he does not think the black man in South Africa is anything better than a tame human beast who

should let the white man run his life. But the whites won't admit this. Pik Botha is cunning and brave. But you realise that Botha flushes from time to time.

Then you have Minister Koornhof, who states that

you an impression that everybody in South Africa is a millionaire. Beautiful lawns, swimming pools, elegant cars are all over the place.

But one does not live in these posh residential areas, if one happens to have been born black.

Within a short time, you are in Soweto — the black man's town outside Johannesburg.

The white friend of yours taking you round starts to explain. 'As a matter of fact blacks can live, and do live, in the all-white areas of Johannesburg if they have a permit to live there. Most of them are house servants and maids.'

You are not interested in that kind of talk because you already know that no black man is allowed to live or own property anywhere in South Africa except perhaps a few cows in the homelands. Again in you learn that is the law.'

Apartheid is dead then denies ever making such a statement. Koornhof explains that what he did say was that apartheid is dead as the world has come to know it, is dying and dead.

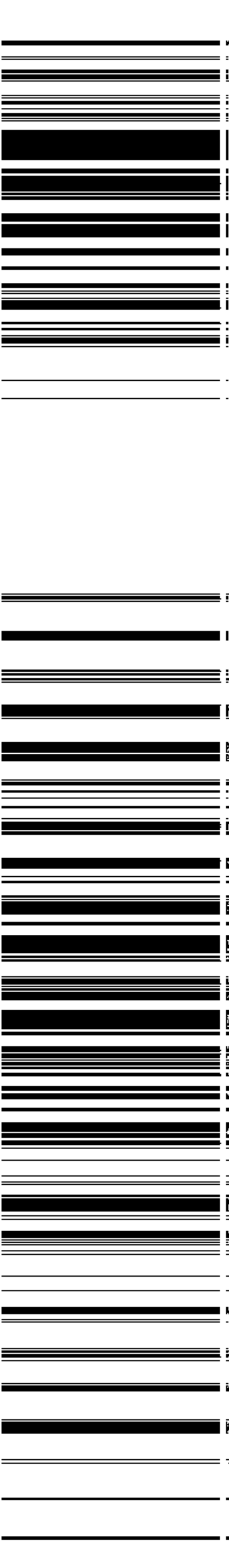
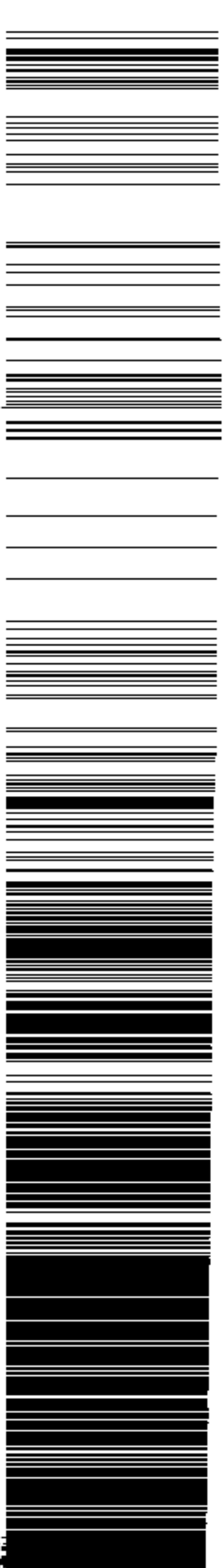
You don't see any difference in the two statements but you see an attempt to confuse a issue. The minister not wish to call a spade when speaking to African from South Africa. He is

bitterly opposed to apartheid but they are numbered by the Africans in Parliament who makes laws that South Africa.

All the same, they like you to the best of houses in Cape Town. No white man is bothered that you are there — the only black man among hundreds of white doors. 'It would have been impossible for you to enter and eat in this place five years ago. Things are changing. But too slowly, your white companion tells you.'

The next day you pick up the newspaper and read a story of a Fisheries Inspector who arrested two coloured brothers who were in a dingy for allegedly poaching crayfish, confiscated their dingy's oars, towed them out to sea and cast them adrift.

One of the coloureds drowned. You think about it and you wonder



the economic rewards allocated to members of the periphery do not support them. Furthermore, these countervailing powers will be strengthened support that can be obtained through those new institutions that grow of the common economy. In addition, the point has repeatedly been that this confrontation will be a political one and, therefore, a racial, ethnic one, rather than a class one. This is so since conflict tends to focus the dominant lines of cleavage in the society. In this regard, Lockw (1970) writes: "revolutionary goals are unlikely to emerge from antagonisms of groups in plural societies unless ethnic and racial divisions happen to coincide with lines of economic... relationships... [For reason] ethnic and racial conflict in a plural society is not inherently revolutionary."

The role of the centre, in this case, would seem to be one of applying coercive sanctions repeatedly. This will probably lead to a closing of ranks in the dominant ethnic group and, eventually, to an open confrontation between this group and the other ethnic and racial groups. In this case, thus, the complete disappearance of any compliance leading to a racial and ethnic confrontation.

The second possible direction is that of continuing pluralism and application of situational sanctions over the periphery. The key variable here, seems to be a burgeoning economy, satisfying the material wants of the members of the periphery and bolstering up the coercive machinery of the centre. It seems possible, in fact, to maintain racial pluralism society which manifests steady economic development.

This argument emphasizes once again that the maintenance of system integration is the critical factor in maintaining order in a plural society; consensus can be obtained in the centre, and satisfaction in the periphery order can be maintained.

The third possible direction is that toward a "democratic" plural society. Here, ethnic diversity (what M.G. Smith called cultural pluralism) may be maintained, but differential incorporation (structural pluralism) must gradually be replaced by equal access to centre positions. For this to occur, the creation of cross-cutting cleavage lines must be promoted. In particular, the coincidence of race and ethnicity with, first, access to power and, second, with class membership, must be broken.

Kuper calls these processes of individuation. It is feasible to expect such individuating processes to be promoted by new institutions which are linked with the centre, and with the dominant group and culture. In fact, it seems feasible to hypothesize that the scope of effective social power will vary directly with the effectiveness of such individuating processes. There is a danger, however, involved in breaking this deep cleavage-line between the centre and the periphery. Solidarity is required amongst those units (organizations, groups, individuals) in the centre to ensure that the setting and pursuing of goals in different sectors of the society do not clash. In other words, system integration must be maintained. Individuation by promoting criss-crossing lines of cleavage may dissolve the solidarity amongst those in the centre and lessen the degree of system integration present. For these processes to succeed, then, requires an extension of the values of universalism and achievement to other groups in society. These values are presumably practised within the dominant group in the allocation of positions in the centre. If those in the centre can practise these same values and apply them to members of other groups in the society, then the

...their that came from outside South Africa.

You start talking about South Africa to two Indian shopkeepers who tell you fearlessly that the South African white man is a sick man. You discover that even though they are better off than all the other non-whites, Indians are the most radical of the lot.

You focus your mind to the many places you have been and you realise that the South African black man is the most humble human being you have ever met.

You focus your mind to what you have seen and you remember what you have heard.

You see a beautiful, prosperous nation hopelessly bogged down by a petty issue of skin colours. You cannot understand.

In Johannesburg you pass through beautiful highways and within minutes, you are in residential areas which give

...are all over the place. Some live in two-roomed houses with no electricity.

We have not yet been recognised as human beings, you know, explains a leading Sowetan businessman. You nod. You focus your mind back to the many slums you had seen in other parts of the world. Yes poverty is all over the world but in South Africa, it's not poverty, it's injustice.

You don't arrive at such a conclusion because you are biased. But you have every reason to do so because here in South Africa, only the blacks are poor, for 'some strange reasons.' You listen to the blacks talk and you get more angered to learn that while the white community spend most of their evenings drinking good wine before meals, the blacks in Soweto are not even allowed to have evening social clubs let alone drink alcohol. Again, you understand because in South Africa it is the law.

The next day you meet an Afrikaner in a cafe in downtown Johannesburg and ask his opinion of the situation in Soweto. 'Actually, that's the best way to keep the blacks controlled.'

portary sociological theory.

Finally, this new perspective includes a dynamic component. As the plural society develops, new institutions are created. These institutions are rooted neither in the rapidly disappearing traditional societies nor in the imported (colonial) culture. Their development is crucial for the direction of change in the society.

NOTES

1. See a subsequent section in this Paper.
2. Emphasis in the original.
3. A further common concern is the conviction that plural societies are unjust social arrangements.
4. This Paper is partially based upon the author's unpublished doctoral dissertation which was completed in 1974. See Simon Bekker, *The Plural Society and the Problem of Order*, University of Cape Town, 1974.

...ing! All the about equality of man and they themselves are so

members of a number of ethnic persons in these positions may if social change are: a break-leading to a short-circuiting of ethnic confrontation.

re-periphery line of cleavage important link between the cleavage-line by an involve-ethnic and racial groups in the

CONCLUSION

ety been vigorously defined. has been described as one one which manifested a set periphery. The Paper attempts to gain between the degree of such societies. Since social framework—has been the paid to the maintenance of than to sudden, violent, or

st perspective and those of resides in the priority which if a plural society. The mode of political conflict have en given to neither the cultural age-lines coincide with racial If, this difference in priority in force from classical and contem-

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11/4/81

Cape Herald, April 11, 1981 19

VIEWS OF A VISITING BLACK EDITOR . . .

friendly and paints an impression that blacks and whites will soon be able to marry in a South African Dutch Reformed Church.

SCRAP

He says that he, as the Minister in charge of racial Co-operation and Development is working on a legislation to scrap apartheid. He then promptly denies ever making such a statement but says: 'What I did say was that hurtful discrimination would be removed.'

One does not understand the difference between 'hurtful' discrimination

tion and 'friendly' discrimination.

The two politicians are not unique in the National Party which has been running South Africa for 33 years. . . . all Afrikaners politicians are of the same school of thought.

And what makes the South African White man resort to these manoeuvres which reduce him to being an intellectual dwarf? Fear. The South African white man is so frightened of the possibility of blacks taking over power that he has got his youth undergoing rigorous training all over the country in order to keep South Africa white.

At the huge military complex outside Pretoria, South African whites have their boys drilling all day and perhaps all night.

LEAD

You look at the people who lead South Africa -- frightened and confused while trying to give you an impression that they have nothing to fear. And the more you listen to the Afrikaner politician the more you realise that South Africa may be technologically more advanced than other nations on this continent, but the country is fifty years behind the times.

Censorship not main issue for blacks

3/4/81
Ebersohn

By MARION SPARG

CONTROVERSIAL author Wessel Ebersohn said this week that any plans for a new approach to censorship would run into trouble — because black writers refused to appeal against the banning of their books.

Mr Ebersohn said in the latest edition of the magazine Frontline that the objection of black writers was not to censorship itself but, "might more accurately be an objection to a censorship system forced upon them by a Government in which they are not represented

The author — whose "Store Up The Anger" was "unbanned" last year — warned that, although the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Prof J C "Kobus" van Rooyen, appeared to be looking for a way to meet the country's writ-



WESSEL EBERSOHN
Black writers won't appeal

ers, both black and white", it was "another matter" whether any common ground existed on which he could meet the black writer.

"Discussing the matter with black writers leaves you with the sense that it is not censorship that is being discussed at all, but political power," Mr Ebersohn said.

"Few black writers are going to dignify the censorship system by lodging an appeal.

"They see censorship as another Government tool, on the same level as the pass system, townships or job reservation.

"To appeal to the censors and have your work 'unbanned' while men like Nelson Mandela remain on Robben Island and their works remain banned, would be to place yourself on the side of the collaborators and against your people's heroes," Mr Ebersohn said.

He said Prof van Rooyen could not be dismissed entirely as "an instrument in an oppressive system".

He was "a man operating as honestly as he is able within the norms and values of his community, and the experience of his life which have very little in common with the most deeply-felt aspirations of the majority of the population".

"But I think he is going to run into trouble on both sides," Mr Ebersohn said this week.

Page	Reference	
1-3	1.2.6	
5-11	5.1.3.3.2	
2-1	2.2	
3-17	3.7.5	
3-14	3.6.2	
3-15	3.6.3	
4-14	4.2.5	
5-21	5.2.6	
9-10	9.2.10	
3-16	3.7.3	
4-14	4.2.6	
9-10	9.2.11	
3-18	3.8.2	
4-6	4.1.5	
5-12	5.1.3.4.1	
3-12	3.5.3	
9-10	9.2.12	
5-5	5.1.3.2.6	
9-3	9.1.5	
5-18	5.2.1	
5-9	5.1.3.3.1.3	

Term	Reference	
NEW command	3.8.1	
NOCHOP command	5.1.3.2.5	
NODIAG command	5.1.4.4	
NOECHO command	5.1.3.2.9	
NOFMT command	5.1.3.2.3	
NOGLOBAL command	5.1.4.6	
NSEQ command	5.1.3.2.4	
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PACK command	4.2.4	
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Positioning orders	5.1.3.4.3	
Prescan modules	5.1	
PRINT command	3.7.2	
PROC command	9.1.2	

Sund., pp. 10-11.

Revealed: 'vital' CL deal details

S. Express 12/4/81

304 327

CRUCIAL details of the contract in which the Government paid the Christian League R340 000 to influence English churches in South Africa have been revealed by the League's lawyer.

He says they prove conclusively that Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha had not been 'open and frank' about secret State funding of the League, which he said could blow up in his own face.

The attorney, Mr John Gilchrist, disclosed to the Sunday Express the wording of two vital clauses in the contract, which he says prove beyond doubt that Mr Botha's statements at a special Press conference last week were untrue.

"The minister is wrong in several important respects," Mr Gilchrist said.

Saying he was determined to put the record straight, Mr Gilchrist disclosed that the contract included:

- A specific clause in terms of which either party — the State or the Christian League — was empowered to terminate the agreement at any stage by giving three months' notice in writing.

- A second clause allowing both parties to enter into a 'similar agreement' two months before the (existing) contract was due to expire.

Mr Botha said last week he first examined the Christian League project on March 28 1979, and immediately questioned its continuation.

After taking legal advice and contractual obligations into account, he agreed to let the contract continue — it operated from March 1979 to April 1980 — but asked for a fresh evaluation six months later.

In October, 1979 he received this evaluation and, against the advice of his officials, said a way must be found to stop the project. He then decided to give the project a further six months.

But, says Mr Gilchrist, Mr Botha did not need any legal advice, as he was empowered — in terms of the contract itself — to terminate it at any stage he wished.

Mr Gilchrist quoted a specific clause which made provision for this — that "either party may terminate this agreement

PIK DIDN'T TELL THE TRUE FACTS, LEAGUE CLAIMS

By KITT KATZIN

by giving three months written notice, one to the other".

It meant, he said, that Mr Botha, instead of allowing the project to continue, even after evaluating it after six months, could have stopped it in July 1979 — after it had operated for only three months — and saved the State R255 000.

Referring to the second clause, which made provision for future contracts between the League and the State, Mr Gilchrist recalled that Mr Botha had said the contract had been inherited from the former Department of Information, and that there had been no intention of carrying on with it.

Mr Gilchrist quoted what he called the 'crucial renewal clause' — that "two months prior to expiry of this contract (which came into force on April 1, 1979 for a period of one year) both parties will negotiate to enter into a similar agreement".

This showed, said Mr Gilchrist, that the State had every intention of carrying on its secret projects with the Christian League and that this specific contract — to influence English churches to come against the South African Council of Churches (SACC) — would probably have been renewed for another year.

He believed that it was because of the initial disclosures in November, 1979 that the League was receiving State monies — made by Mr Botha himself — that the Government had decided to stop funding the movement.

This wasn't done because the project had not been a success, or because results had not been obtained, or because Mr Botha had not personally liked it.

Mr Gilchrist also provided further evidence which he said proved that the project had not been inherited by Mr Botha's department from the previous

Information Department regime.

Firstly, the R340 000 contract was formally signed nine months after Mr Botha took command of the defunct Information Department; and secondly the contract itself makes it abundantly clear that it was a new project and independent of previous agreements between the State and the League.

The relevant clause says:

"Whereas it has been decided by the Government to assist financially the contractors as from April 1, 1979, until March 31, 1980. . ."

Furthermore, said Mr Gilchrist, the R340 000 paid to the League for this specific project was the highest annual sum paid to the League, and was almost half the total amount the movement received from the State over seven years.

Commenting on statements by Mr Botha that the project was aimed primarily at the World Council of Churches, Mr Gilchrist said that it also incorporated action against the SACC by 'influencing' its member churches.

- A special SACC meeting this week discussed the new revelations, and it is certain it will call off further talks with the Government until the issue has been resolved.

of political power among the Bantu-speaking chiefdoms. During the "Xenos" during the first three decades of the nineteenth century, the Zulu consolidated as the most powerful African chiefdomship. 47

Republics and the European Penetration of the Interior

Trekboer movement was a slow and continuous advance of the frontiers of settlement in southern Africa, extending back over four generations to the ending of the eighteenth century. In contrast, the Voortrekkers who under Great Trek (1836-1854) were involved in an organized migration. According to the southern Nguni chiefdoms, conquered the two most powerful ones in southern Africa, and brought the frontiers of white settlement to the Tugela River and towards the Limpopo. Above all, the trekkers were determined to become "a free and independent people" free and independent State." 48

phase of the Great Trek was principally a military expedition. Following pitched (and particularly vicious) battles against the Ndebele (1837-1838-1839), the Voortrekkers were able to establish settlements

ive conflict was with the Ndwandwe, who were utterly defeated in 1819. Shaka's authority extended from the Pongola River in the north to the south, and from the Buffalo to the sea. Within this area all the under about 40 years of age were conscripted into the army; and many of women into the parallel organization of women. Ultimately, Shaka was bringing an army of perhaps 40,000 men into the field. Scattered throughout were some fifteen regimental barracks, built to a common plan. a rise of the Zulu kingdom had repercussions from the Cape Colonial frontier

rupted" See also J.D. (ress, 1966)

Wilson and c.c.c., p. 406.

Security policeman unmasked at UCT *S. Tribune 12/4/81* Campus spies slammed

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

PROFESSOR Stuart Saunders, principal of the University of Cape Town, has slammed the activities of police informers on campuses following the unmasking of yet another police spy.

Professor Saunders confirmed this week that UCT staff member Mr Jerome Marshall, who while a student was head of UCT Radio, had been found to have been a member of the Security Police who had spied on students and staff.

Mr Marshall was dismissed last month from his post as assistant faculty officer in the Faculty of Education.

Professor Saunders said informers were "completely unacceptable" at all times.

Their presence inhibited the free exchange of ideas and threatened academic freedom.

Their activities represented a "gross violation of acceptable standards of civilised behaviour".

Banned

The president of the UCT SRC, Sarah Cullinan, said many UCT students had been banned or detained, and student publications banned, as a direct result of spies and Security Police infiltration on campus.

She said Marshall had obviously not played such an important role as for instance security policeman Captain Craig Williamson, but in his capacity as head of UCT Radio he had taped numerous SRC and

Black students were

particularly vulnerable as their permits to study at white universities could be taken away if they were found to be indulging in political activities.

There were no doubt other spies still active on campuses around the country, she said.

She and other student leaders, including Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine, said Marshall had long been suspected of being a spy. Said Mr Boraine: "Spying must be condemned outright and we will continue to do our utmost to root it out."

Pasanoia

"On the other hand students should not go overboard and react hysterically — that leads to witch hunts and an atmosphere of paranoia."

"Marshall's exposure does not come as all that much of a surprise to us — he was suspect for a long time."

Mr Marshall became a student at UCT in 1973, obtaining an honours degree in social science.

Initially he strongly opposed Nusas, and was a member of a group that discussed establishing an opposing student organisation.

However, in 1974 he appeared to change and became involved in Nusas local affairs.

He stood unsuccessfully for election to the SRC in that year, and never served either on the SRC or as a Nusas office-bearer.

While having no apparent source of fixed income, he always seemed to have a ready supply of money.

He could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

Theron hits back at PW Botha

S. Tribune

12/4/81

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By Tony Spencer-Smith

TOP Afrikaner academic Dr Erika Theron stood firm this week in her call for the repeal of the Group Areas Act, following vicious attacks on her by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

She said yesterday that her telephone had hardly stopped ringing after newspaper reports of Mr Botha's remarks had appeared.

People were upset and angry and had expressed support for her stand, she said.

She said the Prime Minister's attack was amusing.

Speaking at a huge National Party election meeting in Cape Town, Mr Botha had said Dr Theron had helped implement the Group Areas Act in Government service and he was sick of her nonsense.

"She has no right to carry on in this way and to say all these things.

"After all she was silent when taking her cheques from us," he said.

Dr Theron — who was chairman of the Theron Commission on the coloured people — said she did

not want to react to a personal attack of this nature, but she saw it as symptomatic of the sort of treatment meted out to Afrikaners who did not toe the National Party line.

She said she still considered herself a Nationalist, but refused to say whether she would vote for the party in the coming general election.

She said there were many Nats who felt like her, and many of them were not going to vote.

She rejected the implication made by Mr Kotze at an election meeting in Boksburg that she had been acting "with the Progs" in condemning the act.

"I am acting quite on my own out of my bitter experience in working with the Act."

She admitted that at one stage she had "probably naively" believed in the Act, thinking it would give the coloured people new opportunities.

"I got my first shock in Stellenbosch many years ago when, as town councillor, I chaired a committee that had to work out the implementation of the Act there.

"I can't give all the information about what happened then, I'd land in court."

She said that when she had served on the Group Areas Board in the seventies, she already had serious reservations about the Act, but had felt that she could play a role in softening the impact.

"At that stage they did not appoint non-whites to the board and I was considered a mouthpiece of the coloured people."

When the then Nationalist minister, Mr Janie Loots, had appointed her to the board, he had told her he felt the Act could not be changed, but its implementation could be made less harsh.

"I think I had some success in this regard with areas like the large coloured settlement on Sir Lowry's Pass, which had been declared white and was subsequently made Coloured again."

She accused Mr Kotze of not reading the Theron Commission report when he said it had praised the Group Areas act and she was now repudiating her own report.

"We did mention the

credit side — that some bad areas had been cleared up — but we also mentioned the debit side and recommended ways the Act could be softened."

She said everyone was entitled to change their opinions and even politicians sometimes improved their thinking.

"I now call unequivocally for the Act, and indeed all discriminatory legislation, including the Mixed Marriages Act, to be scrapped. The Group Areas Act is one of the cruellest of the lot.

"Yet, while we have assurances from top sources that discriminatory laws will be removed or at least looked into, we see that thousands are still to be resettled.

"The Act has already done irreparable damage, caused considerable bitterness and hardship.

"Cape Town had the country's highest crime rate and there is a strong relationship between removal of coloured people from one area to another, and the development of criminals."

Report by T. Spencer-Smith, 122 St. Georges Street, Cape Town.

From Page 1

The HSRC has been most active in this field since 1976, the time of the Soweto riots and the nationwide turbulence that followed.

A significant number of the reports and research projects declared "confidential" by the HSRC deal with the reaction of whites to issues sensitive in Afrikaner politics.

Most of these are based on a "multi-purpose" survey conducted among whites in 1978.

For years, the HSRC has been subjected to criticism from social scientists who believed the council was occupied with research into less relevant issues and that it was avoiding contentious ones.

The titles of confidential reports now revealed indicate that, while the interests of the National Party Government have dominated the areas of research, they do not lack controversial potential.

Among the subjects covered are the fertility of whites (which has been declining sharply), mixed beaches, contraception, and white views on the consolidation of the Ciskei.

Asked why the HSRC apparently classified some reports "confidential", the HSRC president, Dr Johan Garbers, said this week he did not like the word confidential. He said it was a "bothersome term".

"I prefer the term 'for limited distribution'. We sometimes use it for reports on subjects that are of interest to only a limited number of people, such as reports we have done on knowledge of genetic diseases," he said.

Traced

The Sunday Times was able to trace the titles of only four HSRC reports specifically labelled "limited distribution", including one on genetic diseases and another titled "Knowledge of and views on civil defence (among whites)". About 50 others are marked "confidential".

Pressed to comment on reports specifically marked "confidential", Dr Garbers said it was HSRC policy to publish all its research findings.

"Research in the human sciences is done for people, and people who co-operate in research as subjects are entitled to know the results of that research.

"It is accepted scientific practice to publish one's research findings for two further reasons: to enable other scientists to evaluate and criticise them, and because they might contain information which could be of importance to decision-makers — all decision-makers," he said.

Dr Garbers said that when research was financed and conducted at the request of a client, however, it was accepted practice that release of the findings was the client's prerogative, "such as research on the social impact of Sun City done by the HSRC for the B o p h u t h a T s w a n a Government".

Findings on whites based mainly on 1978 multi-purpose survey

THOSE CONFIDENTIAL PROJECTS

THE Government's secret list of studies includes a variety of politically sensitive issues.

The non military studies include:

- "Certain future expectations of white South Africans in a time of crisis" (1979).

- "Some (white) attitudes towards Defence Bonus Bonds" (1979).

- "Attitude (of whites) to supplying contraceptives to unmarried minors."

- "The possible influence of the national family planning programme on the fertility of whites."

- "Certain attitudes to abortion" and "White attitudes in the Eastern Cape to Ciskei consolidation."

Only one of the confidential reports, "The relationship between upward social mobility, rising expectations, willingness to associate in different situations, and polarisation", appears not to be aimed at one race group only.

Some reports on aspects of the Government's homeland policy are:

- "The travelling black public's need for rest facilities: a terrain reconnaissance."

- "The inclination of the black man in white areas to his homeland — an opinion poll" (1976).

- "The attitude of well-qualified Tswana men to job acceptance in Mmbatho."

- "The measure of motivation among the inhabitants of Lebowa to economic and constitutional development, judged by opinion poll" (1976).

- "The ties of black men in white areas to black states: basic data" (1980).

Confidential reports on the attitudes of coloured people include:

- "The knowledge of, and attitude towards, the new constitutional proposals of coloured male voters in the Western Cape — a reconnaissance" (1977).

- "Coloured South Africans and Alpha" 1977. (An opinion poll on the popularity and impact of a Department of Information magazine.)

- "The views of coloured South Africans on aspects of the prison system", "Coloured attitudes to the South African Police", and "Some political orientations of coloured people" (1980).

Research reports dealing with the attitudes of Indians include:

- "An evaluation of the South African Indian Council and other bodies" (a 1979 report based in a poll conducted in 1977).

- Various reports on Indian attitudes to the prisons system; the police and the defence force.

What of research initiated by the HSRC itself? I asked Dr Garbers.

"In terms of our enabling Act, the Minister of National Education has retained the power to control the release of research findings about TV. Some of those research findings have not yet been released by the Minister," he replied.

Pressed on why the HSRC had classified various reports on coloured politics "confidential", Dr Garbers first claimed they were "very possibly" commissions from a client, then said he "could not place them", and finally conceded that the HSRC "could have" classified them "confidential" of its own accord. The president of the HSRC had delegated powers to withhold research

findings, he said.

Asked what criteria he applied when deciding to keep research findings confidential, Dr Garbers said he had difficulty explaining the matter, but "in the end, an important consideration is whether publication of the research findings could seriously harm inter-group relations. That would be important."

He said it was standard HSRC practice to refer draft reports to "interested parties" for criticism and comment before drawing up the final report for publication.

This is what had happened in the case of the report on urban blacks featured in the Sunday Times last week.

A provisional draft of the report had been referred to the

Department of Co-operation and Development "to make sure we had all the evidence and that our findings were right before publication".

"That is part of our scientific method. I do not think for a moment that we would have limited its distribution thereafter," he said.

A different version of events was given by Dr J M Lotter, director of the HSRC department responsible for the report.

He claimed that it was practice to refer reports to "interested parties" and they could then request the report to be kept confidential.

Koornhof denies report c

By MARTIN WELZ

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has denied that he or his department tried to suppress the findings of a Human Sciences Research Council survey into the homeland ties of urban blacks.

"Insinuations that I might have been party to suppressing information about urban blacks

could seriously damage my relationship of trust with blacks. I would never have done so," he said.

His denial follows a report in the Sunday Times last week that the findings of the survey had been suppressed and a new survey ordered.

The report was based on the

other documents.

Dr Koornhof handed the Sunday Times a copy of the memo he sent to his officials, dated September 10 1980, in which he drew attention to the urgency and importance of the matter, and asked for their comments and recommendations.

"At no stage did I instruct them to deal with the matter in secret," he pointed out.

Dr Koornhof said that he had been unable to attend the meeting held to discuss the matter and his deputy, Dr G Morrison, had stood in for him as chairman. "The matter was not referred to me again until the Sunday Times report last week.

Mischievous

"I wish to emphasise, however, that neither I nor anyone in my department ever ordered the HSRC report to be kept secret or dealt with in secret," he said. "My mind does not work that way.

"If any of my senior officials did — and they have all personally assured me they did not — then they were being wilfully mischievous, and acting without my authority."

In a memo attached to the minutes of the first departmental meeting held in October last year, Dr H Hamburger, one of the senior officials who attended the meeting, wrote:

"The HSRC report indicates a trend that could have a damaging effect on the carrying out of Government policy. It should therefore receive the urgent attention of all bodies that might contribute to a solution. The information should not now be generally released."

Dr C V Bothma, head of ethnological services, and Dr H C A Venter, chief research officer of the department, were among the senior officials who attended a meeting with the HSRC to arrange for a follow-up survey on February 16 this year.

The minutes of that meeting note: "It is expressly stated that the (1980) report, as well as further research will be treated as confidential."

Asked to comment, Dr Koornhof said that he believed the intention was not to suppress the research findings.

The original HSRC report had, however, been based on a multi-purpose survey and the findings were inadequate to give an accurate scientific assessment.

(Report by Martin Wolz, 171 Main St. Johannesburg)

MARTIN WELZ

analyses the Govt's new system of ...

Rule by secret poll

S. Times 12/4/81

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THE Government has been using the Human Sciences Research Council as a secret instrument to conduct a new form of government by secret opinion poll. It is, in effect, a substitute for the ballot box.

One secret study — on urban black people's ties to the homelands — was disclosed by the Sunday Times last week.

But there have been many other secret reports on controversial political issues prepared by the Human Sciences Research Council in recent years. The apparent purpose was to remove from public view contentious issues that, in a normal democratic society, would be aired by public debate and subjected to voter choice at the ballot box.

'Hot' issues

One report was titled "Indians and military training — an opinion poll." Another was "The knowledge and attitude of Coloured voters to the new constitutional proposals."

Other titles were "An evaluation of the SA Indian Council — a survey of Indian voters", and "Some political orientations of Coloured people (1980)", and "Estimates of the extent of Indian unemployment", and so forth.

Secret surveys have also been used to deal with problems on the white political front.

Besides "hot" political issues like sports policy and education that have openly been handed

Secret survey finds most urban blacks have no homeland links

NATS HUSH UP SHOCK REPORT

FROM LAST WEEK'S SUNDAY TIMES

THEY HIDE IT, WE TELL IT

AS with theft, the worst part of secret surveys is when you are found out — as happened to the Government last weekend when the Sunday Times published details of its secret study of the relationship of urban blacks to the homelands.

Government by secret opinion poll is then seen as government by stealth, as a startling comment in Pretoria's Nationalist newspaper, *Oggendblad*, emphasised.

Commenting on the massive expected stay-away of Nationalist voters in the election on April 29, the newspaper's political columnist said: "This week we have again seen the fruits of keeping things from the public."

to the HSRC to give the gloss of irrefutable scientific truth to issues that must ultimately be settled by plain political decisions, several touchy subjects have been dealt with in secret reports.

Among them were such tantalising titles such as "Certain future expectations of white

South Africans in a time of crisis", "White attitudes to the supply of contraceptives to minors", "White attitudes to defence bonds", and "White attitudes in the Eastern Cape to Ciskei consolidation".

The normal method of dealing with such questions in a democracy is by the open ex-

"A secret report by the HSRC has been leaked in the Sunday Times. Dr Koornhof says he knows nothing about the report and it is untrue that the Government has tried to keep a report secret.

"But the people outside believe the newspaper, because in 33 years the Government has built up a reputation for doing things in secret, and the newspaper one of exposing them.

"To survive, the National Party will not only have to carry out policy adjustments as indicated by the Prime Minister, it will also have to fully inform the public on just where it is headed with South Africa."

change of ideas, articulated through political leadership and party formation. Ultimately preferences are expressed by vote in an election.

In South African black society, where the democratic process is inhibited by laws and Government action, this is, of course, impossible.

Dissatisfactions, no matter how deeply felt, can only rarely be openly or properly articulated, and their true merits can never be debated. One result is that the reactions of the black communities become difficult to anticipate and sometimes even difficult to comprehend.

The Government's idea of a solution, since about 1976, has been to conduct a series of surreptitious studies.

But is it a solution? Certainly, as a substitute for open democratic processes, the use of secret polls is limited in usefulness and perhaps even dangerous because it can create a false sense of security in the Government and its administrative arm.

Questionnaires can only cover issues that are known, or have occurred to, the people drawing up the questionnaire. What of those issues or alternatives that have not occurred to Pretoria officialdom — not to speak of the questions and alternatives they are not prepared to contemplate?

Such opinion polls end up having much in common with marketing and advertising surveys, aimed not so much at establishing what people want as how to package and promote the product.

A significant, if little-publicised aspect of the Info scandal, was a conference held in Pretoria in 1977 on "The Marketing of South Africa's Image Abroad".

But one experienced businessman remarked in despair at the conference — held at the height of the Biko scandal and

in the week of the banning of several black newspapers: "No amount of clever packaging can disguise a thoroughly unmarketable product."

Double trouble ensues when the Government tries to sell the same product in two markets with diametrically opposed tastes.

Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Labour at the time, had more experience than most of the problems of being verkramp to the inside and verlig to the outside, when it came to selling his new labour policy to the blacks and outside world as radical change, and to right-wing white trade unions as the way of life to which they had become accustomed.

At best opinion polls can try to reflect accurately what the people surveyed thought about a particular matter at a particular time.

Bias

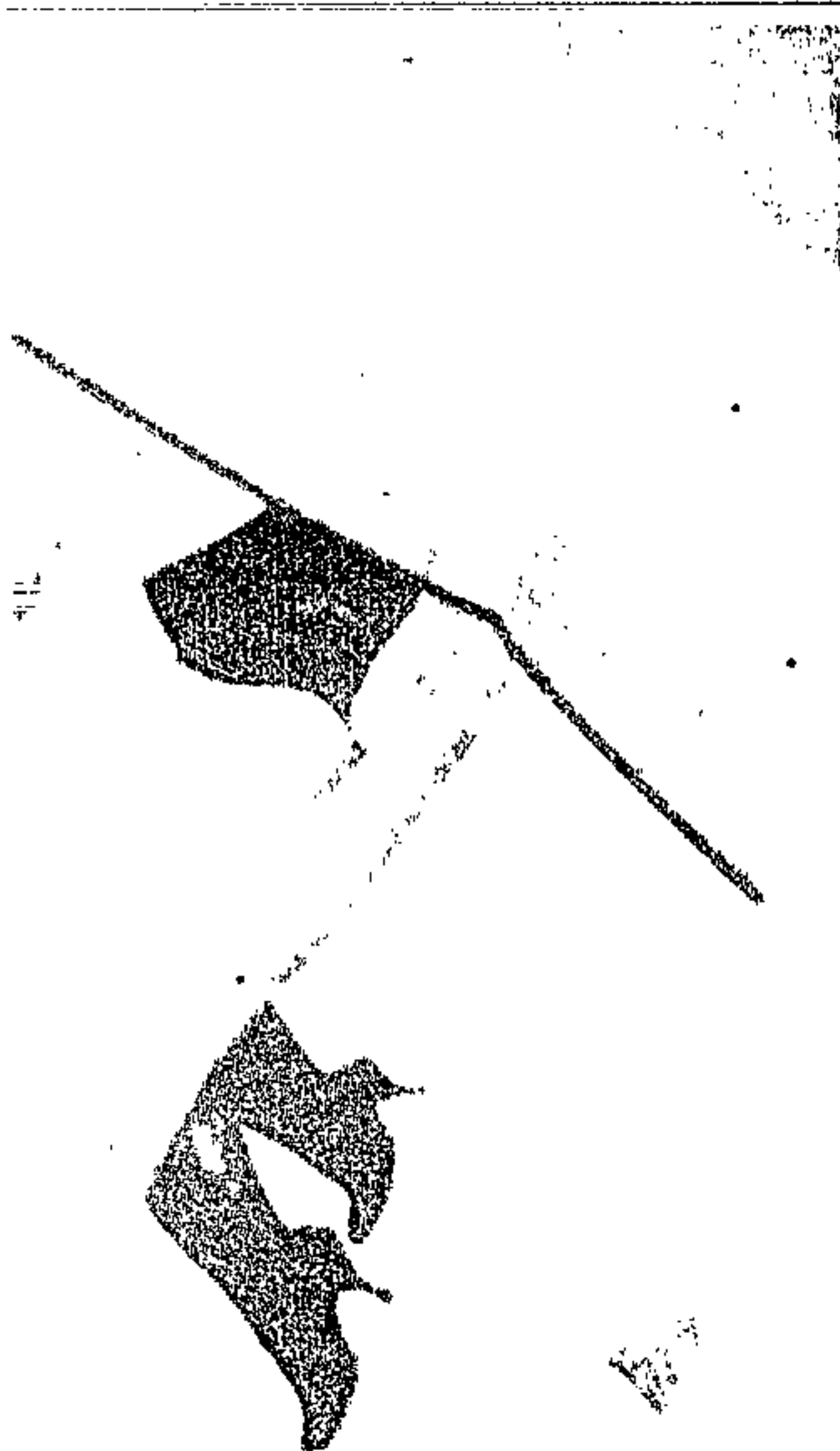
Besides, there is the problem of bias. The entire management team of the HSRC is white and Afrikaans-speaking. This must inevitably influence the decisions on what issues require research, how the questions must be phrased and how the results are interpreted.

The secret survey on "The links of urban blacks with their black states", which the Sunday Times has exposed provides a perfect example:

The HSRC report on the survey describes the first question asked as follows: "Respondents were asked to indicate of which black state they were a citizen (and then given a list of all the official homelands to choose from).

"Those who indicated that they were not a citizen of any black state were then required to indicate with which black state they had the closest ties

Double life of a a campus spy



tling glass-topped table, sculpted by d In a recent catalogue of his work

to hate

and dealer was equally surprised that his works had aroused hostility among militant libbers.

"I think the nylon stockings, the high-heeled stilettos, the underwear — these are simply the normal male erotic fantasy objects."

Pat Senior, curator of the Johannesburg Art Gallery, said: "Different people with different values and different viewpoints will choose to see this exhibition as they want."

"If you're a women's libber you will find something to offend you, and I guess if you're not, you won't! If the Marquis de Sade saw this exhibition he would see it from an entirely different viewpoint altogether, wouldn't he?"

Obsession

Esme Berman, author of many books on art, said: "I believe that if one sees Jones as degrading and denigrating the female form, why, then perhaps the same can be said of Botticelli! Perhaps he could be accused of exploiting the female form in his 'Birth Of Venus'."

"I suspect that Jones is actually satirizing this obsession with the woman as a sex object."

"As I see it, he is actually on the feminist's side!"

A NEW campus spy scandal rocked the academic world yesterday after a top university sacked one of its staff for being "a member of the security police".

Mr Jerome Marshall, 27, a former student and junior official at the University of Cape Town, was quietly dismissed last month after eight years on the campus.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the university, said yesterday he was "disgusted by policemen masquerading as students".

Dr Saunders refused to give details of Mr Marshall's unmasking, but UCT sources said the vice-chancellor himself had played a leading role in exposing the spy's double life.

"It was the university authorities, more than the students, who did the detective work and ferreted out the evidence of Mr Marshall's espionage and built up the case against him," said the sources.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Saunders confirmed Mr Marshall's exposure and dismissal.

He said: "A member of the university staff who had been a member of the security police and had gathered information about students and staff, was identified as such by university authorities."

"He is, of course, no longer in the employ of the university and I, personally, am disgusted by behaviour of this sort."

Suspicion

Dr Saunders refused to comment on how long Mr Marshall had been under suspicion, who he had been watched by, or how evidence of his connection with the security police had been gathered.

He said: "It may not be in our interests in the future to disclose how and who discovered that Mr Marshall was actually working for the security police."

"Evidence was produced, however, and he was dismissed."

"The presence of police informers strongly inhibits the free exchange of ideas, clearly threatens academic freedom and is totally unacceptable in any circumstance."

"It represents a gross violation of acceptable standards of civilised behaviour."

Jerome Marshall entered UCT as a student in 1973, qualifying with an honours degree in social science.

He then became a staff member and was employed as an assistant faculty officer in the education department.

Shock

and

disgust

at UCT

S. Times
over 12/4/81

police informant



DR SAUNDERS
No details

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

Student leaders from all over the country, who are at a conference in Grahamstown this week, were "stunned and furious" by news of the latest spy drama.

Mr Nassos Nartelas, the vice-president of the UCT Students' Representative Council, said he was shocked to learn that Mr Marshall had been associated with the security police.

"He seemed like a very nice guy," he said.

"He was very active and actually did a phenomenal amount of good work for the students, mainly through the campus internal radio station, UCT Radio, of which he was director."

"People are wary of each other on campus, particularly students who have been around a long time, but I am still surprised by Marshall."

Mr Mike Nugent, current director of UCT Radio, disclosed that members of the student-run radio committee had been suspicious of Mr Marshall for over a year.

"Our committee actually became suspicious of Mr Marshall in February last year. In

March we informed the university administration and removed him from office."

Mr Nugent said the radio committee became suspicious of Mr Marshall because he had been a full-time student with no obvious outside income, yet he had a "smart car, smart flat" and a wife and child to support.

"We were also suspicious because Mr Marshall insisted on taping and recording political meetings."

"He said he wanted to give copies of the tapes to the people giving the speeches."

Proof

Miss Sarah Cullinan, president of the SRC, said they had been suspicious of Mr Marshall for "a long time".

"We never had proof but suspected him — but we never ever found any evidence."

"That must have been done by the university's administration department and I don't know the details," she said.

The directorate of public relations of the South African Police has declined to comment, saying it was "not in the interest of the South African Police to reveal the identities of persons employed by or working for the security police".

Nat booklet calls for domestic 'witch-hunt'

327 31/12/13/14/15

Own Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN —
White women should inspect the suitcases of any domestics they employ, in case a machinegun is hidden in a false bottom, says a booklet drawn up by wives of Cabinet members.

The booklet was compiled for the Nationalist

election campaign and distributed among party members.

It cautions women to be on their guard when engaging domestics.

A woman should ensure that the employee's identity number is not falsified, "for example, if the number appearing on the document is 48-million it

is an obvious falsification because our black population is nowhere near that mark."

It also mentioned that there are no perforations on false photos, and that photos of a person with spectacles are not accepted when identity documents are issued.

Women are requested

to visit their servants' dwelling places regularly "and establish whether strangers are not being harboured there."

They are also asked to be on the look-out for communist literature, and particularly for terrorism manuals, explosives, or formulae for the preparation of explosives.

The clothes worn by employees should be scrutinised.

"Items which under no circumstances can be obtained in the Republic, for instance, types of shoes, uniforms, overalls, and foreign currency should be reported immediately."

No mention is made of how to distinguish between items obtainable in South Africa and those which are not.

BANNED

Women are warned against letter bombs, while "on the platteland attention must be paid to the surfaces of foot paths that might have been disturbed."

The names of banned newspapers and periodicals are supplied. The African Communist, Amandla, Matla, Vukani, Awake, Inkululeko, Sechaba, Isiswe, Spotlight on Africa, and "The magazine Vow which is a publication of the banned African National Congress Women's League."

In bold type it is stated: "It is the privilege of every woman in the country to make her contribution to the protection of her own people in her own unassuming way."

(Report by J. H. Coetzee, 21 Charles Street, Bloemfontein.)

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE IN RURAL AREAS OF MATABELELAND

DR. A. O. PUGH

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to summarize the existing system of health care in rural areas of Rhodesia, with special reference to the Matabeleland province. The roles of medical assistants, health assistants, village health workers and other auxiliary staff are outlined.

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Background

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The health
developing

living standards are low and there is a lack of adequate water and sanitation. The health problems are grouped together under the following headings for convenience:

1. Nutritional
2. Infectious diseases
3. Parasitic diseases spread by vectors or intermediate hosts
4. Common ailments, injuries and social problems
5. Problems in pregnancy and childbirth
6. Emergencies of all types

We have analysed the health problems and we know what needs to be done to counteract them. Our challenge is to provide a system of comprehensive health care which will reach the people who need it most in ways which yield the greatest benefits, and yet are within the country's financial capabilities. By comprehensive health service we mean a system of health care (and I quote) which must "reach into the communities and homes, and influence patterns of living - the construction of dwellings, the protection of water, the delivery of babies, the feeding of children, the size of families". (Bryant 1971)

Disclose reports: Slabbert

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), a statutory body financed mostly by taxpayers' money, had a duty to keep South Africans informed of the facts of their society and not keep vital reports secret to protect the government, the leader of the



Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert

Progressive Federal Party, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Dr Slabbert was reacting to newspaper disclosures that scores of projects had been conducted secretly by the HSRC, many of them dealing with sensitive aspects of race relations and politics in South Africa.

The apparent purpose of the secrecy was to keep from the public any research findings that could be embarrassing to the government.

"One of the most disturbing aspects of these disclosures is that the HSRC, as a body financed largely by taxpayers' money, apparently conducts confidential surveys on matters that the public is entitled to know about. It appears that the only reason for this secrecy is that factual findings could embarrass the government," Dr Slabbert said.

It was essential for the public to have access to the facts and realities of the South African situation or they would be trapped in delusions and unable

to make meaningful decisions on their future, he said.

The first indication of the secret HSRC programme came with disclosures in a Sunday newspaper about a secret report which showed that a large proportion of urban blacks had no real ties with the homelands.

Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development then immediately called for an urgent follow-up study on how to encourage closer ties between urban blacks and "their" homelands.

Approached for comment yesterday, the HSRC president, Professor J Garbers, said he believed the majority of the reports should have been made public.

He endorsed Dr Slabbert's view that the HSRC's prime task was to keep South Africans informed of the facts.

However, he said it was the HSRC's policy to comply with the wishes of the people who commissioned surveys if they wished the findings to be kept secret.

Professor Garbers undertook to begin an immediate internal inquiry into this — and other aspects — raised by the reports.

Another matter he will investigate is whether the names of all the surveys were published in the annual report of the HSRC to Parliament, and if they were not listed, why not.

Professor Garbers said he had checked and found that the titles of two-thirds of the secret studies had been published either in the 1980 Parliamentary report or another published list of HSRC surveys between 1970 to 1980. He could not say why the remaining surveys had not been published.

"I am extremely sorry about the turn of events because it can only serve to sow suspicion about the work of the HSRC when it can and should be making a fundamental contribution to solving the country's problems," Professor Garbers said.

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Medical Assistants

Assistant

AT VILLAGE LEVEL

Village Health Workers

Toxic Substance	Type of Industry	No. of Factories, Mines or Works Involved	No. of potentially exposed workers
Carbon Bisulphide	Metallurgical Ice cream Pottery Fertilizer	131 35 25 22	27 214 1 261 27 002 4 557
Lead	Tanneries Rubber & rubber products Printing works Typesetting Paint manufacturing Explosives & fireworks Manufacturing	33 406 756 7 104 5 6	2 211 24 842 34 271 288 5 688 4 577 1 212
Chromium	Chrome mines Soap factories Factories using lead wastes	17 59 2 086	3 514 6 094 158 291
Vanadium	Ceramic Petroleum refineries Glass factories Vanadium smelter	196 13 196 3	12 240 2 644 12 240 452
Mercury	Leather tanneries Paint factories Potteries Sanitary and tile remedy manufacture er products cal factories in which mercury lamps, ot lights & mercury lamps are manufactured	33 104 196 22 186 70 99	2 211 5 688 12 240 4 557 29 907 13 320 4 632
Platinum	Platinum refineries Glass factories Ceramics Chemical laboratories (unknown number)	5 196 56 5	1 461 12 240 6 471

New Bill

gags the Press in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A Bill due for its third reading in the Transkei Parliament today will make it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any Government department or Government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned. The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr. T. T. Letlaka, a former leading member of the Pan-Africanist Congress, under the title Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Its third reading today is regarded as a formality and it will become law when it is signed by the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and gazetted.

Anyone contravening the Bill can be sentenced to three years imprisonment or fined R3 000.

In any prosecution, it will be presumed that the accused knew the information disclosed to him contravened the Bill unless the contrary is proved.

Anyone disclosing information about the Government may be compelled to disclose his source of information.

Mr Letlaka said the legislation was "designed to protect the State and its officials from irresponsible and illegal dissemination of information about official matters."

Battery
Brickworks
Explosives & fireworks
Match
Glass factories
Rubber
Paint factories

31
301
5
6
196
406
104

Pesticides
& Insecticides

Canning, storing, sorting, grading & packing of fruit & vegetables
Handling of grain & manufacture of grain products
Manufacture of sugar, cocoa & sweets
Manufacture of wine, spirits, beer, fruit juice & cool drinks
Manufacture of sundry foodstuffs

107
1 297
93
312
165

30 503
56 460
26 081
24 396
9 395

(This does not include farm workers, veterinarians, stock inspectors and factory workers.)

Butcheries, meat etc.
e factories
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s factories

715
513
247
30

77 132
28 921
13 677
5 735

(A further 2.5 m. agricultural workers can be added to the above total.)

HSRC chief vows probe of cover-up

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE HUMAN Sciences Research Council, a statutory organisation financed largely with taxpayers' money, had a duty to keep South Africans informed of the facts of their society and not to keep vital reports secret to protect the Government, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

Dr Slabbert was reacting to newspaper disclosures that scores of projects had been conducted secretly by the HSRC, many of them dealing with highly sensitive aspects of race relations and politics in South Africa.

The apparent purpose of the secrecy was to keep from the public any research findings that could be embarrassing to the Government.

Professor J Garbers, president of the HSRC, yesterday endorsed Dr Slabbert's views, and undertook to establish an immediate investigation into why certain surveys were conducted secretly and why some of them were apparently not listed in official HSRC reports to Parliament.

He was unable to answer these questions himself, Prof Garbers said, because he had only taken over as chief of the HSRC in October 1979.

However, he believed the prime function of the HSRC was to keep the public informed and that reports should only be kept secret in exceptional circumstances.

But it was the policy of the HSRC to comply with the wishes of those who commissioned a survey. If they wanted the report to remain confidential, it remained confidential.

One of the questions Prof Garbers said he could not answer was why senior researchers of the HSRC — all Broederbond members — had apparently decided to classify research findings and reports potentially embarrassing to the Government as "confidential", even though they were based on research initiated by the HSRC itself.

This was one of the matters that would be investigated, Prof Garbers said.

Referring to the secret surveys, exposed by the Sunday Times at the weekend, he said: "I believe most of them could have been published."

He conceded that secrecy could place the work of the HSRC under a cloud of suspicion and said he would prefer reports to be made public.

Asked whether he agreed with the Government's right to suppress reports, he said: "It is not necessarily the Govern-

ment. It could easily be a senior official in a department who makes a decision like that."

The people who commissioned the report had a right to keep it confidential, he said.

But Dr Slabbert rejected this view, saying the HSRC was not a privately-funded research organisation: it was largely paid for by taxpayers' money and its first duty was to keep the public informed — not to act as an arm of Government policy planning.

"One of the most disturbing aspects of these disclosures is that the HSRC, as a body financed largely by taxpayers' money, apparently conducts confidential surveys on matters that the public is entitled to know about. It appears that the only reason for this secrecy is that factual findings could embarrass the Government," Dr Slabbert said.

It was essential for the public to have access to the facts and realities of the South African situation, or they would be trapped in delusions and unable to make meaningful decisions on their future.

"The most striking feature of these disclosures is that the Government cannot face the facts of South Africa because these facts usually contradict Government policy," he said.

The first indication of the

secret HSRC programme came with disclosures in the Sunday Times about a secret report which revealed that a large proportion of urban blacks had no real ties with the homelands — a direct contradiction of official Government policy.

Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development then immediately called for an urgent follow-up study on how to encourage closer ties between urban blacks and "their" homelands.

Further secret surveys were published at the weekend — and a list of them are published separately on this page.

Prof Garbers said he had checked and found that the titles of two-thirds of the secret studies had been published either in the 1980 parliamentary report or in another published list of HSRC surveys between 1970 and 1980.

He could not say why the remaining surveys had not been published, but would ensure that the matter was investigated.

"I am extremely sorry about the turn of events because it can only serve to sow suspicion about the work of the HSRC when it can and should be making a fundamental contribution to solving the country's problems," Prof Garbers said.

(Report by Helen Zille, 171, Main Street, Johannesburg).

The studies they kept secret

Here is a list of secret studies conducted by the HSRC on a number of politically sensitive issues. The list was published at the weekend by the Sunday Times. It only involves non-military studies:

- "Certain future expectations of white South Africans in a time of crisis". (1979)
- "Some (white) attitudes towards Defence Bonus Bonds." (1979)
- "Attitude (of whites) to supplying contraceptives to unmarried minors."
- "The possible influence of the national family planning programme on the fertility of whites."
- "Certain attitudes to abortion" and "White attitudes in the Eastern Cape to Ciskei consolidation."
- "The travelling black public's need for rest facilities: a terrain reconnaissance."
- "The inclination of the black man in white areas to his homeland — an opinion poll." (1976)
- "The attitude of well-qualified Tswana men to job acceptance

in Mmabatho."

- "The measure of motivation among the inhabitants of Lebowa to economic and constitutional development judged by opinion poll." (1976)
- "The ties of black men in white areas to black states: basic data." (1980)
- "The knowledge of and attitude towards the new constitutional proposals of coloured male voters in the Western Cape — a reconnaissance." (1977).
- "Coloured South Africans and Alpha." (1977). (An opinion poll on the popularity and impact of a Department of Information magazine.)
- "The views of coloured South Africans on aspects of the prison system", "Coloured attitudes to the South African Police" and "Some political orientations of coloured people." (1980)
- "An evaluation of the South African Indian Council and other bodies". (A 1979 report based on a poll conducted in 1977.)
- "Various reports on Indian attitudes to the prisons system, the police and the defence force."

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Taxi

Drivers complain about race bars for passengers

Mercury Reporter

NON-WHITE taxi drivers who man 'whites-only' taxis have to sit as their own race classification board — to save a R100 fine each time they break the apartheid laws governing transport.

Taxi drivers said yesterday that they were not white but they had to discriminate against people with the same colour skin as themselves.

'Imagine me, an Indian, asking another Indian for his identity documents to prove whatever he may be before I can transport him,' said Mr S Naidoo, an operator at Morris Taxis.

To add to the problem they ran the risk of being beaten up by seamen who did not tolerate any racial prejudice.

Mrs Kay Watson, a spokesman for the Durban Taxis Owners' Association, said yesterday that black drivers of 'whites-only' taxis were finding it extremely difficult to check the identification of passengers.

She said drivers of several taxi companies had been charged for transporting blacks in 'whites-only taxis'.

'Many "whites-only" taxis are permitted to transport foreigners of any race from the harbour and international-classed hotels, but it is humiliating and embarrassing for the black driver to demand the identification of a passenger before he allows him into his taxi,' said Mrs Watson, adding that drivers were open to assault and abuse if they did.

She said taxi drivers who appeared before magistrates for transporting blacks in 'whites only' taxis were fined, and also warned that they should check the identification of the passenger.

Mrs Watson, a director of Aussies Taxis, said she had defended some of her taxi drivers who had appeared in court after they had been fined R100 for transporting blacks in her 'whites-only' taxis. She said she would continue to protect her drivers because many of them were innocent.

'Besides being allowed to transport foreigners of any race group, taxi drivers of whites-only taxis have problems with dark-skin whites, and also with coloureds who look like whites,' said Mrs Watson.

Mr Petros Bethel, a driver of Eagle Taxis, said yesterday that he had been charged by the police for transporting a coloured woman from the harbour.

'A white seaman brought her from a ship and asked me to take the woman into town. I thought she was his wife and allowed her into the car without asking any questions,' said Mr Bethel, adding that he would have been assaulted if he had refused or had asked to see her identity documents.

Mr Stuart Freedman, director of Eagle Taxis, said several of his drivers had been harassed by the police and charged for transporting blacks in his whites-only taxis.

Decide

'Three of my drivers were recently charged for transporting black passengers. One of the charges has since been withdrawn, and in order to prove to the Court that it is difficult for non-white drivers to insist on the identification of passengers we are going to defend every charge,' he said.

One driver yesterday told how he was found not guilty in court for transporting two black women in a whites-only taxi after he took two coloured women as witnesses and asked the court to decide whether the women were white or non-white.

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Introduction

N

Over the last few centuries a system of extreme social inequality has developed in South Africa. Its most prominent feature has been a system of racial domination, in which a relatively small group of whites has increasingly subordinated a large population of non-whites.

In a world increasingly intolerant of racial discrimination, let alone social inequality in general, this system has become one of the major political issues and social problems of our epoch. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the situation, the past development and present nature of this system need to be understood in all their depth and complexity, and they present us with difficult problems of explanation. This book is a study of class and race relations in South Africa which hopes to deepen such understanding and to help to resolve some of these problems.

Generally speaking, such explanation has not been taken very far. This cannot simply be put down to insufficient inquiry, of which, on the contrary, there has been some abundance; it must also be said to reflect deficiencies of approach.

Much of this inquiry has expressed, albeit often only implicitly, a particular school of thought, which blends the traditional preoccupations of race relations research (attitudes and ideology) with a strong dose of neo-classical economics. According to this approach, the system of racial domination in modern South Africa is seen and explained as a 'dysfunctional' intrusion upon the capitalist economic system, stemming from non-material factors outside it such as prejudice, racism, nationalism and 'social and cultural pluralism', but doomed over the long term to destruction by the inexorable imperatives of

Pages 1-10 of extreme social in-

Bureau, or the Administration of Coloured Affairs, the figures here quoted are from our own survey (Table 3).

The highest earning was R242 per month.

ation disclosed to him contravened the law unless the contrary is proved.

Public servants are prohibited from disclosing information gained in the course of their employment without permission from their department heads, except in the discharge of their official duties and they (public servants) are subject to the same penalties.

Anyone disclosing information about the Government may also be compelled to disclose his source of information on demand.

R43 per month.

award was R202 p.m.

award was R61,85 p.m.

award was R114 per month,

year:-

Law Amendment Bill.

Its third reading today is regarded as a formality and it will become law when it is signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and gazetted.

Anyone contravening the law can be sentenced to three years' imprisonment or fined R3 000.

In any prosecution, it will be presumed that the accused knew the inform-

national production effort
then, on a calculated average
the country is:-

New Transkei Press Bill

A BILL due for its third reading in the Transkei Parliament today will make it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any Government department or Government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, a former leading member of the Pan-African Congress, under the title of the Criminal

wing disability awards for 6

0 p.a.

500 patients on disability awards plus loss of production
for 6 months gives a yearly total of R 714 000.

These match the figures given by U.C.T.'s wages commission
of, R49 to R290 per month.

Interestingly, there is no incentive, medically speaking, to try and attain a lowering of this figure, as no saving would revert to State Health.

As the relatively high price of Rifampicin (Table 5) seems to be the main bone of contention, it can be pointed out that 500 patients receiving Rifampicin at R1,11 (the new price given to me by the suppliers) gives a yearly total of a mere, R33 300.

Rifampicin expenditure as a ratio of the figures alone is but 1/10th or, 1/20th, respectively. Further, the cost of a full 4 drug therapy for 6 months, containing its normal 60 day quota of Rifampicin as a total outpatient cost, not just a drug bill alone, comes to 250 000 rands i.e. a figure less than either of the "social welfare" amounts given above.

Hospitalisation.

In the U.S.A., each year, approximately 325 million dollars are still being spent on hospitalisation, compared to an estimated 40 million dollars on outpatient treatment, a mere 12% (5).

Possibly, one of the most interesting and one of the extremely few commentaries, published, on hospital expenditure is that of the "Arizona Experiment" (6) where they showed that in a change-over from a State Tb. sanatorium to Tb. beds in a General Hospital, although the patient/day rate was far

COMMENT

The bell is about to toll for Press freedom

THE bell is about to toll for press freedom in the Transkei.

A new bill in that Parliament which makes it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any government department or government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned is about to become law.

It is almost charitable to speak of press freedom in the same breath with the Transkei, even before the passage of this draconian law. We have seen too many inroads into such freedom already with several black journalists, both Transkeians and those from outside of that country, detained without charge or reason. One such Transkei journalist Mr Marcus Ngani has actually been banished from that state because of this alleged attacks of the system.

It is also almost a joke to think that a government notorious for such drastic measures should resort to such a law. If anything it gives rise to the suspicion that things are not exactly rosy within the system. Otherwise why all this undemocratic secrecy?

The South African Government is tough when it comes to protecting the state of its departments and institutions. But this government went short of passing the Advocate General's Law which was something faintly near what the Transkei's government is about today.

The irony is that this bill is piloted by a man who once was a vitriolic opponent of injustice in South Africa, one Mr T. T. Letlaka. Mr Letlaka who has now settled in the Transkei after being exiled, is now the Minister of Justice and it is he who introduced the bill.

One can only imagine Mr Robert Sobukwe squirm with acute embarrassment and shame in his grave.

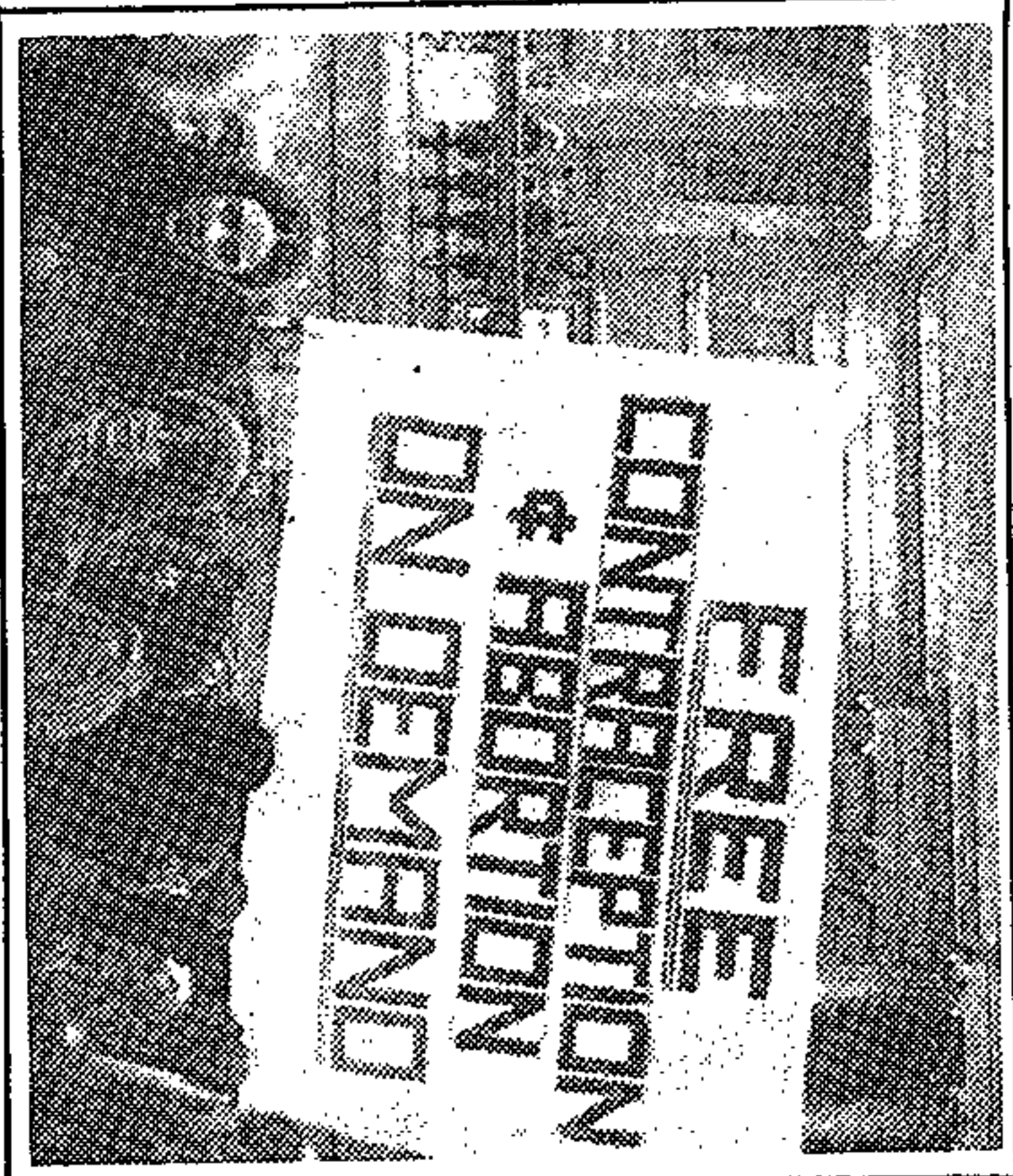
The bill is most certainly about to become law and anyone who contravenes it will face the stiff sentence of three years imprisonment. Mr Letlaka said the legislation was "designed to protect the State and its officials from irresponsible and illegal dissemination of information about official matters."

That sounds hollow to us, especially because the Transkei like other states, has a number of stiff laws protecting the state from such irresponsible reporting and dissemination of material.

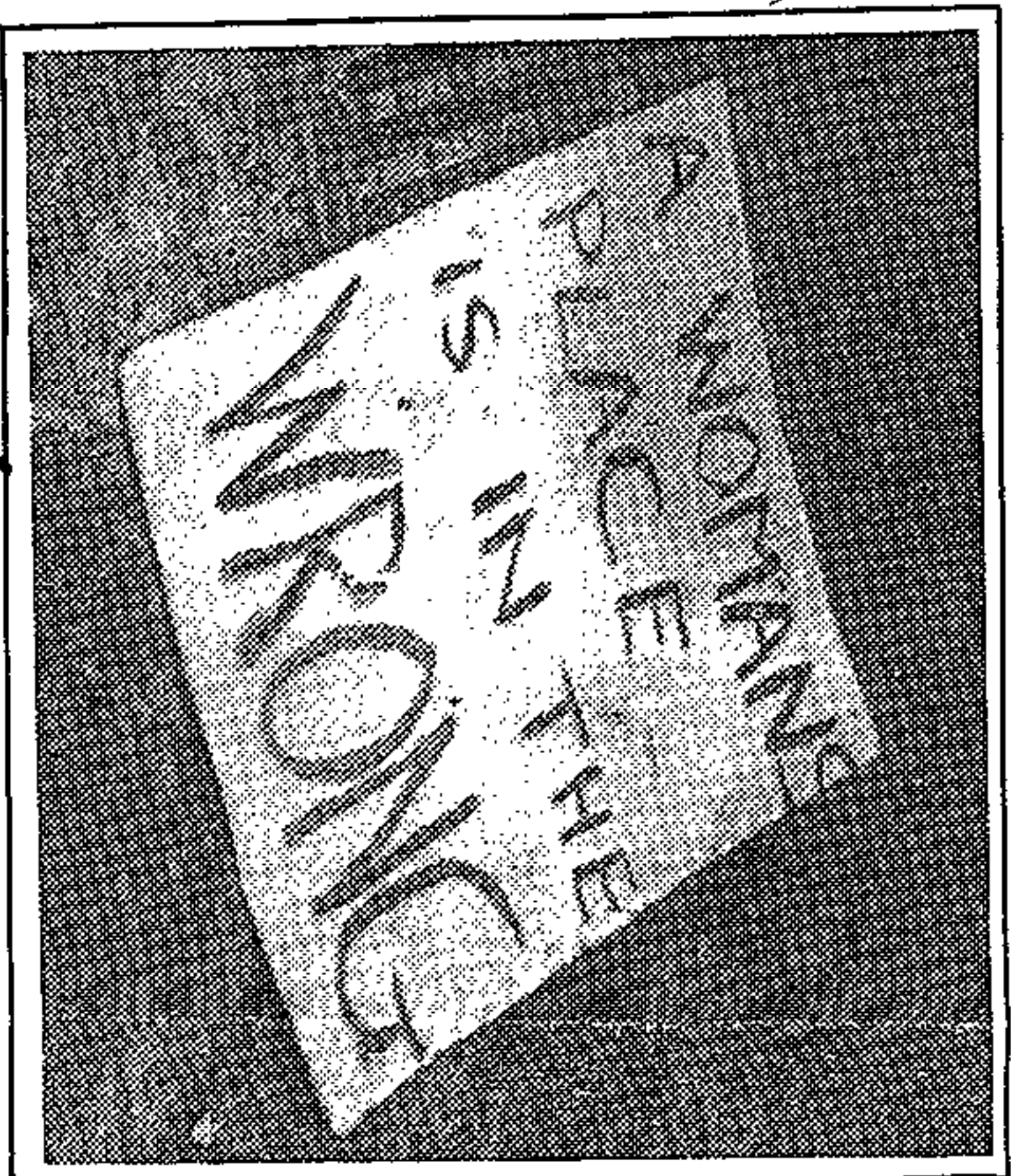


EQUAL PAY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
JUSTICE FOR WOMEN
Equal pay for equal work
Equal rates for the job

The "equal pay for women" campaign in London in 1952. Although sex discrimination in agreements which set minimum wages in SA have been outlawed, employers can still discriminate as long as they pay women the minimum laid down in the agreement.



WOMEN
AND
THE
VOTE
Rdy
14/4/81
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Political Delilahs or 'helpless' housewives?

MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE RIGHT TO GO TO THE POLLS ON APRIL 29 ARE WHITE WOMEN. YET WOMEN WERE ONLY ENFRANCHISED 51 YEARS AGO. IN FIGHTING FOR THE VOTE, WOMEN'S RIGHTS CAMPAIGNERS OF THE TWENTIES WERE FILLED WITH VISIONS ABOUT WHAT WOMEN WOULD ACHIEVE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY AS A WHOLE IF THEY COULD VOTE. WHAT HAVE WOMEN DONE WITH THEIR VOTE IN THAT TIME? WAS THE

OPTIMISM AND FAITH OF THEIR GRANDMOTHERS HOPELESSLY MISPLACED OR HAVE TODAY'S WOMEN TRIED TO LIVE UP TO THE FAITH PINNED ON THEM? POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT **HELEN ZILLE** SPOKE TO MRS CARMEN NATHAN, SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERS-RAND, AND OTHER LEADING SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN, TO ASSESS THE SITUATION.



A woman's place... former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, top left, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, top right, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Sirimavo Bandaranaike, bottom left, and India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

IT IS now 51 years since white women in South Africa won the right to vote.

In 1930 — the year white women were enfranchised — the issue sparked a countrywide controversy, not least in the all-male Parliament.

The record of Assembly debates of the day quote an honourable member issuing dire warnings that men were "putting their heads into the lap of Delilah".

Women, argued another, were not fit for the vote and the proof could be found in the Bible.

Yet another argued that the influence of women "would not be for the good, only for the bad" and that the "spirit of equality" would have a "pernicious influence" on the home and child.

And some men even argued that women themselves were against having the vote. That was true for those women who were prepared to accept their inferior status — and also for a small group that believed white women should not accept the vote while black women were disenfranchised.

But Mrs Bertha Solomon, and other leading members of the women's movement who led the fight for the vote, believed in the adage "half a loaf is better than no bread".

They had faith that future generations of women would use their vote to win more rights, not only for themselves in a white, male-dominated society, but also for black women.

Now, over half a century later, white women make up

52% of the electorate. That gives them — in theory at least — a tremendous lever on power that they can exercise on April 29.

So it is a fitting time for South African women who have the vote to pause and consider what they have done with it in the 51 years since it was won for them.

Have they merely increased the size of the electorate or have they used the vote with the consideration fitting such a potentially powerful political lever?

Obviously, women cannot be lumped together into one homogenous political group. They belong to different parties and have different answers to the most pressing problems facing the country.

But the questions remain: Do women inform themselves on the issues they face at an election or do they let their husbands take the political decisions and simply go along on voting day to supplement the male X on the ballot paper?

Have white women used their vote to improve the position of women generally? Do women ask questions and seek assurances from the (mostly) men they elect to positions of power?

A brief survey of the position of women in society today tells the story:

Over half a century after winning the vote, women married in community of property still cannot sign a lease or buy a motor car — or enter into most other major transactions — without their husband's consent.

Married women often pay

more tax on their income than single ones because their income is added to that of their husbands and together they often fall into a higher tax bracket.

The "job reservation" for men in the teaching profession discriminates against women: for example, a newspaper report recently revealed that of 173 permanent primary school posts advertised, 155 were reserved for men and the remainder were not specifically reserved for women.

In many cases, married women teachers are denied permanent teaching posts.

Women teachers earn less than men — and salary discrimination is still rife in many professions.

Nurses — who are mostly women — earn salaries which often force them to take second jobs or quit the profession altogether.

Married women cannot claim benefits for their husbands on many medical aid schemes.

Women cannot decide the issue of abortion for themselves. Under the country's stringent abortion laws only 600 legal abortions were performed in a year while 2 881 people were treated in one hospital in one year alone for septic abortion.

When a woman marries, the law requires her to live where her husband has established his home.

The husband also has the right of guardianship over minor children, which means his signature is needed if the minor wants to enter any legal contract.

Although sex discrimination in agreements which set minimum wages have been outlawed, employers can still discriminate as long as they pay women the minimum laid down in the agreement.

A woman is not allowed to accept a donation from her husband after their marriage — which means that a wife who is basing her life security on the home she lives in, believing her husband has given it to her, has no claim to the property if her husband changes his mind or if his creditors knock on her door.

A married woman cannot in most cases add her income to that of her husband's to improve the loan on a bond — unless she furnishes a medical certificate to say she cannot have children.

And if a woman wants to avoid all the hassles of marriage by entering another type of legal contract with the man she lives with, she is told that it will have no standing in law as it is considered "contrary to public morals".

If white women face discrimination, black women have it a lot worse.

Many black women are denied a family life because of the pass laws and the migrant labour system.

If a woman has urban residence rights, she does not automatically have the right to have her "unqualified" husband live with her as the law does not regard him as a "dependent".

If a black woman is married without an antenuptial contract, the marriage is automatically out of community of property — which

means that she has no claim on the earnings or possessions of her husband even if she needs support for her children.

Yet, without a suitable antenuptial contract, she is subject to the marital power — which means that she needs her husband's permission to enter into most legal transactions such as a hire purchase agreement.

Inflation, that has hit all South Africans, knocks women particularly hard because in many cases it is they who have to balance the budget at the end of every month.

So it would be an understatement to say that women still have a lot they can do with their vote.

And April 29, 1981, is as good a place as any to start.

The consensus of some leading South Africans is that women could use their vote to the greatest effect by asking questions and extracting promises from their candidates for active support in improving their legal status.

Many women will have different views on certain key issues — such as abortion or living with a man out of wedlock. But that doesn't mean they shouldn't ask questions — and vote according to what they believe and the commitments they receive from the people who seek office.

Mrs Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, says important changes in the marital status of women lie just around the corner — when the Matrimonial Property Bill comes before Parliament later this year.

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But Mrs Bertha Solomon, and other leading members of the women's movement who led the fight for the vote, believed in the adage "half a loaf is better than no bread".

They had faith that future generations of women would use their vote to win more rights, not only for themselves in a white, male-dominated society, but also for black women.

Now, over half a century later, white women make up

52% of the electorate. That gives them — in theory at least — a tremendous lever on power that they can exercise on April 29.

So it is a fitting time for South African women who have the vote to pause and consider what they have done with it in the 51 years since it was won for them.

Have they merely increased the size of the electorate or have they used the vote with the consideration fitting such a potentially powerful political lever?

Obviously, women cannot be lumped together into one homogenous political group. They belong to different parties and have different answers to the most pressing problems facing the country.

But the questions remain: Do women inform themselves on the issues they face at an election or do they let their husbands take the political decisions and simply go along on voting day to supplement the male X on the ballot paper?

Have white women used their vote to improve the position of women generally? Do women ask questions and seek assurances from the (mostly) men they elect to positions of power?

A brief survey of the position of women in society today tells the story:

Over half a century after winning the vote, women married in community of property still cannot sign a lease or buy a motor car — or enter into most other major transactions — without their husband's consent.

Married women often pay

more tax on their income than single ones because their income is added to that of their husbands and together they often fall into a higher tax bracket.

The "job reservation" for men in the teaching profession discriminates against women: for example, a newspaper report recently revealed that of 173 permanent primary school posts advertised, 155 were reserved for men and the remainder were not specifically reserved for women.

In many cases, married women teachers are denied permanent teaching posts.

Women teachers earn less than men — and salary discrimination is still rife in many professions.

Nurses — who are mostly women — earn salaries which often force them to take second jobs or quit the profession altogether.

Married women cannot claim benefits for their husbands on many medical aid schemes.

Women cannot decide the issue of abortion for themselves. Under the country's stringent abortion laws only 600 legal abortions were performed in a year while 2 881 people were treated in one hospital in one year alone for septic abortion.

When a woman marries, the law requires her to live where her husband has established his home.

The husband also has the right of guardianship over minor children, which means his signature is needed if the minor wants to enter any legal contract.

Although sex discrimination in agreements which set minimum wages have been outlawed, employers can still discriminate as long as they pay women the minimum laid down in the agreement.

A woman is not allowed to accept a donation from her husband after their marriage — which means that a wife who is basing her life security on the home she lives in, believing her husband has given it to her, has no claim to the property if her husband changes his mind or if his creditors knock on her door.

A married woman cannot in most cases add her income to that of her husband's to improve the loan on a bond — unless she furnishes a medical certificate to say she cannot have children.

And if a woman wants to avoid all the hassles of marriage by entering another type of legal contract with the man she lives with, she is told that it will have no standing in law as it is considered "contrary to public morals".

If white women face discrimination, black women have it a lot worse.

Many black women are denied a family life because of the pass laws and the migrant labour system.

If a woman has urban residence rights, she does not automatically have the right to have her "unqualified" husband live with her as the law does not regard him as a "dependent".

If a black woman is married without an antenuptial contract, the marriage is automatically out of community of property — which

means that she has no claim on the earnings or possessions of her husband even if she needs support for her children.

Yet, without a suitable antenuptial contract, she is subject to the marital power — which means that she needs her husband's permission to enter into most legal transactions such as a hire purchase agreement.

Inflation, that has hit all South Africans, knocks women particularly hard because in many cases it is they who have to balance the budget at the end of every month.

So it would be an understatement to say that women still have a lot they can do with their vote.

And April 29, 1981, is as good a place as any to start.

The consensus of some leading South Africans is that women could use their vote to the greatest effect by asking questions and extracting promises from their candidates for active support in improving their legal status.

Many women will have different views on certain key issues — such as abortion and living with a man out of wedlock. But that doesn't mean they shouldn't ask questions — and vote according to what they believe and the commitments they receive from the people who seek office.

Mrs Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, says important changes in the marital status of women lie just around the corner — when the Matrimonial Property Bill comes before Parliament later this year.

- Will they push for the law to be retrospective, freeing women married before 1981 from the marital power?

- Will they undertake to support a commission of inquiry into black marriages to find out what marital system is most desired by black women?

Women can also seek commitments from their candidates to work for a system of shared guardianship under which the permission of a mother would be as good as that of a father if the child wished to enter any legal contract.

They can ask their candidates to agree to push for a change in the law that prohibits donations between husbands and wives.

Mrs Yvonne Foreshaw, vice-president of the Housewives' League, also has a range of questions she believes women can put to their candidates on food prices:

- Will they campaign for the abolition of General Sales Tax on essential foodstuffs?

- Will they urge a review of the "support" pricing system for meat, which effectively ties prices to those of the previous week, preventing the cost of meat dropping when supply outstrips demand?

- Will they work for a change in the system by which South African consumers have to subsidise costly exports of maize during a time of surplus — effectively causing the price to rise when there is a record maize crop?

And Mrs Adele Van der Spuy, indefatigable campaigner for separate tax status for married women, says women can best throw their weight behind the campaign by extracting promises from their candidates that they will fight the joint taxation system where it counts — in Parliament.

When it comes to the education of their children, women can make their candidates agree to fight for a better deal for teachers — particularly women who form the backbone of the profession and suffer most discrimination.

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They can make sure their candidates press for adequate, regular salary increases for teachers — not only before a general election to win votes.

And they can take up the problems of education faced by black mothers — whose children have been involved in long periods of school boycotts against the inferior bantustan education system.

South African women could play a vital role in bringing about one education system for all in South Africa and equal expenditure on the education of each child — if they used their vote to achieve it.

The list goes on and on. Medical aid schemes, abortion, pay discrimination . . .

In the end, says Mrs Nathan, there is only one thing that will put women on the same footing as men — and that is a law prohibiting any form of discrimination on the basis of race, sex or religion.

That may be a long way off — but it is the whole lot.



Present-day campaigner for women's rights, Mrs Adele Van der Spuy, right, marches up the steps of the Union Buildings with a colleague several years ago to present the Prime Minister with a charter of women's rights.

Cape candidate defends spying on campuses

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A former undercover police agent, Mr Michael Morris, was jeered and heckled by University of Cape Town students during a debate on "The Role of National Security in a Democracy" yesterday.

Mr Morris — who is standing in Green Point as an independent candidate — debated the Progressive Federal Party's candidate in Groote Schuur, Mr Brian Bamford, at a lunchtime meeting organised by the New Liberal Movement on the campus yesterday.

Greeted by calls of "Hi, spy" and interrupted by frequent heckling from the audience, Mr Morris said he had operated as an undercover agent at UCT in order to expose "bombers of civilians and police stations".

"In the 60s and 70s, there were people on this campus involved in the use of explosives," he said.

In reply to a question from the audience, Mr Morris denied he had been responsible for students being banned as a result of his police activities.

"I can assure you that the police are not responsible for bannings," he said.

"Administrative action

against people is taken on the strength of reports that reach the State from a number of sources."

Mr Bamford condemned spying on staff and students on a university campus as "totally unacceptable".

"Apart from the many other considerations, it involves and is based upon a fraud — that is, that the staff member or student concerned is a bona fide member of the university," said Mr Bamford.

Mr Bamford said the Government was committed to the use of national security to "harrass and persecute political opponents inter alia by detention without trial, house arrest, banning of publications and newspapers".

"The title of the debate presumably implies that South Africa is today a democracy in the universally accepted sense — in that the majority of the people accept the constitution under which it is governed.

"That is manifestly untrue of South Africa. It follows that we have a built-in national insecurity. In the long run, this can be dealt with only by politicians, not by policemen," said Mr Bamford.

(Report by L. McGregor, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Footnotes (continued):

Section 8:

- (5) Chain, E., Nobel Prize Winner for work on Penicillin. Quoted in Financial Mail, 20/6/69.
- (6) Summers, R. Op Cit.
- (7) Quoted from Management Magazine, 1973.

Footnotes (continued)

Section 5:

- (11) The Sainsbury Report.
- (12) Survey by MARPLAN, quoted in Financial Mail 3/2/78.
- (13) Solomon, W.J. and Mannheimer, J.T.: MBA Thesis.

- (14) Hemminki, E.: Content analysis of drug detailing by Pharmaceutical Representatives.

- (15) Steenkamp Commission.

- (16) Insurance Survey: Supplement to Financial Mail 2/12/77

- (17) Survey of Doctors reported in Steenkamp Commission.

- (18) Wilson, A.T. and Hooper, G.: Drugs Advertised by Post.

- (19) Vance Packard: The Hidden Persuaders.

- (20) Prinsloo, T.: Pil-pryse gedokter.

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Section 6:

- (1) I. Illich estimates that branded drugs cost 3-15 times than generic equivalents in U.S.A.

- (2) For a review of the debate see also: Pharmaceutical facturers Association (USA): The prescribing debate a decade.

- (3) Kane, G.J.: Pill, Potions and Persuasion.

- (4) W.H.O. Chronicle, 1973.

- (5) Chamberlin, E.H.: The Theory of Monopolistic Compet.

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Section 7:

- (1) Steenkamp Commission.

- (2) Molitor, B.: Patent Protection Considered as an Economic Problem.

+ + + + +

Section 8:

- (1) Summers, R.: A Pharmaceutical Study Tour of the U.S.A.

- (2) Steenkamp Commission.

- (3) Bam, W.: Are Pharmaceutical Preparations much too expensive?

- (4) Heller, T.: Rich Profits and Poor Health.

cannot be removed costlessly. The fact that an institution is imposed on the market implies costs beyond those experienced in an ideal market.

The existence of an institution such as the control board proposed leads also to the costs for society that result from rent-seeking. (7) The regulations acquired by the industry may be operated primarily for its benefit. The incentive for graft and corruption may generate significant costs. (8)

However, these costs may be reduced by ensuring that the controls are exercised in full view of the rest of the industry and the medical profession. For the controls do not include quantitative restrictions such as licensing, which encourage rent-seeking behaviour. They are based on price/quality, more open to assessment by parties not represented on the central board. (9) These factors should enable the costs of the board to be kept within its benefits.

The basic role of the board will therefore be to correct the distortions that arise from the demand side of the market: effective signals will be generated from the market demand that enable supply to be called forth.

This type of co-ordination is what is needed in the market, for it has shown that the supply side of the industry is currently effective and that the types of proposal that attempt to regulate supply (i.e. Nationalisation or direct controls) would generate major distortions and inefficiencies. The centralised board is merely a device for ensuring the clear voicing of the demand side of the market. And this would allow a more efficient combination of supply and demand forces to service the drug market.

(9.4) CONCLUDING COMMENTS:

The analysis of this paper has shown that there are flaws in the flow of information in the drug market which impose costs on the allocation of resources. However, no market is ever provided with perfect information. Given the amount of information that can be obtained economically, the problem

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is to devise a system that will allocate resources effectively.

It has also been concluded that the marketing board will

Apartheid policy costs country millions — Marais

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government's apartheid policy was costing the country hundreds of millions of rands a year in the earnings of public servants who in any race-free society would not be needed, the PFP spokesman on Internal Affairs, Mr Kowie Marais, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the latest count of workers in the central Government and provincial departments and in municipalities, released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

In the last quarter of last year alone the statistics show wages and salaries in the three areas amounted to nearly R1 000-million.

Mr Marais said if the Group Areas legislation was scrapped, if the maze of influx regulations and others controlling the lives of blacks in the urban areas were lifted, and if education fell under one national body instead of four, taxpayers would be saved hundreds of millions of rands a year.

The manpower saving, too, would be substantial, and the thousands of public sector workers administering the apartheid laws could be freed

for productive work in the private sector.

"Propping up and administering this failed policy is not only costly in terms of hard cash, but in the continual loss of goodwill for whites among the black population," Mr Marais said.

Meanwhile statistics show that the country's public sector continued to grow last year, in spite of the acute manpower shortage caused by the economic boom conditions.

At the end of December, according to the department's figures, the central Government, provincial administrations and the local authorities employed 796 000 workers of all races.

This is 17 000 more than in December 1979.

Blacks employed in the three areas at the end of last year — 353 144 — outnumbered whites by 42 450.

Salaries and wages of the 796 000 workers for the last quarter of last year amounted to R986 030 000.

This is a huge R201-million more than the total payout at the end of the first quarter — reflecting the increased earnings for Government and provincial workers in April, and in most municipalities from July.

(Report by Gerald Reilly, Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria.)

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Transkei newsmen hit out at Bill

UMTATA — The credibility of journalists was seriously threatened when reporters became little more than agents for a government.

This was unanimously agreed at a meeting of Transkei journalists held here last night, to protest at the Criminal Law Amendment Bill due for its third reading today.

The Bill will make it illegal in Transkei for anyone to publish anything about any government department or any government institution without the prior approval of the Minister concerned.

Anyone contravening the Bill can be sentenced to three years' imprisonment or fined R3 000.

Transkei journalists said if the Bill became law, statutory provisions could legalise the harassment of journalists and of public servants.

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Criticism of Tutu was by 'phony union'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A 'TRADE union' pamphlet attacking Bishop Desmond Tutu, which was widely publicised in the pro-Government Press at the weekend, has apparently been issued by a fictitious union.

Unionists said the United Trade Union Council, whose name appears on the bottom of the pamphlet, was "probably another secret project".

The pamphlet has been widely distributed in Soweto and is sharply critical of the bishop, whose passport the Prime Minister has twice threatened to withdraw.

In the pamphlet, the bishop is accused of arguing for economic boycotts of the country, while living in luxury in Soweto.

The pamphlet became an issue at the weekend when it received prominent coverage in two pro-Government newspapers. One described the United Trade Union Council as a "prominent" black union body and the other said it was a "recently formed" black union. However, numerous union

bodies yesterday said they had never heard of the UTUC, and the organisation appears to be non-existent.

Unionists pointed out that no address or telephone number for the "UTUC" appears on the pamphlet.

They said it did not appear in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' list of local unions. The list includes all unions operating within the country, including some small and "obscure" unions, they said.

Mr A Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said he was "inclined to think that this body is a figment of someone's imagination".

He added: "We are generally aware of all unions operating in the country and would be likely to know if a new group had been formed. I have never heard of this body."

Mr T Mashinini of the National Union of Clothing Workers said he believed the organisation did not exist and repeated a call issued by the union's general secretary, Mrs L Mvubelo, for the UTUC to

"come into the open if they really exist".

Mr P Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa said: "There is no such body. To cite it as evidence of worker opinion is simply an indication that some people have come to believe their own propaganda".

Meanwhile, Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA writes that Bishop Tutu still had his passport yesterday.

A Department of Internal Affairs spokesman declined to discuss the issue, saying it was a personal matter between the department and a passport holder.

Bishop Tutu yesterday denied a report in The Citizen, quoting an unnamed source, that it was made clear to him that his passport — first withdrawn last year — had been reissued to him "to give him another chance and on the condition that he did not misuse it".

"I did not, and would not, accept any passport with conditions attached. They can go on waiting until Domesday for me to change my views."

THE PRESS

on discovery; there is no reason to believe that the incentives for research will be maintained or that centralised research will be more effective under nationalisation. This form of institution may be too costly a way of removing the present externalities in the market. Particularly in South

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Africa where a strong industry is emerging, a policy that could stifle initiative must be avoided. The South African industry is now beginning to produce more active ingredients with the expiry of foreign held patents taken out in the early 1960's. In addition, there are other problems in the way of nationalisation that may be difficult and costly to overcome. The fact that such a large part of the ethical drug market is controlled by foreign companies implies that South African based plants are dependent on research carried out in parent plants. The transfer of technology that currently takes place would not be available to the nationalised industry. The result would either be very high costs or isolation from the mainstream of knowledge.

It has been pointed out in this paper that the firms active in the ethical drug market are usually very active in other lines of business. In order to nationalise the ethical (or entire) drug industry, it would be necessary to separate this particular line of business from any others. Although not an insuperable problem, this would present some major difficulties and would disrupt several other industries apart from the one being nationalised.

Therefore the costs of nationalisation may be high. And it is not clear that the market has failed to provide useful medicines, the major charge against the industry rests on the grounds of prices and promotion practices. "The criticism has more often been, not that it (the industry) failed to produce useful medicine in adequate quantities, but that it produced and promoted at high cost a number that were sometimes unnecessary, sometimes of dubious value and sometimes even undesirable." (3)

It is therefore concluded that full nationalisation is not desirable. It is also not feasible to have Government shareholding and representatives on the boards of directors of firms. Civil servants are not faced by the same incentives and will therefore not be prepared in dealings with top

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Staff Reporter

"The (executive) committee is of the view that if the authorities consider it necessary in the interests of the country, they might consider introducing legislation regarding such reporting," the motion read.

In a letter to the council in January this year, the chairman of the federal council of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa), Professor Guy de Klerk, said he believed it was a doctor's duty to report to the police any case in which "the common well-being was threatened by the activities of an individual or individuals who commit a crime and are injured while doing so". However, he urged the SAMDC to discuss the matter and make a ruling.

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It seemed necessary from these findings to keep children longer and thoroughly to investigate the conditions into which they were to be returned before they were discharged. This leadsto a policy of prolonged convalescence, which of course leadsto overcrowding in the ward. This was solved by accommodating children in huts in the local

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UCT protest on spies

Education Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town students have organised a protest against the presence of police informers on campus.

Students will gather in the Robert Leslie Social Sciences building at lunch time tomorrow.

The principal and vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, and Comparative African Government and Law lecturer Mr Keith Gottschalk, will address the meeting. Sarah Cullinan, the Students' Representative Council's president, will also speak.

Mr Justin Harcastle, vice-president of the SRC, said today: 'The type of activity indulged in by Jerome Marshall and his ilk can only lead to further enforcement of arbitrary detention without trial and other restrictive measures against staff, students and the community at large.'

'Students have had enough of it.'

● See Page 10.

(16)

own valuation). The estimate of benefits rests on the question 'to what extent is this individuals of that age and sex normally to be able to carry out.'¹³ Physical, mental and social functioning should be taken into consideration. Recently, several attempts have been made, both to derive a theory from which to establish workable indicators, and to establish operational measures. Williams, Culyer and Lavis have established a theory for the development of composite indices of health in a model with two major dimensions - intensity - with subvectors degree of pain and degree of activity restriction: and duration. In their model, each patient is allocated a point in a matrix with one dimension on each axis, by a doctor. From this assignment, a tradeoff is established for each health state in the matrix, forming quasi-indifference curves. (Indifference curves further from the origin representing less desirable states). To each curve a number is assigned indicating the severity of one relative to another. While they recognise that value judgements underlie their procedure - in choosing the dimensions in which to measure the health state, in the relative evaluation process - they consider their model to be of use in generating improved indicators of the state of health of a community if used as part of the basic information matrix in a national survey, and of specific use in comparing the health status of a patient before Fanshel and Bush have suggested the following procedure for indexing the health status of the population. All individuals are assigned to one of several possible health states - arbitrarily defined functional levels, ranging across well-being, dissatisfaction, minor disability, restricted ambulatory, bedridden, coma, death. Using a von-Neumann Morgenstern standard gamble among a group of medical specialists, a relative weight is assigned to each state to represent society's valuation of a particular state. The Health status is defined as the sum of the health status of all individuals. At time t , the health status of the target population is W units of utility. If V is the maximum possible level of utility if all are in good health, $(V-W)$ represents the cost of disability.) Scheffer and Lipscombe recommend the use of a multivariate regression

analysis/.....

(17)

analysis on the Survey of Economic Opportunity (USA) data, to determine a set of weights reflecting relative monetary costs of occupying defined function levels, thus providing a quantification of the costs of more or less sickness.

A proposal for a practical exercise in measuring health was made by Grogono and Woodgate. They used ten broad aspects of human functioning with the intention of forming a basis for making better statements about patient states than the customary 'fit for light work only' or 'better than yesterday'.

The score for each dimension was normal = 1, impaired = 0,5 or

Transvaal A-G writes to 'Mail' on shooting

Staff Reporter

MR J E Nothling, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, has informed the Rand Daily Mail that the statement made in hospital by Swartland Tsotetsi, the 12-year-old boy who was shot by a farmer, conflicted with the statement he had made to the police.

Swartland, who is lying in the Kalafong Hospital, paralysed from his waist down, told the "Mail" in January that the farmer had turned the gun on him, after which he felt a sharp pain in his back.

The farmer, however, told the "Mail" that he had handed Swartland his .22 rifle but he had not known it was loaded. A shot went off and the boy was wounded.

In his letter to the "Mail", Mr Nothling referred to the report of January 15 headed "Boy left paralysed after farm

shooting." He then wrote: "The above report has been brought to my attention and I consider it my duty to inform you that the statement which the boy, Swartland Tsotetsi, is alleged to have made from his hospital bed is not only in conflict with the statement of all the other witnesses, but also in conflict with his own statement made to the police four days after the incident."

The story of Swartland's shooting, last October, was reported to the "Mail" by his grandfather, Mr Isaac Nkuta. The "Mail" made inquiries and was told by a police spokesman that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General in November and that he had declined to prosecute.

The policeman said the shooting was an accident which occurred while the farmer was hunting pigeons.

practical indices is still in its infancy but 'both the theory and its application are likely to remain high priorities in the immediate future.' (14)

(2.5) The cost benefit approach to health?

Widespread opinion exists on the role of cost benefit analysis in guiding decision making. Culyer firmly believes that 'there is no other framework of thought (other than that of the economist) that can at the same time both provide a relevant and thoroughly worked out corpus of analysis through which the problems (sometimes agonising ones) posed by alternative choices can/.....

INTERVIEW South Africa as seen by the Prime Minister

This is an edited version of an exclusive hour-long interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, conducted by The Star's Political Correspondent, Peter Sullivan.

SULLIVAN: How can, as the headline in "Nat 80" proclaims, discrimination be only a memory as long as the pass laws remain in effect?

PM: The consequences of our policy will lead to elimination of hurtful discriminatory practices. Dr Kooymhof stated in public that the pass laws are under consideration with the object of improvement. Bills are being prepared for introduction during the next session of Parliament. The Government recently published some of the bills and invited comment.

SULLIVAN: Are we all, as you said in Soweto,

education is one of the country's most serious problems. What is being done to solve it?

PM: No government has done more for the education of the different peoples than the present one. There is a backlog in black education for historic reasons. Since 1973 spending on education has risen by an average of 19,4 percent a year for blacks, 8,6 percent for whites, 11,7 percent for coloureds and 15,4 percent for Asians. We also have a great responsibility to improve white and coloured education. Providing facilities and properly trained teachers takes time and requires funds which can only be made available within our economic means. Technical and tertiary training have made great strides.

SULLIVAN: Why is the ANC banned?

PM: Because it is a communist-controlled movement.

The moments when you both know you are fencing

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Interviewing South Africa's Prime Minister is a remarkably pleasant experience.

One is naturally slightly nervous, a little anxious but determined to be determined in the interview and not be fobbed off with non-answers.

One of Mr Botha's secretaries comes to fetch you from the panelled waiting room in which hang pictures of the Cabinet and the State President.

Commander Ters Ehlers gives you a sympathetic smile, and you wonder why he is not wearing his ultra-smart submarine commander's uniform.

He gives you a few words of advice and in you go.

There is no strict name for the room from which the Premier rules the country. Colloquially, it is known as "The Prime's Office" — no Oval Office or suchlike.

Mr Botha watches you as you walk the 10 steps to his desk, smiles, walks around and says: "How are you? —" before shaking hands.

You mutter something. He asks when you arrived in Cape Town. You discuss the weather.

You are pleased it is hot. He says the Western Cape farmers need rain. You discuss the various regions. He likes the southern Cape and was born in the Free State. So were you.

You discuss families. He tells you there are two

Botha "tribes" — one from France and one from a small town in Germany which is now in the eastern sector.

Both of you know that you are fencing, but you think it only polite to allow him to decide when it's time for work.

All the time he is watching you with a half-smile as he studies you and assesses. You wonder what he has decided but find some of your nervousness has disappeared. Suddenly it is business.

You want to destabilise South Africa they will be fought with all the instruments at our disposal.

SULLIVAN: What sort of opposition would you like in Parliament?

homelands will still not be independent in five years' time?

PM: That is difficult to say. I would say a minority.

SULLIVAN: Why have

of the Broederbond or the Freemasons in this election. In the 1960s Dr Verwoerd appointed a judge to investigate these organisations and he found that not one of

SULLIVAN: Is your right wing a brake on your reformist intentions?

PM: If you mean by "right wing" conservative Nationalists, I say no. There is not a single res-

is courteous, friendly, helpful and exceptionally patient.

As he bids you goodbye he wishes you a pleasant Easter.

Going down in the lift from the 18th floor of the H F Verwoerd Building I wonder how to characterise the meeting, and courteous seems to be the word.

I begin to wonder why I have so often written about his short-fused temper, as the man I saw had certainly left it at home.

(News by Peter Sullivan, 216 Verwoerd Street, Pretoria.)

SULLIVAN: Why are our political and trade links with Africa often hush-hush?

PM: South Africa does not want to hide our trade relations but apparently some of our trading partners prefer not to reveal their relations in view of the boycott threat. Notwithstanding that our trade with Africa is increasing.

SULLIVAN: Will we ever be free of war on our borders?

ties in the hush and allow Swapo to establish a communist regime at the point of a gun, our relations will not improve.

SULLIVAN: As far as moving away from apartheid is concerned?

PM: That is why I have used the words, they should not interfere or prescribe to us. The question of whether we change or not is solely a matter for South Africans to decide.

South Africans

PM: All people who are born in South Africa as well as people who accepted our citizenship are South Africans, but they belong to different peoples. In the same way all people born in Europe are Europeans, but they are members of different peoples. I do not accept PRP policy of a common society. Under such a system minority rights cannot be protected.

SULLIVAN: Does this mean people "attached" to the homelands should not consider themselves South Africans?

PM: There are two meanings of the term "South Africans." The one is a constitutional term, the other that you are a South African in a broader term, that you come from the sub-continent. I believe under a constellation of states you can develop to such a stage where you have your individual citizenship and at the same time certain rights and privileges granted by the system of co-operation in a constellation or a confederation.

SULLIVAN: Then those people will have different national flags.

PM: That's right.

SULLIVAN: But call themselves Southern Africans. You do not agree with Dr (Connie) Mulder who said someday there will be no black South Africans?

PM: I cannot visualise a situation in my lifetime where we won't have black-skinned people in the Republic of South Africa.

SULLIVAN: Black edu-

SULLIVAN: Would you

ever consider talking to the ANC, PAC, Azapo or the Soweto Committee of 10 as an Africans news-paper editor has written that one day you will have to sit around a table with them?

PM: I am not prepared to talk to people or organisations that wish to destroy orderly government in South Africa with the support of communist forces, or who are not prepared to act constitutionally.

SULLIVAN: Do you disagree with the editor?

PM: I personally think it would be wrong. To enter into discussions with another state, such as Mozambique, that is something different. To have discussions with a body operating unconstitutionally is a different thing. You don't find Germany talking to the Baader-Meinhof gang. You don't expect the British Government to discuss the future of Northern Ireland with the terrorists.

SULLIVAN: Did Ian Smith and Muzorewa not have to talk to Mugabe, and...

PM: That is different. Rhodesia, whether they liked it or not was a British colony despite Ian Smith. South Africa is a sovereign independent country, with a right to determine our internal and external policies.

SULLIVAN: The Committee of 10, would you include them in people who act unconstitutionally or support communism?

PM: If they are prepared to accept constitutional means of co-

operation, I see where as a journalist is where will South Africa end up? What is eventually going to happen to our country?

PM: I personally am an optimist. I'll tell you why. The majority, whether white, brown or black, want peace and they want stability.

(Mr Botha said he had been "deeply impressed" by the good relationships between the races on three specific occasions. These were at the funeral of former State President Mr Jim Fouché, at rugby, soccer matches, and on his recent visit to the Rand Show. He had moved and mixed with all the people and had only found goodwill).

SULLIVAN: What do you think the South Africa of the year 2000 will look like?

PM: I am not a prophet, but I hope and believe it can develop into a strong industrial giant, militarily prepared and producing enough food for its peoples. Politically I hope structures will be established which will make us a sub-continent of participatory democracies and co-operative development between states.

SULLIVAN: Are you still in favour of an executive president?

PM: Yes, I think an executive president for South Africa can help to solve some of our political dilemmas. It is part of our proposals in the draft legislation on a new dispensation which I hope the President's Council will study and consider.

SULLIVAN: If the President's Council recommends an executive pre-

SULLIVAN: This year?

PM: I don't want to determine the time-table for them.

SULLIVAN: If it is this year?

PM: Well you first have to have legislation, and then your machinery to elect. As soon as that machinery is created.

SULLIVAN: Do you think you will be the first executive president?

PM: No, I'm not interested.

SULLIVAN: You have ruled out a common voters roll for Indians, coloureds and whites. If the President's Council recommends separate voters rolls in a common parliament what would your personal reaction be?

PM: That is oversimplified. The Schlebusch Commission advocated a move away from the Westminster system. Your question does not take cognisance of that report. Constitutional reform cannot be dealt with in one stroke of a pen. There is the aspect of decentralisation of power as well as consultation in matters of common concern. But I can never agree to a system of government which will undermine the principle of self-determination of white South Africa.

SULLIVAN: Will you take a position on President's Council recommendations prior to submitting them to National Party congresses?

PM: The Cabinet will have to determine for itself what it is going to recommend. No government can escape that responsibility. In the last

land outside the homelands in residential areas?

PM: No.

SULLIVAN: Not even in Soweto?

PM: No.

SULLIVAN: Why not sir? Surely if white South Africans are entitled to own land blacks who live and work in South Africa are entitled to own land?

PM: We've gone very far to make it possible to have this 99-year-lease and we haven't considered anything else.

SULLIVAN: Both you and Dr Slabbert have a constitutional dilemma. What to do if your respective advisory bodies make recommendations you find unacceptable. How will you solve this dilemma?

PM: I cannot speak for Dr Slabbert but I think he has more problems than I have. Should I reach such a stage I believe my party will be capable of dealing with it and if the party deviates on important principles, the white electorate will have to be consulted by way of a referendum. If the party as democratically constituted pursues a certain line of thought it will only be after proper consideration and debate.

SULLIVAN: What do you think of the principle of funding the Christian League to work against the South African Council of Churches?

PM: If the Council of Churches keep themselves busy preaching the Gospel I think they should not be stopped from doing so. But if some elements in that council interfere in political affairs and support radical elements who

are a watchdog on the affairs of the country, criticises in a positive spirit of responsibility and at all times supports the Government in its efforts to withstand outside interference in domestic affairs and in fighting communism. The ideal in democracy is that your opposition is not so diametrically opposite that it will mean a complete change in the system and fundamental approach. That is why I advocate the total strategy, which puts basics on which you agree.

SULLIVAN: Do you think that is why there is such animosity, so much more of animosity, between Government and opposition in this country, because the Opposition advocates drastic change?

PM: That is one of the reasons. Then there is the HNP which has brought into our public life the rather bad note of personalities, personal attacks and belittlement, which also creates difficulties.

SULLIVAN: You said Blacks are not on the President's Council because they have a system of separate freedoms. But what right have whites to dictate to Chief Buthelesi and the Zulu nation what set of freedoms to take, when they want a unitary system?

PM: If all the black people in South Africa will be far easier for us to form a constellation of states where we help each other on questions like health, developing land, water conservation and other matters of common concern.

SULLIVAN: How many

leaders ended up in jail at some time or another, from Motlana to Tutu to Thozamile Botha and Steve Biko? Any black political leader working outside the homelands seems to end up in jail...

PM: Anybody who lends himself to unconstitutionality runs the risk.

SULLIVAN: But these people believe in peaceful, evolutionary change. I see what you mean when you say outside of Parliament. But I mean anybody who seems to believe other than the established government set-up...

PM: In the past history of South Africa it is not only blacks that ended up in jail but whites as well, either on account of acting unconstitutionally or threatening to act.

SULLIVAN: You are censured in editorials for criticising the people who broke up your Rustenburg meeting, yet it is said you did the same thing in your youth.

PM: Oh yes, I took part in many exciting political meetings. But I never went to a political meeting with the purpose of breaking it up. I went to put questions, it was part of my way of taking part. But I never went to shout them down, and where I landed in rowdiness it was on account of the fact that I was not allowed to put my questions.

SULLIVAN: On the question of the Broederbond. In Parliament you said you were proud to be a member yet one of your MPs, Mr Giel de Wet, said this was a "cancer" in Afrikanerdom.

PM: I don't want to raise again the question

institutional way or interfered with the way the country was run. I will not allow any other organisation except my party to interfere with the way the country is run. My Cabinet knows this. Any approach by any organisation will be dealt with on merit but we don't take orders from any outside organisations and I will not allow any outside body to prescribe to me.

SULLIVAN: The HNP seems likely to take about 10 percent of the vote. Do you think your government will regain this support over the coming years?

PM: I am not convinced the HNP represents 10 percent of the electorate. In some areas they are supported by old embittered supporters of the defunct United Party. Furthermore they are getting write-ups from certain English-language newspapers with ulterior motives. My party welcomes the support of all reasonable voters who accept orderly government and stability as necessary for South Africa.

SULLIVAN: Turning to the international scene, he Reagan Administration has said it is looking to South Africa to move away from apartheid. In the light of this, do you think South Africa can expect any significant change in its relations with the United States?

PM: I hope our relations will improve but that cannot happen if the US reserves the right to interfere in our domestic affairs or to prescribe to us. If the US expects us to leave the internal par-

member of the party who is not prepared to accept orderly renewal and development in South Africa.

SULLIVAN: What are those intentions?

PM: As far as humanity possible, to maintain security, progress and freedom for the Republic of South Africa and its peoples. If you read our election manifesto properly you will be able to confirm what I say. Through the years we have brought about a situation in which the Republic is one of the best countries to reside and invest in.

SULLIVAN: Most countries of the world say they are revolted by the South African Government's policies. Stripped of political jargon, how do you defend a system where a few people tell the majority how to live their lives politically?

PM: Your question is based on a false premise. It is not a few people who tell the majority how to live. The different black peoples in South Africa have their own governments. Some of them became independent without revolution or bloodshed and they are developing. The future of coloureds and South African Asians is being discussed at present by the President's Council. Their economic position is improving by the day. Consultation is taking place on a large scale.

APPENDIX I

Legislation 1833-1977

The earliest legislation regarding the management of mental disorders in Southern Africa was the Lunacy Act of 1833. This was changed by the Lunacy Act of 1879. Natal introduced the Lunacy Law in 1868. The Transvaal introduced the Lunacy Proclamation in 1902 which was subsequently changed to the Asylums Board Act of 1908. The Free State introduced the Lunacy Ordinance in 1908.

TABLE VI

EXPENDITURE ON MENTAL HEALTH

	PRICES INDEX	COR
1919	434	
1935	567	
1940	493	
1945	386	
1950	320	
1955	252	
1960	226	
1965	204	
1970	175	
1976	-	

Cape Town
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is in favour of an executive-style State President for South Africa as soon as possible — but he does not want to be the first to hold this post.

In a wide-ranging interview yesterday he also disclosed he would be prepared to meet Soweto's Committee of Ten under certain conditions but was not prepared to grant freehold rights to blacks.

But he dismissed the idea that there would one day be no black South Africans by saying he could not see it happening in his lifetime.

The exclusive interview with Mr Botha covered a variety of fields from white politics and the election to black politics and international affairs.

Among points made by Mr Botha were:

● He was not prepared to take political orders from organisations such as the Broederbond or Freemasons. Representations from them would be treated on merit.

● He would talk to organisations such as the Committee of Ten if they accepted constitutional means of co-operation with the Government and rejected violence.

● The Government did not envisage the possibility of blacks owning land freehold outside the homelands.

● While he had taken part in "exciting" political meetings in his youth, he never went to them with the intention of preventing the speaker from having his say.

On the Broederbond, Mr Botha said he did not want this issue raised yet again in an election.

"I will not allow any other organisation except my party to interfere with the way the country is run.

"My Cabinet knows this: that any approach by any organisation will be dealt with on merit and that we don't take orders from outside organisations. I will not allow any outside body to prescribe me."

Asked to spell out his reformist intentions, Mr Botha said these were "to maintain security, progress and freedom for the Republic of South Africa and its peoples."

Exclusive interview with PETER SULLIVAN, The Star's Political Correspondent

However, the Prime Minister was adamant there would be no freehold land for blacks — a touchy subject likely to cause controversy.

He was asked if the Government envisaged

● For full interview see Page 15.

freehold tenure for blacks outside of the homelands and replied: "No."

Not even in Soweto? — "No."

Why not, sir? Surely if white South Africans are entitled to own land, blacks who live and work in South Africa are entitled to own land? — We've gone very far to make it possible to have this

99-year lease and we haven't considered anything else.

On constitutional questions, Mr Botha was asked about an American-style executive State President and said he was still in favour of this but did not think he would be the first.

"I'm not interested."

Asked if he would ever sit at a table with the African National Congress he said he was not prepared to talk to organisations which wished to destroy orderly government.

He said he was optimistic about South Africa's future and saw the country in 2000 as part of "a sub-continent of participatory democracies and co-operative development between states."

2.11

2.14

2.25

2.35

3.50

3.40



Mr P W Botha "not in my lifetime."

PW backs idea of executive president

Now it's 'Catch 22' for Transkei journalists

Sim 16/4/81

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Journalists in Transkei will not now be required to submit their reports on Government activities to Government departmental heads before publication.

Mr T T Letlaka, Minister of Justice, yesterday tabled in Parliament criminal law amendment bill which places the onus on Government officials not to release "information prejudicial to the interest of the state" to the Press.

But if newspapers report information deemed prejudicial to the State's interests, the journalist responsible can be compelled to reveal his source.

Failure to do so will carry the penalty of a R3 000 fine or three years

in Jail. The public servant who discloses the information to the Press is subject to the same penalties.

The tabled amendment is expected to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Introducing his amended bill, Mr Letlaka said: "I do not think it matters what public outcry there is outside the borders of this country.

"I do not think that people like the Chief Minister of kwaZulu have read the bill. He had just been told about it by some busybody outside this country."

Under the original bill a journalist could be taken to court for publishing any information about a Department of State without the permission of the relevant Minister.

The amended bill requires the journalist to disclose his source or the manner in which he receives the information, to a commissioned policeman.

The policeman could be acting on criteria unknown to the journalist, and could have received his instructions from an unknown person and not from a court of law.

In his explanation of the amended bill, Mr Letlaka said: "It compels any person who has published any information concerning a Department of State or any Minister or officer thereof, which has come into his possession as a result of an unauthorised disclosure by an official, to disclose under pain of penal consequences the source of his information.

"In a prosecution under this section, once publication of the information by the accused has been established, there is presumption that he knew, or had reason to believe, that the disclosure to him was unauthorised."

Journalists will be compelled under the original bill not to publish "official information." In terms of the amended bill they must reveal the source of information given to them by public servants which is "prejudicial to State interest."

This term is not defined, and the onus appears to fall on the journalist to decide what reports could be deemed by the Transkei Government as being against its interests.

(20)

1. See for example Prest and Turvey p.683
Mishan (1975) Ch.2
UNIDO Ch. 1
2. See for example Fein p.210
Layard (Introduction)
Pole (1968) p.192
Newton pp.235-6
Culyer p.66
3. See Dasgupta and Pearce: for a full coverage of the theoretical aspects of cost benefit analysis: also Graaff (1975) Baumol, and the original articles by Hicks, Kaldor, Scitovsky, Arrow and Fisher. Krutilla also gives a clear account of the welfare aspects of cost benefit analysis.
4. See Prest and Turvey
5. Packer p.247
6. **Berkeley evidence missing**
Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The police docket containing the evidence against the alleged assailants of Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, has gone astray.
This has been disclosed by Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr G Muller.
Mr Muller said because the docket had gone astray, no reasonable prospect existed of assembling adequate evidence on which to base a case.
Security policemen were alleged to have assaulted Mr Berkeley in February 1979. He is now seeking a R300 000 settlement from the Transkei Government for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.
He said yesterday he had been able to identify a policeman in the 1979 parade as the one who had pointed a revolver at him. This man's name was known to the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Justice.
15. Culyer p.1
16. UNIDO p.241
17. Introduction to G.H. Peters "Cost Benefit Analysis and Public Expenditure" IEA 1968.
18. Graaff (1975) p.243
19. Fein pp.200-201
20. Dasgupta and Pearce p.21
21. Comment by A.G. Hines "On the reappraisal of Keynesian Economics" (1971) pp.24-25
22. Prest and Turvey p.731.

(21)

3. The health centre concept.

(3.1) The aims of the Day Hospitals

The Day Hospitals were established with the following

1. Decentralisation of outpatient services - bringing medical and nursing care to the indigent group of patients in their own areas.

2. Reduction in transportation costs - to reduce the costs to hospitals of transporting indigent outpatients to outpatient departments, and to reduce costs to patients who paid for their own transport.

3. Reduction in outpatient department costs - by a better matching of patient and facility.

4. Decongestion of outpatient departments in all hospitals - Improving the quality of work environment for medical staff and reducing the waiting time of patients. The assumption was that a good service and attractive surroundings would create the right image for patients to prefer attending their nearby Day Hospital.

5. Ultimately, all outpatients to be seen initially at Day Hospitals and only those requiring specialist treatment would be referred to outpatient departments. Patients suffering from chronic diseases, and those requiring regular postoperative examination would be referred from hospital to a Day Hospital for further treatment.

6. Earlier discharge of inpatients - to convalesce at home under the supervision of district sisters and social workers. This would result in a higher turnover of beds in hospital.

7. To provide more facilities for general practitioners to work in hospitals thereby halting and reversing the trend of ousting them. In essence, the Day Hospitals would provide a general practitioner service for the indigent who could not afford a private GP.

The decentralisation is aimed to encourage patients to attend the Day Hospital in their own area, enabling an emphasis on the community rather than on illness, although as long as Day Hospitals provide only curative care, they remain a disease service rather than a health service.

/.....

his wife Ursula, born Leibrandt, and his children Patricia Catherine du Pré le Roux and Jonathan William du Pré le Roux, residing at 37 Golf Street, Waterkloof, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Du Pré Le Roux.

sy vrou Ursula, gebore Leibrandt en sy kinders Patricia Catherine du Pré le Roux en Jonathan William du Pré le Roux, woonagtig te Golfstraat 37, Waterkloof, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Du Pré Le Roux aan te neem.

No. 853

16 April 1981

APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Internal Affairs has in terms of the powers vested in him by section 34 (2) of the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979), appointed Mr P. W. Holtzhausen, retired Magistrate, Ladybrand, to act as returning officer for the electoral division of Ladybrand of the House of Assembly and for the electoral divisions of Clocolan and Senekal of the Provincial Council for the period 13 April 1981 to 20 April 1981, in the absence of Mr H. P. Strydom, who has been appointed by Proclamation 35 of 1981 to act as returning officer for the said electoral divisions.

No. 853

16 April 1981

AANSTELLING VAN KIESBEAMPTE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 34 (2) van die Kieswet, 1979 (Wet 45 van 1979), mnr. P. W. Holtzhausen, afgetrede Landdros, Ladybrand, aangestel het om as kiesbeampste in die kiesafdeling Ladybrand van die Volksraad en in die kiesafdelings Clocolan en Senekal van die provinsiale raad vir die tydperk 13 April 1981 tot 20 April 1981, op te tree in die afwesigheid van mnr. H. P. Strydom, wat by Proklamasie 35 van 1981 as kiesbeampste vir gemelde kiesafdelings aangestel is.

No. 842

16 April 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:

No. 842

16 April 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:

LIST/LYS P81/29

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/159.....	<i>Week-end sex</i> —No 4.....	Alipio Figueiredo & José António Lda, Lisboa, Portugal	(a)
P81/3/160.....	<i>Gina</i> —No 8; No 9; No 14.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(a)
P81/3/161.....	<i>Jab</i> —No 2.....	Printed in Japan.....	(a)
P81/3/162.....	<i>Slabberts Mining Contractors (Pty) Ltd</i> —1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Field Publications.....	(a)
P81/2/29.....	<i>Don't Shoot the Pianist</i>	James Grant.....	(a)
P81/3/11.....	<i>Lover's Cock and other gay poems, A</i>	Arthur Rimbaud and Paul Verlaine.....	(a)
P81/3/23.....	<i>David Hockney Prints 1954-77</i>	The Midland Group and the Scottish Arts Council in association with Petersburg Press	(a)
P81/3/50.....	<i>Mind Breaths</i> —Poems 1972-1977 (The Pocket Poets Series—No 35)	Allen Ginsberg.....	(a)
P81/1/160.....	<i>Introduction to the Writings of Ngugi, An</i>	G. D. Killam.....	(c)

No. 843

16 April 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974 that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication or object is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

No. 843

16 April 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie of voorwerp nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P81/30

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/36.....	<i>Television & Home Video</i> —Vol 2, No 12, December 1980	Link House Magazines (Croydon) Ltd,	Dorset (a)

No. 844

16 April 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. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/11/144.....	<i>Empress</i>	Sylvia Wallace.....	In G.G./SK. 7355, G./N. GK. 17 of/van 2/1/81.

No. 844

16 April 1981

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 die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 845

16 April 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) and (b) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/1/90.....	<i>Te Hel met Ouma!</i>	André le Roux.....	In G.G./SK. 7398, G.N./GK. 200 of/van 6/2/81.

No. 845

16 April 1981

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) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 846

16 April 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT
PUBLICATION(S) IS UNDESIRABLE

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/3/84.....	John Thomas and Lady Jane.....	D. H. Lawrence.....	In G.G./SK. 3734, G.N./GK. 2345 of/van 15/12/72.

No. 846

16 April 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 847 16 April 1981
**UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS
 OR OBJECTS**

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/160.....	<i>Gina</i> —No 9.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(a)
P81/3/159.....	<i>Week-end sex</i> —No 4.....	Alipio Figueiredo & José Antonio Lda, Lissabon	(a)

No. 847 16 April 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 het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 848 16 April 1981
**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL
 BY DIRECTORATE**

On 8 April 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 April 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P81/1/160.....	<i>Introduction to the Writings of Ngugi, An.....</i>	G. D. Killam.

No. 848 16 April 1981
**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÊL
 DEUR DIREKTORAAT**

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 April 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appêl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 April 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:

Viewpoint

THERE is good reason to doubt whether the Government's perception of a total onslaught is generally shared by blacks, says a special report by Dr Deon Geldenhuys, the assistant director of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Dr Geldenhuys argues: "It is impossible to escape the impressions that what whites would generally perceive as a threat, the other racial groups tend to welcome as a contribution to their liberation"

In the study — Some Foreign Policy Implications of South Africa's Total Strategy, with particular reference to the 12-point Plan — Dr Geldenhuys adds that the South African population appears deeply divided about the nature of the threat facing them and the nature of the counter-strategy required.

He supports this view by quoting Prime Minister PW Botha's admission that "in a democracy it is difficult to launch a national strategy because there are inherent divisions in democracy."

What is the total onslaught against South Africa. This idea of the country's security being threatened is nothing new, Dr Geldenhuys points out. Ever since the Second World War the government has been perceiving a serious communist "threat."

The "threat" is not simply confined to communist sources but also embraces a host of other hostile forces.

Perhaps General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, has the last word when he defines the total onslaught as follows: It is an ideologically motivated struggle and the aim is the implacable and unconditional imposition of the aggressor's will on the State.

"The aim is therefore total, not only in terms of the ideology, but also as regards the political, social, economical and technological areas.

"It is logical to expect that the communists will concentrate on the non-white section of the population in creating an internal revolutionary climate," General Malan says.

The banned South African Communist Party (SACP), The African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) are the major vehicles for promoting these designs.

"You must not proceed from the standpoint that revolution cannot come in South Africa," the Prime Minister warned his followers. He has in fact warned that this would happen if the Government followed the policy of extreme right-wing parties. And if it governed in the interests of the white population only.

The point that needs to be underlined is the Prime Minister's significant warning that a revolution is not impossible in South Africa, continues Dr Geldenhuys — by suggesting

Is there really a total onslaught?

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summary
7/6/81

Z B Molefe looks at a report on P W Botha's Total Strategy issued by the Institute of International Affairs.

that a revolution can be brought about by the policies advocated by extreme right-wing parties, the Prime Minister has acknowledged that a revolution may indeed have domestic origins."

Dr Geldenhuys' study does not lose sight of the fact that although "the communists" are depicted as the major force behind the total onslaught, they are by no means the only one. The political and ideological aspirations of the West, the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and other groupings of black states all feature in the onslaught, according to General Malan.

But there are exceptions — Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the United States' Mr Ronald Reagan. In fact Mr Reagan is viewed favourably if "his election does not actually herald a new era in which the West will regain what Mr Botha would depict as 'its sense of direction and . . . (be) prepared to fight for Cristian civilised standards."

Says Dr Geldenhuys: It is perhaps for this reason that many of the twelve points are vaguely defined, thus allowing for a fair measure of political manoeuvring, both in interpretation and implementation."

The plan, according to Dr Geldenhuys, also reveals other interests which the Government tried to accommodate. There are the so-called moderate blacks who are involved with Government-created political institutions, such as the President's Council and the Bantustans.

These so-called moderates for the sake of their already questioned political credibility among their own peoples, badly need evidence that the Government is committed to liberalising its racial policy.

Dr Geldenhuys spotlights the Prime Minister's fondness for contrasting his "only alternative" with what he rejects out of hand as three wholly unacceptable options. The options PW Botha perceives are:

- The creation of Marxist type of socialist political order — this being suggested by those who say that the "whole world is turn-



Prime Minister P W Botha

ing Marxist" and South Africa should do likewise.

- A system based on permanent and total separation, legally defined and artificially maintained by institutionalised white supremacy — such a system would produce a permanent state of confrontation with the "free world" and black-white confrontation within South Africa, thus "playing into the hands of Marxist forces.

- Black majority rule under dictatorship "this would be the logical consequence of the Progressive Federal Party's policy."

Dr Geldenhuys comments: "Given South Africa's international standing, political reforms initiated in the name of a total national strategy are bound to be met with scepticism.

"Apart from politically or morally inspired misgivings about a total national strategy, there may also be doubts among South Africans and foreigners about the Republic's physical capability to launch a counter-strategy which can obtain an onslaught as serious and dangerous as that portrayed by the Government.

13. FACTORS INFLUENCING MEMBERS' COMMITMENT TO PROJECTS.

While small scale production groups seem by their nature, more likely to inspire participation and committed involvement, than bigger community projects, they too, face many problems. Benno Galgarr writes "people who are conscious of being in a structural bind are likely to act collectively. The main problem, which their association meets is that of degree of solidarity. Solidarity is the willingness to sacrifice (that is readily forseeable material remuneration) for the benefit of others." (58)

I include his diagram of variables which affect commitment in the text that:

I. Those variables which help to make it obvious to individual members that he cannot hope to obtain a benefit through association.

II. Variables which measure the propagation of solidarity, creating values. II deals with IV cognitive orientation.

III. Social control, i.e., the possibility of assessing and to raise the quality and quantity of others.

(See diagram - Page 72)

I have already discussed the improbability of creating values (i.e. II and IV) operating as a general force in the reserves under the present system in No. 9 under "Response."

I. As regards No. I, it is obviously very important that projects run efficiently if they are to benefit members, if they don't, members will leave. Mr Gidimi, the extension officer who set up the 6 very successful communal gardens at Keiskammahoek (successful in terms of drawing membership, being a focus for group activity and inspiring others to start gardens) (59), outlined a pattern of project development.

CT 16/4/81

Saunders: We have nothing to hide at UCT

Staff Reporter

THE vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, yesterday told about 175 students attending a protest meeting at the university that he rejected the right of any police force to plant agents on UCT's or any other campus, and that they were not welcome.

The meeting followed the recent dismissal of one of the university's administrative assistants, Mr Jerome Marshall, after it was discovered he was a member of the security police.

He said the knowledge that such spies existed among the student body must inhibit the free flow of ideas and exchange of information, and questioned the reliability of secret informers, who might be recording inaccurately and out of context what was being said, and the way in which it was being said.

"With secret reports, how can the so-called facts be confirmed? I'm not saying it occurred in this instance, but the thoroughly bad and unacceptable system of police spies makes it possible for this to occur," Dr Saunders said.

"It seems likely that this sort of unconfirmed evidence forms the basis of some instances of the pernicious banning of members of our university community without trial."

"I would like to make it absolutely clear that this system of surveillance is repugnant to me and the University of Cape Town," he said. The university would always act in the way it had recently done in the case of Mr Marshall.

"For those informers who remain, I have this message — we shall speak clearly and in as simple a language as possible in the hope you may understand what we say. We have nothing to hide," said Dr Saunders.

• Speaking at the same meeting the president of the Students Representative Council, Ms Sarah Cullinan, said the student body had nothing to hide and made no secret of the fact they supported and were committed to democratic change in South Africa.

Referring to the bannings of student leaders and student publications, she said: "There is no doubt in my mind that these events have a direct link with campus spies."

"Campus spies have also been known to act as provocateurs."

She said that in 1978, Mr Marshall had taped some freedom songs and insisted they be stored in the SRC safe. An hour later the security police had arrived, requested the safe keys (something which was very unusual), and discovered the tapes.

The police had then made a show of interrogating Mr Marshall, so as to divert suspicion, she said.

direct link
between efforts
and remuneration
necessity of
cooperation
dictated by
group or other
natural condi-

providing insight into
wider interdependence

small face-to-face
work group is
basic accounting
unit
III

or exemplary
leader

positive correlation
negative correlation

The key

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man in

Vorster's

detente bid

A detente "scenario" was drawn up by Mr Chona, Dr De Villiers and Gen Van den Bergh. It was entitled: "Towards the Summit: An Approach to Peaceful Change in South Africa". Details of the documents are published for the first time in the book, the authors claim.

The preamble to the "scenario" states the willingness of Zambia and other black states to work towards peace in Southern Africa and their commitment to dialogue — if results could be obtained. It provided for a programme of undertakings by the governments involved before the summit could be held.

Some interesting clauses in the document — particularly in the light of recent developments in relations between the two states — were the following points with regard to South Africa and Mozambique.

- South Africa would undertake to:
- Prevent mercenaries and other groups attacking Mozambique.
- Adopt a policy of non-interference in Mozambique.
- Discourage Rhodesia from aggressive action against Mozambique.
- Generally contribute to stability in that country.
- Initiate action to re-negotiate terms on harbours, railways and port charges, the supply of hydro-electric power from Cabora Bassa, migrant labour and any other South Africa interests in Mozambique.

Mozambique in turn had to undertake to "assess ties inherited from Portugal", reaffirm "its policy of non-aggression against South Africa and will not allow its territory to be used by mercenaries and insurgents against South Africa", and reaffirm "its decision of non-interference in the internal affairs of other independent countries including South Africa".

The summit at which Mr Vorster would achieve his sought after meeting with Dr Kaunda was scheduled for the second half of December, 1974.

Major speeches by the two leaders in the build-up to the meeting were orchestrated as part of the "scenario". These included Mr Vorster's now famous "Give South Africa six months" speech in November.

Soon after the "scenario" was drafted, Dr De Villiers and Lomrhol reached the end of their dramatic involvement in the detente exercise.

During a lunch hosted by Dr Kaunda on October 26 and attended by Dr De Villiers and Mr Rowland, the Zambian leader showed them a message from Mr Vorster saying that he wanted Gen Van den Bergh to take over the contacts.

The book states that the general "greatly resented" Lomrhol's prominent role in the operation. But the summit to which the various parties had been striving was postponed. Mr Vorster could not meet the deadline for the withdrawal of South African policemen from Rhodesia which was one of the prerequisites in the programme. They were not finally all withdrawn until August the following year.

After months of low-key negotiations, Mr Vorster finally got his meeting with Dr Kaunda at the abortive Victoria Falls bridge conference in August, 1975.

*The Struggle for Zimbabwe by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson (Faber and Faber R23.80.)

A LOCAL director of the multi-national Lomrhol company, Dr Marquard de Villiers, has been revealed as the mystery man who kept former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster briefed on the imminent collapse of Portuguese power in Mozambique in 1974, and who laid the foundation for Mr Vorster's Zambian detente initiative in the mid-Seventies.

Up to now, former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie and former BOSS chief General Hendrik van den Bergh have been given most of the credit for the detente exercise.

But a book on the Zimbabwe independence struggle* by two journalists, David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, has disclosed that it was Dr De Villiers and the head of Lomrhol, Mr Tiny Rowland, who kept Mr Vorster briefed on Mozambique and did most of the ground work for his historic links with his Zambian counter-part, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Dr De Villiers is described by the authors as "an urbane Afrikaaner of the verligte school... who occasionally played golf with Vorster".

He briefed Mr Vorster on the imminent collapse of Portuguese resistance to FPLM guerrillas after this information had been passed on to him by Mr Rowland, who had in turn been briefed by Dr Kaunda.

In an interview with the authors in Pretoria last year, Dr De Villiers said he met Mr Vorster at his office in the Union Buildings on March 29, 1974 and informed him that the Portuguese Government was negotiating in Lusaka for a handover in Mozambique.

In another meeting with Mr Vorster on April 23 — two days before the Portuguese coup d'etat — Dr De Villiers said that, on the basis of his latest information, a major change could be expected in Mozambique within two weeks.

Gen Van den Bergh, who was at the meeting, said he doubted if the information was correct. There had been rumours to that effect every few days and they were being ignored by BOSS.

"But," says the book, "Mr Vorster took it seriously."

According to Dr De Villiers, Lomrhol's intention from the outset was to bring Mr Vorster and Dr Kaunda together.

He told the authors: "... our appreciation at that time was that it was in the interests of South Africa that there should be a settlement in Rhodesia that would bring some stability to the area. I think that when Tiny (Rowland) told me that Mozambique had thrown in the towel, it became obvious that it would be very bad for South Africa for a black victory in Rhodesia."

"In fact, may I quote Mark Chona (a political aide to Dr Kaunda) on this, and he was quoting President Kaunda: 'President Kaunda said that a white victory in Rhodesia was impossible. A black (military) victory was not only possible but he thought undesirable'. This impressed Mr Vorster enormously and it was one of the key phrases that made him appreciate that you had to have a settlement here that was not through the barrel of the gun."

Among the preliminary detente meetings was one between Mr Chona, Gen Van den Bergh and Dr De Villiers in Paris in July, 1974.

According to the book, Mr Chona handed Gen Van den Bergh a copy of the "Manifesto on Southern Africa" adopted by the Fifth

Summit Conference of East and Central African States in Lusaka in April, 1969, which clearly stated the attitude of the states to the Portuguese colonies, South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia.

Dr De Villiers told the authors that the general refused to accept the document because it had not been presented "officially" to the South African Government.

The book notes: "Amazingly this important policy document had never been read by Vorster or his Foreign Ministry, and if Van den Bergh had ever seen it he had failed to pass it on."

Dr De Villiers took a copy personally to Mr Vorster who was amazed by the document's "conservative" position. Parts of the manifesto became the central point of Lomrhol's approach in the detente negotiations.

The book reports that Mr Vorster was extremely anxious to make contact with Dr Kaunda, and contrary to later claims by Dr Rhoodie, did not have to be "dragged kicking into Africa".

The book adds: "His problem was how to make contact with Kaunda, and it was Lomrhol who provided the bridge and not Rhoodie — who was to claim responsibility for detente with Van den Bergh — or Harry Oppenheimer, the head of Anglo American, or his man in Zambia, Dr Zac de Beer, who were both wrongly credited with responsibility."

Dr De Beer told the authors in Johannesburg last year that neither he nor Mr Oppenheimer were involved in the detente exercise or knew what was going on.

According to Dr De Villiers, Dr Kaunda wanted Mr Vorster to take all the credit for the detente exercise. The Zambian leader believed this would make it possible for him to "sell" Mr Vorster to Africa as a moderate and reasonable person.

Civil defence centre 'best in country'

Staff Reporter

THE City Council's civil defence communications centre in the podium block of the Civic Centre is like a ploughshare which can be beaten into a sword at the first intimation of a natural or man-made disaster — all one has to do is press the right button.

In normal times the communications centre—described by the municipal civil defence officer, Major Rod Douglas, as "the best in the country", is used to co-ordinate the activities of the City Council's far-flung departments and workers.

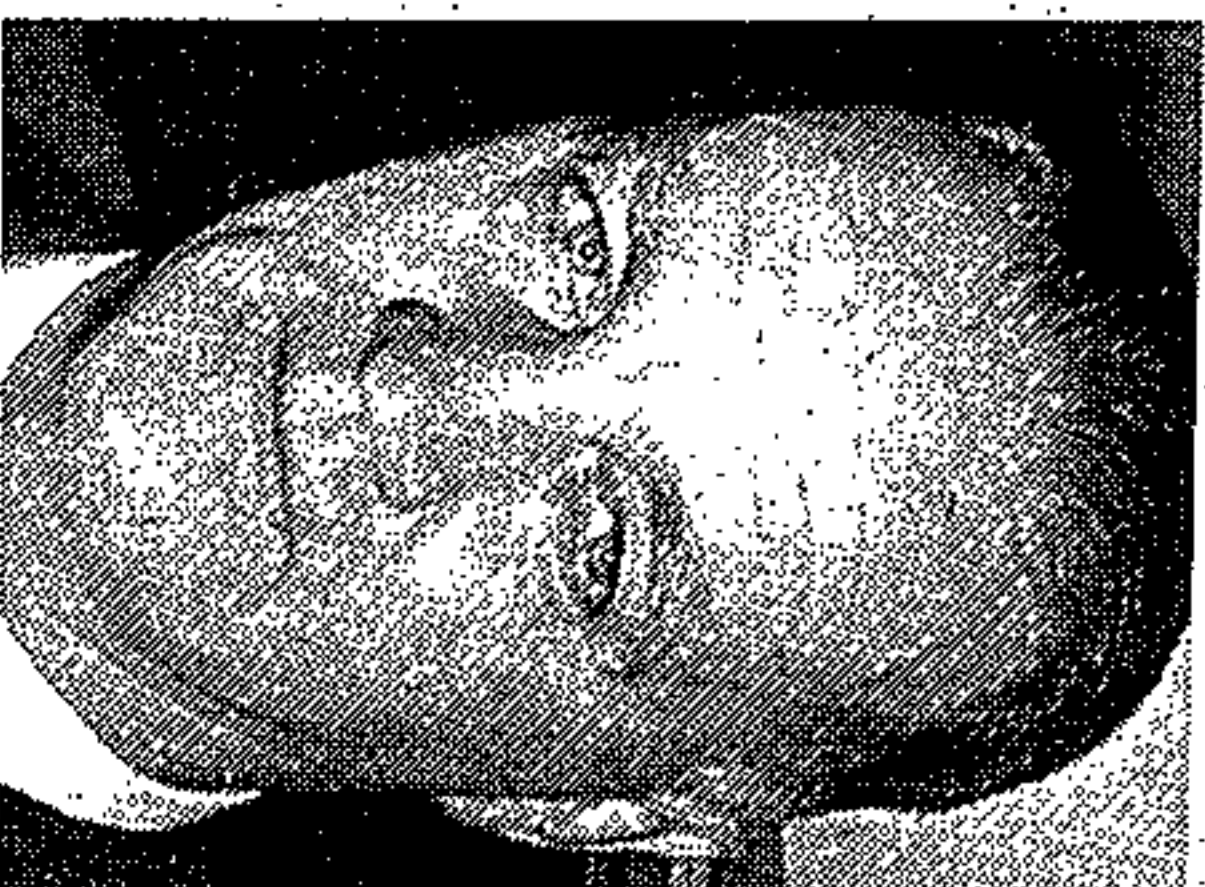
But if any disaster strikes the Mother City, the big map-hung room with its microphones and cubicles will become the nerve-centre of all local operations designed to save lives, protect

property and maintain essential services for the 1½-million people who live in Cape Town and its environs.

"This means that although we spent a lot equipping this centre it is not 'dead' money," Major Douglas said yesterday at a press conference designed to let ratepayers know exactly what they are getting for their civil defence rands.

"It's being used all day. It's ticking over all the time, ready to go into overdrive if any emergency takes place".

And if disaster were to overtake the centre itself—which is part of a completely self-contained complex with an independent power supply—there is a less elaborate alternative centre, backed up by a custom-built mobile command centre which was thoroughly tested in



Mr H G Heugh

the field at the Laingsburg disaster.

The communications centre is the most visible part of a detailed civil defence organization which equips Cape Town to han-

dle anything from a train crash or a wrecked tanker to a nuclear emergency at Koeberg.

The organization, which is headed by the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, has been growing since the government decided in 1977 to decentralize civil defence and place it under provincial control.

As the organization stands now, the City Council is continuously linked with the municipal fire brigade, the ambulance service, the Metro rescue centre at Tygerberg Hospital, the South African Defence Force, the South African Police, the Provincial Administration and the civil defence bodies of 18 neighbouring local authorities stretching from Gordon's Bay to Milnerton.

According to Mr Heugh, the

Council's emergency forces "can be mustered at a disaster site within a very short while and built up to not less than 600 men within two hours if necessary".

In addition it has set up 165 medical aid and first-aid posts strategically placed throughout the municipal area—many of them in pharmacies and doctors' surgeries.

Because a major disaster such as a flood would probably not be confined to the jurisdictional area of any one local authority, Mr Heugh was recently asked to become civil defence chief of the entire Peninsula region in such a case, and it has been decided to expand the Civic Centre's store of emergency supplies and equipment, with each local authority contributing towards the cost.

A 'phony' union's note hits at. bishop

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE United Trade Union Council — which this week launched a vicious attack on the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu — was "concocted" as a means of disseminating mis-information, say trade unionists.

And Bishop Tutu, whose passport has now been seized by the Government, said: "Why don't they have the courage of their convictions and come out into the open?"

Thousands of Soweto homes received a pamphlet from the UTUC describing Bishop Tutu as a supporter of international economic sanctions against South Africa.

It also claimed that the bishop — who met the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope while overseas — was receiving money "to help South Africa's enemies". The pamphlet showed a picture of the bishop, his Orlando home and a car. It contained neither an address nor a telephone number. In spite of widespread inquiries, no trace of the United Trade Union Council has been found.

Trade unionists and labour experts said they had never heard of the group.

The Sunday Times was told by the telephone directory inquiries department that no number existed for the organisation.

In an interview, Bishop Tutu said: "I don't think it deserves

any attention at all. I have had no reaction to it from people in Soweto or elsewhere.

"Why don't the people who put out the pamphlet have the courage of their convictions and sign their names and addresses?"

Asked whether he thought the organisation actually existed, Bishop Tutu said: "If we are to respond to figments of the imagination, then it will be a sad day, indeed."

The general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Mr Alec Erwin, said: "We don't know of such an organisation and very much doubt if it exists."

"It appears to be a means of disseminating mis-information. As far as we are concerned,

it is a concocted union."

He declined to say whom Fosatu thought had "concocted" the organisation.

Asked if the views expressed in the pamphlet were those of black workers, Mr Erwin said: "No. We very much doubt whether it affects the views of workers."

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), told me: "We have definitely not heard of the United Trade Union Council."

"Quite candidly, I think it is a figment of someone's imagination."

Mr Grobbelaar added that his organisation was "generally aware" of all unions operating in the country and would know if a new group had been formed.

● The pamphlet appeared only days after Bishop Tutu returned to South Africa from a visit to the United States, Uni-

ed Kingdom and the Vatican.

Addressing the United Nations, Bishop Tutu said he feared that if South Africa did not change, the Third World War would be triggered off.

He also said he would not attend any further talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, unless an apology was forthcoming for the way the Government had attempted to vilify and denigrate the South African Council of Churches "through the Christian League and the former Department of Information."

Because of what Bishop Tutu said at the United Nations and elsewhere, the Prime Minister told party political meetings that the bishop's passport would be withdrawn.

He told the Sunday Times: "They have all the time in the world if they are planning to take away my passport."

"I have no intention of escaping from South Africa."



ARTHUR GROBBELAAR
It's "a figment"

which an individual belongs is feasible only in the rare case of a strictly closed panmictic community, that is, in an isolate. In all other cases, the delineation is only relative. If two panmictic groups exchange mates but their members marry within their own group with a higher frequency, the partly permeable barrier to gene flow delineates them—be it of geographical, political, social, religious, or linguistic nature. But if both are surrounded by other groups with which they exchange genes at a lower rate, a barrier of a higher order includes them both. If the frequency of matings between different localities is mainly an inverse function of distance, then the only boundaries that can be traced around each locality are delimited in terms of percentage of intragroup matings and the circles overlap. The only way to group individuals in a biological sense thus often requires a probabilistic criterion for its application.

Let us ignore this difficulty and suppose that we could assign each individual to a demarcated circle of matings, for which the term "population" will be used here. Will we equate the concept of race with that of breeding population as just defined? Our grouping of individuals in one popula-

cept of race here proposed: a race is a group of populations.

Application of the Concept of Race to a Classification of Mankind

Let us first approach the problem of a taxonomic subdivision of current mankind without any time depth, from a purely classificatory viewpoint. Several objects are put in front of us, and we are asked to reduce their multiplicity into a lesser number of categories. Why are we asked to do so? First because, if successful, it will provide us with an efficient means of a quicker and easier memorization of the attributes of the individual objects. Instead of having to memorize their characteristics object by object, our mind has only to apprehend the

» 39 « CONCEPT OF RACE AND TAXONOMY OF MANKIND

Probably many will find the requirement of a maximal intra-cluster distance lower than the minimal inter-cluster one too exacting. But again what is the usefulness of a classification of races A and B if we know that some populations of race A are nearer to some of race B than to some of their own race?

JEAN HIERNAUX

» 38 «

they are peripheral to several geographical races. It seems highly probable to me that the more races we create the more unclassifiable populations there would be at fewer and fewer levels of differences, until we should reach a state of subdivision.

Varsity spy



trapped by pension claim

S. Times 19/4/81
By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON
and MIKE VAN NIEKERK

CAMPUS SPY Jerome Marshall was exposed by — a computer.

The security policeman — who infiltrated student affairs at the University of Cape Town — was caught by an electronic detective when he made a pension-fund application.

His secret past as a student undercover agent was revealed because public service pension schemes, including those of the South African Police and university employees, are administered through the same government department.

The computer queried Marshall's university application because he was already listed as a policeman. Mr Marshall, 27, who spent eight years at the University of Cape Town as a student and junior official, was quietly dismissed last month after his double-life was discovered.

The principal and vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, has persistently refused to give details of how the spy was caught. But a university source said this week:

It was the tie-up between public service pension funds that exposed Mr

Washburn (1963) expresses the opinion that "since races are open systems which are inter-

no two identical gene pools nor two phenotypic populations. By a system of successive dichotomization could be identified, as could also any human being since the probability of two individuals being identical is extremely low

apparent (visual). But two different materials.

Many cluster anthropological variations of the class

groups proposed by... defined by characteristic ranges of gene frequencies. Such a splitting of mankind essentially belongs to a diagnostic key. Its equation to a genuine classification is not clear. The conditions necessary for a valid classification will be examined later.

2 SUNDAY TIMES, April 1

Computer unmasks campus police spy

From Page 1

lonely, misunderstood person and befriended him.

"I am deeply outraged at the way things turned out.

"I felt sorry for Marshall, and would often defend him against students who were openly suspicious of him."

In 1975 Mr Marshall stood for the SRC on a "joke ticket". He promised the students he would have an escalator installed up the steep drive from the main road in Rondebosch to the campus.

At this stage his politics were still identifiably right.

"I recall he was actually anti-Nusas but he changed in a short while to being pro-Nusas — he even gave a speech to students at Grahamstown in favour of re-affiliation," Mr Goldberg said.

Mr Marshall, he said, always made sure he had a copy of any pamphlet or publication issued on campus.

As director of UCT's internal radio station, the police agent would tape political meetings. It is now suspected he handed over tapes to the security branch.

According to SRC president Ms Sarah Cullinan, Mr Marshall taped some freedom songs in 1978 and insisted they be stored in the SRC safe. An hour later, security policemen arrived and demanded keys to the safe, where they discovered the tapes.

The police then made a show of interrogating Marshall," said Ms Cullinan.

A number of students had been suspicious of Mr Marshall because he apparently had a mysterious private income, which allowed him to drive expensive cars and support a family.

Mr Marshall, married with one child, has changed addresses several times in the past 18 months.

Telephoned by the Sunday Times, he refused to comment on his activities.

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Common ground on high cost of living in SA

WHITES care less about maintaining their identity than they do about the cost of living.

And Africans, coloureds and Indians give "group identity" a nil rating in array of their order of priorities.

The biggest worry facing Africans in South Africa is their low incomes.

These are among the findings of a survey conducted in January by the Human Sciences Research Council on behalf of the Commission of

Inquiry into the Mass Media which is chaired by Mr Justice Theunie Steyn.

The HSRC survey found that only seven percent of whites regarded the maintenance of group identity as an issue requiring the Government's urgent attention.

Among Africans, coloureds and Indians homeland consolidation, promotion of separate development and "peaceful change" evoked no interest.

Even the breaking down of apartheid and the acquisition of more political power paled into insignificance when compared with the pressing bread and butter issues of low income, rising prices, housing and education.

Only two issues were listed by a significant number of whites as requiring urgent attention: race relations (by 17 percent) and rising prices (by 15 percent).

Far and away the greatest concern of Indians was housing, listed by 25 percent, followed by low incomes (12 percent), unemployment, education and equal rights (11 percent).

A massive 32 percent of coloured people listed low incomes as the problem requiring most urgent attention, followed by housing (16 percent) and equal rights (11 percent).

For 49 percent of Africans, low incomes were the major issue of concern, with education (listed by 12 percent) and unemployment (listed by seven percent) trailing behind as the only other significant issues.

While the largest number of whites believed their financial and political position would remain unchanged for the next five years, a significant number of Africans, coloureds and Indians believed the opposite.

BREAD AND BUTTER ISSUES A PRESSING PROBLEM

MARTIN WELZ reports on the HSRC row

lieved they would be better off financially and would have more political power in that time.

The largest number of all groups believe that race relations will improve in the coming five years.

In questions aimed at establishing attitudes to radio, TV and newspapers, their credibility and what the various race and language groups think about the attitude of the media to Government institutions, the HSRC appears to have run into a major problem: nearly half of its black sample was illiterate and did not read

newspapers.

The same problem was encountered with a significant, though smaller, number of coloured people interviewed.

Among the findings on the media:

- Sixty percent of the whites who completed the questionnaire (as opposed to 15 percent or less of the other racial groups) believed newspapers aggravated race relations, and 74 percent of whites believed newspapers incited unrest, while the largest number of blacks, coloureds and Indians believed newspapers discouraged violent unrest.

- While 62 percent of whites

believed all or most of what they read in their newspaper of choice, 59 percent believed little or very little of what they read in newspapers in general. By contrast, 80 percent of whites believed all or most of what they heard on the radio.

- Africans, coloured people and Indians were slightly more critical of radio, but did not give newspapers a significantly better rating.

The HSRC report concludes that people who are more critical of the Government and its lieved they would be worse off financially and 42 percent believed they would have less po-

litical power in five years' time.

In contrast, the largest group of all other race groups he-institutions, generally read newspapers that are similarly critical, but points out that newspapers are not necessarily the cause of critical opinions: people might simply choose the newspaper that reflects opinions closest to their own.

In the introduction to the 400-page report, the HSRC says it was asked by the Steyn Commission in August last year to conduct the survey.

"The commission reported that it could only do justice to its task if it had a scientifically based opinion poll on all relevant questions such as the public's perception of the credibility of the media," it says.

In collaboration with members of the Steyn Commission, a questionnaire was drawn up.

HSRC will release some of its 'confidential' reports

Sunday Times Reporter

TWENTY-one secret reports by the Human Sciences Research Council on controversial political and social issues will be "declassified" and made available to the public this week after their disclosure in the Sunday Times.

As a result, HSRC findings that, unknown to the public and the Opposition, could have played an important role in the Government's formulation of policy, will for the first time be open to public debate and critical evaluation by the scientific

Seriously embarrassed by suggestions that the reports — on subjects ranging from the political attitudes of coloured and Indian South Africans to general attitudes on abortion and defence Bonus Bonds — might have been classified confidential to protect the Government, the HSRC last week undertook an urgent re-evaluation of their classification.

"My main impression on investigating the reasons for their classification as 'confi-

dential' was that we had been over-cautious and that in reality there was no reason why they could not be generally released," the president of the HSRC, Dr J G Garbers, said.

Dr Garbers revealed that there were more confidential HSRC reports — not listed in the Sunday Times — that might be released, but he had not yet had sufficient time to follow them all up.

He conceded that the list of titles could be interpreted as a

programme of research oriented to the needs of the Nationalist government, but pointed out that as a national research body much of the HSRC's research automatically centred on issues affecting the policy of the government in power.

"If the PFP took over the government, we would be at its service in exactly the same way," Dr Garbers said.

He added that, while the confidential reports were not listed in the HSRC's general list of publications and had not been disclosed to the State Library, they were listed in the HSRC's

THOSE who believe there has been negligible or merely cosmetic change in South Africa ought to have had the job of keeping track of the changes over the past five years.

So writes Dr Sheila van der Horst in the introductory paragraphs of a newly published major study, "Race Discrimination in South Africa: A Review". Dr van der Horst, PhD, is a member of the council of the University of Cape Town and a past president of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

She is one of 12 authorities who have contributed chapters on race discrimination in nine of the most important spheres of South African life: politics; justice; employment; education; urban housing; health; state pensions, grants and welfare; religion; recreation, sport and voluntary organisations.

They were assisted by staff of the Centre for Inter-group Studies at the University of Cape Town.

The number of changes that had to be made to keep the draft chapters up to date showed the moves away from discrimination since 1976, says Dr van der Horst.

The most substantial changes came in the economic sphere where jobs previously closed to blacks were opened to them — and with this, the extension of trade union rights.

Big changes

The least change was in politics.

There were dramatic reversals of policy in sport, with Springbok colours open to all.

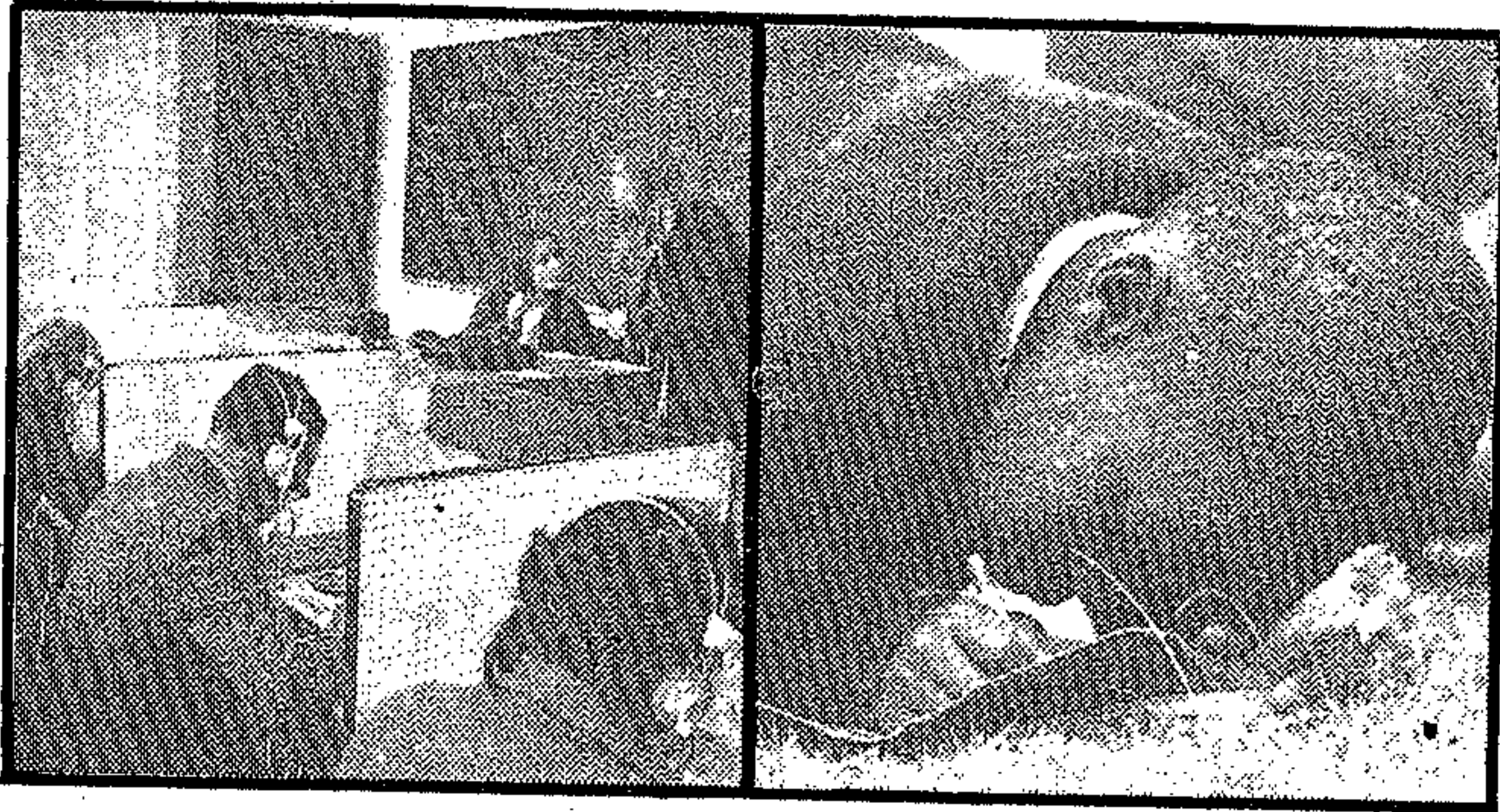
Education was being expanded in black townships in "white" areas — although it still remained sadly inferior to the education provided for whites.

There were reversals of policy in the field of housing. Even the Government realised the need for accommodation and was now seeking for practical ways to provide it.

But there still remained the main underlying causes of discrimination, the Group Areas Act and its attendant Population Registration Act. Some attempts to overcome their effect had been made.

But these attempts, such as opening some areas to all groups for business, but not residential purposes, had been a camouflage which had offended those on the wrong side of the segregatory fence.

The more things change

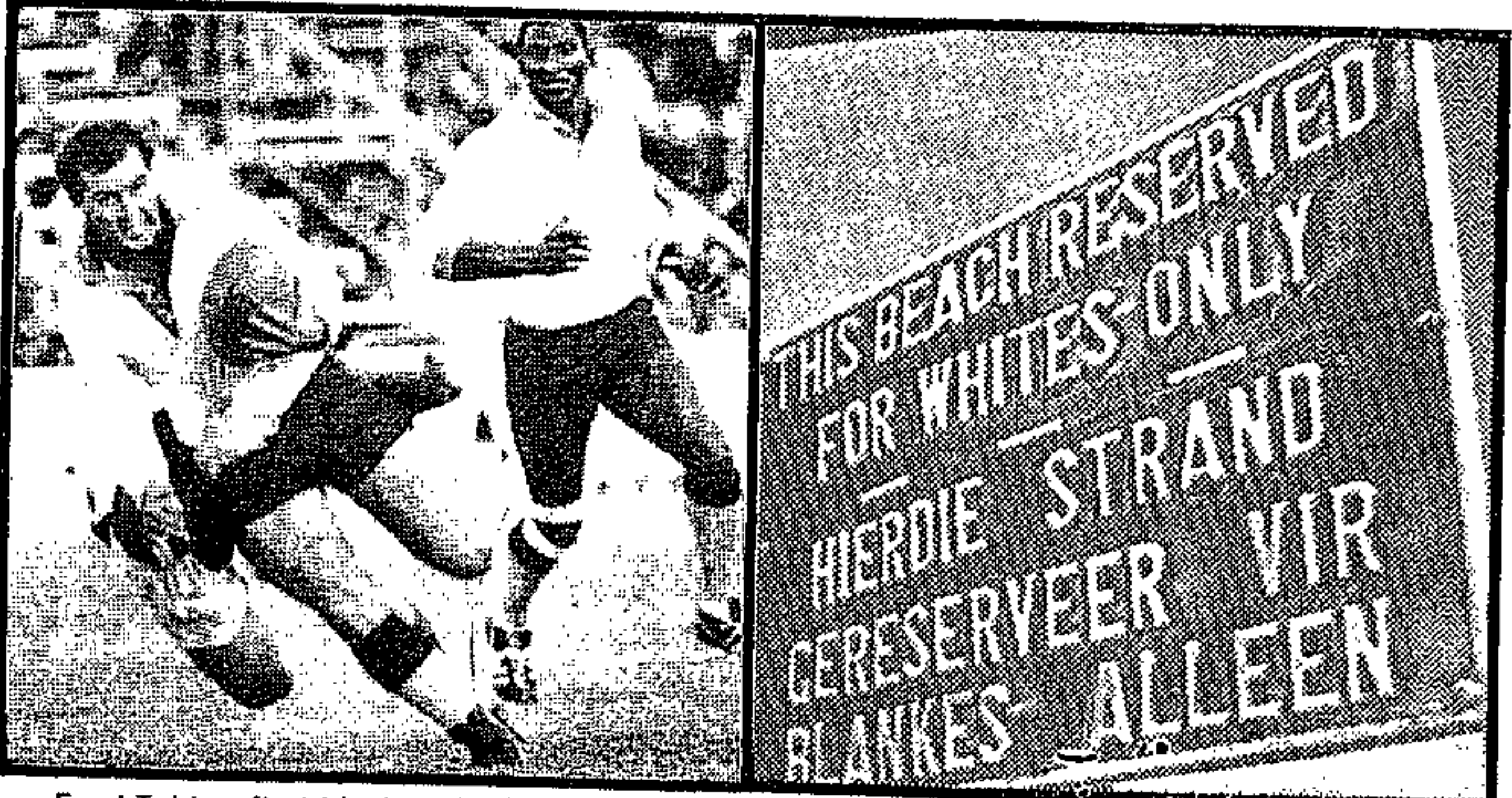


White education ... so far ahead.

Black education ... a long way to go.

the more

S. Times 19/4/80 327



Errol Tobias, first black rugby Springbok.

Signs like this still lead to unpleasantness

they need to be changed

By WILMAR UTTING

That changes in law and policy had been made and welcomed was one thing. To see that they were carried out was another.

Recalcitrant officials had to be closely watched to make sure they did not fail to implement change.

"There is a great need for watchdogs," Dr van der Horst says.

1 000 Topics

The book, published by David Philip, Cape Town, is intended not only for students and administrators but for ordinary citizens who are confused by an intricate cat's-cradle of legislation and contradictory official statements. There is an index of almost 1 000 subjects.

The handbook outlines the past and present situation in each of the nine spheres. Changes are noted, analysed, sometimes praised, often criticised. Several contributors have put forward their suggestions and

guidelines for necessary changes in future.

Some sound a note of a warning.

Dr Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town, writing on "The Just Political Order", analyses the effects of the denial of political rights to blacks.

Government policy, appears to have a twofold aim, he says. On the one hand, the socio-economic advancement of blacks is to receive a higher priority and where discriminatory measures are not vital to white welfare they will be abolished. The intention appears to be to neutralise African political demands by satisfying many of their material aspirations.

On the other hand, the Government is determined to retain its monopoly of political power and will not move beyond the expansion of local government and a consultative voice for urban blacks in advisory and umbrella bodies.

It would be unfair not to

note the improvement these policy changes represented. But they are grossly inadequate.

People want political power for two reasons:

Firstly, it is the only effective way to ensure that the Government responds favourably to one's interests and values. Secondly, political rights are an acknowledgement of an individual's right to enjoy the benefits of citizenship and an affirmation of his human worth and dignity.

Resentment

The denial of rights is all the more resented when selected groups enjoy them. Resentment is greater when the criterion for granting rights is based on race, ethnicity or language.

"The policy changes envisaged by the Government will be briefly applauded by sectors within the black community. They do not, however, constitute a final accommodation but repre-

sent at best a tentative step in the right direction. The black demands for a just political order will continue and may even be intensified when the limited nature of the proposed reforms has been understood."

In his conclusion, Dr Schrire writes: "The basic political reality in contemporary South Africa is that the white National Party has a monopoly on legitimate political power. The fundamental challenge to this hegemony comes from the disenfranchised but majority black population.

"If the road to accommodation is rejected, South Africa will move steadily towards a garrison state in which whites will cling to power by force of arms."

"Our future will be largely determined by the answers to the two key questions that are at present unanswerable. Will the whites recognise that their own interests dictate that they give up their monopoly of power? And will the blacks accept an arrangement that gives them less than absolute control?"

In "The Just Legal Order", Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand and Professor Barry Dean of the University of Cape Town explain that three obstacles block the way to a just legal order for South Africa. They are its discriminatory laws, repressive laws and the absence of a legal framework for participation by all its citizens in the central political decision-making process.

Assumption

Some steps have been taken to remove existing racial barriers. Apartheid notices have come down in post offices, magistrates' courts, railway stations.

But, except for labour legislation, there has been little change in the law. Steps towards desegregation have been carried out administratively, chiefly through the issue of permits, not by changing the law.

Present policy seems to rest on the assumption that discrimination and its attendant problems will disappear once the statutory provisions or the official practices which underpin it were removed.

But "the sentiments and practices on which discrimination rests remain even where the official underpinning of these practices is reversed."

More is needed than modification through permits or even the repeal of racial discriminatory laws. Positive action is essential to dismantle customary discrimination.

Bold judiciary

Making discriminatory practices unlawful will discourage those who wished to indulge in them and provide the support of the law for those who wish to abandon them.

But even in the absence of such a law, the writers suggest, a willing and bold judiciary can fashion the common law delict of injuria to provide a remedy for discriminatory treatment. In the past, this delict has been used to reflect the discriminatory realities of South African society.

"It would not be too difficult to go into reverse."

"All that is required is boldness on the part of the judiciary in giving effect to what is the stated policy of the Government."

Staff Reporter

NOT all that long ago a certain Cape Town City Council official named Mr. J Currie was a Hong Kong detective officer, dealing with everything from quack plastic surgeons to typhoons and ferocious communist-inspired riots.

Nowadays, however, he spends his days getting the City's central business district (CBD) into shape to cope with disasters he hopes will never arise.

Mr Currie is one of six so-called "zone officers" who spend their days roaming the municipality's precincts on a variety of missions, from lecturing at schools to checking

medical-aid posts, to make sure the City's civil defence organization is fit and ready to swing into action.

He and his colleagues work within the City's network of fire protection zones — there are six such zones, based on the full-time fire stations at Sea Point, Roeland Street, Salt River, Epping, Wynberg and Lakeside.

They started work last year, when the council decided to appoint a field officer for each zone to promote civil defence

awareness and preparedness.

Among other things, the civil defence field officers give talks to schools, ratepayers' associations and other groups; instruct on safety precautions and evacuation procedures; arrange for interested persons to be taught first aid, fire-fighting and similar skills; and draw up emergency plans with special emphasis on the care of women and children, the sick and the aged.

Each field officer has an of-

fice at his zone's fire station and is in direct telephone and radio contact with the civil defence command centre in the Civic Centre, because in the event of an emergency he must take command of civil defence activities in the zone.

The zone officer system is the Cape Town City Council's solution to a cycle which has plagued civil defence organizations in the past — great public enthusiasm, followed by disillusionment when nothing

happened. Mr H. G. Heugh, the Town Clerk and Chief of Civil Defence, pointed out at a press conference last week that "having once become disillusioned, volunteer material would be very difficult to re-enlist when it was urgently needed".

Instead the council embarked on a programme aimed at building up a pool of trained and semi-trained emergency manpower by encouraging individual citizens to qualify themselves in first-aid, fire-

fighting and building evacuation. After the failure of an attempt to accomplish this through ratepayers' associations, the zone officer system was adopted.

In organizing the CBD, Mr Currie has put to use the knowledge gained in 24 years in Hong Kong, one of the most densely-populated places on earth.

The CBD is divided into 19 sectors, sub-divided into 116 units, and information on each building is entered into a read-

ily-available file. In an ideal situation, each unit, and in some cases every large block of buildings, will have a representative liaising with the civil defence organization.

Over-elaborate? Over-organized? Mr Currie doesn't think so. The CBD doesn't have to worry about floods or oil pollution — "but remember that if a fire breaks out in a building the fire brigade's extension ladders can only go up eight storeys. After that it's a helicopter job if people are trapped."

And that's what it's all about. As another policeman once said: In a gunfight there aren't any second-place winners.

Civil defence ready for action

CT 20/4/81 327

10m
Case is
STAR 21/4/15. (327)
postponed

The case against the former editor of the banned literary magazine Inspan who is charged with producing an undesirable publication, was postponed today in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court until next Monday.

Miss Christine Isobel Hofmeyr (27) appeared briefly before Mr D J van Rensburg charged under Section 8 of the Publications Act after 16 poems, short stories, plays and literary fragments were alleged to be indecent, offensive to religious convictions or a danger to the security of the State.

Miss Hofmeyr had pleaded not guilty.



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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 22 APRIL 1981

[No. 7563

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 906

22 April 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 publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 906

22 April 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 publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P81/31

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/5.....	<i>Meneer, jou Seksmaniere</i>	Robert Chartham.....	(a)

No. 907

22 April 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:

No. 907

22 April 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:

LIST/LYS P81/32

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/1/176.....	<i>Satan Superstar</i> (Gramophone Record Grammofoonplaat—i.e. on the ground that the cover No PFS 4432 is undesirable i.e. op grond dat die omslag No PFS 4432 ongewens is)	Stanley Black conducting The National Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus	(a)
P81/4/33.....	<i>Video</i> —Vol 4, No 10, January 1981.....	Reese Publishing Company Inc., New York.....	(a)
P81/1/74.....	<i>Sin City</i>	Ralph Shaw.....	(a)
P81/3/87.....	<i>Sacrifice Play</i>	John Ballem.....	(a)
P81/4/32.....	<i>Olho Vivo</i> —No 33, Ano II, 5 de Fevereiro, de 1976; No 37, Ano II, 5 de Abril de 1976; No 38, Ano II, 20 de Abril de 1976; No 39, Ano II, 5 de Maio de 1976; No 45, Ano II, 5 de Agosto de 1976; No 47, Ano II, 5 de Outubro de 1976	Agencia Portuguesa de Revistas, Lisboa, Portugal	(a)

No. 908

22 April 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 908

22 April 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSIE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appêlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80-11/165.....	<i>Club International</i> Volume Three, Number Twelve, December 1974; Volume Seven, Number Seven; Volume Seven, Number Eight; Volume Seven, Number Nine	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80-11/186.....	<i>Knave</i> —Vol 10, No 9; Vol 10, No 12; Vol 11, No 6; Vol 11, No 7; Vol 12, No 4; Vol 10, No 8	Galaxy Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80-11/188.....	<i>Penthouse</i> —Vol 12, No 7, 1977; Vol 13, No 1, 1978; Vol 13, No 3, 1978; Vol 13, No 5, 1978; Vol 13, No 6, 1978; Vol 13, No 8, 1978; Vol 13, No 10, 1979; Vol 13, No 12, 1979; Vol 14, No 1, 1979; Vol 14, No 2, 1979; Vol 14, No 3, 1979; Vol 14, No 5, 1979; Vol 15, No 1, 1980	Penthouse Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80-12/35.....	<i>Maxim</i> —Nr 1, 1976.....	Maxim, Stockholm.....	(a)
P80-11/201.....	<i>Playboy</i> —Vol 24, No 11, November 1977; Vol 25, No 5, May 1978; Vol 25, No 7, July 1978; Vol 25, No 8, August 1978; Vol 25, No 9, September 1978; Vol 25, No 10, October 1978; Vol 25, No 12, December 1978; Vol 26, No 5, May 1979; Vol 26, No 6, June 1979; Vol 26, No 7, July 1979; Vol 26, No 11, November 1979; Vol 27, No 1, January 1980; Vol 27, No 5, May 1980; Vol 27, No 7, July 1980; Vol 27, No 8, August 1980	Playboy, Chicago.....	(a)

No. 910

22 April 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 10 April 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 10 March 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

No. 910

22 April 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÊL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 10 April 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appêl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 10 Maart 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P81-2/5.....	<i>Meneer, jou Seksmaniere</i>	Robert Chartham

No. 911

22 April 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 9 April 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 7 April 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

No. 911

22 April 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÊL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 9 April 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appêl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 7 April 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P81/3/23.....	<i>David Hockney prints, 1954-77</i>	The Midland Group and the Scottish Arts Council in association with Petersburg Press

No. 909

22 April 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS
OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 909

22 April 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 het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/33.....	<i>Video</i> Vol. 4, No 10, January 1981.....	Reese Publishing Company Inc., New York ..	(a)
P81/4/32.....	<i>Olho Vivo</i> No 33, Ano II, 5 de Fevereiro de 1976	Agencia Portuguesa de Revistas, Lisboa, Portugal	(a)

No. 912

22 April 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) of the said Act and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted.

No. 912

22 April 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) van genoemde Wet en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/1/28.....	<i>Fire Flames</i>	Oswald Mtshali.....	In G.G. SK. 7376, G.N./ GK. 122 of van 16/1/81

No. 913

22 April 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.

No. 913

22 April 1981

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 die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/12/5.....	<i>Heart of War</i>	John Masters.....	In G.G. SK. 7355, G.N. GK. 122 of van 16/1/81

No. 914

22 April 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.

No. 914

22 April 1981

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 die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/3/163.....	<i>Used Cars—The Naked Facts of the Used Car Trade!</i> (Poster/Plakkaat)	Ster-Kinekor/Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.	In G.G./SK. 7541, G.N./GK. 789 of van 10/4/81

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Elitist ^{RPM 23/4/81} grip on SA ³²⁷ meat trade ^{3 meat 186}

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

SOUTH Africa's R3 000-million a year meat industry nestles in the beefy palm of the Broederbond.

The most influential Broeder in the industry is Mr S J J "Fanie" van Rensburg — who sits on nearly every committee, board and statutory body connected with the meat industry — the chief executive of Vleissentraal.

Three members of the Broederbond sit on the board of directors of one of the "Big Three" companies in the industry, Karoo Meat Exchange.

And both the former Minister of Agriculture, the present Minister and his deputy, are Broeders.

Mr Fanie van Rensburg's position as an associate member of the Agricultural Watchdog Committee in the Broederbond is equally influential.

This powerful clique "supervises the implementation of Broeder policies, sees that Broeders get effective control of key areas, checks that they perform their duties properly, and advises Cabinet Ministers on policy matters", according to *The Super-Afrikaners*, a book which exposed the workings of the Broederbond.

Mr Van Rensburg, is the senior general manager of Vleissentraal, the giant meat co-operative, responsible for half the turnover in the industry.

He has been described as one of the most powerful men in South Africa, with representation in organised agriculture, abattoirs and indirectly on the Offal Pool.

In addition to this he is:

- Deputy chairman of the National Meat Committee of



the South African Agricultural Union

- Deputy chairman of the Meat Board which controls the industry laying down rules by which it can operate.

- Deputy chairman of the Co-operative Board of the SAAU.

- Chairman of the Abattoir Corporation, the statutory body which owns and runs all the abattoirs in controlled (urban) areas except Cape Town.

- On the committee which has been appointed to plan the long-term production of red meat.

Co-operative farming and marketing is central to the philosophy behind the SAAU.

It believes in co-ops as the most effective means of production and has said co-ops are the marketing wing of the union.

Most representation of farmers on the union is through co-ops.

His representation in offal pools stems from Vleissentraal's shareholding in pools.

Within the Meat Board, Mr Van Rensburg is:

- Deputy chairman of the Executive Committee;

- Deputy chairman of the Abattoir, Offal, Hides and Skins committee;

- Deputy chairman of the Research Advisory committee;

- Deputy chairman of the Hides and Skins Advisory committee, and

- Member of the Abattoir and Offal Advisory committee.

The Meat Board which controls and administers production, the SAAU and abattoirs are all answerable to the Department of Agriculture and both the former Minister of Agriculture, beef-farming Mr Hendrik Schoeman and the present Minister, Mr P T C du Plessis, are members of the Broederbond.

The deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sarel Hayward is also a Broeder.

The Broeders on Karoo's board are: the managing director, Mr Frans Pieterse who has also been an alternate director of the Rand Offal Pool, Mr S L Muller a former Minister of Transport and Dr Wim de Williers, the chairman of General Mining.

councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953) 28

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade. It then became the leadership

- 1) Lack of land
- 2) New goods to buy "which gradually became necessary to subsistence", i.e. captured market.
- 3) Disadvantageous terms of peasant/trader relationship
- 4) Relative ease of access of white farmers to the market.
- 5) There being no investment in black areas (lack of credit and capital).

The early period when some blacks became good farmers was a period of rapid class differentiation. "(The) success of a large stratum of peasants is not only compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of,

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole". 25
This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks,

with the system of farming-on-the half". 21

"Tomlinson records (p. 84) that in 1938 a scheme

for the subsidised purchase of plough planters and cultivators by black farmers introduced 'and considerable use was it was discontinued in 1947'. Among objected to such schemes was former Strijdom who complained in Parliament Government went on in this way, black to be labourers and become farmers, where the effects on white farming, where the was already serious." 22

THE ECONOMICS

"Doctors for the Future Health 1

George Beaton, Professor of Medicine, University of the

"The profound and all denomi social implic

Political Correspondent

DR. ERIKA THERON today accused Mr. Henne Smit of never having read the report of the commission on the coloured people properly — in spite of the fact that he was Minister of Coloured Relations when it was published in 1976.

She was reacting to a speech by Mr. Smit, now Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and MP for Stellenbosch, who told an election meeting last night that members of the committee must be careful not to sabotage the findings of a commission by uttering different pronouncements later.

Minister hasn't read report properly — Theron

327 Argus 23/4/81

Mr. Smit was asked about articles Dr. Theron wrote for 'The Argus' in which she dealt with the bitterness and harm caused by the Group Areas Act and called for it to be scrapped.

Dr. Theron said today it was too much to expect an individual member of a commission to adhere rigidly — in changed circumstances and changed ideas — to a viewpoint expressed in 1976 by a commission of 18 members.

After the commission's report appeared in 1976, one had the right to think further in the light of further knowledge, said Dr. Theron.

'The National Party, too, does not any more stand for all the principles it propagated in the Verwoerd era.'

Figure:

a model of a health system that and that incorporates the education as an integral part of the system

All men are simultaneously involved in two macrosystems — a biological, natural system and a cultural, socioeconomic and political system. The health of man and his attempts to maintain and improve his standards of health are influenced by both of these systems, by the interplay between the systems and by man's collective and individual responses to the forces generated within the systems.

A Health System Model

Any attempt to predict the number and types of health workers needed for southern Africa in the future must be based on a model of the health system. Such a model must take into account the macrosystems affecting man's health and must be a dynamic one. The model utilised in this paper is modified from the work of Puroila (2). It incorporates the cybernetic, homeostatic and adaptive mechanisms that govern decision-making in health and its facilitates the systematic development of a policy suited to our situation.

It is important to examine some of the implications of the model proceeding to develop the theme of the paper workers, for implicit in the model are the its parts. For its full and continuous function the application of many scientific disciplines very recent newcomers to orthodox medicine, and manpower studies, and epidemiology.

For us to understand how our people value health, how they view the deployment of health resources and how they perceive the social impact of disease and death we need intensive sociological studies. As we move to greater community participation in health matters we must have a sociological framework within which the contributions and responses of individuals and communities can be elicited and interpreted. For too long attention has focused on the medical aspects of health problems. We are now realising that most of the crises in health are centred in issues of economics and the organisation of care, rather than in conventional medicine. It therefore follows that we must develop the discipline of health economics until it ranks with the other traditional disciplines of medicine (3). Allied to both health

/2 ...

/3 ...

Anti-Republic Day meeting

322 ~~23/4/51~~ 23/4/51

THE Congress of SA Students (Cosas) will hold an Anti-Republic Day prayer meeting at the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Soweto this Saturday, to highlight boycott of the Republic Day festivities.

The students' prayer meeting to which church leaders, civic and political organisations have been invited, complies with a call by the SA Council of Churches that prayer meetings be held to coincide with the Republic Day festivities during the month of May. The meeting starts at 1 pm.

Mr Tsibiso Matona, secretary of Cosas, said yesterday that it was important to hold such prayer meetings, where the significance of the independence of South Africa from Britain would be catalogued.

"It is a well known fact that there is nothing for blacks to celebrate about this Republic. We have for many years lived under the imperialists' oppressive rule and the coming to being of the Republic did more to worsen our suffering than anything else.

"Since 1961 right up to this point, we have had bannings, banishments, deaths in detention, detentions without trial, rising unemployment, housing and education crises and worst of all, the high rents which are crippling the already economically lame black nation.

"We are aware that the Government is going to spend thousands of rands for the festivities despite the fact that there is widespread poverty, lack of housing and unemployment.

"And this is the money the Government got out of the sweat of the black man who will be footing the bill for his own oppression," Mr Matona said.

See Page 7

Do you regard all people in the country as South Africans?

PM: There are two meanings of the term South Africans. The one is a constitutional term, the other that you are a South African in a broader term that you come from the sub-continent. I believe that under a constellation of states you can develop to such a stage where you have your individual citizenship and at the same time certain rights and privileges granted by the system of co-operation in a constellation or a confederation.

SLABBERT: The phrase "constellation of states" is simply part of the new National Party mumbo-jumbo to avoid coming to terms with facts. If you are going to have constitutional security in South Africa you cannot have racially discriminatory citizenship. There is only one basis for working towards a constitution that can enjoy the support of all the people who are going to be subjected to it and that is full and equal citizenship without discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity. The Nationalist Government tries to pull the wool over our eyes by promising us a fragmented and divided citizenship for South Africa and constitutional security at the same time. This is impossible to achieve.

What are your comments on Dr Connie Mulder's statement that someday there will be no black South Africans?

PM: I cannot visualise a situation in my lifetime where we won't have black-skinned people in the RSA.

SLABBERT: The implication of the Mr Botha's reply is that some time in the future there is a possibility of not having black South African citizens. This is just too staggering to comprehend.

How can Government spokesmen say that discrimination "will be only a memory" as long as there are measures such as the pass laws?

PM: The consequences of our policy will lead to the elimination of hurtful discriminatory practices. Bills are being prepared for the next session of Parliament . . . (with the object of "improving" the pass laws).

SLABBERT: The pass laws lie at the heart of discrimination. They are there to prevent black people moving from the rural areas to the urban areas. Therefore, if the Government believes the pass laws can work without discrimination, it would imply that black people would not wish to move from the rural to the urban areas. This would necessitate economically viable and geographically consolidated homelands that are more attractive to blacks than the urban areas. Every social scientist of repute both inside and outside the country that has an interest in South Africa has made it repeatedly clear that this is impossible to achieve. It is impossible for the Government to get rid of discrimination and maintain the pass laws.

Would you ever consider talking to the ANC, PAC, Azapo or the Soweto Committee of Ten?

PM: I am not prepared to talk to people or organisations that wish to destroy orderly government in South Africa with the support of communist forces, or who are not prepared to act constitutionally. But if (the Committee of Ten) is prepared to accept constitutional means of co-operating with the Government and renounce any acts of violence or extremism, I say yes, I will talk to them but on that condition.

SLABBERT: No Government can tolerate the exercise of violence, subversion and terror within the country. Therefore, effective action against it is one of the prime responsibilities of the State. But equally and perhaps even more important it is also the responsibility of the Government to create social, economic and political conditions which would prevent violence and subversion being seen as the only way in which to bring about political change. When it comes to the goal of promoting peaceful negotiation and evolutionary change, all options must be considered by the Government of the day.

The Government should establish to what extent a person like Mandela is prepared to forego violence and subversion and negotiate peacefully for a new constitution in South Africa. This option at least has to be put in order to explore all possibilities to prevent the escalation of internal civil strife and war. It is better to negotiate from strength and before a debilitating war than after such a war has ravaged a country as was the case in Zimbabwe.

Here in South Africa we find this Government banning and detaining moderate black leaders and they are not even prepared to talk to such leaders on the President's Council.

So far the Government persists with separate development for blacks and pursues the illusion that one can have a separate constitutional solution for coloureds, Asians and whites from that for blacks. Is this not a situation that in the future is increasingly going to be exploited by those who wish to promote subversion and violence?

Does the Government envisage the possibility of freehold tenure so that blacks can own land outside the homelands in residential areas?

PM: No.

SLABBERT: If anything simply destroys the Government's declared intention of promoting free enterprise in South Africa it is the Prime Minister's blunt answer. This is the clearest demonstration that the Government envisages continuing free enterprise for whites and separate development for blacks. I regard this approach as the greatest single threat to the continued existence of free enterprise as an economic system for the country.

What is the Government doing to solve one of the most pressing problems, that of black education?

PM: No Government has done more for the education of the different peoples than the present one. There is a backlog in black education for historic reasons. Since 1973 spending on education has risen by an average of 19.4% a year for blacks, 8.6% a year for whites, 11.7% a year for coloureds and 15.4% per year for Asians.

SLABBERT: The Government is beginning belatedly to recognise the urgency of our education crisis. For years the policy on black education could be described as a "go-slow". However, to work for separate and equal education in a fundamentally discriminatory situation means that in the long run you are simply educating people to understand better the quality of their deprivation.

Therefore educational change without simultaneous social, economic and political change

can eventually turn out to be a two-edged sword.

Are you still in favour of an executive president?

PM: Yes, I think an executive president for South Africa can help to solve some of our political dilemmas.

SLABBERT: I have no objection in principle to the idea but what is far more important is to consider constitutional devices within a network of constitutional mechanisms that will allow full and effective political participation by all groups without domination or discrimination. If one starts eulogising the merits of an executive president without considering the other checks and balances against the abuse of power, it is very easy to drift from such a presidency into despotism.

You have ruled out a common voters roll for Indians, coloureds and whites. If the President's Council recommends separate voters rolls in a common parliament what would your personal reaction be?

PM: Constitutional reform cannot be dealt with in one stroke of a pen. There is the aspect of decentralisation of power as well as consultation in matters of common concern. But I can never agree to a system of government which will undermine the principle of self-determination of white South Africa.

SLABBERT: If self-determination of white South Africa turns out to be the same as white domination then we have a problem of inbuilt conflict in any future constitution. This is one issue that the NP has consistently avoided coming to terms with before and during this election. It is very quick to attack us about the problems of domination and the protection of minorities but whenever it has to explain how the NP is going to get away from domination and protect minorities it either waxes eloquent on the right of white self-determination or indulges in vague ambiguities that mean nothing.

What do you think of the principle of funding the Christain League to work against the South African Council of Churches?

PM: If the SACC keep themselves busy preaching the Gospel I think they should not be stopped from doing so. But if some elements interfere in political affairs and support radicals who want to destabilise South Africa they will be fought with all the instruments at our disposal.

SLABBERT: I think it is fundamentally wrong to use the taxpayer's money to infiltrate churches and organisations in opposition to the NP. If the Government has anything against any group which is of a subversive nature, it has more than enough laws to bring such people to court.

I cannot express my opposition strongly enough against the procedure where the Government uses my money as a taxpayer to fight the opponents of the National Party in a secret way.

What kind of opposition would you like in Parliament?

PM: One that acts as a watchdog on the affairs of the country, criticises in a positive spirit of responsibility and at all times supports the Government in its efforts to withstand outside interference in domestic affairs and in fighting communism. The ideal in democracy is that your opposition is not so diametrically opposite that it will mean a complete change in the system and fundamental approach. That is why I advocate the total strategy which puts basics on which you agree.

SLABBERT: The Government is going to get the kind of opposition it deserves and not the one it wants.

The official reason for blacks being excluded from the President's Council is that they have separate constitutions in various homelands. What right have whites to insist that blacks have a system of separate constitutional freedoms?

PM: If all the black people in South Africa achieve independence it will be far easier for us to form a constellation of states where we help each other on questions like health, land and water conservation and other matters of common concern.

SLABBERT: That is a typical Government argument that has the same kind of logic as saying that if the moon was full of cheese the price would go up. Obviously the Government would like to see all homelands take independence but the political problem lies in the resistance of homelands to such independence. It doesn't help to bury our heads in the sand and hope that this kind of resistance will simply evaporate. The Government still clings to the political goals of separate development while it has acknowledged that the economic, geographic and demographic goals have failed.

Why have most political leaders working outside the homelands system ended up in jail — including many who advocated peaceful change?

PM: Anybody who lends himself to unconstitutional actions runs the risk. In our past history it is not only blacks that ended up in jail but whites as well, either on account of acting unconstitutionally or threatening to act.

SLABBERT: I would just remind the Prime Minister that many of these people have never been charged in a court of law and arbitrary measures have been used against them without us knowing up to now why any of them were detained, arrested or banned. Until we do know and this is clearly demonstrated in a court of law, a question mark must hang over the Prime Minister's accusations that such people acted unconstitutionally.

What do you think the South Africa of the year 2000 will look like?

PM: I am not a prophet but I hope and believe it can develop into a strong industrial giant, militarily prepared and producing enough food for its peoples. Politically, I hope structures will be established which will make us a subcontinent of participatory democracies and co-operative development between States.

SLABBERT: I share many of these sentiments with the Prime Minister but I have great reservations about how we are going to get there without fundamentally changing existing political, social and economic conditions.

I also have reservations about the term "participatory democracies" which may become another euphemism for a "constellation of states", which in turn is a euphemism for separate development. If that is the case then the vision of the future for South Africa is based on another illusion. I prefer a participatory democracy to the "democracies" that I believe not to be achievable.

23/4/81
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INSIDE MAIL

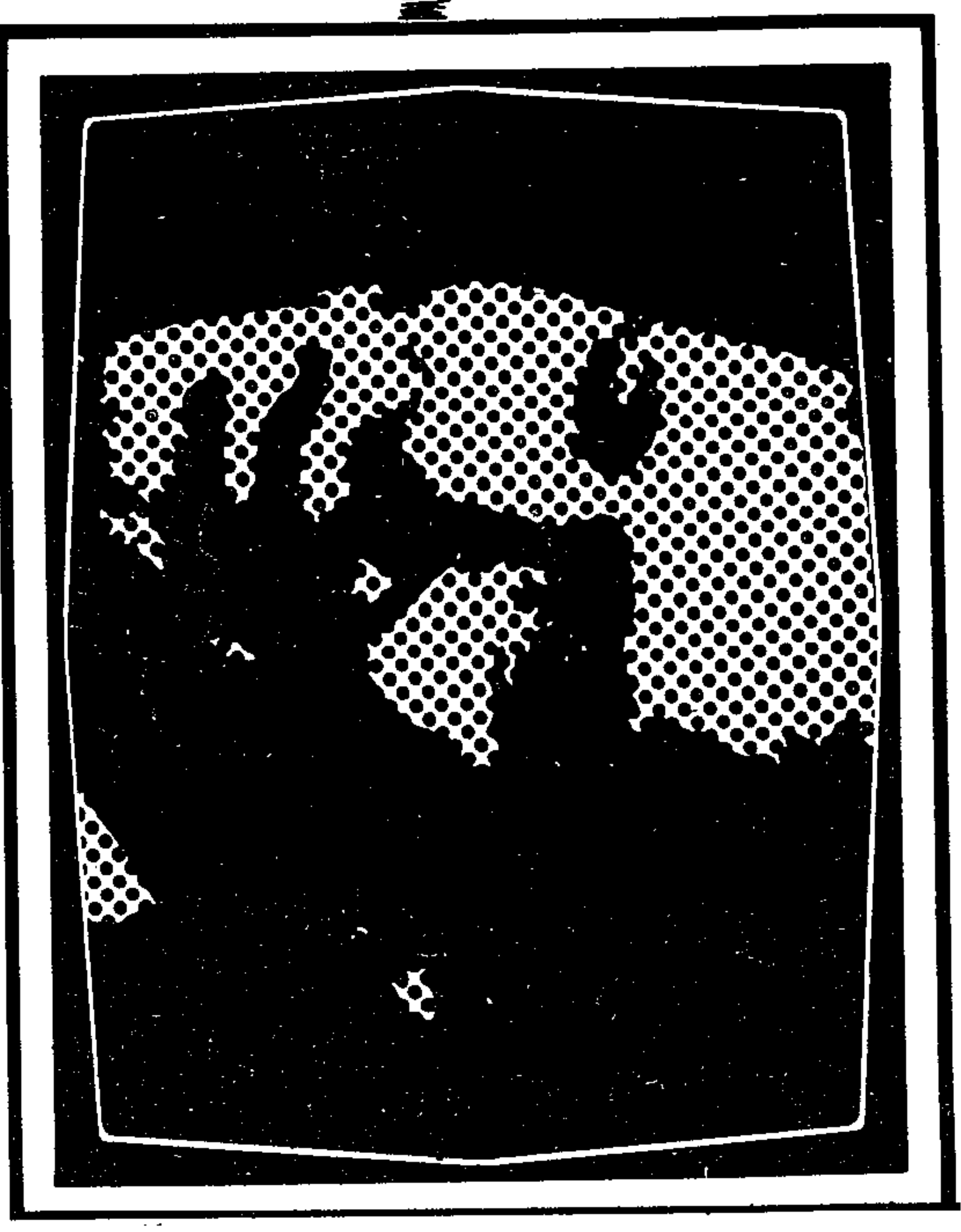


THE GREAT TV DEBATE THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN

327

RD 23/4/81

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has refused to meet the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, in a television debate on the crucial General Election issues. But the debate earlier this week between the PFP's Dominee Pieter Schoeman and his Nationalist opponent, Mr Wynand Malan, in the Randburg constituency has generated considerable public interest. With so many doubtful voters facing a critical choice on April 29, the Rand Daily Mail today publishes the next best thing to a TV debate involving the Prime Minister and Dr Slabbert. Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE culled key statements by Mr Botha in recent interviews — and asked Dr Slabbert for his response on each issue.



Broeder power is
growing under PW

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

Most of these appointments would have needed personal approval from Mr Botha, either directly or indirectly.

A Rand Daily Mail investigation shows that since Mr Botha became Prime Minister in September 1978 these are among the key appointments given to members of the secret Afrikaner organisation:

people's/needs, and in some cases part of people's

POSITIVE FACTORS

2. At the communal gardens people learn techniques of soil preparation. They take these techniques back and teach neighbours. Many members cited the know

3. Apart from the members at Inkomo and a few people who particularly fertile soil at home, all members said communal garden were higher than at home because of better soil preparation there.

- Six Cabinet Ministers;
- Three Deputy Ministers;
- The chairman of the President's Council;
- Three chairmen of the council's five committees;
- Eight members of the council's committees;
- Eleven top positions in the Civil Service;
- Two nominated MPs;
- The Administrator-General of South West Africa; and
- Several top positions in the SADF.

The number of Boederbond members appointed by Mr. Botha to key positions may well be higher, because only about 60% of its members have been listed publicly.

The other 40% mainly older members of the elitist Broederbond, remain unknown.

From the available lists, the "Mail" has been able to establish that the following persons were in the area:

lish that the following new members of the Cabinet are

Broeders:

● Dr C V 'Nak' van den

Minister of Justice, Mr. Justice Gauthier:

● **MILITARY**

assess the benefits of a policy.

	% of year that gardens provide food for family	Cash income from the garden per year
UMLAMBO	Too new to assess	Too new to assess
UMTHI	All members all year	Maximum R20 each

- Dr Dawie de Villiers, former Ambassador to London, now Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism;
- Dr Andries Treurnicht, a former chairman of the Broederbond, now Minister of State Administration and Statistics, who is also Transvaal leader of the National Party;
- Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, also a former Broederbond chairman; and
- General Magnus Malan, former Chief of the Defence Force, now Minister of Defence.

The book "The Super Afrikaners" also lists the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, former Administrator of the Cape, as a probable member.

Among new Deputy Ministers who appear on the published lists are: Mr Sarel Hayward, Agriculture; Mr G de V Morrison, Co-operation; and Mr D W Steyn, Finance.

One of the few members of the Cabinet who is not listed as a Broederbond is Dr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, excluded from the organisation as an English-speaker.

The recently-appointed chairman of the President's Council and Deputy State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, as well as the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, are listed as members.

Three of the chairmen of the five committees of the President's Council are listed.

They are: Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Economic Affairs; Mr Braam Raubenheimer Planning; Dr E J Marais — former Rector of the University of Port Elizabeth — Science.

I discuss the degree of communalism in the different gardens and people's views about it, in part II of this paper.

Top positions for Broeders

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A startling number of Broederbonders have been appointed to top positions since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister less than three years ago.

Most of these appointments would have needed personal approval from Mr Botha, either directly or indirectly.

Since Mr Botha became Prime Minister in September, 1978, these are among the key appointments given to members of the secret Afrikaner organization:

Six cabinet ministers; three deputy ministers; the chairman of the President's Council; three chairmen of the council's five committees; eight members of the council's committee's; eleven top positions in the civil service; two nominated MPs; the Administrator-General of South West Africa; and several top positions in the SABC.

The number of Broederbond members appointed by Mr Botha to key positions may well be higher because only about 60 percent of its members have been listed publicly.

The other 40 percent, mainly older members of the elitist Broederbond, remain unknown.

Cabinet ministers

From the available lists, it has been established that the following new members of the cabinet are Broeders:

- Dr C V "Nak" van der Merwe, Minister of Forestry.

- Mr P T C du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture.

- Dr Dawie de Villiers, former Ambassador to London, now Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism.

- Dr Andries Treurnicht, a former chairman of the Broederbond, now Minister of State Administration and Statistics, who is also Transvaal leader of the National Party.

- Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, also a former Broederbond chairman.

- General Magnus Malan, former Chief of the Defence Force, now Minister of Defence.

The book, "The Super Afrikaners", also lists the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, former Administrator of the Cape, as a probable member.

Among new deputy ministers who appear on the published lists are: Mr Sarel Hayward, Agriculture; Mr G de V Morrison, Co-operation and Development; and Mr D W Steyn, Finance.

One of the few members of the cabinet who is not listed as a Broederbond member is Dr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, excluded from the organization as an English-speaker.

The recently-appointed chairman of the President's Council and Deputy State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, as well as the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, are listed as members.

Three of the chairmen of the five committees of the President's Council are listed.

They are: Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Economic Affairs; Mr Braam Raubenheimer, Planning; Dr E J Marais — former Rector of the University of Port Elizabeth — Science.

Two chairmen of President's Council committees do not appear on the lists. Mr Denis Worrall is excluded on the grounds that he is English-speaking, and the other, Mr Punt Janson, is probably a Broederbond member, having been a member of the cabinet when "The Super Afrikaners" reported the entire cabinet were members.

Several President's Council committee members are also Broeders.

They include: Mr D M GEAR, Economic Affairs and Planning; Mr P S Marais, Planning; Professor C Hanekom, Community Relations; Mr P J V E Pretorius, Planning; Professor C F Nieuwoudt, Professor H J Strauss and Mr A M van Schoor, former editor of the *Vaderland*,

all Constitutional Committee members; Mr F Herman, Planning and Constitutional committees.

In the civil service, top positions which have fallen to members of the Broederbond in the period investigated include:

- Mr W G Schickerling, who succeeded Mr F G Barry as Auditor-General, top post in the service.

- Professor L D Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service (formerly BSS).

General J F Otto, new Commissioner of Prisons, appears on the lists, although he has denied being a Broeder.

The hidden strength of the Broederbond is underlined by the number of heads of department in the civil service, apart from those already mentioned, who are members.

They include: Mr J H T Mills, Department of Co-operation and Development; Dr P S Rautenbach, Civil Service Commission; Mr L Fouche, Community Development; Dr T A du Plessis, Statistics; Mr T F van der Walt, Consumer Affairs; Mr J P J Coetzer, Justice; Dr J G H Loubser, Railways; Mr S J P du Plessis, Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Two recently-nominated MPs listed as Broeders are Mr Jack Steyl and Mr A J Visser.

Mr Danie Hough, who succeeded Dr Gerrit Viljoen as Administrator-General of SWA, is also a Broeder.

During Mr Botha's premiership, Broederbonders who have gained top positions in the SABC include Professor Wynand Mouton, now chairman of the SABC board, and Mr Steve de Villiers, the corporation's new Director-General.

Provincial government, affected by cabinet reshuffles, also reflects the pattern.

Three provincial administrators are listed as Broeders: Mr Willem Cruywagen, Transvaal; Mr Louis Botha, Free State; and Mr Gene Louw, Cape.

Footnote to TABLE II

- 29 -



Fig 1. Crude Death Rate and Standardized Mortality Rates for Whites, Asians and Coloureds: 1974

- 30 -



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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 24 APRIL 1981

[No. 7564

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 939

24 April 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:

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 939

24 April 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:

LIST/LYS P81/33

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/15.....	<i>Free Mandela in Azania! Vanochema-Bayakhala</i> —Sides 1 - 2: JAB 164 (Gramophone Record; Grammofoonplaat)	Lovemore Majaivana & Jobs Combination.....	(c)
P81/4/21.....	<i>Fire in Soweto/Papa's Land</i> —Sides 1 + 2: GRA 100 (Gramophone Record; Grammofoonplaat)	Sonny Okosun.....	(c)
P81/4/38.....	<i>Wits Student</i> —Vol 33, No 6, 11 March 1981.....	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(c)
P81/3/104.....	<i>Private Armies in Zimbabwe</i>	International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(c)
P81/4/55.....	<i>PAC News and Views</i> —Special Sharpeville Commemorative Issue—March 1981	The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.....	(c)

No. 940

24 April 1981

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 15 April 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *La Cage Aux Folles* Part II. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 940

24 April 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 15 April 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 *La Cage Aux Folles* Part II. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R81 3/63.....	<i>La Cage Aux Folles Part II</i>	United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd. (Edms.) Bpk.

policies and ineptitude . . . on Sunday sport

legislation This was refused and on April 1, 1978 an aspect of Natal's way of life came to an end when the Bill became law.

Sunday observance has meant that Ray Charles, an international entertainer, was not allowed to perform in Kings Park on a Sunday.

In Pretoria, a restaurateur was convicted for contravening a section of Paul Kruger's 1896 Sunday Observance Act by

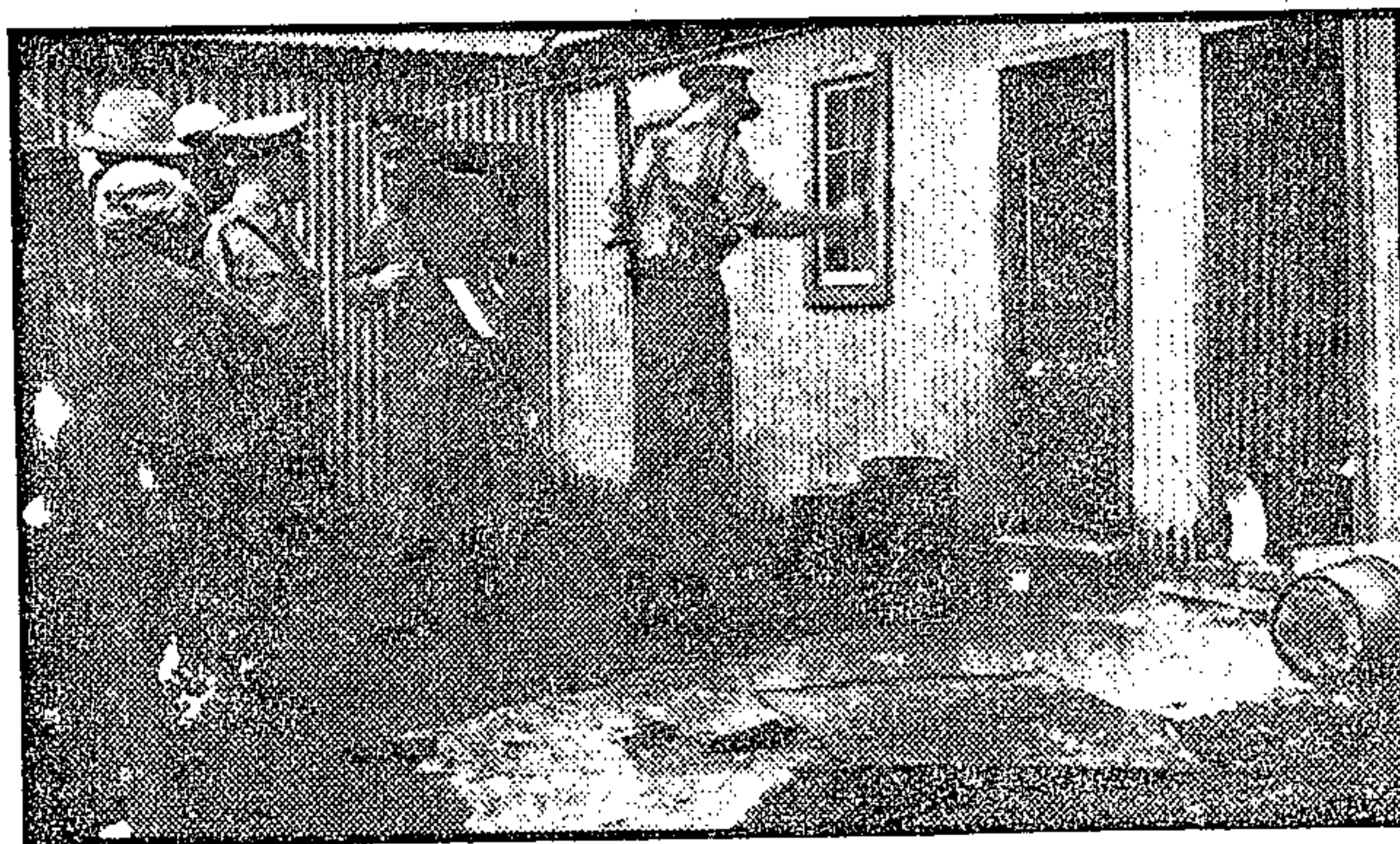
allowing a band to play background music at his restaurant on Sunday.

In 1977 an inter-departmental committee to investigate the extent of Sunday sport was set up.

Mr Kruger is on record as saying that if Sunday sport was so commercialised that it took people away from church or if it interfered with the traditional concept of a rest day, the Government might have to consider further action.



Webber . . .
challenge



Evictions, resettlements and terror . . .
blame it on the Nats

and trial

a commission for further investigation.

In one of them, the Black Community Development Bill, a person can be fined up to R500 or spend a maximum of six months in jail if he introduces or allows an "illegal" migrant to live or work on his property.

In prison

The prison population is more than twice that of any other country in the free world.

Statistics show that for every 100 000 people living here 440 are in jail. In the United States there are 189 people in jail for every 100 000.

Last year South Africa spent R110 million keeping its prison population behind bars.

Giving evidence before the Hoexter commission of inquiry into prisons, the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General M. C. P. Brink, said the daily prison population was about 102 000 but there was accommodation for only 70 606. By the year 2 000, South Africa would have a projected prison population of about 170 000 a day. The prisons Department was understaffed by 10 000 people. If recruited they would cost another R49 million a year in salaries.

Consolidation

A senior Nationalist has admitted that geographic consolidation is impossible because the country cannot be divided into 10 economies.

Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission on consolidation, told Parliament in February that the time had passed when "we can drawing lines on a map."

"We may have managed it 40 years ago, but today we would have to think in terms of more than three million hectares of mainly agricultural ground which would have to be added to the independent and national states at a cost of about R6 000 million over the next 10 years."

Benso, the research institute attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development, admits: greater geographic separation of African ethnic groups cannot be attained; the cost of separation has been greatly underestimated; it is impossible to create sufficient employment in or near the homelands to absorb population growth.

Yet the Government appears to cling tenaciously to separate national states while abandoning the

geographic, economic and social goals of its own policy.

United Nations

In the 20 years since Sharpeville, the United Nations has probably spent more time on the struggle against apartheid than any other issue, say commentators.

The Security Council has adopted 12 resolutions against apartheid, including the mandatory arms embargo of 1977.

The General Assembly has adopted more than 130 resolutions ranging from endorsement of the South African liberation movements to calls for economic, diplomatic, cultural and sports boycotts.

UN Radio, which prepares broadcasts for stations all over the world, spends 25 percent of its budget on daily anti-apartheid programmes, which are broadcast to South Africa in six languages. Fifteen of UN Radio's 44 employees work exclusively on these programmes.

Sport bars

THE latest move to isolate South Africa from world sport because of apartheid is the United Nations blacklist of sportsmen and women who visit this country.

The first list contains more than 200 names and has been circulated to governments world-wide. It lists all sportsmen and women who have competed in South Africa since September 1, 1980, and includes the 26-strong Irish rugby squad due to play here next month as well as four senior Irish rugby officials. A second list was announced in London this week.

Britain has the Gleneagles Agreement, which discourages sporting links with the Republic. South Africa's professional and amateur sportsmen and women are prevented from playing sport in many countries.

Control boards

IN the past year the cost of running the food control boards has risen from nearly R22 million to more than R28 million.

The rise is said to have played a major role in the 30 percent increase in food prices in the last year. The boards have been accused of failing to stabilise prices and in some instances of aggravating inflation so much that both the farmer and the consumer are getting a raw deal.

In March last year the Minister of Agriculture

was asked to investigate the Dairy Control Board following anger at the handling of dairy products and claims of incompetence.

The call followed a week of cut-price sales of surplus stocks — for which the consumer had to pay by way of subsidies — only a month after the Dairy Board was forced to export surplus butter and cheese at a loss of R100 000. A few months before that the board was forced to import 2 000 tons of butter and cheese to cope with a shortage.

While the Egg Control Board imported more than 16 million eggs from America — with the consumer footing the bill — the board refused to supply an East London poultry farmer with permits to increase his egg production.

When there was a surplus of eggs, the board did not advertise but exported at a loss. When there was a shortage, the board spent R500 000 advertising eggs it did not have.

Teacher crisis

There is a shortage of teachers, nurses, policemen and other civil servants because the Government has failed to pay more and provide better conditions.

Only after teachers threatened to strike did the Government increase pay by between 22,7 percent and 36,5 percent. But this will merely help them keep pace with inflation.

Schools started the year with hundreds of vacancies and the intake in teacher training colleges has dropped drastically.

According to one report, more than 12 000 nurses have left the profession in the past two years. The 17 to 18 percent increase for nurses has been called too little.

In Pretoria 31 percent of staff in the Receiver of Revenue's office have quit. In Johannesburg's tax office, 310 of 636 officials have resigned.

In the prison service, warders are operating at a ratio of 1:14 prisoners. Last year the service lost a quarter of its employees.

The police force had 2 000 resignations last year. They included 74 officers, 36 of them with more than 10 years' experience, and 1 981 policemen, most of whom had between two and five years' experience.

Inadequate salaries, poor working conditions and little or no overtime were the main reasons given for quitting.

Reports by Ingrid Stewart, 85 Field Street, Durban.

The National Party track record is shocking and today we are suffering because of their blundering



High food price
... blame the Nats



Critical nurse shortage
... blame the Nats



Info scandal
... blame Nats



Soweto riots and unrest
... blame the Nats

Horwood still silent

THE leader of the National Party in Natal, Owen Horwood, has still not answered Warwick Wether's challenge to "put the Sunday sport issue right".

He was referring to the Minister's statement in Parliament that the National Party would not change the way of life in Natal if it took control of the Provincial Council.

The Nationalist Government has already put an effective ban on Sunday races previously held by the Natal Motor

Sport Union — through the Fuel Controller who has given the union a permit to use petrol on any day except Sunday. Many Natalians will remember the time when Sunday cinema was a part of Natal's way of life until the Government interfered. Only five years ago, Natal cinemas were allowed to open their doors to the public on Sundays.

A poll commissioned by a daily newspaper in Durban at the time showed that 10 000 people approved Sunday screenings and in the 1960s a Parliamentary Select Committee found the South African public was overwhelmingly against any ban on Sunday sport and entertainment.

But the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, knew better.

On the basis of 149 letters and telegrams, he put pressure on local authorities to close Sunday cinema shows. There were heated debates in city council chambers around the province.

Some backed down and gave in to the pressure because they felt that if they didn't, the Government would put a blanket ban on all Sunday entertainment, including sport.

But others didn't and as a result the Prohibition of the Exhibition of Film on Sundays and Public Holidays Bill was published, carrying stiff penalties.

The Natal Provincial Council applied to the Government for a blanket exemption for the province from the

Instead of living in peace and prosperity we have the highest prison population in the world.

Instead of demolishing apartheid which has made us the pariahs of the world, influx control is being more strictly applied.

Instead of being able to take our place among the community of nations, United Nations sanctions hang over our heads.

Instead of our sportsmen and women being able to compete internationally, they are boycotted by just about every country in the world and a blacklist has been drawn up to prevent international sportsmen and women from competing with us.

The reason for all this is National Party Government policy and incompetence. The reports on these pages speak for themselves.

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Years

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S. Thane

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33 Years of Nat mismanagement

because the Government has failed to curb the rising rate of inflation.

The Government announced this week that the selling price of maize would be increased by only 9,5 percent. This came as a relief to the food industry, still reeling under last year's 20 percent increase, which has been labelled a mistake by the Natal Landboukoop.

The Department of Statistics said at the beginning of this year that inflation had gained an almost unstoppable momentum and the upward trend would continue. Inflation is now running at a record 15,7 percent and it has been predicted that this will rise to at least 18 percent by the end of the year.

The Director-General of Finance, Dr. Joop de Loor, has warned that food in the 80s will be like oil in the 70s — scarce and costly.

Inflation

YOUR rand of 1970 is worth only 36 cents today

The Government has increased the money supply and is spending a lot of it on unproductive activity.

It spends R112-million a year implementing the pass laws. Nearly R55 million has been spent on demolishing homes of coloured people in District Six.

A banker has said the economy would grow by about a third were it not

for apartheid-inspired restrictions on it.

Info scandal

While South Africans battled to feed their families, the Department of Information spent R64-million from a secret slush fund trying to win friends and influence people.

Had it not been for the dogged efforts of newspapermen and a

judge who decided to make public the evidence he had heard in secret, the scandal might never have been exposed.

The exposures caused the resignation of a State President, Mr. John Vorster, the demise of an almost certain Prime Minister, Dr. Connie Mulder, and the making of another Prime Minister.

Mr. P. W. Botha. Nearly three years have elapsed, but still more evidence of Government dealings in that department are coming to light.

Last week the Sunday Tribune reported how some of the R11 million given to the Information Department's secret agent, John McGoff, was siphoned off

into his own swimming pool, boat and house.

At the end of March, it was revealed that R332 000 was given to the Christian League to influence all churches against the South African Council of Churches.

Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that it was secret, the SABC received R365 000

from the Department of Information's secret fund.

The Neduitse Gereformeerde Kerk also received R178 000 from secret state funds.

Pass laws

About 306 000 blacks are arrested annually for offences under the influx laws.

The effects of the recommendations of the Wiseman and Klebert commissions, hailed initially as an indication of the Government's moving away from apartheid, have made life for most blacks even worse. While protecting the rights of the black man in town, these recommendations exclude millions from participation

in the economy, restricting them to the rural areas where there are no jobs and few resources.

Dr. Piet Koornhof's three draft bills, which he said would introduce a new system of influx control to do away with the old "dompas" laws have the same effect and were so roundly criticised that they were referred back to

At the front... the vanguard of multiracialism



Side by Side: Black and white soldier stand together. A Sign of multiracialism creeping in

HOW MUCH HAS CHANGED?

A LOT, SAYS AN EXILE WHO WAS SURPRISED EVEN TO BE ALLOWED BACK INTO SOUTH AFRICA AFTER 20 YEARS

CHANGES are to be expected after a passage of 20 years — especially in one of the world's richest countries. But to find that South Africa had changed almost beyond recognition came as a sharp surprise to me.

And I am not talking about the freeways and skyscrapers, the more salubrious than ever suburbs, the farms that rival those in Texas, or the number of well-dressed blacks earning good money.

Nor about the kind of changes the Government is so keen to tell the world it is making.

This is something quite different. More important and fundamental, it is quite simply that South Africa has shifted from the political axis around which it has turned for the past 300 years.

When I first left South Africa to come and work in London over 30 years ago, the apartheid regime had just come to power and was arrogantly sure that the Afrikaners knew how to govern.

Contradictions

Twenty years ago, when I was last home, there was still the same arrogance and certainty. Now this has gone.

The ideology of apartheid is being abandoned under the force of its internal contradictions. These were not created by apartheid, but were acutely sharpened by its practices, and are now nearing the point of being unmanageable.

My recent return home was unexpected. I had simply asked South Africa House for the usual transit facilities to enable me to visit border areas.

Instead I was offered a visa to visit the Republic itself which has been denied to my wife and myself ever since we wrote a book which upset the Pretoria authorities.

But our visas were restricted to a month's holiday visit.

An ostrich farmer from Oudtshoorn had occupied the seat alongside mine in the Air Swazi plane.

He had recently visited "the boys" fighting on the border of Namibia and Angola.

"Would you believe it," he asked "If I told you that the boys up there all share the same mess — whites and blacks all eating, drinking and sleeping together."

Power

It didn't sound much like the kind of apartheid which had brought the National Party to power.

The army, I discovered, had become the outstanding institutional model for the kind of multiracial society South Africa should one day become. And it happened under the personal supervision of the Prime Minister, when Mr Botha was still Defence Minister.

Many of my friends' children have spent two years as national servicemen and I made a

point of giving lifts to soldiers.

The moment a civilian enters the army he leaves behind the radically segregated life he knows at home.

Whites and blacks eat, drink and fight together.

Africans, coloureds and Indians now make up about a fifth of the permanent army. All are entitled to the same pay, as well as to education and housing for their families.

When sick or wounded they land up in the same hospital wards.

No wonder so many unemployed blacks are ready to join up.

There are now some black lieutenants who train with white officers in the same military colleges and command white other-ranks in the field. There are also a few black majors and colonels who are padres and education officers.

Numbers

So, in South Africa's first line of defence, apartheid no longer exists. Aside from its wider political implications, what, one wonders, is the psychological impression made on the white youngsters who do two years' national service.

It is not only the numbers of blacks that have increased, it is also their role in commerce and industry.

They no longer step aside to allow whites to pass on the pavements or wait patiently to be served after the last white customer has been attended to.

I found this to be true even on the Platteklip.

A new, relatively affluent black middle class is making its own way up.

At endless dinner parties I was told that the country's future stability would be guaranteed by this black bourgeoisie. I was listened to only half-heartedly when I suggested it was the middle-class which spearheaded change.

The country is indeed very black-conscious. In the past it was the whites who were conscious of the blacks, today it is the blacks who have become conscious of themselves.

Inside

My old black friends, and the newspapers, left me in no doubt at all about the role of the black consciousness movement. What was happening at

home, they said, was much more significant than the exile movement abroad.

However, one friend who has spent a lifetime in black politics insisted: "You can't really separate what is happening outside from what is going on inside. The two movements feed on each other, although there is no doubt that what is happening inside the country is going to be much more important than what happens outside."

What worries some of the older generation of politically conscious Africans is that the new generation increasingly refuses to have even the remotest contacts with Government or white-establishment bodies.

In Soweto and Port Elizabeth, for example, they even refuse to play sport on grounds administered by the Government, preferring rough veld.

Militants

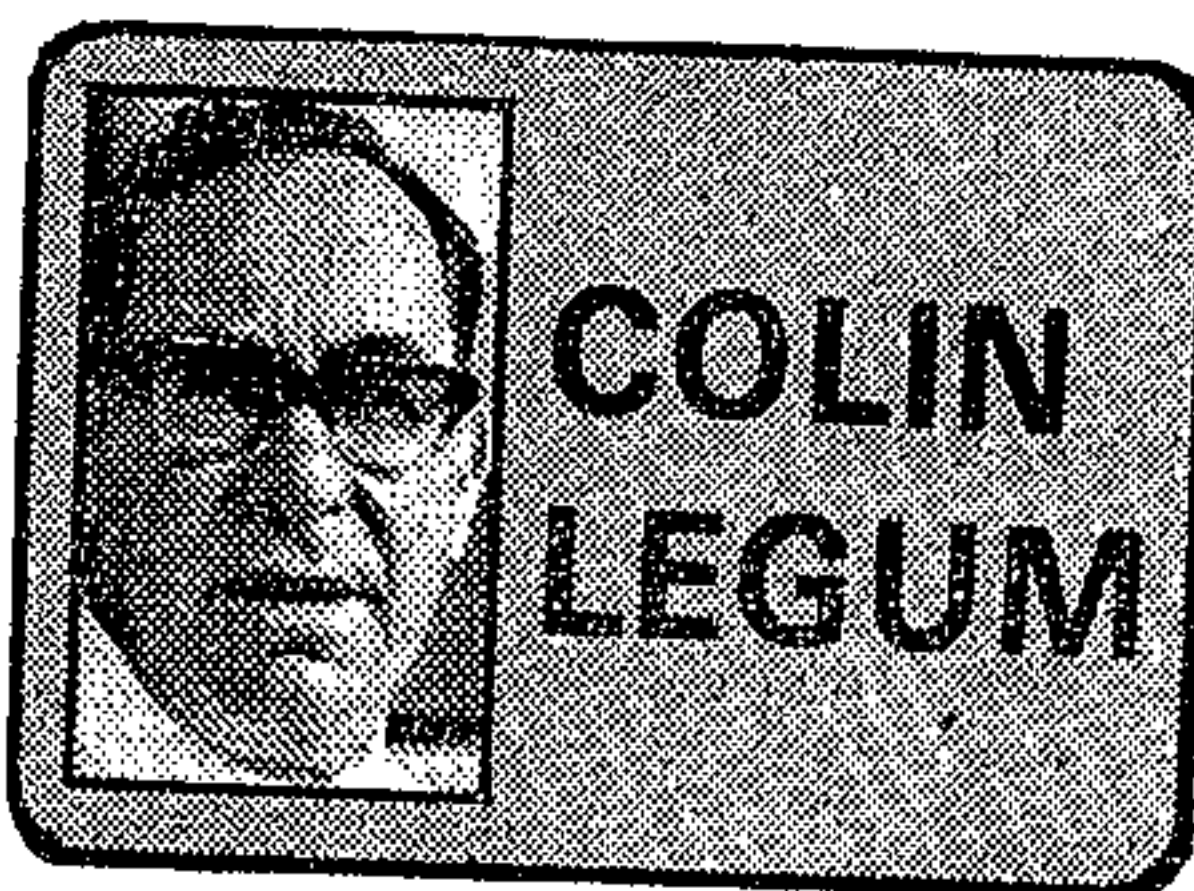
The more militant refuse to go to desegregated theatres, restaurants or hotels because their owners require a special permit. This is seen as discriminatory.

However, by no means all blacks, or even all militants, shun contact with whites or boycott multiracial activities.

A recurrent theme I found was that the outside world was terribly unfair about the tremendous change in South Africa.

"We accept that apartheid has failed, that racial discrimination must be ended, that everybody is entitled to full citizens' rights, but people like you go on writing as if the fight against apartheid is still a major issue," I was told.

Finally, the penny dropped. It is true that the at-



COLIN LEGUM is a South African journalist now working for The Observer in London. In this article he describes the political changes he has seen in South Africa since his last visit 20 years ago

titudes of many whites have changed — quite remarkably — not least among leaders in Government and in the Afrikaner establishment.

But whites go on to make a totally unwarranted assumption: Because their own attitudes have changed and because they have come to recognise the need for political and other changes, they assume that such changes have already taken place.

Resent

Most white South Africans are amusingly ambivalent about the role foreign pressures play in helping to produce change.

They keenly resent this interference, but grudgingly admit that, on the whole, it has been helpful.

One Afrikaner economist (a staunch Government supporter) felt that the code of conduct applied by European and American firms in their local establishments was decisive in getting black trade unions recognised and in achieving a breakthrough for the principle of equal pay for equal work.

While the international sports boycott is widely criticised by whites, nobody seems to disagree that it is the only reason for the country having moved towards integrated sports.

The only disagreement I found was over whether it was time to ease up on the ban to make further progress, or whether it should be kept up as the only way of removing the important barriers still separating white and black sportsmen.

It is another striking internal contradiction for which the Government has

no glimmer of a solution.

More blacks than ever before are being educated and trained, and then sent out to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Already there are well over two million unemployed blacks.

Over the past 10 years, the average annual rate of new jobs created went up by 2.5 percent but the number of young workseekers coming into the labour market has been growing annually at more than double that rate.

This spectre of growing black unemployment at a time of increasing black militancy is terrifying. It is a problem that is widely discussed but nobody has suggested a way of dealing with it.

Realism

Nevertheless, realism keeps breaking out, often in the unlikely places.

A Government commission recently reported that there was no way that the black homelands — the cornerstone of apartheid — could be made economically viable.

So how much longer can the Government continue to shovel hundreds of thousands of people out of the so-called white parts of South Africa and pretend this is any sort of solution?

Stellenbosch, the cradle of Afrikaner nationalism, is full of surprises.

Against

I talked to a number of professors I knew and they agreed of four major points:

● The country's future lies in some form of power-sharing, which calls for a multiracial Parliament.

Although they think blacks should have only a small representation initially, the very fact of advocating a change in the all-white character of the legislature goes fundamentally against all cherished Afrikaner ideas.

● They acknowledge that blacks no longer lie outside the power system but are now capable of exerting real pressure through their trade unions, urban political organisations, homeland governments, spending power and so on.

● None of them can see how radical change can be achieved within a political system in which power remains entrenched in the hands of a white electorate.

● A split in the ruling National Party was seen as

neither impossible nor as a disaster if it led to a breakthrough in black political participation.

Chaos

One of the professors — a man close to Government circles — stunned me by saying: "I am convinced that black rule is inevitable. The question is how we are to achieve it in the next 10 years or so, without risking chaos?"

The Afrikaans papers lead the debate that is pulling Afrikaners apart, they reflect the extent of white uncertainties.

The loss of the old confidence and certainty has been replaced by genuine anger and bewilderment about what might possibly take the place of apartheid.

In the departure lounge of Jan Smuts Airport, I read a long political analysis in a pro-Government newspaper, Rapport, by the influential writer Willem de Klerk.

"Uncertainty," he writes, "is the theme of 1981. The white man is uncertain about his future and about the pressures of the black majority." He makes the very important point that the uncertainty felt by whites "cannot be hidden" from the blacks.

"They know it, they mock it, and even frighten us with threats about what will happen to us on the day of reckoning."

Victory

The blacks know they are winning, though they do not yet know how victory will finally be won, or what kind of victory it will be. The whites know they are losing, but they don't know how much time they still have to accept changes that will allow their survival in the end.

I see that Mr Harry Oppenheimer, South Africa's leading financier and professional optimist, now speaks of the country having only five years in which to avoid armed revolution.

Rapidly

My own impression is that we need to examine what is happening in a new light.

Things are changing rapidly in South Africa — though not in the ways the Government would have us believe. All the changes it has made, or proposes to make, have been forced on it by the need to lessen the strains of the country's internal contradictions.

Prime Minister Botha and his supporters are genuinely interested in reforms, but only within the limits of what is acceptable to the white electorate — and that limit is surely unlikely to be acceptable even to the most moderate of black leaders.

On the hopeful side, there is recognition among whites and blacks, moderates and militants alike, that unless fundamental constitutional changes occur, with consent, it won't be a question of blacks winning and the whites losing — at the end of the day both will end up the losers.

Poem^{8/12/81} was example of realism²²⁷

Court Reporter

Strong language used by Miss Christine Isabel Hofmeyr in one of her poems "is all part of today's movement towards greater realism," a Johannesburg magistrate heard today.

Mr Ampie Coetzee, a University of the Witwatersrand professor, was testifying in the trial of Miss Hofmeyr of Becker Street, Yeoville.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge that certain articles she published in October 1978 were blasphemous.

Miss Hofmeyr edited a University of Witwatersrand literary magazine called Inspan.

The State alleges that 16 articles contain language and descriptions that are offensive and prejudicial to the safety of the State.

It is also alleged that the articles are prejudicial to the religious beliefs of a section of the population.

The hearing continues.

MANDELA TO GET CANCER CHECK

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SOWETAN
25/4/81

THE prisons authorities are to send specialist doctors to examine the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who last week was said to be suffering from cancer.

According to his daughter Miss Zinzi Mandela, the authorities "seemed to be puzzled" by the cancer allegation made by Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party candidate for Pinetown last week.

She said her family was informed by police over the weekend about the examination to be conducted on her father, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Ishmail Ayob, legal representative of the Mandela family, said he would telex the Commissioner of Prisons to confirm the report.

"Although I did not read the Press report last week, I do not believe a word of the claim," he said.

Miss Mandela said her mother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was equally surprised to hear the cancer allegations.

SOWETAN Reporter

"She was actually angry and believed that the whole allegation was a fabrication."

"When we last saw Dad he was as fit as a fiddle and made jokes that he could walk from Cape to Cairo," Miss Mandela said.

She said family members believed the cancer claim was aimed at "discrediting" Mandela and to leave an impression that he was not in good health.

"We believe the claim was aimed at discouraging other freedom fighters who are equally prepared to suffer like him. The implication is that the claim was made to dissuade people from involving themselves in the struggle for the black man's liberation, because it doesn't pay."

Miss Mandela said her family would be visiting Mandela on Robben Island next month as part of their visits.

Mr Pitman said at the weekend his remark that Mandela was suffering from cancer "was ill-considered".

He hoped he had not cau-



Miss Zinzi Mandela . . . mother angry.

sed the Mandela family any anguish. He said he had learned of the ill-health of Mandela from a former Robben Island prisoner.

• Mr Bobby Harrypersadh, former bureau chief of Post (Natal) and presently a reporter on the Daily News, Durban, was arrested outside the Soweto

home of Miss Mandela at the weekend.

He was charged with entering Soweto without a permit and paid a R100 admission of guilt fine.

LONDON — Nelson Mandela is to be the subject of a "dramatised reconstruction" on BBC-2 television.

It will be part of a series on political prisoners. Filming is scheduled to start in June, and the script is currently being assembled.

Other programmes in the three-part series will deal with Russian dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and William Beausire, a Chilean who was tortured (and later disappeared) at the time of the Pinochet takeover.

A BBC spokesman said: "Nelson Mandela is the only prisoner of the three who was not adopted as a cause by Amnesty International. Much of the research for the other two programmes has been with Amnesty's help."

Literature cannot incite or change society — evidence

By Maud Motanyane

Literature could never incite or change society but it contributed feeling and sensibility, a university professor told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Rand Afrikaans University's Dr Stephen Gray was testifying at the trial of Miss Christine Isobel Hofmeyer, of Becker Street, Yeoville, who is charged with producing an undesirable publication.

Sixteen poems, short stories, plays and literary

works in the magazine *Inspan*, edited by Miss Hofmeyer in 1978 are alleged to be indecent and a danger to the State.

Inspan was banned in January 1979.

Dr Gray said he could not see how literature could be harmful to the State.

Some of the work in *Inspan* discussed worrying subjects.

"It is healthy to do so."

Commenting on Mr Muthoats's contribution in *Inspan*, Dr Gray said he did not think it

constituted a danger to the State.

"Mr Muthoats's story has a feel of emergency and anxiety after the difficult and worrying period of the Soweto riots in June 1976," he told the magistrate, Mr C A Alcock.

"Mr Muthoats's story filled me in on the life of a black man."

On the strong language used in the magazine, Dr Gray said there was a move in contemporary literature towards greater freedom of expression.

He added that writers, by definition, were courageous and challenging.

"It is often because of this courage that they are respected and valued."

"Writers are always out to test the morality of the community and try to push the boundaries of acceptability of things."

The University of the Witwatersrand's Professor A m pie Coetsee earlier told the court that strong language used in the magazine "are all part of today's movement towards a greater realism."

He said contemporary writers tended to capture language as it would be used literally.

Commenting on the poem "Sera die Heer van Rhundu," he said the use of strong language by soldiers was to be expected.

Some of the words were used by the public in conversation but it tended to "shock" when a writer pointed out this phenomenon in literature, he said.

The hearing continues. Mr F Strydom, prosecuted, Mr D Kiny, assisted by Mr R Tucker, defended.

conceptualisations of property relations as the white system. A number of writers argue, for instance, that the white and black working class constitutes two distinct classes, each occupying a different place in the relations of capitalist production. Others argue that they are merely differences between fractions within a single class. Rex insists upon the need for a more sophisticated conceptualisation of class than is afforded by the 'crude reference to property relations'. Thus 'the basic distinction which has to be made... is that between free and unionised labour on the one hand and labour which is subject to a variety of restrictions on the other...'⁴ This is the axis along which he divides the working class in South Africa into two categories — a white labour aristocracy and African workers. However, it has been pointed out that in order to establish two distinct 'working classes', Rex must be able to conceptualise this basic distinction and show how this defines specific relations to the means of production. This he does not do. Further, the notion of a class of workers under capitalism who are free from restriction is untenable.⁵

Johnstone argues that historically the white owners of property in the means of production in South Africa developed their system of class domination as one of racial domination. This, by restricting the property ownership and political rights of 'non-whites', and 'subjecting them to various forms of extra-economic compulsion and domination, served specifically to perpetuate the economic dependence of the non-white population and to secure the ultra-exploitation of their labour.'⁶ Thus Johnstone views the

basic measures to improve the utilisation of 'non-white' labour and minimising the utilisation of expensive white labour.

The structural insecurity of the white working class generated the employment colour bars. These consisted of a job colour bar which restricted all skilled work to whites; and a 'white labour policy' which restricted certain unskilled employment in the public sector, notably the railways, harbours and postal services, to white workers at higher than prevailing unskilled wages.⁸ Thus, Johnstone's argument is that the structural insecurity of the white workers generated by the particular mode of capitalist development in South Africa led to their involvement in the system of racial discrimination.

The job colour bar could be said to have four components: first, statutory, originating in the Mines and Works Act of 1926 and elaborated in 1956 when Section 77 was added to the Industrial Conciliation Act, to safeguard 'against inter-racial competition.' Under it a Minister may, after an Industrial Tribunal investigation, apply a legally enforced colour bar to any sector of the economy. Such colour bars have applied in the following industries and occupations: building, clothing, footwear, furniture, liquor and catering trade, motor assembly, motor vehicle driving and so on. There has never been anything sacred about any particular job category and they are constantly changing. At present almost three percent of all available jobs are directly set aside for whites through legislative job reservation. Another set of restrictions on blacks operates through the Environment Planning Act (which

Church journal quotes banned ANC leader

Religion Reporter

The official journal of the Ned Geref Kerk has quoted comments made by the banned head of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The latest issue of the journal, Die Kerkbode, reported appeals made by Mr Tambo to Dutch church leaders at a recent meeting.

Provisions of the Internal Security Act, which prohibit the quoting of banned persons, caused

The Star to delete Mr Tambo's statements in a story on Die Kerkbode's report yesterday.

Die Kerkbode condemned Dutch leaders for promising support to the ANC.

The editor of Die Kerkbode, the Rev G S J Möller, said yesterday that, if it was illegal to quote the comments of banned people in indirect speech, he had not been aware of it.

theoretical perspective differs from that of others in this broad category of views in that its fundamental economic determinism is reminiscent of some Marxist thought. Using the general theory of the stages of growth, he has attempted to date the probable stages of political change. His argument is more complicated than the model sketched above, because he also grants a role to Black actors and so to revolutionary unrest. However, most of those who adopt this position stress mainly the role of the Whites.

esis

one that has come to be used to indicate a school of thought. It is basically at variance with the older conventional view of the stages of growth, which is not intended to have ideological or political implications, but to be confused with 'revisionism'. However, the perspective most commonly associated with the theory of 'conflict theory' in sociology and the 'political economy'. Some of the contributors to the debate on the outlook. A full overview of the 'revisionist' perspective within the space of this introduction. Here is an outline of the standpoint.

South Africa is seen as the economic exploitation of the 'post-settler' group of the Black population. It is seen to be a function of the ideology which legitimises the role of Blacks. The South African economy is not a 'labour repressive' economy (see Trapido, 1971) but a 'labour repressive' economy in which the forces of capital and the high standard of living of Blacks are allocated solely by the forces of capital. The class is made possible by the political machinery of the continued sub-servience of the Black population in such a labour repressive society is for an increase in power. The fruits of economic growth will be concentrated in the hands of those who control the economy, thus both increasing their relative domination of the economy, and at the same time providing the wherewithal for strengthening the machinery of political and military repression. Sophisticated weaponry and surveillance systems can be acquired to compensate for deficiencies in manpower. White prosperity and White supremacy mutually reinforce one another (Johnstone, 1970). If capitalism has any rationalising tendency, it is towards the rationalisation of domination, rather than towards the removal of race prejudice. Blumer (1965) argues that in any event it is rational for the capitalists to take account of the prejudices of their influential White employees at the expense of their relatively powerless Black workers. Johnstone argues that the principles of apartheid are in fact bent whenever

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they threaten economic growth. Adam (1971: 181-2) argues that rationalisation produces an increasingly competent technocratic oligarchy which is even capable of deracialising the society if that would be in the interests of maintaining supremacy. Like the 'conventional' viewpoint, the 'revisionist' thesis also stresses the role of Whites, but whereas in the first case they are seen as more or less inevitable agents of change, in this second argument, they are seen as more or less irremovable obstacles to change.

3. Basic issues

The two major positions have inevitably had to be stated in rather oversimplified terms and in a somewhat overpolarised form. Perhaps the most crucial difference in the two viewpoints outlined above turns on the distinction between a market economy and a labour repressive economy. According to Barrington Moore (1966: 434) the distinction is between 'the use of political mechanisms (using the term political broadly...) on the one hand and reliance on the labour market on the other hand'. That is, it is the distinction between an economy in which workers come voluntarily on to the labour market and enter into an equitable contract with employers, and an economy in which workers are constrained by some other political mechanism to work for their employers, and so are not in a relation of contractual equality with them.

Now this distinction is in some ways highly suggestive, but it also obscures an important fact by implying that it is possible to have a market system which operates quite independently of political factors. A market is always embedded in a political matrix which defines the rules governing the use of property within that market. Property is a politico-legal category. Who may control property and how it may be used is a function of the power of various individuals and groups, and of the way in which that power is institutionalised in convention and law. The very existence of a labour market assumes the presence of people who have no direct access to the means of production, and who, therefore, have to sell their labour in order to survive. This condition does not arise of its own accord, and nor is it a fundamental inevitability.

It has usually required the use of power by some group or stratum to acquire sole rights in the means of production, and this use of power becomes institutionalised in a politico-legal framework which defines the rights of the various groups, and so provides the parameters in which the market forces of supply and demand operate. These parameters may be altered by, for example, the extension or limitation of the workers' rights to organise, but also by less obvious factors, such as the way in which a dominant group might use its power over key resources to further strengthen its position within the market.

Activist SA 'spy' now a refugee in Zimbabwe

Argus Africa
News Service

SALISBURY. — Mystery political activist and alleged former South African security police spy, Mr Barend Schuitema, has surfaced as a political refugee in Zimbabwe.

Schuitema, who was named as a co-conspirator with jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach in his 1975 Terrorism Act trial, slipped into Zimbabwe in August last year, according to a local newspaper report.

The one time Klerksdorp miner, who became a leading member of the Dutch Anti-apartheid Movement in the early 1970s returned to South Africa in October 1979 and spent three months in detention. In February 1980, South African security police said Schuitema had been an informer since 1978 and had been paid several thousand rands for information.

CAMPAIGN

Mr Schuitema hotly denied the charge at the time, saying police merely wanted to discredit him.

Describing himself as a 'blood-red communist' in a local newspaper report, Mr

Schuitema disclosed he had formed the Zimbabwe block committee to campaign for political status for jailed IRA guerrillas in Northern Ireland.

Mr Schuitema was said during Breytenbach's first trial in 1975 to have been a leading member of an organisation calling itself Okhela, said by some to be a white wing of the banned African National Congress. Breytenbach was jailed for eight years after coming to South Africa in disguise on an Okhela mission.

In Breytenbach's second trial in mid-1977 of charges of planning to escape from prison, the judge found that Okhela could not be said to exist in a legal sense.

After Breytenbach's imprisonment, Schuitema is said to have been treated with suspicion by exiles in Europe.

According to one South African Press report, Schuitema tried in 1979 to arrange his return to South Africa through the office of an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper in London. He is said to have proposed that he be jailed in exchange for Breytenbach's freedom. The Sunday newspaper is reported not to have taken up his plea.

Then in October 1979, the 40-year-old Schuitema flew to Jan Smuts Airport from the US on a United Nations travel document and was met by his father, a lawyer and security police.

It is not known whether Schuitema has applied for or been granted political asylum.

(excluding lower-status skilled work in construction). If at the same time there is a certain drift of Whites into these clerical jobs (as the proportion of such jobs increases in a maturing economy) this might tend to accentuate any concomitant attitude change. To what extent will equal-status contacts between Black and White in such jobs affect White racial and political attitudes? Will these Whites experience status threats? Also, to what extent will changing life-styles resulting from increasing living standards and changing job patterns affect racial and political attitudes?

A very large number of Whites are employed by the state. These workers may have different interests and be subject to different pressures than those employed in private enterprise. Also, to what extent can the growing state-apparatus continue to be run by these Whites? Relations between Black and White are likely to be different from the normal pattern in those departments which deal with the various Black groups. Is this likely to have any significance?

Matisonn to return

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mr John Matisonn, Washington correspondent of the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times, is due to fly to Johannesburg tomorrow to start a jail term which has been hanging over him for more than two years.

Mr Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days in jail for refusing to divulge the source of a news item he wrote in 1978 about the defunct Information Department.

His appeals since 1979 have failed.

Mr Matisonn confirmed yesterday: "I plan to fly to Johannesburg on Thursday to serve the sentence."

He said he did not know in which jail he would have to serve his sentence.

group? Do they have any her Whites? Is there any ich might squeeze out small businessmen? If so, is this of this group in general om executives and other ? It may well be that play a disproportionately case, the attitudes of this

group might be very important.

So far in discussing the various White classes we have ignored the English-Afrikaans cultural cleavage. To a certain extent at least the question of the nature and significance of Afrikaner cultural identity cuts across any class analysis. But it may well be that social mobility and changing living standards will affect both the cohesiveness of the Afrikaner group and the content of Afrikaner culture. This could have consequences for the motives of this group as well as for their attitudes both to Blacks and to English-speaking Whites. But if there is a change, is it more likely to be towards pragmatic dominance or towards separatist 'verligtheid' (enlightenment)? What is the significance of the growth of Afrikaner capitalism? What is the significance of the increasing equal-status contact between top Afrikaner officials and Black leaders concomitant on the policy of separate development?

5.4. Black workers

(a) To what extent are Black workers dissatisfied with their position? Trapido (1971) has argued that South Africa is the only mature economy which has not been able to provide improved social and material con-

ditions for its workers. This has been disputed by Bell and Bromberger, who argue that the increase in per capita income in real terms of African wages in manufacturing industry has been three-fold in this century. (See also Lipton (1974) on agricultural incomes). In any event, how important is this for an understanding of the dynamics of the situation? Is it perhaps not more important to determine to what extent the level of *relative* deprivation has altered? It is sometimes argued that the reference groups against whom African workers measure their relative deprivation is the tribal peasantry, who probably live at a lower level of subsistence than do the urban workers. In this case they would not experience relative deprivation. This is probably not true. (See, for example, Schlemmer (1975), HIE (1975), Durand (1970)). But it is still important to get an idea of the major reference group for African workers. Do they compare their situation with other Africans, or with Whites? If, as seems likely, there is a continuing increase of Africans in higher paid skilled and white-collar jobs, will this increase the relative deprivation of the mass of Africans? To answer these questions we need to know more about how the expectations of the African proletariat are formed and changed.

(b) To what extent does the increase in the absolute size of the Black proletariat, the increase of their relative importance in the economy, and the changing role of Black workers as they become semi-skilled and even skilled, change their potential organizational power and bargaining position? In particular, is unemployment likely to increase or decrease, and what is the relative significance for bargaining of the possession of skills, on the one hand, and the existence of a large reserve army of labour, on the other hand?

The question of unemployment is obviously related to the question of agricultural and other development in the peripheral areas — the homelands and the other Southern African states. Are any of these states likely to develop in such a way as to lessen their dependence on labour-migration? In particular, what would be the significance of nationalist or radical governments in the former Portuguese territories for the large numbers of migrants from those territories? This question has to be asked both on the political level and on the economic level. An African government in Mocambique might in any event take the political decision to end migrancy, and it might also initiate a programme of development which would render migrancy unnecessary in the longer term.

(c) To what extent is the Black proletariat likely to become stratified, and what would the organizational and political significance of this be? Coloured and Indian workers might already be construed as constituting an 'aristocracy of labour'. Might a policy of the rate for the job not lead to the growth of a Black labour aristocracy with interests opposed to those of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers? Are migrant workers

Women's body joins boycott

THE Women's Federation has joined organisations calling for the boycott of the forthcoming Republic Day celebrations scheduled for the end of next month.

In a statement issued to SOWETAN yesterday the organisation called on people of all races to come together in boycotting the festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic.

The statement reads: "We reject the Republic Day celebrations because blacks in this country are not allowed to participate in the law-making machinery. We have no reason to celebrate when we are being harassed by police and the workers situation is worsening.

"We are asking the Prime Minister and his Government to release all black leaders who are being kept in the

By LEN MASEKO

prisons and all those who are being kept in prisons and all those who are living in exile to be allowed to come back to their motherland.

"On the day of the celebrations, students should go to school, shops must open and taverns should operate as usual. And, in short everything should be normal."

Other organisations who have said that they would boycott the celebration include the South African Black Alliance under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Cosas, Azaso, Azapo, SACC, the Black Sash, the Natal Indian Congress, Nusas, Neusa, the

Lenasia-based People's Candidates and top Johannesburg soccer teams.

Meanwhile, an executive member of the Women's Federation, Miss Amanda Kwadi is still being held by the security police. Executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation who were detained with her have since been released.

Shopkeeper shoots man

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA
A RANDFONTEIN man was shot through the head by a shopkeeper for allegedly stealing a roll of polony last week.

The young man's name is being withheld by the West Rand police pending investigations. He is recovering at the Leratong Hospital.

According to Colonel M Sanders, chief of the CID in the West Rand, the owner of the Kokosoord cafe, Mr F D Carvalho was told that a black man in the shop had stolen a polony roll. He approached the man to retrieve the polony, but the black man is alleged to have become violent. He threatened Mr Carvalho with a broom.

Mr Carvalho drew his 6,35

mm pistol and shot the man in the head. The wounded man tried to escape but he passed out 60 metres away from the shop. Police have confiscated Mr Carvalho's firearm and are working on the case.

Meanwhile in Lenasia Mr E C Patel was attacked by a group of youths in Davidsonville, near Roodepoort. Mr Patel drew his 7,65 pistol and fired six shots without hitting any of his assailants.

Another man, a Mr Vincent Jacobs of Roodepoort, came to the scene of the shooting, produced his firearm and shot one of the youths in the upper right leg.

Police have confiscated the two firearms and are investigating. The wounded person is recovering in hospital.

- (1) Plot this demand curve a graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a "crop" amounted to output and 70 million bushels gross value of the crop scheduled above was the
- (3) Calculate the average at years, and the output at
- (4) Construct a schedule for each of the outputs the gross value of the gross value. Plot this curve. (It will be a curve.
- (5) From the demand curve on the market in order from these amounts make would have to buy or sell
- (6) Draw up a schedule show buy or sell in each of the government have to have to buy over the stabilization of the gr

2. cont.....

conduct and their outcome; South Africa is unique. Nonetheless, it is of some interest that the American comparison above has, in the end, led us back via Moore to Russia, for we have already noted in this book the not inconsiderable political parallels between contemporary South Africa and pre-1917 Russia.

Such a parallel would doubtlessly be relished by many of the Pretoria regime's revolutionary opponents, particularly, of course, the CPSA. In fact the comparison might serve at least as

Russia or Imperial Japan, such examples ought to still any blithe confidence among revolutionaries in some 'inevitable' 1917 lurking in the wings for South Africa.

What, after all, are the challenges to the White Establishment likely to be generated by the discontents of South Africa's non-white population? The events of the past two decades suggest that the challenge may come from three possible groups: urban workers, the urban unemployed, and rural Africans.

There is not much doubt that, of the groups, the black urban

magazine had been banned, the State had selected certain parts on which it wanted to prosecute.

These had been whittled down during the trial.

"This leaves one in bewilderment as to whether the State was sure of its case. Suddenly things which were undesirable in the beginning have become desirable," Mr Kuny said.

He said the poem "Die Gebed," on which the State had concentrated its attack, was a satirical piece showing disrespect for those people who substituted materialism for God.

It was, in itself, a respectful poem.

On the poem "Sera die Heer van Rhundu," he said the use of strong language by soldiers was to be expected.

He quoted from an interview with the actress Lesley Anne Down in The Star of April 23 in which she said she did not mind nudity if there was a point to it.

Mr F Strydom, for the State, said Miss Hofmeyr had realised she was breaking new ground and should have asked the opinion of the Publications Control Board.

"She relied on her judgment and this showed negligence on her part."

The case was postponed to June 13 for judgment.

Obscenity in mind of reader-counsel

By Maud Motanyane
and Zenaide Vendeiro

Obscenity was in the mind of the reader and not in the mind of the person who put out a publication.

This was said by Mr D Kuny, for Miss Christine Isobel Hofmeyr, of Becker Street, Yeoville, who is charged with producing an undesirable publication.

Sixteen poems, short stories, plays and literary works in Inspan magazine, edited by Miss Hofmeyr in 1978 are alleged to be indecent, offensive to religious convictions and a danger to the State.

Inspan was banned in January 1979.

In his argument, Mr Kuny said Inspan was not published to shock, disgust, titillate or to satisfy the voyeur.

"It is a serious literary publication," he said.

He told the court the magazine was of high literary value and beneficial to South African literature as a whole.

The court action could discourage writers, he submitted.

"This is not the sort of publication one finds on shelves at railway stations and airports among the popular magazines," he said.

He said it was significant that it had taken more than two years for people to notice that a poem in the publication was blasphemous.

Although the entire

an external war which partly destroyed, partly revolutionised, but, above all, simply removed its army — the means of internal repression; a war which, moreover, tested the economic and social fabric of the state to and beyond its breaking point. Without such a war the Czarist state might well have survived, perhaps even to this day. Japan, after all, presents the spectacle in this century of an absolutist feudal state which was able to manage both capitalist industrialisation and the defeat of social revolution. It too was only brought down ultimately by overwhelming military defeat. Even then the reformism — not social revolution — which triumphed was sponsored by a foreign army of occupation and took place within a still recognisably feudal context. For all the differences between it and Czarist

remains considerable and even the most vulgar marxism does provide a coherent ideological framework within which a classically oppressed urban working class may understand its present and decry its possible future. In the end the barrenness of CPSA marxism may not matter very much, and its very *deus ex machina* exile position may even assist the Party in its ambition to become the provider of an ideology to a movement which, after Soweto, is very much in search of it. In the wake of Soweto the 'black consciousness' movement was dealt a series of heavy blows from which it may not recover. In any case, inasmuch as the current of black consciousness was responsible for leading the young black radicals into the valley of death at Soweto — a confrontation without much positive result — it

by far the strongest. There are now tens of thousands of 'white' urban areas (as many as the whole white government policy may be they are indeed, their numbers are bound to be increasingly literate, informed and so on. Each day the demands of work positions within the white citadel, and would seize up immediately should Mr. Moreover, this group, however small, of life may be, includes many important gains in economic terms and in the social sphere. They are — as any one could anticipate — eager to gain more. It is not at least the strike wave of climate in which political consciousness has been growing. Although recent years have seen a somewhat inchoate and uncoordinated ideology, there is no reason to think that it will not again become receptive to the CPSA. These organisations may be the prestige of the former, at least,

Waiting for May

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FM 1/5/81

"If the President's Council fails we are doomed," one of that body's prominent Indian members, Pat Poovalingam, told the *FM* this week. Poovalingam does not believe doom will come. He thinks Prime Minister P W Botha will go out of his way to make the PC work.

Poovalingam, and five other coloured and Asian PC members interviewed by the *FM*, all said they would stay in the council despite reactionary anti-change statements by leading Cabinet ministers during the election campaign. Such statements they see as "electioneering" appeals to right-wing voters which should not be taken too seriously.

All six were optimistic that the constitutional advisory body would yet usher in "meaningful change." In a sense they see Botha as having been caught by his own creation — which, although only "advisory," is important to his political future and therefore must either deliver results or become Botha's political tombstone and a monument to NP intractability.

Of particular interest will be the reaction of Parliament (and the NP congresses) to the "startling recommendations" it is hinted the PC will put forward next month on "multiracial" local government and the amendment, at least, of the Mixed Marriages Act.

Conditional

Poovalingam made his service as a councillor beyond December 31 conditional on black participation — and he might have been expected to submit his resignation following Botha's assurance to the electorate that Africans would not deliberate through the PC.

The PM also said in the run-up to the election that the Group Areas Act was "non-negotiable." This Act, together with African participation in the PC, are two issues which nearly all the non-white councillors are committed to have reviewed.

Yet, says an "absolutely optimistic" Lofty Adams, "after April 29 they (the NP) will come down to *terra firma* to face the hard realities." Adams also challenges the PM over his controversial statement that council recommendations would be referred to the NP congresses. "Nowhere in the enabling Act does it say ratification by NP congresses is needed. This is nonsense," he maintains.

Ismail Kathrada says that some of the statements made during the election campaign are "understandable" in the context of the election. Meanwhile, he will "continue to pursue the task before us and

work for the complete dismantling of all discriminatory legislation, starting with the immediate removal of the Group Areas Act."

The rejoinder of three members to government "assurances" that certain laws are "non-negotiable," is to quote Ian Smith's celebrated "never in a thousand years" remark about majority rule in Rhodesia.

Looked at dispassionately, says Les Du Preez, the changes will be a gradual, evolutionary process. "What is non-negotiable today, will be negotiable later." Du Preez is "very, very optimistic" about what he calls the catalytic role of the PC and would prefer to "hang on" to an earlier statement by the PM in which he said that certain discriminatory Acts are

"not sacred cows."

Council members are, however, entitled to ask who is being misled — they or the NP voters? The context of SA's international position — particularly the extent to which US support of Pretoria is dependent on progress towards reform — suggests it might be the voters.

"Even if changes for the better are made, they must be with the concurrence of all South Africans — including blacks — or there will be no peace," Poovalingam asserts.

When PW Botha reshuffled his Cabinet last year, bringing in his hand-picked lieutenants, the *FM* wrote that he deserved to be given a chance to get his *verligte* show on the road. He also deserved to be "roasted" if he didn't deliver, said the

FM. So far he hasn't.
Faith, hope and charity — not to mention the President's Councillors — would seem to suggest that PW Botha be given yet another chance. But in baseball parlance, Botha had better remember he already has two strikes against him.



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Vol. 191]

PRETORIA, 1 May 1981
Mei

[No. 7571

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 997 1 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The committee referred to in section 47 (2) of the Publications and Entertainment Act, 1963 (Act No. 83 of 1963) has decided that the following objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 997 1 Mei 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies en Entertainement, 1963 (Wet No. 83 van 1963) het besluit dat die volgende voorwerpe ongewens is binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van die genoemde Wet:

LIST/LYS P81/85

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/136.....	"Junge" Marx im Ideologischen Kampf der Gegenwart, Der (Zur Kritik der Bürgerlichen Ideologie—No 70)	T. I. Oiserman.....	(e)
P81/3/137.....	Recht Auf Faulheit, Das.....	Paul Lafargue	(e)
P81/3/138.....	Frauen Gegen Apartheid.....	Ruth Weiss.....	(e)
P81/4/18.....	Students for a Democratic Future—1981.....	NUSAS, Observatory.....	(e)
P81/4/19.....	Sharpeville—Decade of Mass Action... (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/4/20.....	Sharpeville: 21 March 1960 (Pamphlet/Pamflet).	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.....	(e)
P81/4/34.....	Azania Combat—February 1981.....	Information Bureau, Maseru, Lesotho.....	(a), (d) —(e)
P81/4/6.....	Divide the Night.....	Wessel Ebersohn.....	(e)
P81/3/128.....	We shall sing for the Fatherland and other plays (Ravan Playscripts—No 6)	Zakes Mda.....	(d) —(e)
P81/3/129.....	From Chattel to Wage Slavery.....	W. M. Tsotsi.....	(e)
P81/4/66.....	Pace—Vol 4, No 3, April 1981.....	Allied Publishing Ltd., Johannesburg.....	(e)
P81/4/67.....	Africa! a People's History.....	The History Society, Bellville.....	(e)
P81/4/70.....	Heroes Day: 21 March 1960 "The year 1960 the struggle continues" (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

No. 941

1 May 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:

LIST/LYS P81/34

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/17.....	<i>Basketball Diaries. The</i>	Jim Carroll.....	(a)
P81/4/46.....	<i>Cleo</i> —No 87, January 1980; No 97, November 1980; No 98, December 1980; No 100, February 1981; No 101, March 1981	Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., Sydney.....	(a)

1 Mei 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.

No. 942

1 May 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 942

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens 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 bekrachtig.

1 Mei 1981

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/8.....	Apdusa—Vol VI, No 3, December 1980.....	APDUSA, Lusaka, Zambia.....	(c)
P81/2/13.....	Vanguard, The—Vol 3, No 7, June–Sept 1980.....	CASSAS, National University of Lesotho, P.O. Roma, Lesotho	(c)
P81/2/14.....	Inqaba Ya Basebenzi—No 1, January 1981.....	Printed by Cambridge Health Press Ltd (TU), London	(c)
P81/2/15.....	Namibia—The Facts.....	International Defence & Aid Fund, London	(c)
P81/3/17.....	Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika—Nr 10, Oktober 1980	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V (ISSA), Bonn	(c)
P81/3/17.....	Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika—Nr 11/12, November/Dezember 1980	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V (ISSA), Bonn	(c)
P81/2/34.....	Hustler—Vol 4, No 12, June 1978.....	Hustler Magazine Inc., Ohio.....	(a)
P81/2/49.....	Anti-Apartheid News—Jan–Feb 1981.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(c)
P81/2/67.....	Life for Africa, A.....	Naomi Mitchison.....	(c)
P81/2/84.....	Imperialist Strategy in Zimbabwe and Southern Africa	May 19th Communist Organization, New York/Red River Women's Press, Texas	(c)
P81/2/90.....	Forge, The—Vol 6, No 2, From Jan 16 to Jan 22, 1981	The Forge Reg'd, Montreal, Quebec.....	(c)
P81/2/91.....	Free Mandela! (Sticker/Kleefseël).....	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch.....	(c)
P81/2/92.....	Release Prisoners of Apartheid (Sticker/Kleefseël).....	SRC Media Comm, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(c)

No. 943

1 May 1981

FILM APPEALS IN TERMS OF SECTION 24.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 790 of 10 April 1981 in *Government Gazette* 7541 of 10 April 1981 with the following Government Notices respectively:

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

No. 943

ROLPRENTAPPELLE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 790 van 10 April 1981 in *Staatskoerant* 7541 van 10 April 1981 met volgende Goewermentskennisgewings onderskeidelik:

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

1 Mei 1981

(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R81/2/16	<i>Exterminator</i>	Romay Films (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 30 March 1981 the Directorate of Publications in terms of section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval on review by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the under-mentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) as applied by section 25 (2) (b), of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 30 Maart 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (2) (b), van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R81/3/23	<i>Hammer</i>	United Artists Corporation "S.A." (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

New recognitions



Professor Alf Stadler, new head of the Political Studies Department of the University of the Witwatersrand, delivered his inaugural lecture last week.

FM: How would you characterise the South African state?

Stadler: It incorporates some features of both an old-fashioned tyranny and a liberal, democratic state, but I am optimistic that it will lose its strong totalitarian features in time. I also fear that it will go through a very rough patch before it does so.

There are remarkable parallels between the kinds of problems SA has been going through in the last half century and those endured by countries like Germany, Italy and Japan, which went through a phase of fascism, were defeated in war, and then established rather precarious liberal democracies. It has many features in common with the now-defunct colonial regimes of Africa, though the presence of a white community with reasonably full political rights marks a distinction with those societies. The fact that capital is locally controlled rather than in some distant metropole also confers on it a complexity compared to those colonial societies.

Do you see SA's central problem as being a Marxist-led "total onslaught?"

I don't see the main problem as a "total onslaught." That is a fairly explicable kind of reaction to the problems that are emerging in this society — that is, an attempt to bundle together a whole range of complex problems linked to underdevelopment, very sharp inequalities, a lack of legitimacy for the state in the society as a whole, and present them as a total onslaught. There are peculiarities about this total onslaught which are connected to traditional Afrikaner ways of perceiving political problems.

The total onslaught formula is really a way of saying the state would like to resolve these problems by maximising the amount of force available to itself. It is a peculiar, non sequitur kind of response to the issue because the real challenge is not unlike the ones that confronted colonial regimes 20 years ago — that is, a whole amalgam of classes and nationalistic impulses. In your view, would economic prosperity necessarily lead to an erosion of apartheid?

No. If one reviews the history of industrialisation in this country, it has very much depended on a set of coercive instruments, not all of which lead to total territorial separation, but all of which lead in some way to a racial division. The racial division is not actually necessary in the sense of being a structural component of economic development. Economic growth doesn't by itself ever really modify the political contours of a society, it tends to reinforce what is already there.

What form of democracy do you foresee emerging in this country?

Insofar as this society does democratise, it will not take the form of liberal democratic institutions. One must remember that the democratisation of liberal states in Britain and France grew as an outcome of the liberal state and there are contradictions remaining in those societies because of their base in the liberal state. There is no basis in our past for a liberal state. Rather, one is going to see a kind of popular democracy emerging in which the leadership attempts to legitimise its position by claiming to represent the authentic voice of the people. SA might look something like a poorish member of Nato in the future, like Spain or Portugal rather than, say, Kenya or Nigeria.

Assuming that influx control measures were removed, do you think that the market mechanism, if allowed free rein, would be sufficient to regulate the presence of rural dwellers who would flock to the industrial cores of SA?

No. Firstly, I don't think that market

mechanisms ever work in a political vacuum. . . If influx control measures were removed one would almost certainly get the kinds of problems one saw at periods when influx controls were relaxed to some extent or were ignored — during World War 2, for example. One would get massive squatting, massive housing shortages, poverty of services, probably a reduction in wages in certain sectors for the least skilled.

But the conclusion one should draw is not that influx control should be retained. Rather, appropriate measures should be adopted to establish other growth points, to resuscitate agriculture in the rural areas (which is an absolutely crucial problem), to change the pattern of agricultural development by decentralising it and introducing genuine developmental plans. The option should not be seen simply as being between allowing the market mechanism free run and using influx controls to conceal the effects of rural underdevelopment.

Is there a thread linking the patterns of township protests and boycotts of earlier decades in SA to those of the present day?

It is remarkable how similar both the issues and the methods adopted by protesters today are to those of the Forties — which I've been studying. This doesn't mean that people simply repeat the patterns of yesteryear. For one thing, it's much more dangerous to engage in protest. It's much more difficult to link them up into a coherent set of actions. There are no central political organisations as existed in the Forties, which could give them organisational and political coherency. The way the State responds is to try to control them directly in the first instance and trying to destroy political organisations as they emerge. Because the protests are taking place in a changing political environment, the State is more alert to the need to co-opt and legitimise. . . What is new is an implicit and increasingly explicit recognition that urban blacks do exist.

UMTATA — The security situation in Southern Africa was causing great concern, Transkei's Minister of Police and Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in his Police Department policy speech in the Assembly yesterday.

With the independence of Zimbabwe and the impending independence of South West Africa, the Pan African Congress and the African National Congress who had vowed to destroy South Africa, and with it Transkei, had moved closer down and were operating full-scale in countries such as Mozambique and Angola, he said.

"Our security police are doing all in their power to maintain peace and order in our country," he said.

"Labour unrest, tribal unrest, subversive propaganda, student and scholar unrest, sabotage in its various forms, and threats of military assaults from inside and outside the country are but some of the forms such threats may take to cause chaos in a country."

Chief Matanzima said with such persons as the former Leader of the Opposition in Transkei (a reference to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo)

Transkei concern at security

DA/4 D/SF
(327)

who had recently declared in Lusaka that he had joined the ANC and pledged full support for its ideals, threats against Transkei were not idle.

With the recent class boycotts and schools' unrest in South Africa and neighbouring homelands the "disease" had threatened to spread to Transkei.

However, leaders who timeously declared a state of emergency had nipped the trouble in the bud.

Events in Transkei at present, however, still showed that there were elements of these organisations inside the country who were busy operating.

There had been sporadic appearances of leaflets of a subversive

nature at certain places in the country. The most recent were on January 31 when a match between a Transkei Invitation XI and Kaizer Chiefs was to have been laid on at the Independence Stadium.

"Fortunately the police managed to lay their hands on these before they caught the public eye and once more a situation which could have resulted in chaos was averted.

"The security police have sometimes been unjustly criticised in the way they do their work but thanks to their efforts no one has ever complained that they are not doing their work. I feel proud of their performance to date," he said. —
DDR.

Chief Hoyi taken at gunpoint says daughter

EAST LONDON — Relatives of Chief Inky Hoyi, of Mdantsane, yesterday said they had been trying to find out where he was since he was taken away at gunpoint from his Qumza Highway home by two masked men last Saturday.

His daughter, Mrs G. T. Hopa, said Chief Hoyi who lives with his 13-year-old grandson, Gwali, was heard crying behind his house before the two men were seen in his yard.

She said that when people who lodge in the chief's house heard the crying they went out but were driven back at gunpoint and ordered to stay indoors.

"I was told he was shouting but it sounded as if someone had his mouth

gagged as they took him to one of two cars," Mrs Hopa said.

The family had reported the matter to the police the same night and called at the police station to check the following day but to no avail.

"Found in the yard the following morning were my father's jacket, a shoe, a watch, his reference book and passport," she said.

The family had been advised by one policeman to check at Cambridge police station but even there they were told Chief Hoyi was not present.

"We returned to Mdantsane police and two men told us they could not divulge the secrets of the security police and added he would be released

when investigations were completed."

Mrs Hopa said she went to see the chief magistrate in Mdantsane. She was told her father's name was not on the list of people known to be detained.

"We have been to Zwelitsha twice and even there we were told they had no knowledge of his whereabouts," Mrs Hopa said.

She had hoped to see the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, but was told he was away on the two days she went to Zwelitsha.

Asked about Chief Hoyi, Brig Sebe said he had no knowledge about him.

Another family also reported that two men who claimed to be policemen had taken away 19-year-old Mr Elliot Lebaka, of Zone One, Mdantsane.

His brother said Mr Lebaka was taken away last Friday night.

Mr Lebaka said he had checked with police at Mdantsane and Cambridge where he was told no one had any knowledge of his brother being held or arrested. —
DDR

S. Dep 1/5/81

Policeman not guilty of assaulting student

327 275
EAST LONDON — A King William's Town police constable was found not guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday of assaulting a Fort Hare student.

Constable Johannes Pieterse pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing to assaulting Miss Mathuto Naomi Maloi, 24, with a sjambok or a similar object, and punching her in the face with his fist on the night of August 5, 1980. He appeared before Mr G. E. Clark.

The assault was alleged to have taken place during a disturbance at Fort Hare University.

Miss Maloi told the

court she was assaulted after she had run to a bathroom to protect herself after students had been chased by the police.

Constable Pieterse had also punched her in the face while she tried to unlock a door of a friend's room.

Constable Pieterse denied he had gone into any building or hit any of the students, saying he could not reach anybody as they all ran away.

He also claimed that Miss Maloi had seen him through a window at the Alice Police Station before the identification was held. — DDR

DDR 1/5/81
**Reporter
questioned
by police**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— A Sapa reporter, Mr Siphon Keyi, who is based at Zwelitsha near here, said yesterday he was taken in for questioning by local security policemen while covering the general election here.

Mr Keyi said that after he had interviewed a number of people at the polling station at the magistrate's court, he was approached by the policemen, led by Capt H. Nel, the security station commander.

"The policemen were obviously watching me," Mr Keyi said.

He said he was then taken to the security police offices where he was questioned for two hours on the interviews he had been conducting and also on his personal political sentiments.

He said the policemen made photostats of his notebook "and also photographed me from several angles and then I was released."

The head of the security police in the Border, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, confirmed that Mr Keyi had been questioned and released. — DDR.

Man describes police search

DALEY JAP
2/5/81 (327)

EAST LONDON — The homes of two field workers of the Border Dependant's Conference — Mr Alfred Meteale and Mr Mziwandile Msoki — were searched by nine security policemen at Mdantsane early yesterday, according to Mr Meteale.

He said the men arrived

at his home at 4.45 am and produced a search warrant in which it was stated they were searching for ANC documents.

He said they conducted a thorough search but did not take anything away.

They then took him to Mr Msoki's Zone 9 home and conducted another

search before taking Mr Meteale to the Dependant's Conference offices in Terminus Street here.

He said they spent more time at the office and finished just after 8 am.

The head of the Security police here, Col A.P. van der Merwe, was not available for comment. — DDR

'Unjust laws' Pled to

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

SA's judges 2/5/81

SOUTH AFRICA'S judges are being asked to consider their role in applying unjust laws in a bold new campaign launched by the Civil Rights League.

The campaign is the first of its kind in the country and is bound to be controversial.

The league — whose president is Sir Richard Luyt, former principal of the University of Cape Town, and whose patrons include Dr Alan Paton, Dr Oscar Woolheim and former Anglican archbishop the Right Rev Robert Selby Taylor — has sent a pamphlet to all judges. It asks whether there is any hope that the voice of the judiciary may at last be raised in an attempt to influence the legislature to amend or repeal laws which make it impossible for judges to carry out the terms of their oath of

office, namely to administer justice?

Copies have also been sent to the judge-presidents, who are asked in covering letters to convene meetings of all the judges in their divisions to discuss the situation.

In a statement the chairman of the league, Mr Brian Bishop, said visitors to this country however critical, had always praised the independence of the judiciary, but such praise is no longer heard.

He said it was clear that, in the eyes of many South Africans, the courts were a vital part of a system of oppression.

He said because the Government used the courts whenever it wished for purposes that 'do not bring honour to the principles of law, we believe that judges must take

steps to stop that abuse, and to proclaim their support for the true principles of the rule of law.

He said it was particularly important that judges did not participate in a system they knew to be wrong merely because Parliament had passed a law.

'Our responsibility as human beings, regardless of our professional responsibilities, is to ensure that the law is just.'

The pamphlet singles out Section 6 of the Terrorism Act as epitomising the erosion of the rule of law in South Africa, and says the system of banning and house arrests under the Internal Security Act is 'inherently unjust.'

It emphasises that in

their oath of office, judges undertake to 'administer justice.'

Then it asks whether judges should not come together to consider the implications of what to many is a manifest contradiction between the terms of their oath and their present hearing of cases under the above legislation.

'Parliament is sovereign, and judges hold office to enforce and uphold a system created by that body.'

But increasingly the bulk of the population now regard the legal order as "Oppression" and a growing number of lawyers overseas and law students in South Africa consider that the legal profession here is "Collaborating with and lending respectability to a fundamentally

illegitimate process." Mr Bishop said in his statement: 'If the Government wants to halt discussions on a subject, it refers the matter to a judicial commission and then claims that the matter is sub judice.'

'In that way a power that is intended to enhance the stature of our courts is used to debase it.'

'Statements are obtained in questionable circumstances from people in solitary confinement and, when these statements are denied in open court, the witness is charged with perjury.'

'Bannings reflect complete contempt for the rule of law, and yet it is the courts that are called on to sentence people who break their banning orders.'

Attorney-generals can now make rulings that are binding on the courts. It is horrifying that a prosecutor has more power than a judge, Mr Bishop said.

Not a scrap

That's PW's all-white sham plan for other races, say professors

S. Tribune
3/5/81

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By Hennie Serfontein

THE National Party government has no intention whatsoever at this stage to share a scrap of real power at the centre with other racial groups.

"Because the retention of exclusive Nationalist Afrikaner power is still the primary objective, this objective will simply be sought by more and more sophisticated means."

This is the main conclusion in the final chapter of a new book on the possibilities of peaceful change, written jointly by Prof. Theodore Hanf, director of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in Freiburg and Prof. Laurence Schlemmer of the University of Natal.

The book is entitled: *South Africa: Peaceful Change? The Prospects of Democratic Conflict Regulation.*

It is an English translation of the German version published in 1978 and written by Prof Hanf and two other German political sociologists. But the last chapter updated the research and contains new material, including new market research data about black political attitudes and an analysis of the so-called reforms of the P. W. Botha government.

Prof. Hanf is probably the best-informed Western researcher on white South African politics, having visited here many times since 1964. Several years ago he did a four-year research project on black and white political attitudes and the chances for a peaceful compromise solution, which resulted in the 1978 book.

Prof. Hanf and Prof. Schlemmer found that an analysis of the political events of the past two years, and a comparison of the political thinking of blacks and whites with their 1978 findings, confirmed their major conclusion of the previous study namely that "the main obstacle to peaceful change was, and is, the white power elite in all its fractiousness and inner contradictions."

At the same time, they found a dramatic in-

crease in the discontent and anger of blacks as compared with the 1978 findings.

They said that strategy of the Government was in fact a policy of "sham consociation". Consociation is a political system based on consensus and compromise between opposing groups inside a country.

The two authors found: "Without doubt, the ruling white oligarchy's justifications for holding on to power and the form in which it does so, are far more pragmatic than the ideological dogmatism still preached even two years ago."

"This change was neither intended nor planned, but was the consequence of a series of unwanted, unexpected, indeed quite embarrassing, events."

Referring to the information scandal and the takeover of Mr Botha in September 1978, they said: "In his first six months in office, the Prime Minister certainly did excite great hope of reform, particularly because he dispensed with the traditional jargon of slow and gradual change."

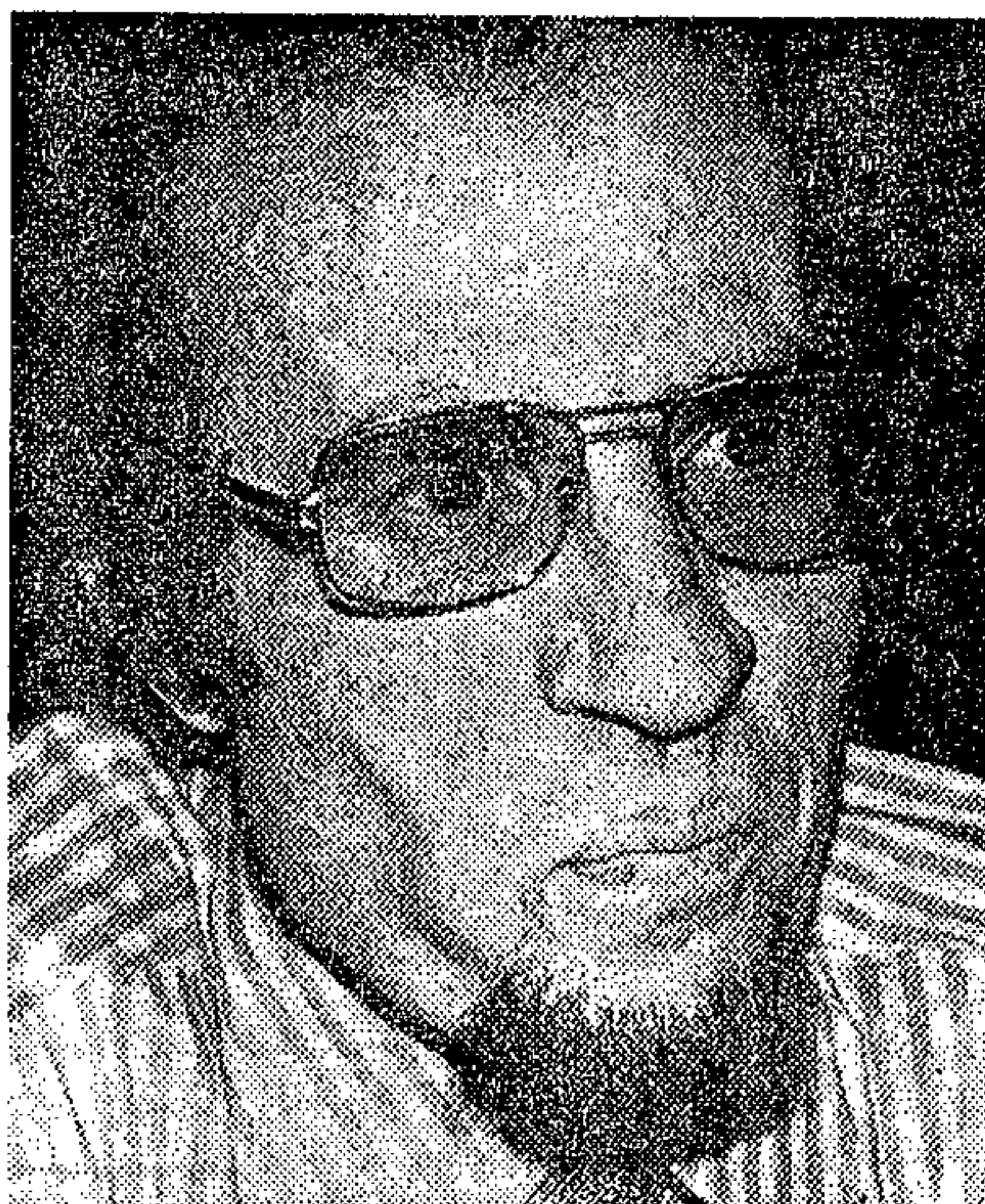
They referred to "some substantial changes" in the economic field such as recognising black trade unions, and some concessions to urban blacks.

"Although the changes in the economic sphere are not overwhelming, a new pragmatism is clearly discernible."

Concerning social changes, they refer to Mr Botha's remarks on "unnecessary discrimination" and said: "Thus far, fine words alone have had to suffice. No bills have been introduced to amend legislation. At the level of petty apartheid, no important administrative regulations have been abolished."

And in the political field they found constitutional developments had been a massive anticlimax.

They referred to the abolition of the Coloured Representative Council, the exclusion of Africans from the new multiracial President's Council and



LAWRENCE SCHLEMMER ...
Constitutional developments a massive anticlimax

to the Prime Minister's "other new input" — the proposed constellation of states.

But this constellation did not deviate from the principle of political independence for economically weak and dependent black homelands and offered no prospect of an effective sharing of fiscal powers.

"It can be expected that the rhetoric of — limited — reform or stability, unity and adaptation will become more and more prominent but signs of structural shifts in power are unlikely to appear soon."

The authors quoted the Canadian sociologist Herbert Adam who said in his newest book that "an ethnic oligarchy hardly anticipates the rising costs to its rule, but instead mostly reacts to pressure only."

The professors added: "A group within the oligarchy, including the Prime Minister himself, does appear to anticipate these costs or to fear the consequences. However, either it is unable to draw appropriate conclusions from such insights, or it is unable to impose its view on the rest of the oligarchy."

They refer to the different groups in the inner circle of the NP

oligarchy and specifically to the clash last year between Mr Botha and Dr Andries Treurnicht, "which resulted in a compromise and a retreat" for the Prime Minister.

"Pragmatism is confined within the limits — the narrower limits — set by the mechanisms of ethnic nationalism and of the inner circle of the power elite. Only under great pressure will it be possible to transcend these limits or to establish new ones so far it is still cheaper to manage with traditional policy."

Concerning black discontent and anger, they said: "One of the most dramatic trend results obtained subsequent to the first publication of this book related to overall political consciousness among blacks."

Market research investigations had showed a dramatic increase in discontent since 1977.

The survey in Soweto, the Reef and Durban showed that in two years the number of blacks who said that they were "angry" had risen to more than 50 percent compared with previous figures of almost 40 percent. Among middleclass white-collar workers the figure had risen from 45

percent to 58 percent.

Prof. Hanf and Prof. Schlemmer observed the "heightened expectations and political consciousness" of blacks due to issues such as Zimbabwe and the school and labour unrest.

"It may not last. But, conversely, the anger and discontent reflected in these results can return again in any number of situations of social uncertainty. At times like these the stability of the society is paper thin."

"Black anger is like a bush fire. Sometimes it can be rapidly brought under control and put out. But if the wind changes suddenly, it can easily become a conflagration. There is a bush-fire smell in the South African air."

Analyzing the Government's response to this anger, the authors found: "Given the facts of black political consciousness and given the opportunities for compromise solutions which popular attitudes allow, this elite is surely not doing enough to overcome the constraints on responsible policy action which exist within its own structure and in its lobbies and pressure groups."

"In a recent BBC television documentary on 'Africa's White Tribe', Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, referred to one of the more powerful of these pressure groups — public servants in the apartheid bureaucracies — as being akin to a tortoise. A tortoise moves slowly but if you try to push it, it simply stops and pulls in its head."

"The excuse is shallow, however, since the white power elite is apparently quite happy to keep the tortoises well fed and secure, at the cost of peace, welfare and security for the rest of South Africa's peoples, white and black, who do not have thick shells."

"Thus, notwithstanding the change of government in Zimbabwe, sharpening world criticism, the lesson of the 1976/77 and 1980 student disturbances and the clear evidence of latent internal strain, all that has occurred of significance, policywise, in the period

since the book appeared first are adaptations in labour policy, reflecting a shift in class interests within the National Party and a little increased pragmatism vis-a-vis urban blacks.

The rest, as described in Chapter 15, was "Sham consociation" at its most obvious. Not a scrap of real power at the centre was intended to be shared or devolved.

"Any use of the term consociationalism with reference to the present South African situation does the concept a monumental disservice — fake consociationalism has become even more blatant in recent Government policies which seem almost incapable of significant mutation."

The authors asked: "Will the Government respond to its opportunities and move away from sham consociation towards less feigned attempts at compromise?"

External pressures may be increasing, but so were internal influences the professors said.

They referred to demands by Afrikaans newspapers for reform and to a split in the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

"It is very difficult today to find a competent Afrikaans academic, scientist or business leader who unquestioningly supports the policy choices of the Government."

They concluded: "The Government is thus experiencing what one may call a flight of its own intellectuals, mainly to the left but some to the right. It is still large, secure and will win elections by trading on insecurity and by offering promises."

"But politically and ideologically it is increasingly alone and under attack. The largest question at the moment is whether or not a government can maintain its own morale, coherence and unity in the face of constant reminders of its shortsightedness from its own people as well as from the rest of South Africa and the world."

"For even a tortoise can be caught in a bushfire and then pulling in its head won't help it."

Catholics shun festival

By MONK NKOMO

MOST people see no reason for the Republic Day celebrations since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth, according to the

Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

In a statement issued in Pretoria the bishops said: "We use the opportunity to remind our people that we

must pray fervently and earnestly at all times, but particularly in these days, for our country so that peace, love and justice may be realised for all the people who constitute the South African community. We must be sensitive to the legitimate needs and aspirations of each and every one of the people of the Republic."

The statement added that the Catholic Church in South Africa would not participate in this month's official celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the republic.

"We believe that the vast majority of the people see no cause for celebration since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth and have no meaningful say in the government of the country and in the decisions that affect them so closely and intimately in their human dignity.

"We believe that as their spiritual leaders, we must associate ourselves with them," said the bishops. "We reiterate our appeals for a dispensation in which discrimination has been eliminated.

"Reflecting on our dutiful love of our country and all its people, we pray for the realisation of the Christian vision in which love, compassion,

forbearance, reconciliation and justice are the motivating force in the common life to which the providence of God has brought us in this the commonwealth of South Africa."

Anti-Republic Day meetings comply with a call by the South African Council of Churches for prayer meetings to be held to coincide with the Republic Day festivities this month.

DALEY DIST 5/5/81 (123) (327)

PM denies Berkeley information withheld

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday repudiated an allegation that information relating to a purported attack on a former British MP by Transkei policemen was being withheld deliberately from the Transkei Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

The allegation was made by Mr Humphry Berkeley, a former British MP who served as Transkei's overseas representative.

In a civil action Mr Berkeley is claiming R300 000 from the Transkei Government for alleged assault, abduction and attempted murder and breach of contract in connection with an alleged attack on him in February 1979 and his subsequent dismissal as overseas representative.

But he is also pressing the Transkei Government to initiate a criminal prosecution against the

"six policemen" who are alleged to have attacked him.

Mr Berkeley, who has been in South Africa since March 1 and who has visited Transkei six times since then, said yesterday: "The Attorney-General has not initiated a prosecution on the lame grounds that the docket was lost."

But, he added, the police were withholding information and, therefore, even if it were not lost it would not provide the Attorney-General with the full facts relating to the alleged attack.

The docket is reported to have been lost in the office of Chief Matanzima, who is also Transkei's Minister of Police.

Asked to comment yesterday, Chief Matanzima said: "The docket was lost. The information which Mr Berkeley says was withheld exists in his mind. I know nothing about it."

Mr Berkeley had said earlier that Chief Matanzima had made an offer for an out-of-court settlement for the R300 000 claim but he had rejected it. He declined to name the amount offered.

Commenting on Mr Berkeley's statement, Chief Matanzima said: "Mr Berkeley approached me in connection with a settlement. I said I was not opposed to a settlement. The matter was referred to my attorneys. I did not go into it."

Mr Berkeley yesterday affirmed his determination to see his R300 000 claim through.

As a result of moral support he had received from British public figures, including two former British prime ministers (Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Edward Heath), he had been able to raise sufficient money to press his claim to finality, Mr Berkeley said. — DDC.

Transkei bill passed

DAILY JSP
6/5/81

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UMTATA — The controversial Transkei Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which will control communication of information "prejudicial to the interests of the state", was read for the third time yesterday in the National Assembly by the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

The bill will now be sent to the State President for his confirmation and thereafter becomes law.

The bill makes it an offence for any government employee to disclose information gained from his employer which is prejudicial to the interests of the state, without the permission of the minister of his department. Contravention carries a R3 000 fine or three years' imprisonment.

Anyone publishing such information can be compelled to disclose his source of information. Refusal carries the same penalties. — DDR.

327 CT 6/5/81

UCT withdraws offer

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town authorities said yesterday the fact that the university has withdrawn its facilities for use as part of the Republic Festival did not indicate that the university had taken a specific stand about the festival.

In a statement the vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Stuart Saunders, he said the university's sports council had withdrawn the facilities because the director of the festival games, Mr J Vorster, had not honoured his agreement with the university.

Indoor sports, like squash and badminton, would have taken place at the university but had been moved to the Old Mutual courts. — Sapa

Festival decision: UCT body praised

Argus
6/5/81
SSA
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THE University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council today complimented the university's sports council on its decision to withdraw sports facilities from the Sigma South African Festival Games because of the games' association with the Republic Festival.

Facilities for squash and volleyball were withdrawn on Monday, although a basketball event had already been held at the university on May 2.

Organisers of the Sigma Festival Games, however, insist it is purely coincidental that the games coincide with the Republic Festival.

CO-OPERATE

'We do not form an integral part of the Republic Festival, although we co-operate with them,' said Mr Wally Brandt, regional director of the Festival Games.

He said the Republic Festival had published the games programme in its official brochure to let people know what was going on.

The Republic Festival and the Festival Games did not stage major events simultaneously, so that people could attend both.

The Festival Games had its own organisation and its own funding from Sigma, the Department of National Education and other sponsors.

An account of R870 had been received from the UCT Sports Council for facilities in terms of a contract signed last November.

'We will pay the bill for use of the facilities on the second. We will meet our obligations,' Mr Brandt said.

In terms of the contract, it had been agreed that no Republic Festival decorations would be put up in the UCT sports complex.

FINANCIAL

Mr Brandt said the Sports Council had asked that events be open to all races, but the selection of who took part in the games was up to the autonomous sports bodies involved.

The Festival Games had been planned 'many years' ago and were intended to be held every four years, but they were not held in 1977 because of the financial situation.

This was the only time of the year when all sports could be accommodated in the festival.

In its statement today, the SRC said it 'felt very strongly' about a letter which the director of the Festival Games had sent to the Sports Council.

ASSURANCE

The letter assured the council that the games were completely independent of the Republic Festival and that it was 'mere coincidence' that the games and the Republic Festival took place in the same year.

'The SRC pointed out to the Sports Council that this was clearly not the position and that the Sports Council had been misled,' the SRC statement said.

UCT SRC CT 7/5/86 applauds decision

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town's SRC yesterday applauded the decision of the university's sport council to withdraw its facilities for use as part of the Republic Festival.

The sports council made its decision after it appeared that the required assurance that the South African Games were not part of the Republic celebration had not been met, UCT publicity officer, Mr. Bob Steyn, said yesterday.

Mr. Steyn said the sports council had offered the campus facilities after receiving a letter from the organizers of the games which assured the council that the games were independent from the celebrations.

"It is a mere coincidence that the South African Games and the Republic Day festival are taking place at the same time this year," the letter reads.

Mr. Steyn said that subsequently a brochure advertising Republic Festival activities made mention of the South African Games.

This had prompted the sports council to withdraw its offer.

In a statement issued yesterday, the SRC said it felt very strongly about the letter sent to the sports council.

The SRC remained firm in its stand against the celebrations.

"We believe the 20 years since the formation of the Republic of South Africa have been characterized by continuous repression of the majority of South Africans and that there is nothing to celebrate," the statement reads.

No. 983

8 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—GRODSINSKY TO GROSS

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ronald Brian Grodsinsky, his wife Annette (born Wolff), and his children Antony Paul, Wayne Marlon and Shaun Henry, residing at 9 Quintondale Road, Cheltondale, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Gross.

No. 999

8 May 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81 3/93	<i>True Modern Romances</i> —No 321, Nov/Dec	Transpacific Magazines Ltd., Hong Kong	(a)
P81 4/79	<i>Born International Mayfair</i> —1981 Calendar/Kalender	Benrose Advertising Products, Derby	(a)
P81 4/69	<i>Sex Symbol</i> (Poster advertising film/Plakkaat wat rolprent adverteer)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P81 4/69	<i>Old Boyfriends</i> (Poster advertising film/Plakkaat wat rolprent adverteer)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P81 2/58	<i>London Connection, The</i> : Pulsar No 1	Robin Moore and Al Dempsey	(a)
P81 3/9	<i>Techniques of High Magic</i>	Francis King and Stephen Skinner	(b)
P81 3/50	<i>Love Teachings of Kama Sutra, The</i>	Translated by Indra Sinha	(a)

No. 1004

8 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—PADAYCHEE TO MOOLLA

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Cassim Ahmed Padaychee, his wife Firoza, born Abader, and his child Zaakiera Moolla, residing at 8 Shirwyn Court, End Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Moolla.

No. 1005

8 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—JACOBS TO HO-LIN

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Collin Jacobs, and his wife Newkun Pearl, born Hing, residing at 22 Surmon Avenue, Glenanda South, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Ho-Lin.

No. 1006

8 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—CASSIM TO PARKER

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Dawood Mohamed Cassim, and his wife Gaironesa, born Ebrahim, residing at 5 Ernest Road, Rylands, Athlone, to assume the surname of Parker.

No. 983

8 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—GRODSINSKY IN GROSS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ronald Brian Grodsinsky, sy vrou Annette (gebore Wolff), en sy kinders Anthony Paul, Wayne Marlon en Shaun Henry, woonagtig te Quintondaleweg 9, Cheltondale, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Gross aan te neem.

No. 999

8 Mei 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:

No. 1004

8 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—PADAYCHEE IN MOOLLA

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Cassim Ahmed Padaychee, sy vrou Firoza, gebore Abader, en sy kind Zaakiera Moolla, woonagtig te Shirwynhof 8, Endstraat, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Moolla aan te neem.

No. 1005

8 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—JACOBS IN HO-LIN

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Collin Jacobs, en sy vrou Newkun Pearl, gebore Hing, woonagtig te Surmonlaan 22, Glenanda-Suid, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Ho-Lin aan te neem.

No. 1006

8 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—CASSIM IN PARKER

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Dawood Mohamed Cassim, en sy vrou Gaironesa, gebore Ebrahim, woonagtig te Ernestweg 5, Rylands, Athlone, te magtig om die van Parker aan te neem.



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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 191]

PRETORIA, 8 MAY 1981
MEI

[No. 7581

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1045

8 May 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:

No. 1045

8 Mei 1981

ONGEWINSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LIST/LYS P81/37

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/85.....	Empty Table 2, An.	The South African Council of Churches, Johannesburg	(e)
P81/4/85.....	TCLSAC Reports--Feb-March 1981.....	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)

No. 1046

8 May 1981

**SUSPENSION OF DECISION OF COMMITTEE
OF PUBLICATIONS**

The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board under section 13 (3) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, suspended the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication "Meneer, Jou Seksmaniere . . ." by Robert Chartham is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act, until the appeal submitted under section 13 (1) of the said Act against the said decision has been determined by the Publications Appeal Board.

No. 1046

8 Mei 1981

**OPSKORTING VAN BESLISSING VAN KOMITEE
VAN PUBLIKASIES**

Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (3) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie "Meneer, Jou Seksmaniere . . ." deur Robert Chartham binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, opgeskort totdat die appèl wat kragtens artikel 13 (1) van genoemde Wet teen genoemde beslissing ingedien is, deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies beslis is.

Who calls the tune now?

After the election, four questions stand out. Will Prime Minister P W Botha now initiate "meaningful change"? What, in terms of NP policy, could this mean? What timescale is envisaged? And will the black majority accept the "solutions" to its demands?

In an attempt to formulate answers, the *F.M.* spoke to government and opposition members, as well as political analysts (Professor Brian Kantor, P631) across the spectrum.

Responses varied. (Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, P647) particularly from Nationalists, who were unwilling to go on the record.

A basic message emerged: there will only be moderate change within the fundamental policy of apartheid, or ethnic self-determination. That, after all, is how government views its mandate. That is what the Nationalist voters want. In this sense, euphoria in certain quarters about PFP gains is misplaced.

"Verligtheid," as a senior Afrikaans journalist put it, "should never be confused with liberalism." So there.

To begin with, the only mechanism that Pretoria has created as a (purely advisory) think-tank on change, is the President's Council (PC). Coloured and Asian councillors interviewed by the *F.M.* scoffed at hardline electioneering statements made at Cabinet level in advance of April 29 (*Current Affairs* May 1). The consensus was that the PC would soon be putting forward "startling recommendations" on non-racial local government, the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, and group areas legislation. Les du Preez, for one, was "very optimistic" about the "catalytic" role of the PC. By implication, Pretoria would move swiftly to implement re-

form — and the process would enhance the PC's status as well as government's international position.

But, said one verligte observer after the election, "while talk about scrapping Section 16 (of the Immorality Act) and the Mixed Marriages Act was fashionable 18 months ago, there is far less of it now." This is supported by an election speech by P W Botha, who said that if Section 16 was abolished, the HNP's Jaap Marais would hold meetings throughout the country saying the government supported immorality. As for the Group Areas Act, P W Botha himself said it was "non-negotiable." He is certainly not about to reverse that opinion.

Where does that leave the PC? Presumably with its main statutory task — evolving a new constitution for the non-African minority groups. However, according to a leading verligte MP, the best that can be expected, *within two years*, is a "draft blueprint." And this will still be subject to the scrutiny of an NP caucus which saw Marais' Right slash into its majorities in the election, rendering a number of Transvaal seats marginal. During the campaign, Nationalist candidates angrily denied that P W would unveil any far-reaching constitutional plans after the election, as Connie Mulder was charging.

They surely, were not misleading the electorate.

Significantly, the post-election breast-beating in the NP has mostly been about the failure of the party machine, to rally to the cause those voters alarmed by inflation and the "threat" of black advancement, particularly in the mining constituencies.

The verligte observer quoted above went so far as to say: "The setback was a

good thing. Everyone had got a bit complacent after 1977 (when John Vorster was 'at the helm'). Now the situation will correct itself — even to the extent, he hoped, of the HNP voters being wooed back to the NP!

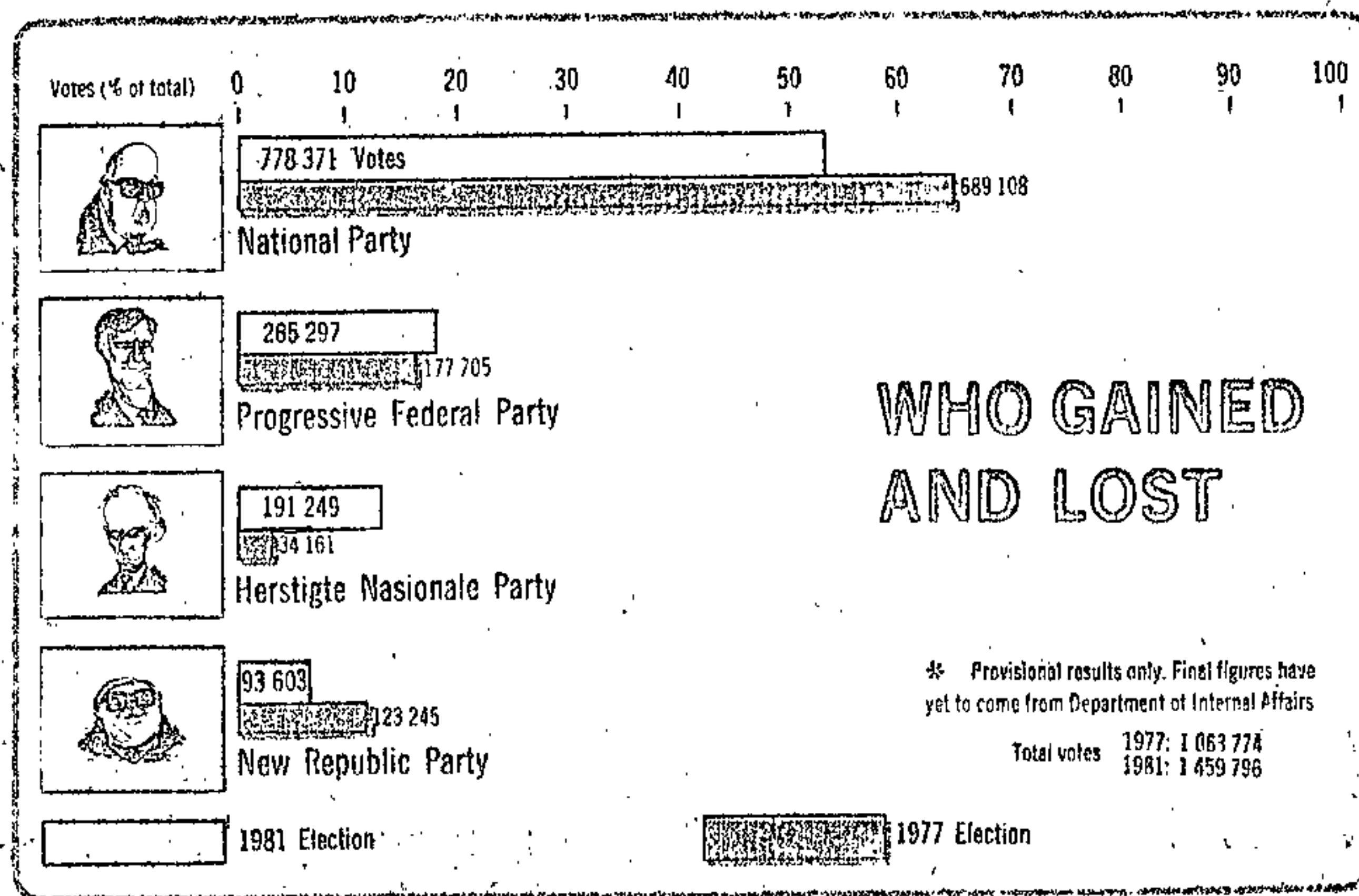
Is there, therefore, any possibility that P W will tackle the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts at this stage — especially as "symbolic" manifests of reformist intent for international consumption? PFP research director, Nic Olivier, feels that Botha is in a stronger position now than before the election. He reasons that Andries Treurnicht, as an alternative NP leader, "has had his wings clipped. The NP knows now that even if Treurnicht was PM, the far Right would not cease to exist — and, in any case, the far Right no longer wants Treurnicht. P W remains in charge of the party. There is no real challenge to him, and he will do what he seems to have always done so effectively — be all things to all men."

So while it is "just possible" that Botha will yet attack the "sacred cows," and that Treurnicht would then have to go along with him, keeping the NP intact, Olivier feels that the party leader is "no visionary. The right, in his caucus, will always be looking over its shoulder at the HNP, and those reduced majorities. P W is well aware of this. Real change means he would have to turn his back on 33 years of history. He can't do it, and he probably doesn't want to. But if he does nothing, party support will erode to Right and Left. P W's got real problems."

In the short term, therefore, the anticipated PC proposals on the race-sex and group areas legislation are likely to be cold-shouldered. It is an open question whether, in this event, the coloured and Asian councillors will remain in the PC beyond, say, the end of 1981, working away on that "draft blueprint" expected in two years' time.

Even if they do, there are indications that current NP thinking on a future constitution is reverting to what the NP congresses approved in 1976-77 — a three-parliamentary, non-African system with a council of cabinets and an executive president. The alternative — whether they are elected on common or separate voters' rolls — means coloured and Asian MPs sitting in the same chamber as whites. Shouts of *skande!* would raise the roofs of every Nat Party congress in the foreseeable future.

The NP has the further problem that its rank-and-file organisers tend to be even more verkramp than its ordinary party members. Hence replacing resignations at branch level would be time-consuming — and cost the Party thousands of rands in



Reflections on elections

kantor comments

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FM 8/5/81

Nothing, presumably, concentrates a politician's mind like the analysis of election returns. What will be obvious to all politicians is that economic issues counted in this election in a way they have not done recently.

The enormous election success of PM Vorster in 1977 was achieved despite an economy deep in recession and an inflation rate that provided no cause for comfort. The economic background to this election was surely much more congenial. We are in the midst of one of the great South African booms. In fact, real white wages rose in 1980 for the first time in five years and consumers and firms are spending enthusiastically, which is a clear sign of their confidence in the future.

The National Party, however, lost votes because it was engaged in an election campaign on ground not entirely of its own choosing. It was unable to sustain a single campaign issue unrelated to economics. The party has lost that certainty about where it should go with its race policies. Accordingly, the other parties gained ground independently of their competing visions of racial utopias.

Clearly, inflation hurt the government and as a professional inflation fighter I take comfort in that. The fact that a Cabinet Minister may have lost a seat because of inflation is surely a much more powerful indictment than any amount of scribbling about the undesirability of inflation.

The government may or may not recover its certainty of purpose. The people may or may not follow in the same overwhelming numbers. Yet one thing is certain. The government will be trying much harder to eliminate inflation. The remedies for inflation are very simple and obvious. What is required is the political will to control inflation; a will which has been given enormous encouragement by the election.

The election issues demonstrated

how inflation discomforts people; how much more it politicises life and how much more difficult inflation makes it for government to satisfy some groups of voters without at the same time alienating others. The trouble with inflation is not the prices and wages rise. It is that particular prices and wages rise at very different rates. Thus, relative wages and prices can change quickly and dramatically, especially when government has direct control over wages or prices or rents or interest rates or exchange rates.

These possibilities make firms, farmers and individuals or groups of individuals very insecure about their economic status. They spend much time looking over their shoulders at how well others seem to be doing and invest more time and effort in persuading government to help them along. Politicians of all kinds promise every assistance. Moreover, even when government distributes its largesse, the beneficiaries are not sure if they should feel grateful.

Political difficulties

Consider the political difficulties created by the teachers and the maize farmers. The teachers, incidentally, are to be congratulated for running the most brilliant election campaign of all. Everyone seems to feel sorry for teachers for reasons not always clear to me. Yet teachers will never be among the highest or the lowest paid in the land. Teaching is relatively congenial work for many and it is a very low risk profession. It is not perverse to note that in the US, where teachers are hired by many independent local authorities in competition with one another, the salaries of teachers are usually much below those of workers on the motor assembly line.

Moreover, there is no general shortage of teachers in SA. Married women teachers are still discriminated against to protect other teachers. There are

difficulties in hiring particular kinds of teachers — eg. mathematics and science and English teachers in rural areas. Yet all teachers received a huge increase in their real salaries. The teachers did not seem to regard this as any less than their due. Others in the public service, including policemen and university teachers, felt hard done by in comparison.

The maize farmers, in turn, did not count their blessings for a magnificent harvest but cursed the government for not giving them a higher price. Furthermore, taxpayers were not grateful that consumers rather than taxpayers were called upon to subsidise the farmers.

The temptation for government to take from some to give to others in order to gain political popularity will remain. Competition from the opposition parties, who can promise anything but will not be held responsible for harmful side effects, further encourages government. The twists and turns over rent control provide an excellent example of the process at work. It is, however, not only inflation that has made the game of redistribution a more difficult one for South African governments to play successfully. Blacks are making their own greater demands on the system. It will become much harder to satisfy the expectations of whites and blacks while maintaining order and growing prosperity.

White voters need to be persuaded that the all-powerful, all-interfering, central government is a source of conflict between groups of whites and between blacks and whites. Conflict can only be avoided if central government does less and, more importantly, is expected to do less. It will be a great day for SA when it can be arranged so that the results of general elections will be regarded as rather unimportant.

This is the path of reform that PM Botha should follow.

Munnik withdraws R20-diet protest

RDM 8/5/81

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By CHRIS FREIMOND
THE Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, has withdrawn a complaint to the Press Council against the Rand Daily Mail and other newspapers for their reporting of his controversial pre-election statement that pensioners could live on R20 worth of food a month.

Dr Munnik had until yesterday to substantiate his preliminary complaint, filed with the Press Council's registrar on April 28, the eve of the election.

An official at the registrar's office in Johannesburg said the "Minister's" complaint had been withdrawn.

In a statement to the "Mail" from Cape Town, Dr Munnik said: "As a consequence of the unexpected early opportunity offered to me to give detailed

evidence on the relevant aspects of the case before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, I have, after consideration, decided that (the evidence to the commission) was adequate, and that it is therefore no longer necessary to proceed with my complaint to the Press Council."

The complaint arose after reports of a National Party Press conference in Johannesburg on April 23 at which Dr Munnik claimed that scientific research had shown that old people could live on food costing R20 a month.

After an outcry over his statement, Dr Munnik tried to discredit the "Mail" and other newspapers by alleging that they had reported that he said pensioners *should* live on R20 a month for food, and, "they could do so."

Dr Munnik accused newspapers in the SAAN (South African Associated Newspapers) and Argus groups of maliciously misrepresenting his statement.

He requested an urgent ses-

sion of the Steyn Commission, which was held on April 28.

Evidence was heard from Dr Munnik, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the "Mail's" Political Correspondent, Helen Zille, who was the first to report on the Minister's statement.

Mr Sparks said last night that the withdrawal of the complaint to the Press Council underlined his point made to the Steyn Commission that Dr Munnik was simply using the Press as a scapegoat to try to divert attention from his political blunder.

"Dr Munnik sent telegrams to both the Steyn Commission and the Press Council — and released the contents to the Press. His purpose was clearly to make diversionary propaganda in the face of the General Election."

"He has failed to follow-up the feigned urgency of that action. He failed to present details of his complaint to the Press Council within the prescribed time limit."

"The Steyn Commission cannot make an adjudication in this matter — and now Dr Munnik has pulled out of the tribunal which could make an adjudication. It should be clear to everyone that he does not want a judgment passed on his spurious complaints."

"But I'm afraid he cannot get off the hook that easily. Miss Zille will be going ahead with her legal action suing the Minister for defamation — so in due course there will be a judgment, by the Supreme Court," Mr Sparks said.

The Opposition's spokesman on the Media, Mr Dave Dalling, said yesterday that Dr Munnik's original complaint was no more than a "face-saving smokescreen" that attempted to counter-balance the unfavourable publicity following the Minister's "ill-considered comments."

"I think that had he proceeded with his case against the 'Mail' and other newspapers, it is highly likely that it would have been given short shrift."

"Perhaps this will serve as a lesson to Dr Munnik to think a little more seriously about the people he is overpaid to serve, before blandly pronouncing on their welfare," Mr Dalling said.

After the election last Wednesday, Dr Munnik's statement was widely blamed for the considerable losses suffered by the National Party.

Sands gets his hero's burial

BREAST. Bobby Sands was, yesterday given a hero's burial.

The Irish Republican Army fired gunshot salute and accorded him full military honours — and the par-

tish priest pleaded for peace. Sands, 27, who died on Tuesday on the 66th day of a hunger strike to win prison concessions from Britain, received the largest IRA funeral procession ever seen in Northern Ireland. It passed without violence.

"Bobby Sands did not die in vain," said Mr Owen Carron, who managed the prisoner's election to Britain's Parliament, at the graveside.

"He symbolises the Irish nation which has never surrendered and never will." Father Liam Mullen used the Requiem Mass in St Luke's Church near Sands' home to make a plea for tolerance and peace between Northern Ireland's warring communities.

On the other side of a Belfast, Protestant fire-brand Rev Ian Paisley held a memorial service "for all the innocent victims" of Northern Ireland's strife.

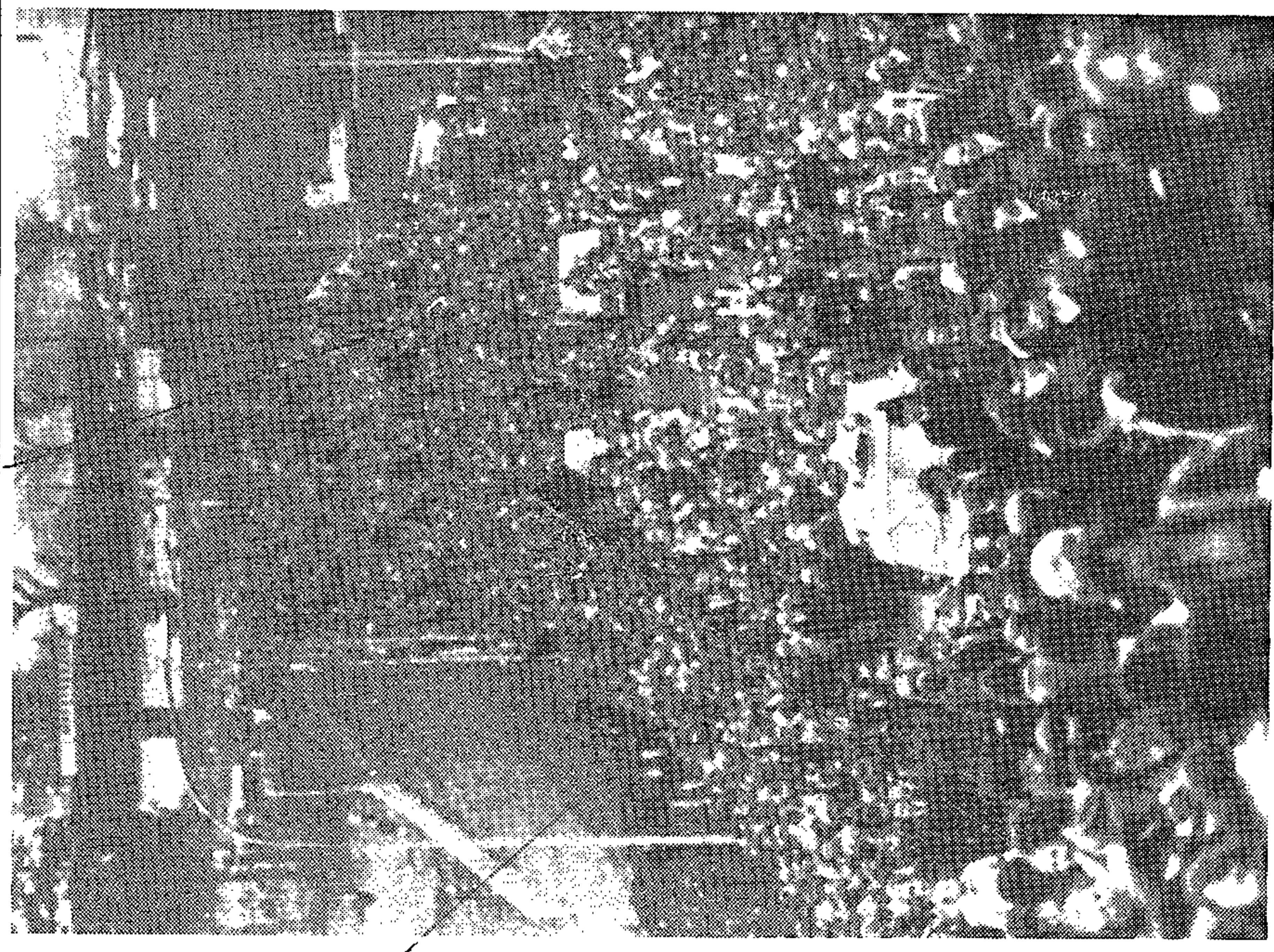
Mr Humphrey Atkins, Britain's top official in Northern Ireland, went on local television to restate Britain's flat refusal to grant the "five demands" for which Sands died and for which three other hunger strikers were rapidly weakening.

"I must say to you with all the emphasis at my command: We will not give in to this demand for political

cal status," Mr Atkins said. "We were not prepared to give in to Mr Sands, nor are we prepared to do so to prevent others taking that course."

Mourners for Sands — estimated to be number about 75 000 — packed the streets in a solid mass from curb to curb.

Thousands of mourners take to the streets to follow the cortege of IRA hunger-striker Bobby Sands.



DR MUNNIK
 ... complaints withdrawn

Mugabe deports anti-apartheid

activist to SA

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Mr Barend Schuitema, former South African anti-apartheid activist, was deported from Zimbabwe back to South Africa yesterday.

Mr Schuitema, who is also an alleged former South African spy, was escorted to the Beit Bridge border post by a Zimbabwean security official.

His deportation follows that of Mr John Jackson, a self-exiled South African lawyer who was put on a plane to London with his wife on Thursday. A legal adviser to former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, he needed British Home Office permission to return to London.

Mr Jackson is a South African citizen without a passport, and spent about a week in

detention waiting for the nod to go back to Britain, where he is regarded as a stateless person.

Mr Schuitema, a close associate of the jailed Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach, left South Africa last year after spending 100 days in detention. After his release, he denied a Security Police claim that he had been one of their informers while a leading member of the Dutch anti-apartheid movement.

Mr Schuitema arrived in Zimbabwe a few months ago, and started a low-profile campaign to win support for the jailed IRA guerrillas. He was arrested and served with a deportation order last week.

No reason has been given for the deportation of either man.

F 18666

LITRES WITH SUB-DIVISIONS (BIPS) @ 20°C (AMBIENT TEMP.)

LITRES WITH 0.5, 0.1 AND 0.05 SUB-DIVISIONS (AIPS)

Le Grange warns Mugabe

9/5/81
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By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
PRINCE ALBERT. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, of reprisal action if he persisted in his support of "ANC terrorists".

He also hit out at the secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and English-speaking university opposition to the Republic Festival.

Mr Le Grange was speaking at a Republic Festival ceremony here. Coupled with the ceremony were the opening of the new police station and a medal parade.

He said the ANC's strategy was aimed at isolating South Africa internationally at all levels and to gather the internal masses behind them.

There were already 30 external ANC offices, while preparations were being made for the opening of five further offices — in Bonn, Vienna, Dublin, Brussels and Tokyo.

Visits from senior members of the ANC had led to the opening of an office in Salisbury. Although Mr Mugabe's official standpoint was that the ANC may not use his country as a springboard for military operations against South Africa, he was prepared to allow the ANC to conduct their politically-orientated diplomatic offensive against the Republic from Zimbabwe.

"We are aware that there is an ANC terrorist presence there and we confirm our standpoint that we are not prepared to work with a country that accommodates terror forces

working against South Africa and that we will attack and destroy the bases of such forces, as in Maputo."

If Mr Mugabe persisted in his support for ANC terrorists, he could not expect the co-operation of South Africa.

The South African Communist Party and ANC combination did not only operate through terrorist gangs or their accomplice organizations, he said.

Through the Committee on South African War Resistance, young people were being persuaded not to do their national service. He said the SAWR was controlled by the ANC and the SACP.

Later in his speech, Mr Le Grange warned that there were great forces at work to alienate "the thinking Afrikaner student" from the ideals of the Afrikaner nation and the government.

Organizations with trustworthy aims were being influenced by people working with the ANC. He said many young leaders were being manipulated while unaware of the sinister motives of some of their friends.

Mr Le Grange said the time had come for all right-thinking



Mr Louis le Grange

(regdenkende) and responsible members of the member churches of the SACC to speak out on the question of whether they agreed with the standpoints of some of their leaders.

He told of two instances where the foundations of the Republic were being undermined.

The first was the active standpoint taken against the Republic Festival by the students at English-medium universities and by some coloured and

Indian leaders.

The other was that there were leaders in the SACC who, by their speeches and actions, actually operated as public relations officers for the enemies of South Africa.

Mr Le Grange said: "The time has come for all right-thinking and responsible members of the member churches of the SACC to speak out on the question of whether they agree with the standpoints of some of their leaders and whether they will be part of the preliminary work that is being done for the so-called freeing of the oppressed."

"Everyone knows that the struggle is over the authority of the State and our answer to everyone who undermines or tries to undermine the authority of the State is that we will undoubtedly act to protect that authority."

He said this applied to elements of both the left and the right.

● Le Grange tells of raid on ANC, page 2

Minister of Police warns Mugabe

Own Correspondent

OUTDSHOORN.

ZIMBABWEAN leader Mr Robert Mugabe was warned yesterday of reprisal action by South Africa if he persisted in his support of African National Congress "terrorists".

The warning came from the Minister of Police, Mr J. G. Le Grange, who also hit out at Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and the opposition of English-speaking universities and some coloured and Indian leaders to the Republic Festival.

Mr Le Grange was speaking at a Republic Festival ceremony at Prince Albert, near Oudtshoorn, and the opening of a new police station.

He said the ANC's strategy was aimed at isolating South Africa internationally, and to gather the internal masses behind it.

Though Mr Mugabe's official standpoint was that the ANC may not use his country as a springboard for military operations against South Africa, Mr Le Grange said he was prepared to allow the ANC to conduct their politically-oriented diplomatic offensive against the Republic from there.

"We are aware that there is an ANC terrorist presence there, and we confirm our standpoint that we are not prepared to work with a country that accommodates terror forces working against South Africa, and that we will attack and destroy the bases of such forces, as in Maputo," said Mr Le Grange.

He then referred to the Com-

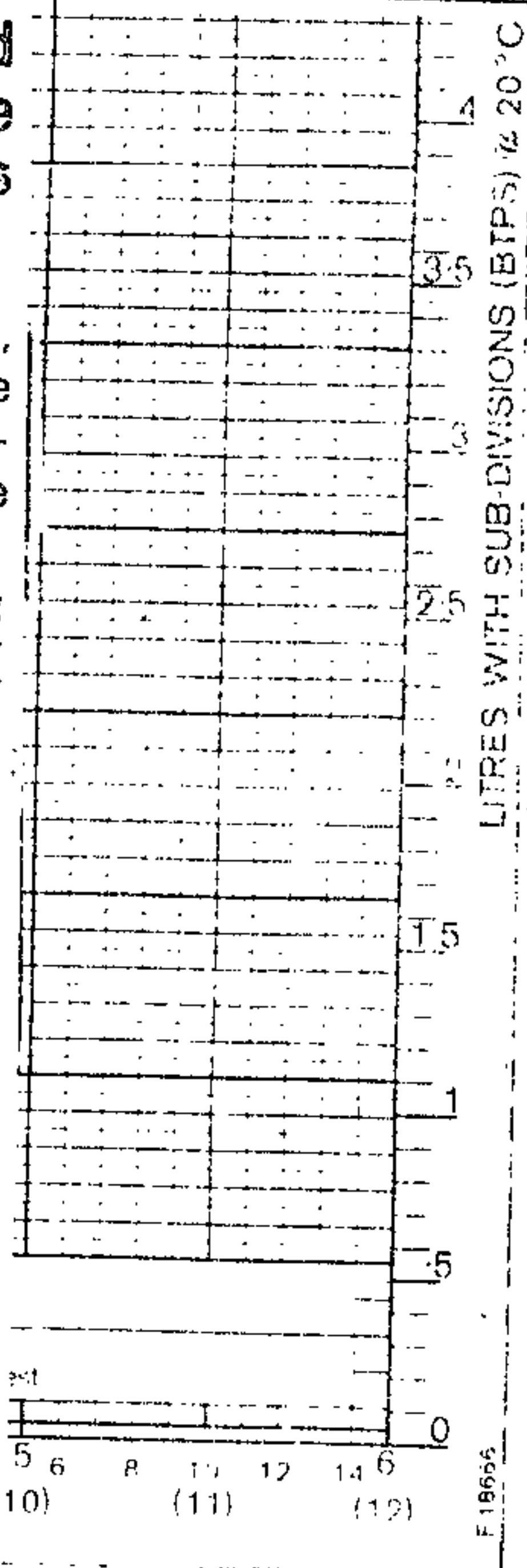
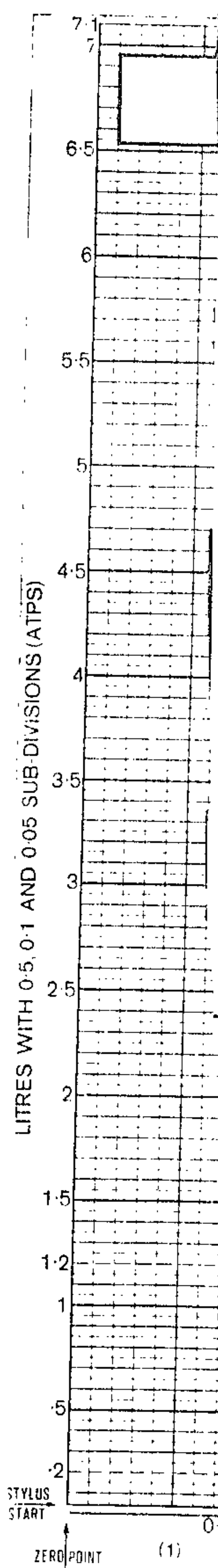
mittee on South African War Resistance, saying young people were being persuaded by it not to do their national service. The committee, he said, was controlled by the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Later, Mr Le Grange warned that there were great forces at work to alienate "the thinking Afrikaner student" from the ideals of the Afrikaner nation and the Government.

He criticised the active standpoint against the Republic Festival by students at English-speaking universities and some coloured and Indian leaders, and said there were leaders in the SACC who, by their speeches and actions, actually operated as public relations officers for the enemies of South Africa.

GERALD REILLY reported that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, commenting on Mr Le Grange's reported remarks, said statements on terrorism and the threat of terrorism were issues which should be dealt with by the Prime Minister or Minister of Defence.

"I find it quite remarkable that Mr Le Grange should take over the function of the Minister of Defence," he said.



Students pelt inspectors with eggs

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10/6/81

ANOTHER BOYCOTT

THOUSANDS of students in schools controlled by the Coloured Education Department yesterday boycotted classes.

And in Cape Town four senior Department of Internal Affairs inspectors were yesterday besieged inside the Elswood High School principal's office after pupils had pelted them with eggs.

An inspector was struck on the chest and he later took shelter in the principal's office and could not leave because pupils stood outside and threatened to throw eggs again. Tension mounted again at the school yesterday after it was closed last week when students

demanding inspectors leave the premises.

More than 4000 pupils at five coloured high schools on the Reef are staging a peaceful boycott of classes, after last week's police/pupil clashes.

Attendance at the five schools: Westbury, Chris Jan Botha, Riverlea, Coronationville and Eldorado Park High, varied from 40 percent of the pupils to over 290 percent yesterday.

The decision taken by some of the pupils to return to school, however, does not mean that they are attending classes, and three school principals confirmed that "there are no classes being held".

Examinations which were due to start on Monday, have been postponed in all of the schools. Pupils from Riverlea high and Westbury High left school at 12 -- as part of the boycott plan on Monday.

Meanwhile principals at a number of Cape Peninsular schools have been warned by education authorities that their teaching staff would be sent home without pay if schools are closed down due to unrest.

The warning was issued by the Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, at a meeting of principals of schools under the Department of Internal Affairs.

The meeting was called to inform principals of steps that were being

Boycotts

From Page 1

considered by the Department to counter class boycotts by pupils and students.

Other measures proposed were the expulsion of pupils guilty of misbehaviour and influencing others to boycott.

Students at colleges participating in a boycott would forfeit bursaries.

It was suggested to principals not to schedule examinations on June 16 and 17, the commemoration days of the Soweto unrest, said a principal who attended the meeting.

The principal said there was "widespread unhappiness" among teachers over the threat to sever pay if schools were closed down.

A circular has been posted to parents of pupils at coloured schools by the Department of Internal Affairs.

The circular appeals to parents to ensure that their children attend school.

To Page 2

S. Times
Police

ignore

'spy'

By NEIL HOOPER

MAJOR-GENERAL Johann Coetzee, chief of the South African Security Branch, said yesterday he had instructed that no action be taken against Mr Barend Schuitema, deported to South Africa by Zimbabwe on Friday.

"We are not interested in the man, and as far as I am concerned he can go where he wants," said Gen Coetzee.

Mr Schuitema was named as a co-conspirator with poet Breyten Breytenbach in 1975.

Mr Schuitema entered Salisbury last month and said he had returned to Southern Africa after training in Algeria to do intelligence work for the military wing of the ANC. This was denied in London and Lusaka.

Mr Schuitema was taken to Beit Bridge on Friday and handed over to the South African authorities.

A Department of Internal Affairs spokesman said South Africa had not asked for his deportation.

(329) RDM 11/5/81

Black writers lash ban on book

Staff Reporter

THE recent banning by the Directorate of Publications of Zakes Mda's book "We shall sing for the fatherland and other plays" was described by black writers as "naked kragdadigheid".

The African Writers' Association (AWA) said in a statement at the weekend that the banning of Mr Mda's book was another tragic example of how

the authorities were bent on "subtly rendering our history extinct, and emasculating our socially aware writers."

"We view the recent banning of Zakes Mda's book as naked kragdadigheid against another umpteenth black man's voice through literature. Another view into the black man's world has been sealed."

In the context of the country's cultural isolation, this

"total onslaught" against a black man's articulateness would leave South Africa culturally poorer," the AWA said.

"We urge our writers to disregard the Publications Control Board when they set about to write, but instead to mirror without fear or inhibitions, life around them accurately, and not in a way that is escapist or a way that reduces our African-ness and our socio-political struggle to a caricature."

Free after two years

327

By WILLIE BOKALA

TWO former members of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council were freed at the weekend after serving two-year prison sentences for sedition.

Mr Sandile Seth Mazibuko and Miss

Sibongile Suzan Mthembu were sentenced to six years imprisonment each for sedition — four of the years were suspended for five years — following the marathon SSRC trial in the Kempton Park Circuit court in May 1979.

Miss Mthembu, now 24 years old, has already been visited by Security Police, who according to her and her family, wanted to know what she intended doing in the future.

"I told them I don't know. I don't know why they have to ask me such questions," she said.

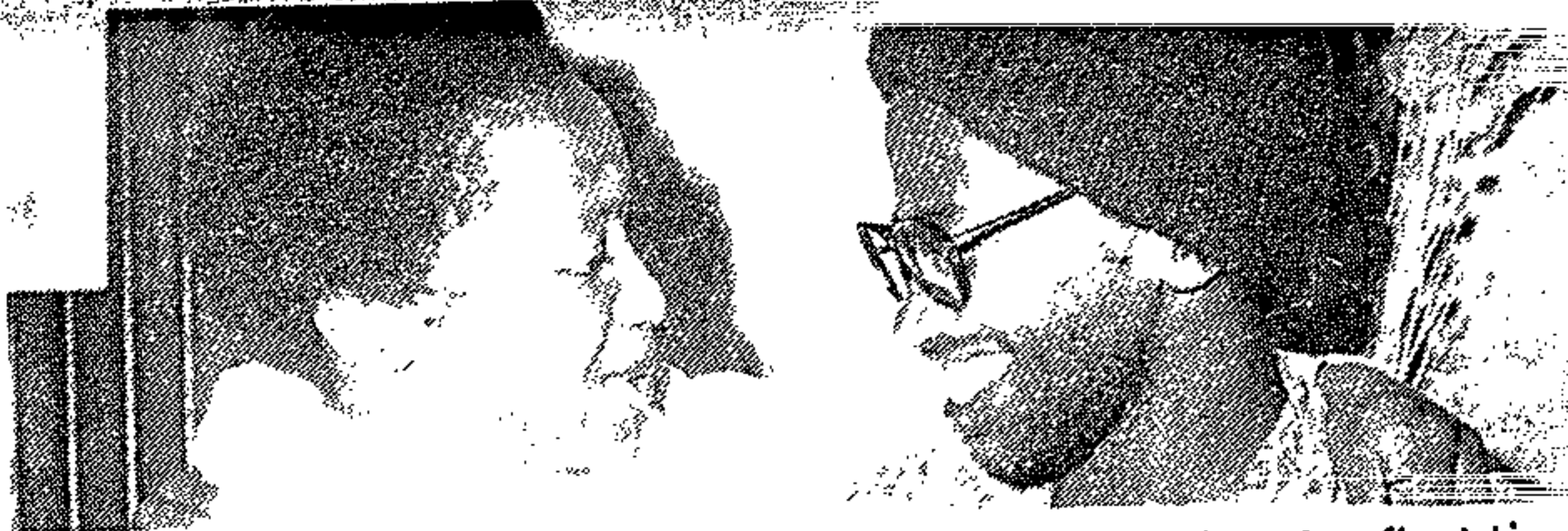
Both said they were happy to be home and are looking forward to meeting friends and all the people they missed for two years.

"I am overjoyed over my release," Miss Mthembu said. "I can at least move about and have the sun rays hit the top of my head again."

Although she looked slim and pretty, Mr Mazibuko was a different picture. He resembled a man who had gone through hard times and he is due to go to Baragwanath Hospital for a checkup today. He agreed he was sick and said he suspected he was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr Mazibuko was a student at the Phefeni Junior Secondary School, the first school to boycott classes against the use of Afrikaans in 1976. He was leader of the school's students representative body and president of the South African Students Movement, which was banned together with the SSRC and other black organisations in 1977.

Miss Mthembu, a niece of the Azapo president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was a student at the Naledi High School.



Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Mazibuko meet for the first time yesterday after parting when sentenced.

Pic by BONGANI MNC

Save the world 13/5/81 (327)

'Little has been achieved'

LONDON — Amnesty International says that very little has been achieved in South Africa to justify the optimism and expectation aroused by Prime Minister PW Botha in the past 18 months.

In its annual report for 1980, the organisation which campaigns for human rights acknowledges the Government's stated intention to introduce reforms in apartheid and to reduce racial tension and promote national unity, but expresses disappointment in the lack of action.

Its main concern centres on political imprisonment, detention without trial and banning, torture, prison conditions and the death penalty.

During 1980, the report notes, there were new waves of arrests and detentions, a further spate of political trials and the Government con-



Prime Minister Botha . . . fails to deliver

tinued to use the banning orders to restrict and suppress political opposition.

Amnesty also found "ominous signs" that the Government's Total Strategy concept, which provides a context for some limited and

controlled liberalisation, has as a corollary a commitment to greater ruthlessness in dealing with real or perceived enemies of the state.

The report focussed also on the increased spending on defence, closer involvement of the military command in Government decision making and the tighter control of Press reporting of sensitive issues such as defence and internal security.

Amnesty said the lack of adequate safeguards in the treatment of detainees held incommunicado was illustrated by new allegations of torture made by former detainees and defendants at several political trials.

It said the most significant political trial which took place was the treason trial in which the defendants dismissed their counsel and refused to take any further part in the proceedings when the judge

ruled that certain state witnesses would be heard in closed session.

Several incidents also drew attention to the plight of convicted political prisoners, some 500 of whom were reported to be serving sentences.

On Namibia, the report said that as negotiations continued for an internationally acceptable settlement, developments within the territory followed an "all too familiar pattern," with more than 70 members of Swapo — almost its entire internal leadership — detained under special provisions.

Amnesty said it had made strong representations to the South African authorities for the release of Namibian "Prisoners of conscience" and had provided substantial relief and material assistance to the victims of human rights violations.

13/5/47 Objector Yeats gets 12 months

Own Correspondent

Conscientious objector Charles Yeats was sentenced to 12 months' detention by a Pretoria court martial today.

The President of the court, Colonel Petrus de Klerk, said he wondered if Yeats did not want to protect himself "in an ivory tower."

However, the court also found Yeats honest.

Yeats had 48 hours to make representation to the convening authority about the sentence.

People in a similar position and with a similar cause must be discouraged.

The court took into consideration Yeats's views and also those of national servicemen who were called up for initial service as well as camps,

some of which had to be extended.

Nine South African Church leaders today urged the Government to provide alternative non-military forms of national service.

Their statement noted Yeats's conviction and said many young men faced the same dilemma.

The statement is signed by Mr Chris Aitken, Presbyterian, the Rev Francois Bill, Presbyterian, Anglican Archbishop Bill Burnett of Cape Town, the Rev John de Gruchy, United Congregational Church, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic, the Rev Howard Kirkby, Methodist, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, Methodist, Anglican Bishop Philip Russell, and the Rt Rev Brian J Woods, Presbyterian.

SA in a state of civil war

Own Correspondent

South Africa is in a state of civil war, according to conscientious objector Charles Yeats.

He was appearing before a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, where he was charged yesterday with failing to report for national service last July.

Mr Yeats based his civil war claim on South Africa's raid on African National Congress bases in Mozambique and ANC raids on certain targets in South Africa.

The former Hilton College head boy and Natal Schools rugby captain who has a B Comm degree as well as an MBA, also worked as secretary of the Anglican Diocese of Natal in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Yeats said he regarded the border war in SWA/Namibia as part of the civil war being fought in South Africa.

When asked to define civil war he answered it is the state when opposite sides in a war are being fought by people of the same country. He saw the conflict in the territory as part of civil war.

"I have now come to the view that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal."

Other factors included a number of resolutions by

the United Nations — starting in 1950 when South Africa was first called on by the world body to lead the territory to independence.

This continued until the present Western Five plans and Swapo's acceptance of the UN plan, which suggested to him that South Africa was stalling in bringing the country to its rightful state of independence.

"And this illegality confirms all my beliefs on military service at this time."

Mr Yeats said he was a member of the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican) and was

obliged to translate its teachings to his life.

A president, Colonel Petrus de Klerk, and two assessors, Major P F Joubert and Major A J Loubser, are on the Bench.

Mr Yeats said he was a member of the Anglican Pacific Fellowship and was opposed to any form of violence.

After completing his B Com at Natal University then his MBA at the University of the Witwatersrand in July 1979, he went to London where he lived with an uncle and started law articles with a firm in the city.

He got a deferment from national service un-

til his return to South Africa.

On reading about the cases of conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele in the British Press, he said, his conscience was troubled. In March last year he returned to South Africa and informed the Defence Force of his return.

On July 4 1980 he was called up to do the first phase of his national service at 5 South African Infantry Battalion, Ladysmith, but he failed to report for duty.

Colonel de Klerk adjourned the court after interrupting Mr Yeats's evidence to allow the An-

glican Bishop of Natal and 'Archbishop-designate' for the Anglican Church of South Africa to give evidence.

The bishop could not remain in Pretoria to do so today.

Charles Yeats had consulted him at times about his problems and beliefs, the bishop told the court.

Bishop Russell said that Charles Yeats was a devout Christian who had informed his conscience according to the Anglican Church beliefs and teachings.

His conscience had led him to believe that he was doing the right thing. If it had led him to another conclusion he would have been compelled to obey it.

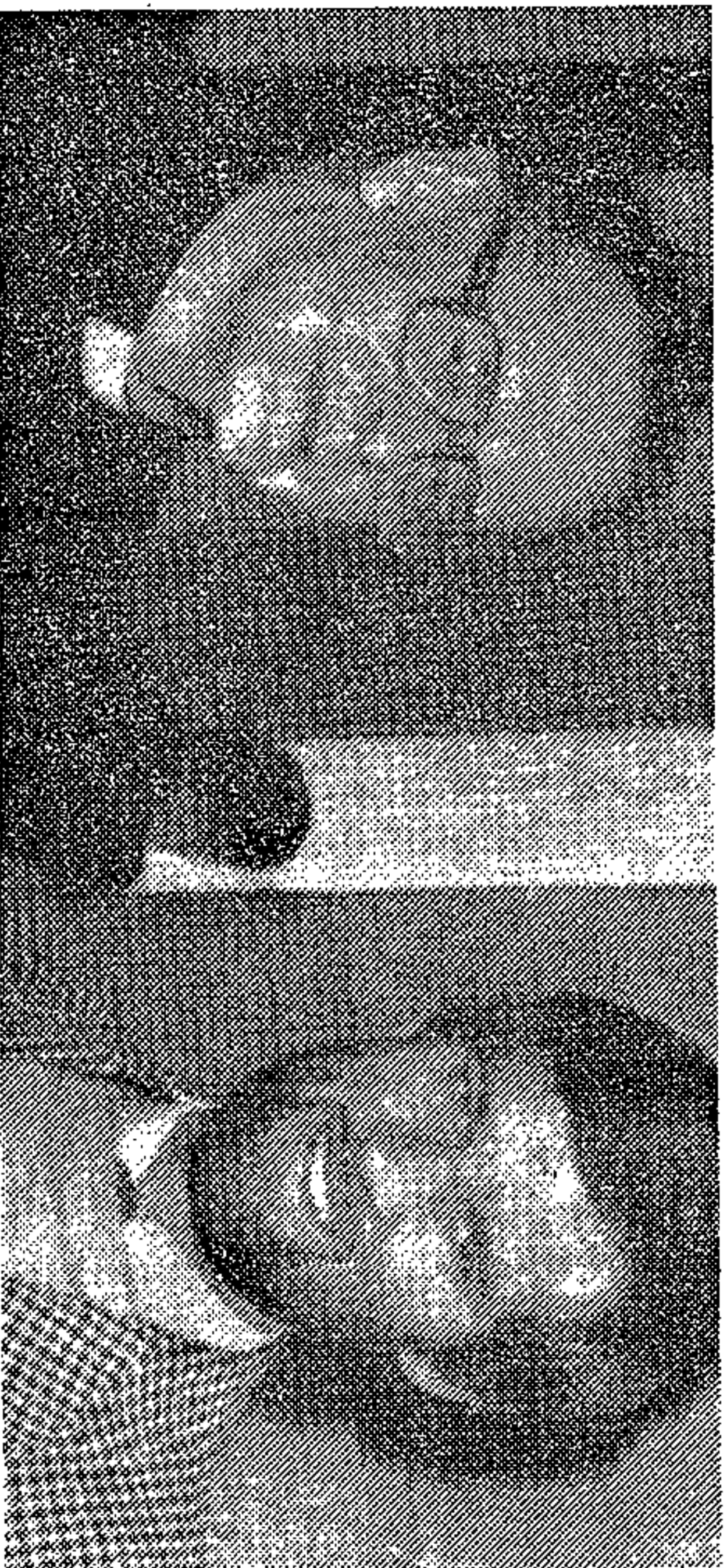
To disobey the conscience is a sin, therefore there is conflict in this area, Bishop Russell said.

When asked if it was possible for another Anglican to arrive at the belief that he should do military service, he answered yes.

The Anglican Church did not forbid members to take part in national service, he added.

But at the Lambeth Convention in 1968 the church found that it had to uphold and extend the right of the conscientious objector.

The hearing continues.



Archbishop Denis Hurley with conscientious objector Charles Yeats before the start of the court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Anti-Republic Day campaign is heating up

By WILLIE BOKALA

HANGINGS, detentions, bannings and the plight of blacks in South Africa will be main issues at a series of anti-Republic Day meetings to be held in Soweto and other parts of Johannesburg this weekend.

The mass meetings are to be addressed by students and community leaders, worker representatives and church leaders including the outspoken secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who will speak in Soweto on Saturday.

Although venues for the meeting have not yet been confirmed organisers said the gatherings would be held at different churches in Soweto on Saturday and Sunday, and in Newclare, Coronationville, Western Township, Bosmont and Eldorado Park. Others would be in the West Rand township of Kagiso, Krugersdorp and the Vaal township of Sebokeng.

The meetings are organised by the Anti-Republic Day Adhoc Committee formed by the Women's Federation, Congress of SA Students, Soweto Civic Association, Azanian National Youth Union (Azanyu), Black Students Society (Wits), Azanian Students Organisation, Izwi, Khuvhangano among others.

And according to spokesmen for the committee, various associations have already pledged their support for the campaign against Republic festivities. Among these organisations are the Witwatersrand Taxi Association, Soweto Taxi Association, Tennis Players Association and associations of dancers in Johannesburg.

Church leaders have also pledged support following resolutions of the National Conference of the SA Council of Churches last week to educate the masses and congregations against participation in the Republic festivities. The churches are going to use their facilities for anti-Republic services.

Said a spokesman: "We invite all students, parents, workers and the unemployed to attend these mass meetings and to listen to ordinary men and women of our society tell the sad story of 20 years of suffering, detentions, bannings, shootings, hangings, exploitation and loss of citizenship."

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13/5/81, Sowetan

SACC slams banning

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

THE South African Council of Churches yesterday issued a scathing statement on the banning of its publication, "An Empty Table" by the Government.

The council said it deplored the banning of such an informative publication based on a recognised commission and on the word of God.

"An Empty Table" comprises a report on a consultation of resettlement in the Ciskei held on August 29, last year, in Grahamstown. The concern of the consultation is indicated by the sub-title,

"Churches and the Ciskei future".

The findings of the book are largely based on data provided by the Quail Commission report and biblical passages from which guidelines can be derived on how churches should respond to the emergency situation that has developed and that is escalating in the Ciskei, especially as a result of resettlement actions.

In response to the banning of the publication, the SACC requested "all those who took part in the consultation, especially the church leaders, and all members of the church not to be deterred by measures of the Government from speaking out the truth concerning the starvation, unemployment and aliena-

tion which thousands of people have to suffer in this area and concerning the policy and relocation measures which cause these".

The SACC also requests its member churches to continue to spread the information on what happens in the area and to appeal to the conscience of all its members "to act in

obedience and loyalty to God".

The statement quotes from the Bible: "So every one who acknowledges me before men, I also will acknowledge before my father who is in heaven, but whoever denies me before men I also will deny before my father who is in heaven".

13/5/81 Soweto

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COMMENT

The great divide

QUITE often now, the great divide in our society emerges strongly. This time, the debate is over whether or not people should participate in the Republic Day celebrations.

In the twenty years since this country became a Republic following a referendum among the whites, blacks have seen very little to make them celebrate.

In fact, these twenty years were probably the period of most repressive action against blacks. There were bannings, detentions, the banning of organisations, the deaths in detention of friends and relatives, the unrest of 1976 in which hundreds died, the closure of newspapers, the banning of journalists and countless other acts.

The last twenty years also saw the "independence" of homelands, and blacks losing their citizenship of the country of their birth by the stroke of a pen. There has been, in those years, massive removal schemes. A tightening of influx control and more rigid application of certain laws.

That, blacks feel, is hardly any reason for them to join in festivities.

On the other hand, some whites feel that there is nothing wrong with the Republic per se. They feel that if anybody has to be criticised, it must be the Government of the day. Therefore, they argue, Republic Day must be celebrated.

In the past, we have had various incidents of blacks saying nay, and whites saying yeah. It has demonstrated just how far apart our people are, how deep are the divisions between black and white.

It emerged when Gerrie Coetzee fought Mike Weaver for the world heavyweight title. Blacks were on Weaver's side and whites on Gerrie's side. Before that, we had seen the same attitude when Coetzee fought and lost to Big John Tate. And before that, when Kallie Knoetze fought Tate. Perhaps, at that time, people simply saw it as sporting emotionalism.

However, even at that time, blacks warned that it was a danger sign. That it showed the great divide between black and white in this country, which did not auger well for harmonious race relations.

Nothing has been done about it. Instead, we went through an election, in which blacks were told in no uncertain terms that they have no hope for a bright future in "white" South Africa.

It will not help the Prime Minister to accuse people of being "un-South African" if they decide to boycott the Republic Day festivities. What Mr Botha must do is to give people reason to celebrate.

And there are no short cuts to this.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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PRETORIA, 15 MAY 1981
MEI

[No. 7588

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1089

15 May 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.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1089

15 Mei 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.

LIST/LYS P81/40

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/92.....	UNB News--No 1, April 1981.....	Medical Students' Representative Council.....	(d) -- (e)
P81/4/112.....	Solidarity--No 5, First Quarter 1981.....	Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.....	(e)
P81/5/41.....	Inquiry--Vol 3, 1980.....	Rhodes University Department of Journalism and The South African Institute of Race Relations	(e)
P81/5/5.....	Suidafrika vor der Revolution?.....	Franz J. T. Lee.....	(e)

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Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
1089 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/40.....	1	7588

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,
COMMERCE AND TOURISM

No. 1053

15 May 1981

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOTEL
BOARD

The State President has been pleased in terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Hotels Act, 1965 (Act 70 of 1965), to appoint the following persons as members of the Hotel Board:

(a) Mr Tomas Butler Vorster with effect from 1 May 1981 until 31 August 1982; and

(b) Mr Elias Albertus Cilliers with effect from 1 May 1981 for a period of one year.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1047

88 7582

15 May 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:

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LIST/LYS P81/38

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/80.....	Pickering's Playmates of '81---1981 (Calendar/ Kalender)	Pickering Enterprises.....	(a)
P81/4/78.....	Narrische, Das.....	Printed in Germany.....	(a)
P81/4/75.....	Stern-- Nr 8, 12 Februar 1981.....	Gruner + Jahr AG & Co, Hamburg.....	(a)

No. 1048

15 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication or object is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P81/39

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/112.....	Seven Days Seven Girls.....	Compiled by: Steve & Linda Gilroy, Alex Groen	(a)

DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWER-
HEIDSWESE, HANDEL EN TOERISME

No. 1053

15 Mei 1981

AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE HOTELRAAD

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 5 van die Wet op Hotelle, 1965 (Wet 70 van 1965), die volgende persone as lede van die Hotelraad aan te stel:

(a) Mnr. Tomas Butler Vorster met ingang van 1 Mei 1981 en tot 31 Augustus 1982; en

(b) mnr. Elias Albertus Cilliers met ingang van 1 Mei 1981 vir 'n tydperk van een jaar.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1047

15 Mei 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:

No. 1049 15 May 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY
DIRECTORATE

On 4 May 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 April 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P81/3/128	<i>We Shall Sing for the Fatherland and other Plays</i> (Ravan Playscripts—No 6).....	Zakes Mda.

No. 1049 15 Mei 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR
DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 4 Mei 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 April 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:

No. 1050 15 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/86.....	<i>TCLSAC Reports</i> —Feb—March 1981	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)

No. 1050 15 Mei 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 het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1051 15 May 1981

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) and (d) 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Vertoëmaker
R81/3/23	<i>Hammer</i>	United Artists Corporation "S.A." (Edms.) Bpk/(Pty) Ltd.

No. 1051 15 Mei 1981

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) en (d) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyde gestel.

'No reason to celebrate Republic'



Mrs Sheena Duncan

By MANDLA NDLAZI
THE presence of a large number of political prisoners in South Africa's jails was one of the reasons the majority of people saw no reason to celebrate the Republic's 20th anniversary.

This was said yesterday by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Advice Office of Black Sash. She was reacting to the announcement made by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, on the details of jail term remissions for certain categories of prisoners as part of the anniversary celebrations.

According to the Minister's statement, political prisoners are among those who do not qualify for remission of sentence which will be granted from June 2. She said political prisoners are penalised more heavily in that they did not enjoy any of the normal remissions of their sentences which are allowed the criminals.

"I find it astonishing that the South African Government claims that there are no political prisoners in our jails, yet when amnesties such as the present one are announced people convicted for offences arising out of political activities are excluded," said Mrs Duncan.

Mr Shimane Khumalo, assistant director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), said:



Mr Shimane Khumalo

"Political prisoners in South Africa are not in the true sense criminals, but people who have been convicted for ideals and beliefs shared by the majority of the country's blacks.

"Who doesn't wish to vote? Who doesn't wish to be involved in the country's decision-making machinery? There are many other burning questions that remain unanswered in our ugly situation. How does one expect us to join in the celebrations?"

Mrs Hazel Moolman, deputy director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the festival was a political event.

• Anti-Republic Day campaign steps up. See Page 6.

Queries on power for a SA President

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE likelihood of the President's Council recommending an Executive President for South Africa is increasing — and the step is being regarded as a foregone conclusion in some political circles.

Provision was made for an Executive President — as opposed to a nominal State President — in the National Party's 1977 constitutional proposals.

Because these proposals were an issue in the 1977 General Election, the Government believes it has a mandate from the electorate to press ahead if a recommendation for an Executive President comes from the President's Council.

Many people (including politicians) are now asking questions about the implications: How would such a Head of State change South Africa's style of Government? What are the implications for the future?

Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa, a leading constitutional academic, said yesterday an Executive Presidency could operate in a variety of constitutional set-ups, and cited the United States, France and Russia.

While Westminster-style constitutions — such as those of Britain and South Africa — conferred no independent powers on the titular Head of State, an Executive President had a great deal of power.

A switch to an Executive Presidency in South Africa would mean concentrating a significant measure of power in the hands of an individual.

In terms of the NP's 1977 proposals, an Executive President would preside over a mixed Cabinet of 11 — six whites, three coloureds and two Indians.

This group would be the ultimate executive authority and could deal with matters common to the three racial groups — such as Defence, Railways and Harbours, Foreign Affairs, Labour, Finance and Group Areas.

The President would be elected by a committee of 50 white MPs, 25 Coloured MPs and 13 Indian MPs, representing the three separate Parliaments envisaged in the same proposals.

Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday it was only possible to discuss the subject of an Executive President against the background of a constitution within which such a President would function.

"If such a constitution enjoys less acceptance or legitimacy than the present one, then it would simply mean that 'Executive President' would be a euphemism for a dictator," Dr Slabbert said.

However, if an Executive President operated within a constitution that enjoyed legitimacy or support, no objection could be brought against the step in principle.

"The most dangerous thing that can happen is that people may begin to think that the idea of an executive President as such is a panacea for our very difficult constitutional problems.

"If in future we are going to narrow the base of support by means of an Executive President, rather than broaden it, we will simply have a greater centralisation of power that will have to cope with the same problems.

"I cannot see how this will contribute to a peaceful solution for our problems."

In terms of the National Party's 1977 constitutional proposals, the Executive President would be subject to the support of the electoral college.

It would mean that South Africa would not have a Head of State outside party politics, Prof Wiechers said.

It could also mean the whites would be in a position to elect the Executive President without the support of the coloureds and Indians.

If these groups opposed the appointment, it would aggravate racial tensions.

The President in such circumstances would owe his power to the white Prime Minister and the white parliamentary caucus.

This means that if conservative Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the NP in the Transvaal, attained the premiership, there would be no chance of electing an enlightened Executive President.

Therefore, in terms of the NP's constitutional proposals, the white Prime Minister still has considerable power.

Students reject 'white Republic'

By Z B MOLEFE

THE declaration of the Republic in 1961 and prevalent conditions 20 years later reveal the contempt that the South African Government has for all oppressed people, a student statement said yesterday.

The statement from the Black Students' Society of the University of the Witwatersrand added that it views with extreme concern the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the "white Republic".

It went on: "The theme 'unity in diversity' which the Government has chosen to commemorate the occasion belies the reality of the South African situation.

"The Students' Society contends that the differences that allegedly exist between our people have

been forced upon us through a whole barrage of racist legislation such as the Group Areas Act."

The Society then said it believes that South Africa will only be able to celebrate unity when a Government is established for all South Africa's people by all South Africa's people.

The Society then called for the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other prisoners who have fought for democracy and the establishment of a peoples' democratic government based on the principles enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

"We believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white. And no government can claim any authority until it is based on the will of all its people," the statement concluded.

AS I WATCHED these young men and women coming up here tonight to receive their degrees, young men and women on the threshold of their careers, I couldn't help reflecting on what the future holds for them.

For these young South Africans have been born into the cauldron of history. Generation upon generation may live out their lives in a relatively unchanging world, but then suddenly it falls to the lot of a single generation to live through a period of highly compressed change in which the familiar world is completely transformed.

My father's generation experienced this in the technological sphere. He was born into the ageless age of the horse and cart — and he has lived into the age of jet travel and men walking on the moon. When he was born communications were still as they had been for centuries before him — by letter delivered by mail coach. But he has lived into the age of the television screen and the communications satellite — and even the electronically produced newspaper. It has been a fantastic technological revolution, revolutionising mankind's whole way of life, and it fell to a single generation to span the change and adjust to it.

Now, in our smaller world of South Africa, I believe that tonight we are looking at another generation which is going to have to span and adjust to an equally great period of change, this time in the socio-political sphere.

For 13 generations what is euphemistically called the "traditional South African way of life" has scarcely changed in its essentials. But now the winds of change have blown right down Africa and are buffeting upon our borders. I have no crystal ball to tell you when they are going to blow through South Africa itself. But of this I am certain: it *will* happen — and it certainly will happen within the lifespan of the generation of these young men and women who are receiving their degrees here tonight.

So after 13 generations, it is this one that is going to have to span the great change and make the great adjustment to it.

It is in the context of this thought that I want to speak about the role of the liberal institutions — as represented here tonight by one of the country's great liberal universities and by the English-language Press — in the processes of change which are already at work within our society.

I want to do so because it is fashionable in some quarters to regard the liberal and his institutions as outdated in present-day Africa, and the moderate as irrelevant in a growing conflict situation.

Where, it is asked, are liberal ideals working out anywhere in black Africa?

And here in South Africa, it is claimed, the liberals are irrelevant. The only debate that counts is between the white nationalists and the black nationalists: those are the forces that must either fight it out or work it out, and all else is superfluous.

In any case, it is said, liberals are not in the business of *realpolitiek*. They are impractical people — idealists, moralists, sickly humanists, people with their heads in the clouds — while it is the nationalists who consider themselves the practical, down-to-earth realists who understand the political facts of life in this harsh continent.

And, it must be said, there are times when the liberal himself is assailed by feelings of self-doubt. It is perfectly true that his ideals have not exactly flourished in black Africa, with its one-party states and coups and military dictatorships. The liberal's sense of justice has made him want to see the end of white domination, but now he wonders whether justice will triumph when white domination goes. This is depressing and discouraging. The liberal has been distressed, too, that while he has felt the passion of compassion for his fellow-countrymen, some of them now seem to despise and abuse him more vehemently than anyone else.

The moderate is the man in the middle in any developing conflict situation, as attitudes polarise to either side of him. He gets shot at from both sides, and in his disillusionment and bewilderment he often has difficulty seeing his own role clearly.

Yet it will be my submission to you tonight that the collective influence of the liberal institutions in this country is far from irrelevant. Indeed it is by far the most relevant influence of all — and to the extent that there is hope of a reasonably peaceful resolution of our conflict situation, this is due almost entirely to that influence.

While it may seem that the only real political debate is between white and black nationalists, this is simply not true. In fact it is the liberals who have set the tone for the debate to a quite astonishing degree. The whole focus of our politics today is upon the gradual acceptance, one by one, of the arguments which liberals have been advancing over the past 20 to 30 years. The entire political debate that is taking place today is revolving around issues that have been highlighted by liberals over that period; and on the basis of facts and figures which for the most part have been elicited by the research work of the liberal institutions.

Let us look briefly at the record of this . . .

- Thirty-three years ago the Nationalist Government came to power on an unabashed policy of white domination. In the Fifties Prime Minister J G Strijdom proclaimed quite unashamedly that the policy was one of *wit baasskap*. The liberal institutions kept on and on over the years protesting that this was morally insupportable and practically untenable in the modern world — but they were derided for doing so.

What is the position today? Today the very centrepiece of our political debate is the general recognition, by everyone except the HNP, that racial discrimination is untenable; that it has got to go; and that this is in fact the single most important demand of the times in our country.

The need for change, once the minority view of the liberals, is now common cause — and the question is only how the change should be undertaken and what form the new dispensation should take.

- All change begins at the level of articulation. Race discrimination stems largely from race prejudice, and the first step in reducing the degree of prejudice in a society is to change its use of pejorative racial terminology.

Twenty years ago the terms "Kaffir" and "Native" were in common usage in South Africa. It was the liberal institutions which protested against them and began campaigning for the use of terms more acceptable to the people concerned. Today the more offensive appellations have all but disappeared from our public vocabulary.

- It was the liberal institutions which first pointed out that the cornerstone of Government policy, the so-called Bantustans, could never be geographically consolidated or made economically viable. Today the Government's own Van der Walt Commission has recognised the former, and its own official Benso report has recognised the latter.

- Throughout the Sixties and earlier the liberal institutions argued that a meaningful separation of the races, physically and economically, as prescribed by Dr Verwoerd, was not possible. This is now widely acknowledged and the search is on for an alternative version of the policy.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions warned that the permanence of the urban blacks would have to be accepted. This has now been officially acknowledged.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions warned that black workers would have to be given full trade union rights. This is now being done.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions called for the scrapping of Job Reservation. At last the need for this is acknowledged and it is gradually being done.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions warned that there would have to be greater economic integration of blacks, that this was essential to maintain a satisfactory economic growth rate and enable the free enterprise system to flourish to the benefit of all South Africans. While they were urging this, official Government policy was based on Dr Verwoerd's dictum that South Africa would "rather be poor and white than rich and multiracial". Today Government policy is coming around to accepting the need for greater economic integration and the importance of giving the free enterprise system its head.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions called for the integration of sport right down to club level. Today this is being accepted.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions called for compulsory education for all. At last this is beginning.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions called for the readmission of blacks to the formerly "open" universities and for the voluntary integration of schools. This is now gradually being permitted.

- Throughout the Sixties the liberal institutions called for the reform of the Pass laws and Influx Control regulations. After a false start, the Minister of Co-operation and Development is now indicating his willingness to do this.

- It was the liberals who first recognised that our present constitutional system does not meet the circumstances of this country and that a new system was required. This is now generally accepted, and much of today's political debate revolves around the search for a new constitutional system.

- It was the liberals who first recognised that a white government could not continue reaching decisions on its own and just impose them on the unenfranchised population groups. They have plugged away at the principle of negotiation and joint decision-making, particularly on any new constitutional format. This is the one major liberal argument which the Nationalist Government still has to adopt, but it is moving slowly and painfully towards it. It has got as far as accepting the need for consultation, and the President's Council, for all its inadequacies, is a sign of a partial and still reluctant recognition that it has got to go beyond that to real negotiation.

By any standards this is an impressive list of political victories. Seldom can a government have been so profoundly influenced by its critics. Indeed, as someone suggested during the last election campaign, we now have the extraordinary situation where the Nationalist Government is fighting on its Right against the policy it had yesterday and on its Left against the policy it will have tomorrow.

To suggest that the people who have asserted this kind of influence are politically irrelevant is patently nonsense; and to suggest that they are unrealistic idealists is laughable.

The truth is that it is not the liberals but the nationalists who have been engaging in the politics of unrealism. It is the nationalists who have been indulging in the great flights of

fancy, living in a world of idealistic imagination — they have in fact created one of the gigantic ideological fantasies of all time — while it is the liberals and their institutions who have been the realists and who have kept on and on nailing down the hard facts of our situation.

While Dr Verwoerd and Dr Eiselen and Mr Daan de Wet Nel and Mr Blaar Coetzee were weaving their ideological fantasies through the Fifties and Sixties, building Bantustans in the air and trying the reverse the black tide like sociological Canutes, it was the liberal institutions which kept on penetrating the fog with the hard light of reality, pinpointing the fallacies in what was being postulated: newspaper commentators such as Laurence Gandar; the hard-nosed research of the Institute of Race Relations; the practical experience of organisations such as the Black Sash; the clear-mindedness of a Helen Suzman; the steady maintenance of rational thinking by the universities; the sustained moral pressure of the student organisations and the church organisations.

Moreover the moral arguments of the liberal institutions have turned out to be no airy-fairy thing, but an extremely potent force. Moral pressure has become part of *realpolitiek*.

There was a time when J G Strijdom could talk openly about apartheid being a policy of white *baasskap*, but not any more. Now there is a need to justify it on moral grounds.

Decency and fairness are things that everybody now feels a need to acknowledge; they have got to make some sort of gesture; there must be *regverdigheid*. It has led to a lot of transparent tokenism and silly euphemisms — such as the black "guest workers" in our cities and the frequent new names given to apartheid and the department that administers it — but the point is that it is all evidence of the potency of moral pressure. And once a government feels the need to acknowledge moral arguments, then the liberal institutions become very relevant indeed because that is where they are strongest.

So what does it all amount to?

The liberals, the moderates, the Cassandras of the scene, have sat on the sidelines and offered their criticisms — accurately, as it turns out. Does that really make them significant? Does that really mean they have a relevant role to play?

The answer, I believe, is yes.

Let us look at the influence the liberal institutions have had on white attitudes in this country.

Everywhere else in Africa where there have been white communities of any consequence, the response to increasing pressure for change has been uniformly adverse. The *piet noir* of Algeria, the colonial settlers in Kenya and Zambia, and the somewhat more indigenous elements in Zimbabwe, all reacted in the same way: they swung to the Right and went into a laager of resistance to change.

There were intelligent, perceptive whites in Rhodesia; people who as long ago as the early Fifties paid at least lip service to the principle of racial partnership, who were scornful of apartheid and were pleased to distance themselves from it. Yet when the winds of change began blowing through Rhodesia these selfsame intelligent whites lost their powers of perception and rationality. They were swept along by an emotional stampede and carried blindly into a white laager behind a no-change leader like Ian Smith.

They were like people being swept along by a flooded river, who could find no foothold, no branch to grab hold of, no social or intellectual support from institutions which could offer counter-arguments, which could keep rationality alive and make resistance socially respectable and psychologically possible.

The Rhodesian Press put up a brief show of braveness with its initial use of white spaces to protest against censorship, but it soon folded into submissiveness. There was only one university, a new one with no great depth of tradition and a student body overwhelmingly committed to the black nationalist cause: so there was no pillar of moderating influence there.

There was no equivalent of our Institute of Race Relations, no Black Sash, no Christian Institute, no Council of Churches, no Nusas, no Polstu, no Helen Suzman, no Van Zyl Slabbert, no Wits, no UCT, no Rand Daily Mail.

In other words there was a failure of the liberal institutions. The few that existed were frail and soon collapsed — with the result that there was no opposition to Ian Smith within the white power bloc.

The result was that white Rhodesia slid into a gruesome no-win war, without ever producing from within itself any realistic alternative or any serious attempt to reach a negotiated settlement. A war which, after 30 000 deaths, it duly lost, along with its power — to be left with nothing to show for all the blood and agony.

But here the pattern is different. Here, as the General Election two weeks ago showed, a substantial body of the white population — a third as many as voted for the Government — is responding to the increasing pressures on our country by moving in a reformist direction.

This is unique in Africa. It didn't happen in Algeria, it didn't happen in Kenya, it didn't happen in Zambia, and it certainly didn't happen in Zimbabwe. The world must take note of this because it is a remarkable phenomenon that makes South Africa different and gives it real hope of being able to resolve its crisis relatively peacefully and arrive at a fair system of shared power.

This hope, I believe, is entirely due to the role of the liberal institutions; to the way they have kept rationality alive and prevented a stampeding of the emotions in what is a highly emotive situation.

But what about the failure of liberal ideals in black Africa, and the historical impotence of moderates in conflict situations?

The answer here is that there are important differences between South Africa and the rest of the continent. There are important lessons to be drawn from black Africa, but the situations are not analogous.

- The first and most important of these differences is the sheer size and strength of our white population. There are more whites in this country than in the rest of Africa put together. Moreover they are indigenous, not colonial: their roots are deep and they will not leave easily, which makes them at once a force to be reckoned with and also one more ready to strike a workable deal.

Elsewhere in Africa the white communities were so small and shallow-rooted that once the colonial power decided to



Athol Fugard... an anniversary gift.

Athol bucked by 'Aloes'

nomination

NEWS of a Tony Award nomination for Athol Fugard's "A Lesson from Aloes" is an anniversary gift, says the Port Elizabeth playwright.

In an interview at his home in Sardinia Bay, to which he retreats from the theatre only to get down to writing for it, he said it was a year ago this week that the play had its run at Yale University.

"Then there was a break while finances were arranged for the Broadway opening in November."

The Tony nomination for "Aloes" as the best play in the 1980-81 Broadway season, puts it in world class with the British award-winning play "Amadeus" by Peter Shaffer of "Equus" and "Royal Hunt of the Sun" fame.

Two other plays on the Tony list are Hugh Leonard's "A Life" and "Fifth of July" by Lanford Wilson.

The latest Tony nomination is the second for a Fugard play. The first was for the double bill of "Sizwe Banzi is Dead" and "The Island", which jointly netted a 1974-75 Best Actor Tony for the New Brighton actors John Kani and Winston Ntshona.

"Aloes" also received two British nominations this year.

SHOW PEOPLE

Phoebe Lange

He had been robbed and his face had been badly bruised, despite the fact that he had been wearing a crash helmet — which was also missing.

Boss won't be posing for pictures until the swelling on Billy's face goes down.

It was considered for Best Play of the London 1980 season by the Society of West End Theatre Managements, which also nominated Sheila Holliday, of Johannesburg, for a Best Actress award in company with the Oscar-winning Glenda Jackson.

"Aloes" had what its author calls a "respectable run on Broadway, where straight theatre nowadays has been displaced by comedies and musicals". The honours for it are part of a string of awards and nominations earned by Fugard works.

In 1971 "Boesman and Lena" won the off-Broadway Obie. In 1978, the Eugene Marais film "The Guest", starring Fugard and directed by Ross Devenish, won the Rapport "Oscar".

Last year, the "Oscar" again



The Gay Marines: From left, The Pope, Johnny Lee and Eugene Strang.

**Wits debut
next week
for Gay
Marines**

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Student boycott

The Black Student Society at Wits University have joined the growing number of organisations boycotting the Republic Day celebrations.

In a statement released yesterday the students rejected the theme of the Republic Day celebrations — Unity in Diversity — saying "the Black Students Society believes that the differences that allegedly exist between our people have been forced upon us through a whole barrage of racist legislation, such as the Group Areas Act."

The statement went on to say: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white. And no government can claim authority until it is based on the will of all its people."

Now teachers join boycott

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15/5/81

A CALL to boycott the Republic Day celebrations has gone out to over 500 members of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa).

The resolution to boycott was passed by the Southern Transvaal branch of the Union last month. If effective it will include a number of school teachers, academics and students.

Giving reasons for the decision, the executive committee states that:

- The Republic is responsible for a system of education which is inferior, inadequate and undemocratic;
- The Republic allocates only four percent of the GNP to education;
- Teachers and pupils are being involved in a celebration of a political event which excludes three-quarters of South Africa's people.
- As Neusa members we are committed to a democratic and just South Africa. Republic Day symbolises the opposite of these ideals.

Neusa is the most recent organisation to join the fold of the anti-Republic Day boycotters.

At least 100 political, social, sporting, educational and religious

organisations attended an anti-Republic Day meeting in Durban this week.

Although the theme of the celebrations has been "unity in diversity" white, black, Indian and coloured organisations have slammed the celebrations as a farce.

Speaking for the Anglican Church of South Africa which recently joined the boycott, Bishop Bavin said: "The majority of the population has for years had to live without any say in who governs them. I can therefore see no reason for celebration."

Among the boycotting organisations are the South African Council of Churches, the Congress of South African Students, the National Union of South African Students, the Black Sash, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), the South African Council on Sport and all of the black teacher organisations.

Natal University administration has indicated that no facilities will be used for Republic Day Celebrations. At the University of the Witwatersrand however, a call by the Student Representative Council for the administration to show their support for a boycott has been met by stony silence from the vice-chancellor, Professor du Plessis.

Anti-Republic rally honours Bishop Tutu

By WILLIE BOKALA
IT will be Bishop Desmond Tutu's crowning experience on Sunday when he gets his first official welcome from the Soweto community.

The Diepkloof Civic Association has organised this occasion to let Soweto people show their appreciation to Bishop Tutu for his efforts to achieve a just dispensation in South Africa.

The organisers have invited Soweto residents to come in their numbers to show their loyalty to Bishop Tutu and what he stands for. The ceremony will be at the Diepkloof Zone 4 Lutheran Church (Molisa O Botse) and starts at 2 pm.

Most leading personalities in Soweto, will be at this ceremony, which is also an anti-Republic Day protest meeting.

According to the organisers it is also the intention to show that despite what Government figures have said about Bishop Tutu, and criticism of him that has come from the radio, television and labour figures Mrs Lucy Mvubelo and Miss Sarah Chitja, he enjoys the support of most blacks in the country.

Venues for services have been released by the Anti-Republic Day Adhoc Committee which has been involved in series of such meeting in past few weeks.

- In Soweto the meeting will be on Saturday at the Lutheran Church, near the swimming pool in White City Jabavu and starts at 2 pm on Saturday.

- On Sunday the meetings will be held at St Francis Anglican Church, Rockville, at 2 pm, Lutheran Church in Diepkloof, Zone Four, and St Barnabas Anglican Church at the Civic Centre in Kwa-



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . to be honoured for his role in the struggle for freedom.

Thema, Springs, at 3 pm.

- In Kagiso, Krugersdorp, the venue is the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso One, Lewisham at 2 pm on Sunday.

Other services will be held in Mamelodi, Pretoria and Hammanskraal. Two services will be held on Saturday and Sunday in Sebokeng, Vereeniging.

Minister attacks Hurley's Republic Festival stance

BETHAL — The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday criticised the boycott-mentality of certain groups against the Republic Festival, saying he regretted their shortsightedness and pettiness.

Addressing a Republic Festival gathering in Bethal, he said he had noted with displeasure the contents of a letter sent by Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley to all his priests, in which congregations were asked not to participate in the Republic Festival.

"I have seldom read such a one-sided, twisted, exaggerated, prejudiced and mischievous version of all the alleged evils in our country, which are being attributed to Government and which form the motivation for

the archbishop's call to his church members not to participate in the festival.

"This venomous call, made under the banner of Christianity, makes him guilty of a distortion of basic Christian fairness."

One could only hope church-members involved would be able to persuade their leaders to return to taking level-headed and balanced actions.

He also issued a warning to those institutions which owed their facilities and services to subsidies from public funds.

"It is really unacceptable when semi-public institutions like our universities allow sectional pressure from negative elements within their midst to move them to refuse to make their facilities available for sport, art or any other activities of the Republic Festival or the South African Games."

Archbishop Hurley has



denied he ever called for a boycott of the Republic Festival.

He said last night the Catholic Church was abstaining from taking part in the Festival because it believed more than 80 per cent of South Africa's people found nothing to celebrate in the Republic and what it stood for.

Criticism by Dr Viljoen had resulted from incorrect reporting, he said. — Sapa.

Education union also says no

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15/5/81

Education Reporter

A call to boycott Republic Day celebrations has gone out to more than 500 members of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa).

The resolution to boycott was passed by the Southern Transvaal branch of the union last month. If effective it will include school teachers, academics and students.

Reasons for the decision by the executive committee are:

- that South Africa is

responsible for education which is inferior, inadequate and undemocratic.

- that South Africa allocates only four percent of the GNP to education.

- that teachers and pupils are involved in a celebration of a political event which excludes 75 percent of South Africa's people.

"Neusa is committed to a democratic and just South Africa. Republic Day symbolises the opposite of these ideals," the editorial in the newsletter Newsa states.

Neusa is the most recent organisation to join "anti-Republic Day" boycotters.

At least 100 political, social, sporting, educational and religious organisations attended an anti-Republic Day meeting in Durban this week.

Although the celebration's theme is "unity in diversity," white, black, Indian, and coloured organisations have slammed it as a farce.

Legal system is held in low regard, says Dugard

RDM 15/5/81 327 2048

Pretoria Bureau

THE South African legal system was held in low esteem both here and abroad, the director of the Institute of Applied Legal Studies at Wits, Professor John Dugard, said in Pretoria yesterday.

This was because of the harsh measures of South African Statute Law, which could be viewed as being discriminatory and politically repressive, Prof Dugard said. He added that the harsh measures applied only to blacks.

But, he said, part of the blame for the existence of these laws also had to be borne by the Supreme Court because of judges' narrow interpretation of these laws.

Parliament, which enacted the laws, was not solely to blame.

Professor Dugard was speaking at the University of Pretoria on the topic: "Does the

South African legal system acknowledge human rights?" The answer to this question, he said, would have to be yes and no.

While he agreed that the common law acknowledged human rights, he criticised the interpretation of certain Statute laws by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

He added that most judges were not committed to promote human rights in the application of Statute law.

The discriminatory laws under Statute law included the race classification Act, as well as laws such as the Urban Areas Act and pass laws.

These laws only genuinely affected the lives of blacks, although they ostensibly applied to all South African citizens.

It was ironic that, while the Government claimed it was moving away from discrimination, it was at the same time

depriving an increasing number of black citizens of their South African citizenship.

Concerning politically repressive Acts, Prof Dugard said the Terrorism Act of 1967 was a terrifying Act.

"It is almost as if the Minister of Justice had told the legislator to draft a set of laws which violate every principle of the law."

This Act, Prof Dugard said, had been vigorously implemented and many people held under it had died. Other repressive laws were the Internal Security Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act. Prof Dugard described these laws as being "evil" because they did not respect individual liberty.

Statute law was often ambiguous and, where one would have expected courts to rule in favour of the individual, the judges mostly ruled in favour of the State.

Catholic move to boycott Republic Day

JOHANNESBURG. — The Roman Catholic Church has joined the boycott of Republic Day celebrations.

The General Secretariat of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference said yesterday in a statement: "We believe that the vast majority of the people see no cause for celebration since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth, and have no meaningful say in the government of the country."

"We believe that as their spiritual leaders, we must associate ourselves with them."

The secretariat repeated its appeal for a dispensation in which discrimination was eliminated.

In another statement the secretariat said the government's withdrawal of the passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was a confession of weakness.

"It is a confession of weakness implying that because Bishop Tutu cannot be answered, his influence must be restricted," the statement read.

The secretariat called on the government to return his passport.

"The withdrawal of his passport is neither just nor democratic. It offends against the right of free movement and the right of political dissent," the statement said.

It added that Bishop Tutu was dedicated to a solution to South Africa's problems that would avoid bloodshed, and that he was convinced that only vigorous economic measures would break down white opposition to a desirable political evolution.

The withdrawal of his passport did not further debate on how this evolution "that every reasonable person must admit is necessary if the great majority of people are to participate realistically in the South African commonwealth" should be promoted, the secretariat said.

○ There was a full-throated roar of approval in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi yesterday, when the chief whip, Mr S Z Conco, said that no Zulus were to take part in any Republic Festival events in Natal.

Political prisoners will not get remission

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POLITICAL prisoners have not been considered in the general remissions of sentences granted to certain categories of prisoners as part of the Republic 20th year festivities.

Other categories that will not get any remission are people sentenced for refusing to give evidence and those certified because of mental imbalance.

Certain categories of prisoners were to be granted remission of sentences with effect from June 2 as part of the present Republic festival said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee.

In a statement in Pretoria, he said that among those who would not

qualify were those prisoners sentenced for transgressions against the security of the State.

The basis of allocation is:

- Prisoners with sentences of up to and including four months imprisonment as well as those sentenced periodical imprisonment received total remission of sentence.

- Prisoners with sentences of more than four months imprisonment receive a part from the normal remission (in the cases of determinate sentences) one-quarter of remission of sentence.

- With regard to violent crimes however, a maximum of one year of remission is granted while all other cases get a maximum of three years remission.

In the following cat-

egories of imprisonment:-

- Corrective training, prevention of crime, and habitual criminals, the remission, there is from six to 21 months. The most important categories of prisoners who do not qualify for remission of sentence are:-

- Security prisoners who were guilty of transgression against the State.

- Prisoners sentenced for refusal to testify.

- Mentally disturbed prisoners for as long as they received treatment inside psychiatric hospitals.

- Sentenced prisoners who had been certified as detained in hospital prisons for psychopaths.

- Psychopaths and were
- Prisoners sentenced for housebreaking with sentences of eight years or longer.

- Prisoners sentenced for robbery where a weapon was involved and/or if it was proved that they were members of gangs and/or acted in gang context and/or if sentenced of more than five years were imposed.

- Prisoners sentenced for rape if sentences of more than five years were imposed.

- Prisoners sentenced for violence against other people, excluding robbery and rape, if sentence of more than five years were imposed.

- And persons in detention as judgment debtors in terms of Sections 65 (F) and 109 (4) of the Magistrates' Courts Act Number 32 of 1944 the statement added. — Sapa.

RPM 16/5/81 (322)

The corrosion of South African justice

Extracts of an address to the University of the Witwatersrand's graduation ceremony this week by Professor JOHAN VAN DER VYVER, Professor of Law at Wits.

SOUTH African law is not particularly noted for its display of justice.

This regrettable fact — one must concede at once — is not so much due to the basic structure as such of South African law. The abridgement of libertarian pillars of the common law is largely attributable to legislative intervention.

The statutory iniquities of contemporary South African law are centred upon several exceedingly assailable aspects of our legal and political dispensation, such as:

- Arbitrary powers of the executive (inter alia) to detain, to impose banning orders upon, and to violate the privacy of, technically innocent members of the community;

- Excessive State control of the apolitical spheres of life, such as religion, sport and of family life, and

- The sanctioning of discrimination based on political conviction, sex and race.

Such manifestations of moral debasement in our legal system collectively amount to extreme excesses in the magnitude (intensity) and the scope (range) of State authority.

I have singled out several instances of objectionable governmental conduct that appears to me to thrive upon excessive administrative powers:

CORRUPTION

Corruption on the part of persons entrusted with the administration of the affairs of State can take on a variety of forms: An official of Customs and Excise intercepts, seizes and appropriates to himself an imported book or magazine under the pretext that the book or magazine is an undesirable publication or object; a Cabinet Minister uses his influence to secure that a company of which he is a director be granted the tender to print Government publications; a policeman administers third degree in order to extract a confession from a suspect; a warden withholds evidence regarding an assault upon a prisoner at an inquiry into the death in detention of the prisoner, and so on.

MALADMINISTRATION

The clearest and most indisputable example of mismanagement of the affairs of State attributable to excessive powers of the present regime in South Africa is to be found in the annals of the former Department of Information.

I would personally hope that the alarming history of the Information Scandal shall remain topical as long as arbitrary governmental powers leave the system exposed to irregularities of the kind revealed by the various reports of the Erasmus Commission.

SECRECY

Powerful public officials always seem to want to exercise their extensive competencies under the cloak of secrecy. Not surprisingly, therefore, South Africa has over the last few years witnessed the gradual abridgement of the right of the news media to publish reports on the administrative acts of certain Government departments.

The Defence Act 44 of 1957, for instance, does not only prohibit the publication of information that may reveal South Africa's military operations or hamper its defence efforts, but by virtue of Section 118 of the Act permission of the Minister of Defence is also required for the publication of: "any statement, comment or rumour relating to any member of the South African Defence Force . . . calculated to prejudice or embarrass the Government in its foreign relations or to alarm or depress . . . the public."

Sections 27B and 27C of the Police Act 7 of 1958, 44 (2) (f) of the Prisons Act 8 of 1959, and 66A8b of the Mental Health Act 18 of 1973 are similarly calculated to secure Government control of the dissemination of information relating to the executive activities of officials of the State departments concerned. Furthermore, the Advocate General Act 118 of 1975 effectively created a framework for the Government to conceal all allegations of, inquiries into, and findings

concerning corruption on the part of any branch or member of the executive.

When evaluating legislation such as this, one should concede at once that in the exercise of its functions the Press can become extremely troublesome, profoundly offensive and all-in-all a damn nuisance. A free Press is nevertheless by far preferable to the appalling consequences that may descend from the secretive exercise of the powers of government.

PUBLIC DECEPTION

The evil of withholding information regarding governmental conduct from the public is almost invariably supplemented by express deception.

Political loyalties, coupled with the will to maintain or to gain political power, may force political spokesmen to present to the public what they believe would satisfy the tastes and preferences of a substantial portion of the local electorate. Quite often public predilections cause them to conceal the truth, either by evading the question, or by distorting the facts, or by availing themselves of convenient ambiguities, or by simply telling lies.

One's indulgence in this regard should under no circumstances whatsoever be required to extend beyond the grey area of political promises. When public deceit relates to *de facto* government actions, it becomes a matter of grave concern.

South Africa has again not been spared the embarrassment of transgression by the authorities in this regard.

I have over the years compiled a list of public statements made by Government spokesmen which contain indisputable untruths relating to actual facts and evident occurrences of empirical reality. The names of several past and present members of the Cabinet feature prominently in that list: for instance, the name of Mr P W Botha, who during 1975/76, in his capacity as Minister of Defence, emphatically but falsely denied that South African troops were at the time actively involved in the Angolan civil

war — and that while the rest of the world was well informed as to South Africa's offensive alliance on the side of the FNLA and Unita.

One may in the present context further be reminded of the initial misleading statements of Mr Jimmy Kruger, as Minister of Justice, following the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko in 1977, regarding the cause and circumstances of Mr Biko's death.

It should be noted in passing that question time in Parliament constitutes one of the rare institutionalised safeguards against the abuse of executive powers embodied in the Westminster system of government. As such it should be seen as an important, and in fact essential, cornerstone of our constitutional dispensation. Telling a lie in question time is therefore perhaps the most despicable administrative transgression that can be committed by a Minister of State operating within the Westminster system.

GOVERNMENTAL ANARCHY

Disregard of the lay by the Government is presumably as much the result of a sense of unlimited power as any of the other vices dealt with so far.

A fairly recent example of governmental anarchy occurred when, contrary to the provisions of the Defence Act 44 of 1957, members of the South African Defence Force were required to do active service in Angola. The Act was subsequently amended retroactively in order *ex post facto* to legalise the involvement of South African troops in the Angolan civil war.

Even more recently, on 7 May 1980, a report of the Advocate-General was tabled in Parliament indicating that the procedures provided for in Section 118A of the Post Office Act 44 of 1958 in connection with the interception of postal articles and telephone conversations were not complied with in the case of the tapping of the telephone of an HNP official.

Lawlessness on the part of the Government, I should say, is the worst form of anarchy.

CALLOUSNESS

Insensitivity on the part of persons in authority with regard to the hardships suffered by their subordinates is also not infrequent in societies under the dominion of absolutist rule.

As good an example as one may wish to find to illustrate the point is presented by the reaction of Mr Jimmy Kruger, at the time the Minister of Justice, to the death in a prison cell of Mr Steve Biko. At a National Party Congress held in Pretoria on September 14, 1977, Mr Kruger stated that Mr Biko's death left him cold. The man who was left cold by the death of Steve Biko is the one who by law was required to protect him!

In the present context one may also refer to the callousness displayed by Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Pensions, when at a Press conference in Johannesburg on April 23 he tried to justify the meagre pensions of the elderly on the assumption that "an old person at today's prices . . . can eat for R20 a month".

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS

It has become almost axiomatic for persons administering excessive powers to sanctify their arbitrary resolves under sweeping pretences of a divine calling.

While labouring under the delusion of such pious complacency, the Government has turned its back on many of the accepted conditions of a free society, transforming fundamental rights into precarious privileges, converting moral obligations into legal duties and seeking to enhance religious conviction by means of State-imposed coercion.

One finds statutory evidence of the Government's claim to Christianity in several enactments, such as Section 2 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961, which proclaims, inaccurately and in quite unjuridical terms, that "the people of the Republic of South Africa acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God."

DAIRY MSP 16/5/81

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Chief George says he regrets report oversight

UMTATA — Premier Chief George Matanzima said yesterday he regretted the oversight in not tabling reports to the National Assembly in terms of the Public Security Act.

He assured the House arrangements were being made to comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation as a matter of urgency.

Chief George was replying to a question by the deputy leader of the opposition, Mr C. S. Mda, about why no reports were tabled.

Mr Mda said section 51 of the Public Security Act provided for reports to be made by the Minister of Police to the National Assembly within a specified period.

He asked why the Minister had not complied with that provision and when the provision would be complied with.

"It was an oversight," Chief George said. "The omission is regretted. Arrangements are being made to comply with the requirements as a matter of urgency." — DDR.

Suspension of pupils angers parents

N. MERCURY
16/5/81

44 52 258 327

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN parents of Merebank are angry over the decision by the principal of the local high school, Mr R R Maharaj, to suspend more than 300 pupils for boycotting classes.

A spokesman for the parents said yesterday a meeting was being planned this weekend to discuss the mass suspensions at the Merebank High School.

The pupils, who boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival, were told by the principal that they had been suspended indefinitely. They were told to leave the school premises immediately and not return.

However, some of them returned with their parents yesterday morning, volunteering to go back to classes.

But the principal refused to allow them into their classrooms. An attempt by some pupils to protest against the suspensions by carrying placards failed

because they dispersed when the police arrived.

Mr Maharaj declined to comment.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday confirmed that 315 pupils of the school had been suspended. He said he would decide whether to expel the pupils after he had received a report from the principal.

He said the pupils first boycotted classes on April 27 and their parents were sent letters informing them of the effects such action could have on their children's education.

He said the parents were also invited to talk to the principal and staff of the school about any problems concerning education.

Meanwhile, about 1000 pupils of the Reservoir Hills High School also boycotted classes yesterday. More than 300 pupils at the Chatsworth High School boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival.

INDIAN QUILTS FESTIVAL BODY IN POLITICAL PROTEST

S. Tribune
17/5/81

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\$10

Tribune Reporter

A member of the Indian wing of the Republic Festival Celebrations Committee has resigned from the body, saying he is now opposed to Indians taking part in the event to mark the country's 20 years as a republic.

Kistappa Naidoo, a retired school principal, said had he known the celebrations would have "political connotations", he would not have joined the Indian Cultural Committee in the first place.

"I joined the body because I thought it merely a cultural affair," he said. "Now I see the community is linking it to politics. I will have nothing to do with politics."

He did not now think Indians should take part in the celebrations — which have been rejected by thousands of blacks who claim they would be celebrating apartheid and oppression if they took part.

Mr Naidoo's resignation has met with shock from other committee members — Jugadeesan Devar, Bal Ganash, Saeed Siddiqi, S. R. Deyar and Pranlal Lakhani — all of whom have been put on to a cultural blacklist by the Anti-Republic Festival Celebrations Committee because of their "collaboration" with the government.

The anti-festival committee is to ask the Indian Government to bar the committee members from entering India.

Hundreds of Durban Indian high school pupils boycotted classes for one day this week in protest against what they describe as the apartheid celebrations.

About 315 pupils of the Merebank Indian School, near Durban, were suspended by the Indian Education Director Mr Gabriel Krog because of their participation in the boycott.

SA'S AMAZING SCHOOL OF DEADLY ARTS

S. Express 17/5/81

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Government vets all
who join this private
'anti-terror' course

By CHARLOTTE BAUER
and SAVVAS GEORGIADIS

SCORES of wealthy South Africans are undergoing a tough and deadly training course on how to survive the horrors of urban terrorism.

The Sunday Express discovered this week that candidates are secretly screened by a Government department before they are accepted for the R650 "do-or-die" course.

Under its promotional catchline, "Urban terrorism — will you be the next target?" — the highly charged anti-terrorism training centre, privately owned and situated on an isolated farm near Johannesburg, has already put 180 South African civilians from all walks of life through its deadly course. Hundreds more are on a waiting list which stretches through to August.

The camp is run by a crack squad of swashbuckling professional soldiers made up of a former secret service agent, mercenaries and former members of the South African Defence Force's elite First Reconnaissance Commando.

All of them, in the words of their leaders, have "eaten, slept and drunk danger" — and are conditioned to kill.

They also train recruits in psychology.

Although it is claimed that the course is strictly apolitical, the combat school's shadowy links with a Government department, and its catchline, lends itself to slightly more partisan overtones.

The combat camp was established — partly as a result of the 1976 Soweto riots — by Mr Chris Hillebrand, a former commander of the First Reconnaissance Unit.

Says Mr Rodney Briggs, a British expatriate and expert in unarmed combat who is a partner in the venture: "We are not interested in politics. We don't care whether the ANC come over the wall or the Free Staters invade the Transvaal. We just want to make sure that you stay alive, whatever the circumstances."

The combat school is highly sensitive about the training of Rightists, Leftists or



Urban terrorism — will you be the next target? Combat school commander Chris Hillebrand teaches pupils the deadly art of how to survive.

Picture:
NIC BADENHORST

DANGER: In the Shadow of Oil...

S. Tribune 17/5/81

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Tribune Reporter

DURBAN'S City Council has warned thousands of residents near the oil refineries and fuel storage depots they could be in danger.

The council has circulated evacuation plans to whites in Fynnland, where fuel storage tanks are situated, and to coloureds and Indians in the Morebank, Wentworth and Austerville areas around the oil refineries.

The evacuation circular, which the city council cautions must not be read with an "alarmist attitude", lists the areas likely to be affected, and carefully details an evacuation route for each area.

It also says which roads will be reserved for emergency vehicles.

Schools, the Clairwood racecourse, and a country club have been allocated to serve as shelter points where civil defence will supply tents and food.

The circular advises residents evacuating their homes to take warm clothing, important personal documents, and to lock their doors behind them.

Families interviewed by the Sunday Tribune this week mostly responded philosophically to the Council's circular, but generally expressed two major reservations:

• Many do not own a car or other vehicle to carry them away from the

BY MAUREEN GRIFFIN

disaster area;

• Mothers were apprehensive lest disaster strike while they were at work and their children were either at school or alone at home.

Four housewives from one Indian household confessed they could not drive. Several men in the coloured and Indian areas said they did not own cars.

And an elderly woman, living with her teenage daughter, said she would have to learn to drive.

A young mother of two

QUOTE

'My greatest fear is I won't be able to reach my children. The older girls know they must run to the younger children's schools if anything should happen. But if they were at home how would they get away without transport?'

QUOTE

'What happens in an emergency when I'm away at work? Will my maid know what to do or will she panic? I doubt that even my sister-in-law nearby will run to collect my children when the evacuation order comes.'

at Fynnland, merely a block away from several huge fuel storage tanks, worried: "What happens in an emergency when I'm away at work? Will my maid know what to do or will she panic? I doubt that even my sister-in-law nearby will run to collect my children when the evacuation order comes."

Another woman confessed: "My greatest fear is I won't be able to reach my children. The older girls know they must run to the

younger children's school to find them if anything should happen in school-time. But if they were at home together and my husband and I were still at work, how would they get away without transport?"

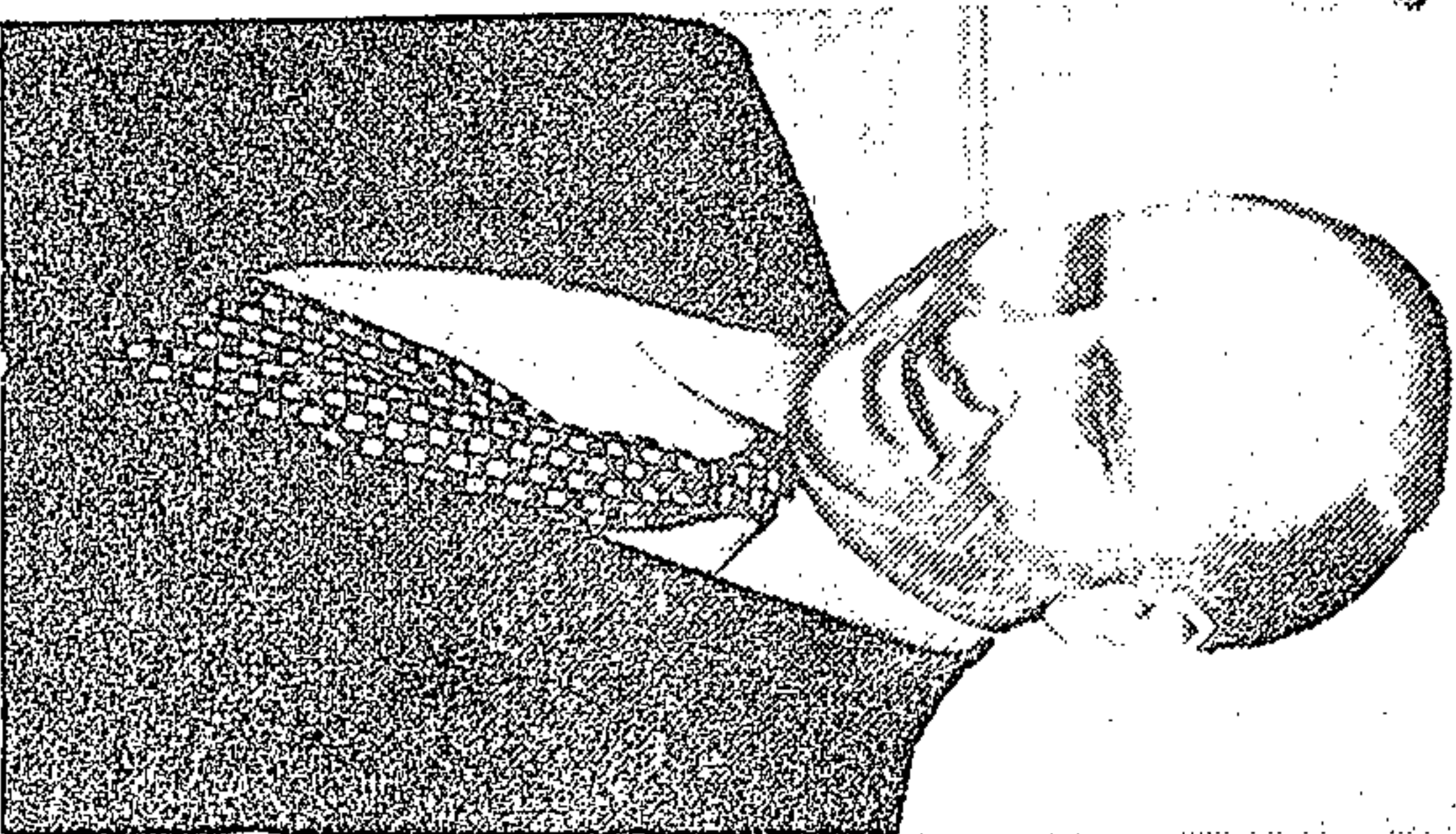
Durban's town clerk, Gordon Haygarth, advised people to arrange with neighbours for transport. If there are not enough vehicles for everybody, those without transport should walk, he said.

"In an emergency, where time is of the

essence, it would be in their own interests to walk."

Mr Haygarth said: "The knowledge we have is based on the experience people in the fire business have gained over a long period. They are advising us on safety margins."

Commodore Sam Davis, Durban's Civil Defence Officer, said: "A lot of people are now starting to wake up to the fact that urban terrorism must be met, and we are simply warning of possible dangers."



Haygarth . . . walk

We're on the winning side, says Bishop Tutu

By SAM MABE
BLACKS are on the winning side and if whites delayed too long in joining them, there could be a time when blacks will say the only good white man is a dead one.

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, when he condemned the Republic Day festivities which he described as a big joke.

Addressing a crowd of about 1000 people at a meeting called by the Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) to honour him with a public welcome since he returned from abroad in a tour that cost him his passport, Bishop Tutu said blacks were oppressed because of their kindness and compassion.

He said blacks showed their kindness to the first white people to arrive in South Africa, not knowing that they would in the end be without land, and whites would be their masters.

He also condemned the statement made by former Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, when he said Steve Biko's death left him cold. "Oppression dehumanises the oppressor and the oppressed alike.

There must be something wrong with the humanity of a person who can be left cold by the death of another man," Bishop Tutu said.

Condemning the migrant labour system, the black man's lack of voting rights, loss of citizenship rights in a humorous manner that had the Lutheran Church Hall in Diepkloof bursting out in laughter on several occasions, the Bishop said blacks sometimes laughed to prevent themselves from crying.

He said it was impossible for blacks to celebrate the fact that the rule of law in South Africa was dead. Many children were killed when they were demonstrating peacefully and some of them have been forced into exile and that could not give any black man reason to celebrate.

Referring to his overseas tour, Bishop Tutu said it was not true that the world was hostile towards South Africa. All that the world was opposed to were policies of a certain political party.

• And at another meeting yesterday, prominent community leaders listed reasons why blacks objected to the 20th anniversary of a "racist" republic.

Chairing a meeting at St Francis of Assisi Church



A poster at the St Francis of Assisi Church in Rockville.

in Rockville, the Rev M B Mbete said blacks asked themselves whether they have to celebrate the Republic that has in the past 20 years created Sharpeville, the 1976 uprising, the refugee camps in the various parts of Africa and political prisoners, among other things.

Prominent on stage throughout the meeting was a poster that read, "We will celebrate a black Republic soon." Several

speakers condemned the celebrations and leaflets spelling out "why black people don't want a white Republic" were distributed.

The reasons it gave were:

- More hunger, prisons, death and arrests for pass offences.
- The Republic sent Mandela and Sobukwe to rot on Robben Island.
- Black workers were paid starvation wages.

School suspends boycott pupils

DURBAN. — The Apollo State Indian High School in Chatsworth closed an hour early yesterday after most of its pupils, said to number about 700, were suspended for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

Earlier, police were called to the school after boycotters stoned a passing car near the school. A spokesman for the pupils said pupils had attacked the car after the driver and three other occupants had assaulted girl pupils and ordered them to return to school.

"We were staging a peaceful boycott in the street fronting the school when a car stopped near us. Four men armed with sticks jumped out and lashed out at some of the girls for staying away from classes.

"This angered the other pupils who retaliated by confronting the men with stones," he said.

Smashed

The car's windscreen was smashed and some of the men were slightly injured. A pupil was also injured.

The boycotters, who originally numbered about 200, were informed of their suspensions by the principal, Mr V S Pillay, yesterday. They were told to leave the school premises. Another 300 pupils went to join the boycott in protest against the suspensions.

They too were then suspended after ignoring pleas to return to classrooms. The school was closed as the remaining number of pupils dwindled rapidly as groups from classrooms walked out to join the boycotters.

The headmaster declined to comment yesterday. Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, said he was waiting for a report from the principal.

Anti-Republic pamphlets ^{Soweto 17/5/81} (327)

By LEN KALANE

HUNDREDS of pamphlets denouncing the 20th anniversary of the South African Republic were distributed in Soweto at the weekend as more people indicated that they would shun the festivities.

And the Department of Education and Training said it had not planned programmes for schools to participate in the Republic celebrations. A spokesman said if schools were participating they would

be doing so of their own free will.

He said the decision has been entirely left to schools. The spokesman said the department's head office in Pretoria had no details of planned activities and such decisions are taken at local school level.

The pamphlets in Soweto were distributed after an Anti-Republic Day Committee meeting at the St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville. The pamphlets were compiled by the ad hoc committee made up of a number of organisations to oppose the coming celebrations.

Former officer 'a mercenary'

State alleges he killed 14 men during bloody battle in Msinga district

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A FORMER Defence Force officer who is said to have hired himself out as a mercenary and allegedly killed 14 men during a single, bloody encounter in the faction fighting Msinga district is to go on trial in the capital next month.

The man, whom the State claims sniped at warring faction-fighters on June 4, 1979, allegedly causing the deaths of 14 men from the Zwane faction, is Mr Johan Friedrick Verster, 28, of Dundee, who was released on R50 bail yesterday.

Other allegations levelled at him in an indictment run-

ning to 15 pages are charges of faction-fighting, conspiracy to commit murder, possession of unlicensed firearms, illegal possession of ammunition, conspiracy to deal in firearms without a permit, two counts under the Terrorism Act, two counts of fraud and two contraventions of the Defence Act.

The State alleges that Mr Verster, who appeared briefly yesterday for a remand to June 29 for trial, was a lieutenant with 3 Parachute Battalion, Bloemfontein, during 1979 when the offences allegedly took place.

During the year, it is alleged, he conspired with several other white men — one of them a former policeman — to support the Sithole faction against the Zwane tribe who

were fighting each other in the Tugela Ferry-Msinga area. Plans were made to kill Zwane fighters 'for payment' and procure cheap shotguns in Johannesburg for resale to blacks in Natal.

Then, the indictment further alleges, he purchased the guns, maintained them for the Sithole clan and shot at Zwanes while being paid for his services. He also at various times sold a 9 mm pistol — standard Army issue — to a black man without a permit, defrauded two others by accepting payment for guns which he never supplied and 'swopped' seven R-1 automatic-rifle magazines with a sergeant in the Dundee Commando for .303 ammunition, the State claims.

fighting in the district which could have led to the disruption of the maintenance of law and order as well as 'encouraging' general chaos and disorder.

This in turn had been calculated to cause a person, or the State, monetary losses.

Mr Verster first appeared on the charges in the Dundee Magistrate's Court last month.

Although he was due to go on trial yesterday, counsel requested a postponement of the hearing on the grounds that Mr Verster wished to brief senior counsel for his defence.

The Drakensberg Administration Board employee appeared fleetingly before Mr Justice Page yesterday before being whisked away by his counsel, Mr Eugene van Zuydam, from the historic College Road Court — scene of many faction-fightings.

This ammunition he used in attacks on blacks or handed over to other blacks for use in battle.

The 14 counts of murder arise from June 1979, when he allegedly took part in a fight near Jobs Hill in the Msinga district which claimed the lives of 22 men.

Mr Verster is believed to have shot at Zwanes while acting in common purpose with the Sitholes and being paid to do the job.

The two terrorism charges originate from his allegedly supplying weapons to Africans while knowing he was participating in illegal battles.

Monetary losses

He also, it is alleged, conspired to supply ammunition and encouraged

N. M. K. 19/5/80
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Security Police ³²⁷ question ^{20/5/81} students

MARITZBURG — More than 40 students and three lecturers of the Federal Theological Seminary in Imbali were taken in for questioning by Security Police yesterday in connection with an anti-Republic Festival demonstration held in the city.

According to Maritzburg's security chief, Colonel B J Beukes, the men were questioned as part of an investigation into the demonstration — held in the grounds of the Cathedral of the Holy Nativity on May 2 — and possible contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Col Beukes said the matter would be put to the Attorney-General.

The students and lecturers were taken to the Alexandra Road police station from the Seminary in Imbali and later released.

The demonstration was held during the Republic Festival street procession. Placards, held by the demonstrators, were confiscated by Security Police.

The principal of John Wesley College, Dr T S Gqubule, said: "The seminary community identified itself with the Act of Witness." — Sapa

Leaflets claim Tutu did not see the Pope

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

PAMPHLETS challenging Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, to take a stand for or against violence were distributed in Daveyton, Benoni, this week.

The pamphlets, with the heading "Indiscriminate Violence", were distributed by an organisation calling itself the Commission for Reconciliation and Peace on Monday.

They also challenged Bishop Tutu to express his views on the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and of the "Mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali.

The pamphlets said: "In both cases method of a terrorist were used and the attackers made use of violence to achieve their selfish objectives and we challenge Bishop Tutu to express his views on these acts of violence against peaceful men working in their own fields for the benefit of the people."

"Have the much-publicised meetings between the Pope and Bishop Tutu really taken place? Why has no mention been made in the Italian and European daily newspapers of the private meeting on April 8 between Bishop Tutu and the Pope?" the pamphlets

asked.

They further said: "The facts are that no such meeting took place. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was involved in negotiations for such a meeting, but was unsuccessful in his efforts."

They said on April 8, Bishop Tutu, like thousands of true Christians, gathered in the St. Peter's Square for the weekly audience given by the Pope and Bishop Tutu secured a position in the front row and was able to exchange a few words with the Pope.

The pamphlets asked: "Why then was so much publicity given to this so-called private audience? Was it to build the image of a man who is not really working for the benefit of his people? Why is it so important that the people must be impressed? Is it to hide the truth?"

Bishop Tutu was yesterday not available for comment.

Many Ocean View people on their way home from work during their lunch

screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare cases being vigorously followed up. Also, in the last three years of her service (1975-7) the sister estimated that 90% of the adult women had attended the family planning clinic and "there were good reasons for the other 10%." Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their children on to their own parents.

Because of the comprehensiveness of its contacts, the clinic provided for many of the poor their first point of communication with professional medicare. As such it was and remains of crucial importance, not only in making referrals to the most competent and appropriate services for those in need, but in establishing an attitude of mind in the patients conducive to successful treatment. For as long as the population of the township was small enough to make physically possible for one woman to manage, the personal contacts, the familiar follow up, the insistence that courses of pills be completed, helped promote an attitude towards medicare which is apparent in many ways today. Their patients in Ocean View the doctors who serve the township from the al surgeries and from Fish Hoek say, "They do not call you out unless it is really necessary, and they follow advice for the most part." On their side, patients have well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both in hospitals and in private practice. They are not unsympathetic to humanising and error, but their other expectations are high.

cause of the close family ties which link virtually everyone together in the township, the indiscriminate use of accumulated wisdom and the clinic service for the sister is probably accurate - "they're a Scabies is a problem, but infestation is to a healthily dirty child is hardly ever

and its links with the hospital services has a professional role relevant in the township though some mid-wives had had a full medical education in interviews and discussions appear to have been beyond their annual visit to welcome the had their recent babies in hospital rather with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal as virtually vanished.

clinic through the clinic cannot keep all its doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought only when really necessary. Two doctors have to normally attend for an hour each morning to making such house calls as are necessary in patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars", but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor with a journey to work or to shop.

and are concerned mainly with the health of the children and preventive medicine - vaccination, I.B. screening and family planning. The clinic was also able to ensure that no child went without milk through poverty alone - skimmed milk powder being sold at cost price for all young children and available free where necessary. These services, combined with a situation in which it was necessary for a high proportion of young mothers to go out to work, leaving their children with the oldest generation, ensured that most women, or at least one member of the household was in regular touch with the clinic and its presiding sister. Further, as each new family moved in, the sister visited it to introduce herself (if such were necessary) and to urge participation in the community health service. A measure of her success is that tuberculosis, which once accounted for a substantial proportion of all deaths in Simon's Town, is now a rarity in Ocean View, the children being

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Sowetan 20/5/87

Security

Argus 20/5/81

quiz 47

after

Republic

protest

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Three lecturers and 44 students of the Federal Theological Seminary here were held and questioned by the Security Police yesterday after they held an open-air meeting protesting against the Republic Festival on May 31.

They were released later. The demonstration took place in the grounds of the Cathedral of the Holy Nativity.

Colonel B. J. Beukes, head of the Security Branch here, said the people were informed that they had held an outdoor meeting without the permission of the Chief Magistrate or Minister of Police. Such meetings were still banned, he said.

PLACARDS

The matter would be put to the Attorney-General, who would decide whether to prosecute.

The police also confiscated placards held by the demonstrators.

Dr T. S. Goubule, principal of the John Wesley College, said the seminary community was amazed that this small group of people could constitute a riotous assembly, while the thousands who thronged to cheer a parade, with a distinctly military flavour, did not.

47 singers detained and charged

W. MEERKAMP 20/5/81 (327) ~~327~~
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

FORTY-SEVEN theology students and lecturers who stood singing hymns in a cathedral's grounds while a Republic Festival float parade passed within metres of them were detained for several hours and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act by the Security Branch yesterday.

The 46 men and one woman from the Federal Theological Seminary in Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg, were held after a swoop at the centre late yesterday morning. They were released on their own recognisances several hours later.

Their detention arose from an incident on May 2 when coloured, white, Indian and black members stood singing hymns in the grounds of the Holy Nativity Ca-

thedral while the parade — the biggest seen in the capital — passed nearby in Church Street.

Two students from the seminary who intended holding a month-long daily vigil protesting against the festival called off their action five days after festivities began, at the request of the seminary principal.

The students and lecturers would probably appear in court soon, he said.

A senior Security Branch officer refused to comment on the matter yesterday.

Last year the British registrar of the seminary, Mr Chris Wright, was ordered to pack his bags and leave the country. The order advising Mr Wright that he had until the end of June to leave South Africa ended his five-year battle to stay at the seminary.

Footnotes

It has been argued however that there are no rules to enable us to show that one distribution is better than any other. In view of this we may conclude that people^{who} hold strong views in either of these two areas are simply expressing a personal preference for one particular distribution of suffering over another.

Wounded

POLICE opened fire on Tuesday on a stone-throwing crowd in a coloured community in the east of Cape Province wounding a Mr du Plessis, a police spokesman announced in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

In another development more than 500 students were expelled from high schools in the Durban region after boycotting festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the South African Republic, the news agency Sud-Ma reported today.

A large number of institutions and groups, including several churches, decided to boycott the celebrations that will culminate on May 31, the day the Republic was created. AFP.

In preparing this paper I received helpful suggestions from Dennis Gerrity, Gill Raine and Jonathan Brodie. The responsibility for the result is entirely mine.

Myhre and Goldstein, p.1

"Health care has several characteristics which is their degree and combination make it "different" from other goods and itemization of its characteristics tells us nothing about the most efficient method of producing and allocating it". Culyer, p.208.

Graaff, pp. 26-27.

"While it is easy to raise objections to the use of the concept of consumer surplus for providing answers to policy formulation, it is difficult to find any workable alternative". Currie et. al., p.791.

In a world of zero transactions costs and transferable property rights it would not matter whether we gave money to poor people to pay for health care or actually provided medical services. Trade is, however, usually impossible in the case of medical services.

See Pauly (1971) p.27.

"If the demand for medical care is greater than zero elasticity ... inefficiency may well be created if individuals are forced by taxation to 'purchase' insurance which indemnifies against some kinds of medical care expenses. For an efficient solution, at least some price rationing at the point of service may be necessary." Pauly (1968) p.534.

Shakespeare. Richard III V, iv.

This may help to explain why totalitarian regimes specialise in harsh person conditions. Since freedom to contract is (by definition) extremely limited in these states, life outside prison becomes virtually indistinguishable from life inside. To preserve the deterrent effect, therefore, prison conditions need to be extremely unpleasant.

As suggested by Hobbes, Leviathan.

For the original discussion of these problems see, Hicks (1943).

It can be argued that altruism is not always a Good Thing. Buchanan suggests that "..... modern man has become incapable of making the choices that are required to prevent his exploitation by predators of his own species, whether the predation is conscious or unconscious. The weakness may be embedded in man's utility function". Phelps (ed.) p.74.

Involved here are legal problems, notably the "last clear chance" situation. The law is inconsistent in this respect. See Posner.

"Moral considerations aside, it is clear that a law that cannot be enforced is not a law but an aspiration". Laquer, p.30.

Men home after five years imprisonment

By WILLIE BOKALA

TWO members of the banned National African Youth Organisation (Nayo) were released yesterday after serving five-year prison terms on Robben Island.

They are Mr David Jabulani Nhlapo (30), former organiser, and Mr Nkosiyahe Amos Masondo (28), who was also a member of the banned South African Students Movement (SASM).

The two were sentenced to five years each under the Terrorism Act by a Pretoria judge in May 1976.

They appeared with five others including the president of Nayo, Mr Joseph Molokeng, in the Nayo terror trial which lasted several months.

The other five were acquitted and Mr Molokeng has since left the country.

The two said in Soweto yesterday that they felt good to be with their families again. They were released from Robben Island and taken to Leeuwkop Prison on April 29, where they were until released yesterday.

They were transported from Leeuwkop to their Senaoane homes by Security Police. When asked about his future plans, Mr Nhlapo said: "I do not know, but I guess I would want to start all over with life again. The problem with being outside is that you are exposed to a lot of danger that one does not meet easily in prison."

He said he learnt of the banning of Nayo and 17 other organisations on October 10, 1977, when he was in Robben Island.

to comment, firstly "How well does this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs" and secondly: "How well SHOULD this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs". Analysis of this data revealed a significant degree of negative correlation ($P=0.05$).

When asked: "How do you plan to use your medical qualification",

(327) *Sowetan 21/5/81*

that the phrase "is more orientated towards satisfying its own needs, than those of the community" was a very poor description of the medical profession. These two extreme opinions when analysed, resulted in ranks No. 1 and No. 8 respectively in Table 1. Employing the same methodology, students were asked, "how important each of 23 characteristics was, in making a good physician". Each characteristic was followed by the options "very important", "fairly important", "of minor importance" and "not at all important". Responses were ranked from the most to the least important as illustrated in Table 3. The top 10 characteristics were:

- Recognition of the limits of his knowledge and abilities
- Ability to think logically
- Integrity
- Accuracy in collection of clinical data
- Ability to define and solve problems
- Thoroughness in collecting clinical data
- Dedication to his job
- Enjoyment of his job
- An enquiring mind
- Readiness to assume responsibility.

When students were presented with the same characteristics, but we asked how important each was, in order to succeed at medical school the answers were markedly different (Table 4). Finally, when asked "During the clinical course how well do you think the following characteristics of students were assessed?", it was apparent that many of the criteria considered in making a good physician were poorly assessed (Table 5).

Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the responses and ranked responses of 155 IVth year students who were presented with 14 statements and asked

a medical school SHOULD be doing or teaching, and what they believe IS actually done or taught. By far the most significant finding was that of a negative correlation associated with the goals and objectives of the medical school. Thus students felt they SHOULD be best equipped to:

- 1) Provide care for all people in S.A.
- 2) Be aware of their own personality and how this affects doctor/patient relationships

21/5/77
**Nusas
call on
detainees**

Education Reporter

NUSAS president Mr Andrew Boraine called for the improvement of prison conditions and the release of all detainees in an Anti-Republic Day address at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Boraine said that every time the question of political prisoners was raised the South African authorities said that people of Robben Island and in other prisons were common convicted criminals.

'But if they were ordinary criminals they would be given certain privileges, such as remission of their sentences after serving half or two-thirds of their time.

'When this is raised the Government says that these are a different kind of criminal. They are political prisoners,' Mr Boraine said.

**Wits told:
No reason
to feast**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Until the demands of the majority of South Africans had been realised and a true democracy established, there would be no reason to celebrate, the chairman of the Black Students Society, Mr David Johnstone, told a gathering of Wits students.

The meeting was the first in a series of anti-Republic Day functions leading up to May 31, which have been organised by the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Republic Day Ad Hoc Committee.

Sharing the platform with the BSS chairman was Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union.

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PRETORIA, 22 MAY 1981
MEI

[No. 7596

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1167 22 May 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:

LIST/LYS P81/43

P81/5/16.....	<i>Namibia 76</i>
P81/5/19.....	<i>Namibia-Woche</i>
P81/5/45.....	<i>20 Years of Oppression</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet).....
P81/5/49.....	<i>MEDU—Special Edition</i>
P81/5/49.....	<i>Post-Sunday Post-World-Weekend World</i>
P81/5/49.....	<i>... and the people vote for Nelson Mandela</i>

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1167 22 Mei 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:

Deelg.	
AEJ—Stuttgart; BDKJ—Düsseldorf; AAB—Bonn; ISSA—Bonn	(e)
AEJ—Stuttgart; BDKJ—Düsseldorf; AAB—Bonn; ISSA—Bonn; VEM—Wuppertal	(e)
Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), London	(e)
Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(d) + (e)
Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

No. 1168 22 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication or object is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P81/44

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/1/117.....	<i>Mao for Beginners</i>	Rius and Friends.....	(e)

22 Mei 1981

No. 1176

22 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P81/46

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

Entry No.—P81/5/87.

Publication.—Scope—Vol 16, No 21, May 22, 1981.

Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (a).

No. 1176

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P81/46

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

Inskrywing No.—P81/5/87.

Publikasie.—Scope—Vol 16, No 21, May 22, 1981.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

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No. Staats-
koerant
No.

Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewings

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No. 1090

22 May 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:

LIST/LYS P81/41

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/3/12.....	<i>Love Song</i> (A Minstrel Book—No 7)	Julia Watson	(a)
P81/3/18.....	<i>Beloved Captive</i> (A Minstrel Book—No 2)	Iris Gower	(a)
P81/4/83.....	<i>True Magazine</i> —March 1981	IPC Magazines Ltd., London	(a)
P81/5/28.....	<i>Sun, The</i> —Tuesday, January 6, 1981; Wednesday, January 7, 1981; Thursday, January 8, 1981; Fri- day, January 9, 1981; Saturday, January 10, 1981; Monday, January 12, 1981; Tuesday, January 13, 1981; Thursday, January 15, 1981	News Group Newspapers Ltd., London	(a)

No. 1091

22 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication or object is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LIST/LYS P81/42

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/43.....	<i>Chiang & Mao</i> —China 1919–49	Bernard Barker	(e)

No. 1092

22 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/112.....	<i>Solidarity</i> —No 5, First Quarter 1981	Black Consciousness Movement of Azania	(e)

No. 1093

22 May 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 8 May 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 May 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in

No. 1090

22 Mei 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:

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No. 1091

22 Mei 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie of voorwerp nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

No. 1092

22 Mei 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 het dat ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1093

22 Mei 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Mei 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Mei 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

section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice:

vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P81/4/90.....	<i>Al-Zahf Al-Akhdar</i> —Vol 1, No 32, November 8, 1980; Vol 1, No 33, November 15, 1980; Vol 1, No 34, November 22, 1980; Vol 1, No 35, November 29, 1980; Vol 1, No 38, December 20, 1980; Vol 1, No 39, December 27, 1980; Vol 1, No 44, January 26, 1981; Vol 1, No 45, January 30, 1981; Vol 1, No 46, February 6, 1981; Vol 1, No 47, February 13, 1981; Vol 1, No 48, February 20, 1981; Vol 1, No 49, February 27, 1981; Vol 1, No 50, March 6, 1981	Jamahiriyah News Agency, London

No. 1094

22 May 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, confirmed the unconditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

No. 1094

22 Mei 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die onvoorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R81/3/63	<i>La Cage aux Folles II</i>	United Artists Corporation (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 1095

22 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
CORRECTION

In *Government Gazettes* 7326 and 7414, Government Notices 2553 and 332 of 5 December 1980 and 20 February 1981 respectively, substitute the following entry P80/11/105:

No. 1095

22 Mei 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerante* 7326 en 7414, Goewermentskennisgewings 2553 en 332 van 5 Desember 1980 en 20 Februarie 1981, respektiewelik, vervang die inskrywing P80/11/105 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/11/105.....	<i>Documents and Information</i> —No 37/1980.....	The WIDF Secretariat, 108 Berlin, GDR.....	(e)

No. 1102

22 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—VELKOOP TO ANLEY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Peter Gordon Velkoop, his wife Rosemary Florence, born Dutton, and his child Cherrellé, residing at 20 Delbianco Court, Saiccor Village, Umkomaas, to assume the surname of Anley.

No. 1102

22 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—VELKOOP IN ANLEY

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Peter Gordon Velkoop, sy vrou Rosemary Florence, gebore Dutton, en sy kind Cherrellé, woonagtig te Delbianco-hof 20, Saiccor Village, Umkomaas, te magtig om die van Anley aan te neem.

No. 1103

22 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—PLAATJIES TO OMAR

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Shamsodien Plaatjies, his wife Fazila Ismail, born Moosa, and his child Zahira, residing at 70 Central Street, Brits, to assume the surname of Omar.

No. 1103

22 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—PLAATJIES IN OMAR

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Shamsodien Plaatjies, sy vrou Fazila Ismail, gebore Moosa, en sy kind Zahira, woonagtig te Centralstraat 70, Brits, te magtig om die van Omar aan te neem.

Swart demands inquiry into police conditions

CAPE TOWN — Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition spokesman on police affairs, has called for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into police service conditions.

Mr Swart (PFP, Berea) was reacting to the news that a crime reporter, Mr Stephen Wrottesley, had been ordered to reveal the names of six policemen who gave him information on police pay.

"This is an attempted witch-hunt which will do more to harm the morale and increase the disillusionment of members of the police than anything else. Pitiful police salaries with parsimonious increases and appalling service conditions are bad enough without this," Mr Swart said.

"Policemen do not have a trade union or any other effective mouth-piece through which to air their grievances and obtain redress. To invoke police regulations in order to punish members of the force for giving information about their own salaries anonymously to the Press shows a contempt for their normal rights of citizenship. Where does it stop?"

"Must they also be barred from discussing these matters with their members of Parliament as many have done with me

and, I'm sure, with my colleagues?"

"What is needed is not the big stick and muzzle to prevent members of the force from airing their grievances but rather a full-scale public commission of inquiry into all aspects of police service conditions," Mr Swart said.

SASJ vice-president Mr John Battersby said in Cape Town that the summoning of Mr Wrottesley was another "ugly reminder of the abhorrent restrictions placed on all journalists by Section 205 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act.

"The SASJ unconditionally supports Mr Wrottesley's refusal to reveal his sources and repeats its call on the Government to lift this added restriction on journalists," Mr Battersby said.

The subpoena, served on Mr Wrottesley yesterday, requires him to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on June 3.

In terms of Section 205 (1) of the Act, anyone likely to be in a position to give material or relevant information about an alleged offence may be required to appear before a magistrate to disclose the required information. If he refuses to do so he may be jailed for up to two years. — Sapa.

Sash chief spells out erosion of SA rights since Republic

By BEV MORTIMER

THE South African Government had turned one of the most beautiful, exciting and richest countries in the world into a wasteland of hunger and hopelessness, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday.

Mrs Duncan, who was addressing a gathering of about 200 students at the University of the Witwatersrand, was

heckled by a small group of Rightwingers.

She countered by telling them that since the coming of the Republic of South Africa in 1961, the Afrikaner Government had attempted to create white unity by enlisting English support — "and the success they have had is illustrated by you hecklers here".

She felt it was extremely unfortunate that so many white

people did not know what had been lost since 1961.

Beginning with the first security legislation in 1962, which allowed 12 days' detention without trial, until preventive detention was introduced in 1976, the protection of the courts had been lost.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, removed power from Parliament by centralising it in Cabinet committees. This meant a loss of the balances normally found in democratic societies.

Freedom of speech had been curtailed by many different laws.

In the early 1960s South Africans still had the right to openly express disagreement in a "decent manner". Then demonstrations were curtailed, until the total ban on outdoor meetings in 1977.

The Bantu Homelands Act in 1970 made blacks citizens of homelands, but they still enjoyed South African citizenship. In 1976, when Transkei

became independent, they ceased to be South African citizens.

"Millions of people lost their citizenship in the following years by the formation of the homelands," Mrs Duncan said.

She felt it was important to realise that homeland residents were foreigners — and the purpose of making blacks foreigners was to exclude them from power-sharing in South Africa and from the vote.

The "so-called reforms" by the Government came about because of pressure from blacks — but these reforms were meaningless in terms of apartheid and the next few years would see an acceleration of apartheid.

Turning to the Republic Day festivities, Mrs Duncan said the important question was what the creation of a Republic had done for the people and the country.

"For all the things it has done — for this, must we celebrate?"

Indians in festival protest

DOM 22/5/81
327 144 50

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — More than 2 000 students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday voted to boycott lectures until next Wednesday in protest against the Republic Festival, which has already been widely rejected by Indian school children.

The decision was taken at a meeting convened by the university's Students' Representative Council on campus yesterday. The students are also protesting against the expulsion of more than 500 high school pupils this week.

Mr Althaff Karrim, president of the SRC, said after a three-hour long meeting in the main hall, that the students had decided to return to lectures on June 1, although it had been declared a Republic Day holiday.

"As a demonstration of our total rejection of the apartheid celebrations, we are not prepared to accept the holiday."

One student called on students to be "pragmatic and realistic before committing political suicide". His suggestion was out-voted.

Mr Karrim said the SRC had requested lecturers to be present on June 1.

'How can we celebrate?'

THE South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) sees no room for its members in the Republic Day celebrations because there is no democracy in the country.

This was said by Mr Caesar Njikelana, Saawu's vice-president, in addressing students at the University of the Witwatersrand this week.

He is on a country-wide tour drumming support for Saawu's boycott of East London's Wilson-Rowntree factory, where about 500 black workers have been dismissed.

/ "We see no room for us, in these celebrations while black workers are dumped in the Bantustans. How could we be part of a government that has, year after year, manufactured oppressive laws," he said.

Mr Njikelana then sketched the reasons that led to the mass dismissals at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in February. A night foreman at the plant fired three workers for refusing to repair a machine. The workers

By Z B MOLEFE

pointed out that when they repaired the same machine last year they had been reprimanded.

They then refused to obey the foreman without a written order to repair the machine. The subsequent protests over their dismissals escalated into a strike, resulting in the sacking of 500 workers.

Mr David Johnston, president of the university's Black Students' Society, asked the meeting: "Can we raise flags and celebrate when our leaders are detained?"

He told the meeting that the contradictions inherent in the South African situation began to manifest themselves in the 1970's, leading to the student upheavals in 1976.

The machinery of liberation has been set in motion," he concluded.



Mr Caesar Njikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union addressing Wits Students.

Police in plea on boycotts

E. P.
22/5/81
(327)

By CHRIS OLCKERS, Chief Reporter

POLICE today warned that they would take the strongest action against any intimidators, and have asked black workers and pupils to ignore an African National Congress call for a strike and school boycott next week.

After questioning a woman was arrested.

Pamphlets were also thrown in the harbour area close to the quay where the visiting Taiwanese Navy ships are berthed.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E. S. J. van Rensburg, said police had taken note of pamphlets being distributed in their thousands in black areas.

The pamphlets asked workers to strike from Monday to Wednesday, for schoolchildren to boycott classes and for all people to refuse to use public transport.

He said that police were "fully mobilised" to deal with any situation and that intimidation was regarded "as a very serious offence".

Police supplied protection today for Firestone workers who wanted to collect their end of week pay.

Brigadier Van Rensburg said that similar protection would be provided for workers and pupils who wanted to ignore the strike and boycott call.

Tension mounted in the city's black suburbs today and slogans such as "boycott the Republic Festivities" and "Free Mandela" appeared on walls and vehicles.

Police patrols have been stepped up. Police escorted a busload of passengers to the Algoa police station, where they were questioned after ANC pamphlets were thrown out of a bus on its way from

Reporter will not have to tell

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CAPE TOWN — The subpoena to force a Cape Town journalist to reveal his sources regarding complaints about police salaries was quashed by the Attorney-General, Mr P.J. Rossouw, in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Stephen Wrottesley had been subpoenaed to appear before a Cape Town magistrate to reveal the identities of policemen who had complained to him about their remuneration.

Mr Wrottesley was to be charged under section

205 of Act 51 of 1977, to reveal to the court the sources of the complaint.

Yesterday the Cape Times, where Mr Wrottesley is a crime reporter, received a communication from Mr Rossouw stating: "I have considered the matter as a whole and have decided to request the magistrate to withdraw the subpoena and not to continue with the examination of Mr Wrottesley."

Mr Wrottesley said he was elated by the news.
— Sapa.

'Blacks' self-consciousness is a historic change'

CHANCES are to be expected after a passage of 20 years — especially in one of the world's richest countries: but to find that South Africa had changed almost beyond recognition came as a sharp surprise.

Beyond recognition? Indeed so, and I am not talking about the freeways and skyscrapers: nor about the kind of changes the Government is so keen to tell the world it is making — and which are being loudly trumpeted abroad by industrialists trying to keep foreign investments flowing.

This is something quite different, more important and fundamental: it is quite simply that South Africa has shifted from the political axis around which it has turned for the last 300 years.

When I first left South Africa to come and work in London over 30 years ago the apartheid regime had just come to power and was arrogantly sure that the Afrikaners knew how to govern the country. Twenty years ago, when I was last home, there was still the same arrogance and certainty. Now the certainty has gone.

The ideology of apartheid is being abandoned under the force of its internal contradictions; these were not created by a apartheid, but were acutely sharpened by its practices, and are now nearing the point of being unmanageable.

From the moment I set foot in Jan Smuts airport I felt at home in a way I have never known during half my lifetime spent in England. It must have something to do with sights and smells.

At the airport, young white security guards were chatting up the air hostesses. But what really struck me was the serious looking black security guards engaged in the actual job of searching for arms and other prohibited items.

Africans employed in sensitive security jobs is something new. In my time the only uniformed blacks were police blue or war-dress' rank. Now that, too has changed, especially in the army.

From the moment a civilian enters the army he leaves behind the racially segregated life he knows at home. Messes are indeed shared by whites and blacks, according to their ranks. They eat, drink and fight together.

So, in South Africa's first line of defence, apartheid (as preached) no longer exists. Aside from its wider political implications what, one wonders, is the psychological im-

Return of an enemy

AFTER 20 years' self-imposed exile in Britain, COLIN LECUM, a correspondent of the London Observer, returned to his native South Africa. Legum, a one-time executive member of the now defunct SA Labour Party and Johannesburg city councillor, was pleasantly surprised to be granted a visa — which he was denied over the past 20 years because he was regarded, he says, as an enemy of the country. But his biggest surprise was the change he found. Here he writes about it.

pression made on white youngsters (all of whom are required to do two years' national service) after this exposure to life in a multiracial community?

Dallas

Johannesburg is like Dallas, only blacker. Not a single black face shows up in the Ewing saga. This wouldn't be possible in a similar soap-opera about a wealthy Johannesburg family.

The Nationalists fought their successful 1948 election campaign on a promise that the white cities will be made whiter; the inferior races will be

Afrikaans university which no longer has a branch of the conservative-dominated Afrikaanse Studente Bond.

I talked to a number of professors I knew; they agreed on four major points. First, the country's future lies in some form of power-sharing, which calls for a multiracial Parliament.

Although they think blacks should have only a small representation initially, the very fact of advocating a change in the all-white character of the legislature goes fundamentally against all, cherished Afrikaner ideas.

Second, they acknowledge that blacks no longer live outside the power system, but are now capable of exerting real pressure through their trade unions, urban political organisations, homeland governments, spending power, and so on.

Radical

Stellenbosch, the cradle of Afrikaner nationalism, is full of surprises. It is no longer the headquarters of the SA Bureau of Race Affairs (SABRA), which architected apartheid; and it is the only

Third, none of them can see how radical change can be achieved within a political system in which power remains entrenched in the hands of a white electorate.

Fourth, a split in ruling National Party seen as neither impossible nor as a disaster in a breakthrough in political participation.

One of the professors talked to — a man close to the Government circles — stunned me by saying, 'Look, I am convinced black rule is inevitable. The question is how we to achieve it in the 10 years or so, without risking chaos.'

One could dismiss views if they were only in private. But on the more right-wing professors showed me a paper he uses for teaching classes at Stellenbosch which he sets out the for a multi-racial parliament. I told him that earlier days he would have been the first to call a communist if I had turned such an opinion. Now he simply answers, 'We must be realistic.'

The blacks know are winning, though do not yet know victory will finally be or what kind of victory will be. The whites they are losing, but don't know how. At the time they still have accept changes that allow their survival to end.

stopped.

There are now more than twice as many blacks in the urban areas as there were when that promise was made, also their role in commerce and industry.

They no longer step aside to allow whites to pass on the pavements, or wait patiently to be served after the last white customer has been attended to. Their custom is anxiously competed for. On the whole, they can now count on the principle of first-come, first served. I found this to be true even on the platteland.

At endless dinner parties I was told that the country's future stability will be guaranteed by this black bourgeoisie. I was listened to only half-politely when I suggested that history teaches a different lesson: that it is the middle class which spearheads change; it was so in the civil rights movement of Asia and in the United States, and in the liberation movements of Asia and Africa.

conscious of themselves.

And that, quite possibly, is an historic change.

Apartheid is crumbling at the edges. But at the centre, where it counts in the lives of black people, it is still very much alive, as I saw when I returned to my home village, Kestell, below the Drakensberg mountains, close to the Lesotho border.

When I was a child, this mainly Afrikaner — *dorp* and ultra-Nationalist — had about 650 people (as we used to say), meaning, of course, whites. There was probably a similar number of blacks living across the *spruit* in their separate location.

Now, however, while the white community seems to have grown by a few hundred, the black location has shrunk. It was the same story in most parts of the Orange Free State through which I motored.

What has happened in the last decade is that several hundred thousand blacks have been forcibly moved to the Sotho-speaking homeland of Qwaqwa — and are still being moved.

PE townships tense in face of boycott call

By CHRIS OLCKERS
PORT ELIZABETH's townships remained tense but quiet today as police patrolled the area following the African National Congress call yesterday for a three-day strike and school boycott next week.

Pamphlets have been distributed in many parts of the country asking workers and pupils to boycott work and school next week as a protest against the Republic festivities. The pamphlets also called on blacks to boycott public transport.

Copies of the pamphlet were distributed at the Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are already striking, and in the Port Elizabeth harbour area.

Police have warned they will take the strongest possible action against intimidators and in the Eastern Cape, police have been fully mobilised to deal with any situation.

The Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, yesterday urged blacks to ignore the boycott call and said police would provide protection for those who wanted to go to work or school.

A spokesman said today police patrols had been stepped up. Although there had been no incidents of violence or known intimidation, the police would remain on full alert during the weekend.

Weekend Post's Johannesburg correspondent reports that several black organisations there have announced their opposition to the Republic Festival.

Apart from the distribution of pamphlets, advertisements in the Press and a mass rally are among the steps being taken to publicise their views.

Thousands of pamphlets calling on Lebowa citizens to stay away from work and children from schools were distributed in the homeland.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the pamphlets were not signed.

In a half-page advertisement in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and head of the Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, appealed to Inkatha members to boycott the festival.

He said participation would tell the world "we accept the

status of being like slaves, voiceless in the land of our forefathers."

Sapa reports that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night rejected the reasons given by Chief Buthelezi.

"The Government's standpoint is clear — we are not forcing anyone to participate in the Republic Festival. It is a voluntary matter for everyone to decide for himself," he said.

"We are busy with an honest attempt to try to solve one of the world's biggest, most complicated human problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way, and to make South Africa a 'bastion of hope.'"

Dr Koornhof said Chief Buthelezi was aware that South African leaders were on the eve of important consultations to pilot economic development which cut across borders.

"Also on constitutional terrain good progress is being made to find peaceful solutions," he said.

Several churches have also announced that they will take no part in the festivities



● Dr Verwoerd with a white dove symbolising peace and hope. Instead of flying, it dropped to the ground.

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The dove took

ON A drizzly wet Wednesday 20 years ago Afrikaner Nationalism's long-deferred dream came true — bringing to a flag-waving climax a triumphant struggle launched in the shadows of the conquest of the Boer Republics at the hands of British troops in 1902.

In Pretoria, 50 000 Nationalists celebrated the start of "a golden era".

The rain, said Premier Dr Verwoerd, was a blessing from above. It meant prosperity, joy, and life-giving growth.

An Afrikaner-ruled Republic, extending from the Limpopo to Table Bay, was inaugurated in consequence of Dr Verwoerd's victory in the 1960 referendum.

He won by 75 000 White votes, the size of a Loftus Versfeld Saturday afternoon rugby crowd.

CHARLES BLOOMBERG TAKES A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY — TO FIND IT IS REPEATING ITSELF

precedented world condemnation.

Within the worried and beleaguered laager, 11 DRC theologians published *Delayed Action*: a pleading for an end to ecclesiastical apartheid.

This coincided with the famous Cottesloe Consultation of December 1960, where the Afrikaans churches came within an ace of asking the National Party to scrap aspects of apartheid.

But Dr Verwoerd, who survived bullets fired point-blank at his head during a Republican campaign, was adamant:

South Africa, he said, needed bigger, not smaller, doses of apartheid.

Wiping out the last traces of Britain's 156-year-old imperial links was one thing. But doing so to strengthen an apartheid state was another. And this was how outsiders, with little understanding of the Afrikaners' own yearning for national independence from Britain, saw the move to a Republic.

Black boycott



But most of South Africa wanted something different at the time — a national convention to discuss parliamentary rights for all races.

Blacks were angry over their exclusion from the decision to become a Republic. The referendum was held in an atmosphere of electric tension.

To dampen criticism of 13 years of Nationalist rule, Dr Verwoerd declared a state of emergency which continued for five months during which 23 000 Blacks were arrested, 2 000 anti-apartheid activists detained and more than 100 — including the Bishop of Johannesburg — driven into the Protectorates for refuge.

Blacks, Indians and Coloureds boycotted the celebrations of South Africa's 50th birthday on May 31, 1960 — held during the span of the state of emergency — in Bloemfontein.

Dr Verwoerd released a peace dove before a crowd of 50 000, but the bird dropped to the ground.

For the next year (during which Dr Verwoerd prepared the basis of the Republic) South Africa was in a crisis of race conflict and polarisation between the White State and Blacks which brought her un-

Apartheid blizzard



So when Dr Verwoerd flew to London in March '61 to ask the Commonwealth to accept South Africa as a republic, he ran into such a blizzard of opposition over apartheid that he was forced to withdraw.

Everyone saw this as a crushing defeat for apartheid. But not Dr Verwoerd:

"What happened at the Commonwealth Conference was nothing less than a miracle which fulfilled the true idea of a free Republic!"

Dr Verwoerd returned home as Afrikanerdom's conquering hero, hailed for having snatched freedom from the jaws of the multiracial Commonwealth.

day the of peace a dive...

FREEDOM was also on the minds of South Africa's 12 000 000 Blacks — and Nelson Mandela presented Dr Verwoerd with a resolution by 1 500 delegates to the All-in-African National Council in March, demanding a national convention to work out a joint future under a new constitution.

Should he refuse, they said, there would be a three-day stay-at-home during the May 31 celebrations.

White critics of the Nationalists backed the plea for a series of national conventions for a fresh start that would deliver South Africa from the horror of chronic race confrontations.

Mr M D C de Wet Nel, dissented.

"Never before in the history of South Africa," he gushed in a remarkable flight of fantasy, "have we found such a favourable attitude among the mass of the Bantu towards the White man, towards the Government, than we have today."

Mandela went underground — and was apprehended 18 months later. Of course, the State has been effectively able to contain (but not eliminate) Black protest in the past 20 years.

As proof of his friendship towards the English, Dr Verwoerd appointed the English

leaders is again asking for a summit negotiation — one which includes the imprisoned leaders of the 60s.

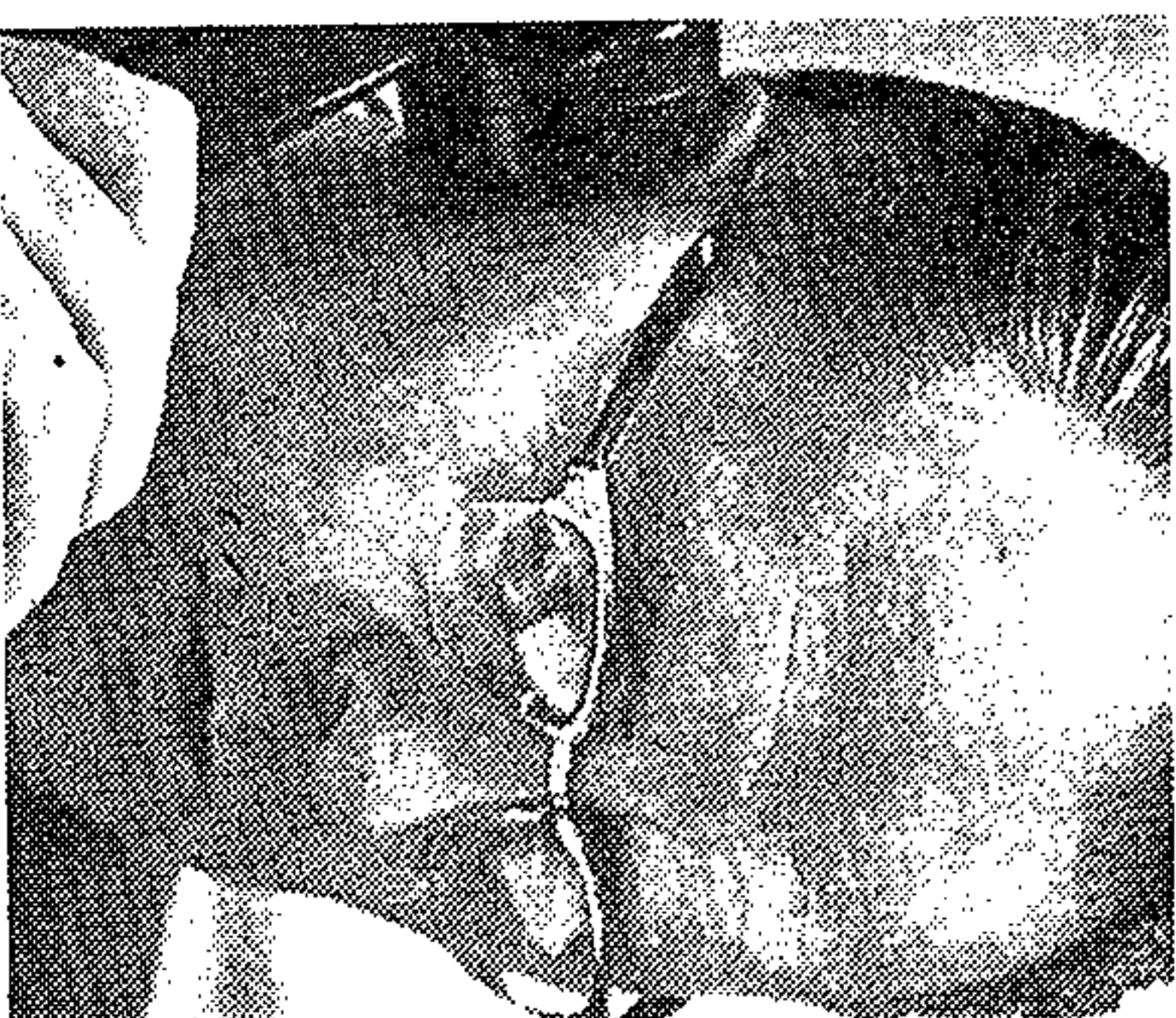
Pathetic handful



ONCE again the Government, as in the days of imperious and imperious Verwoerd, ignores its critics.

But there are also several differences:

● In May 1961 there was no violence. Now, after Soweto '76, Blacks are returning from



● General Hendrik van den Bergh ... brought in to fix up security forces.



● John Vorster ... unorthodox but brought to prominence by Dr Verwoerd.

overseas training in sabotage in what, as Terrorism Act prosecutions show, seem to be growing numbers.

● In May 1961 only a pathetic handful of Christians protested against apartheid. This opposition has now mushroomed. A Protestant body, the SACC, with 15 000 000 members has repudiated the Government's theological and moral credentials and called for a boycott of Republic Day.

● In May 1961 South Africa's borders were comfortably insulated and buffered — now she faces Black-ruled Left-wing

states, backed by Africa's new potential superpower, oil-rich Nigeria.

Certainly this is not the "granite government" of Verwoerd: it shows flexibility. And it has started some modest experiments in desegregation: "renewal" is all the rage.

But will this be "renewal" of the National Party or of South Africa?

Mr P W Botha's supporters have much to celebrate: the 21 years have been good to them. Afrikanerdom has grown affluent. The "poor White" ghost has been laid and the soaring

Trustbank, Volkskas and Sanlam skyscrapers, poking the skies even in the middle of Wasp Durban, are monuments to Afrikanerdom's skilful conquest of the cities.

But certainly the next 20 years will be more peaceful and easier if P W now also gives Blacks something to celebrate.

Now is the dramatically symbolic moment for an olive branch.

History, they say, is made up of chances — of flashes of opportunity to be seized.

Dr Verwoerd's reaction to the stay-away in the early winter of 1961 was forceful. To break it, he:

- Cancelled army and police leave.
- Mobilised at least 5 000 Citizen Force men.
- Ordered the police to carry out saturation raids of Black townships.
- Arrested thousands of Blacks.
- Detained thousands of anti-apartheid political leaders.

Leaflet showers



AS CHURCH bells tolled the birth of the Republic, South Africa was on a civil war alert — "almost on a war footing", reported the *Rand Daily Mail*. Swarms of small aircraft kept a spy-in-the-sky watch on the locations and showered Blacks with go-to-work leaflets. An armoured train patrolled the railway line at New Canada station in Soweto. Saracen armoured cars rumbled along township roads.

Awed by the show of force, the majority of Blacks came to work. About a fifth stayed at home.

It was to be the last peaceful protest attempted by the then Black leadership. Armed struggle followed.

Overseas newspapers deplored the infant Republic's commitment to more apartheid. "Never has a Republic been born under a less auspicious star," wrote *The Times* of London.

South Africa's ebullient Minister of Bantu Administration,

Cabinet Ministers, Waring and Trollip, but he also appointed a promising young MP, P W Botha, as Deputy Minister for Coloured Affairs. Of more immediate relevance, he promoted the fire-eating ex-Ossewa Brandwag general, John Vorster, into the Justice Ministry.

Strongman Vorster was a believer in unorthodox methods, and 18 months later he brought in his ex-Koffiefontein detention camp crony, Hendrik van den Bergh, to reorganise the security forces.

On the Day of the Covenant, 1961, the ANC's newly-formed Spear of the Nation struck with explosives at 10 targets, signalling the end of its 50 years of committed non-violence.

Dr Verwoerd told Whites: "You have nothing to fear." Today Mr P W Botha is trying, with evident sincerity, to reform the Republic. But he has not been able to give Blacks, Indians and Coloureds anything to celebrate and Republic Day will be almost exclusively a White affair.

The Government's guts must be chilled by the expressions of repulsion and alienation of what the SA Council of Churches calls "three-quarters of South Africa": a vote of no confidence from the voteless.

Growing country-wide opposition to the Republic's 20th birthday echoes and repeats some of the conflicts and polarisations which attended its sombre birth.

- South Africa today is again faced with a crisis over race discrimination, as in 1961.

- Cabinet Ministers again warn of war. Moderate Blacks again ask for a convention. An impatient but still basically non-violent generation of new

Bottom-up plan for change without splitting the Nats

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A MASTER PLAN for reform-from-the-bottom — designed to bring change without splitting the National Party — has emerged in Government circles.

The rationale is if the principle of joint decision-making and power-sharing — even in a limited form — can be seen to be working at local government level, then resistance to changes at higher levels will soften, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will have less trouble with his conservative party caucus.

A key architect of the reform plan is the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who, as a former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, learned that reform imposed at the top level of government can run into

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

serious trouble from obstructionists in control of the second and third tiers.

The key men charged with implementing the master plan are the Vice-president and chairman of the President's Council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

According to Sunday Express sources, Mr Botha remains committed to an eventual unitary parliamentary system for Whites, Coloureds and Asians on separate voters' rolls — a line which he unsuccessfully pushed for 10 years as a member of the Vorster Cabinet.

He is not, however, prepared to achieve this goal too rapidly, so risking the provocation of Nationalist infighting which might result in paralysis.

The sources say the display of unity at last week's Nationalist caucus meeting indicates a significant change in Mr Botha's leadership style.

Instead of a "follow-me-or-else" approach, Mr Botha is adopting a conciliatory line.

Observers believe he has won the loyalty of the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht — in public at least — in return for assurances the party will be fully consulted on proposed changes.

It is also understood he has assured Dr Treurnicht he will not do anything to jeopardise Nationalist unity and will not resort to enlisting support from opposition Whites, Coloureds and Asians at a referendum to push through constitutional changes against the will of the Transvaal congress.

He has indicated in the past he would do this.

According to Sunday Express sources, Mr Schlebusch — apparently impatient with the pace of progress — impressed on the Prime Minister last week that a constitutional blueprint could not be produced overnight.

The constitutional committee is still bogged down with the tedious work of sifting through the voluminous evidence of the Schlebusch Commission into constitutional matters and is not likely to discuss formal proposals until later in the year.

Informed sources say it is highly unlikely a blueprint will emerge before the middle or end of next year and Parliament could not consider it — unless a special sitting was convened — until the 1983 session.

It is also likely a referendum will be held, so retarding the process even further.

A special working committee of the President's Council is, meanwhile, investigating ways of bringing Coloured and Indian

BOTHA ADOPTS SOFTER STAND

communities into the decision-making process in local government.

The two approaches being considered are:

- Restoring the municipal franchise to Coloureds and Asians, which is unlikely to find consensus in the council;

- A system — along the lines of the NRP model in Natal — in which umbrella structures would be created to provide a forum for decision-making by ethnic municipalities over matters of common concern.

Mr Botha is understood to be concerned that the President's Council has not yet been able to reach finality on the local government issue.

I understand he is determined to move swiftly at local government level to prove to his Right-wing that the sky does not fall in when other races are allowed a say.

The Government would then have it both ways: Right-wing criticism that multiracial government had been ushered in would be countered and at the same time the Left would be shown the principle of joint decision-making had been established.

There is, however, a growing awareness in the President's Council leadership that recommendations on local government will fall far short of meeting the political aspirations of Coloureds and Asians — let alone Blacks.

But the idea of one Parliament for all South Africans is likely to remain an insurmount-

able obstacle for the foreseeable future.

And there can be no going back to the caucus-approved 1977 proposals of three Parliaments, as they are completely unacceptable to the Coloured and Indian communities.

Recent speculation that a system of an Executive Presidency could be on the way is seen as a somewhat desperate move from the Botha camp to leave him an escape-route for his constitutional plans if all else fails.

But planners and academics have pointed out that talking about an Executive President before a constitutional dispensation, of which he would be the executive head, has been worked out, is to put the constitutional cart before the horse.

Observers also point out that the Executive President option would aggravate rather than solve Mr Botha's problems.

- If it were to be along the lines of the Chairman of the Council of Cabinets as envisaged in the 1977 proposals, the Executive President would remain, in practice, a captive of the NP caucus.

- If Mr Botha were to remain Prime Minister and put a loyalist such as Mr Alwyn Schlebusch in the presidential post it could, at best, slightly strengthen Mr Botha's hand.

- If an Executive President along the lines of the French or United States model is envisaged, the thorny question of how the President would be elected arises.

Direct election without controls would involve the risk of a Coloured or Asian President, while restricting voting to Whites only would centralise and intensify conflict and tension in the society.

- The only other form of Executive Presidency would be a dictatorship which would represent a retrogressive step constitutionally and bring with it all the risks and dangers which accompany such a system.

Increasing opposition to Republic Festival

BOYCOTT CALLS FROM BLACK AND WHITE LEADERS

Sunday Express Reporters

AS CALLS from both Whites and Blacks for boycotts, work stoppages, protests and leaflet campaigns against the Republic Festival reach a climax this week, police are monitoring the situation closely.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, this week took the unprecedented step of placing a half-page advertisement in several newspapers calling for the country's six million Zulus not to participate in Republic Day celebrations.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has rejected Chief Buthelezi's reasons for boycotting the festival, saying they were in conflict with the facts and untrue.

And next week, the first White group in the country will place a full-page advertisement calling for Whites not to take part in the celebrations.

A former Natal president of the Black Sash, Mrs Ann Colvin, told the Sunday Express the tremendous public response they had received was indicative of the considerable groundswell of support against the Republic Festival — especially in Natal.

"We must protest against the Government's continued refusal to share power with all the country's people."

Police in the Eastern Cape are also reported to be totally mobilised for any eventuality following the distribution of pamphlets at factories and Black townships in the Port Elizabeth area.

The co-ordinating committee representing the SRCs of 10 secondary schools in Port Elizabeth decided to boycott classes from tomorrow to Wednesday.

The decision was delivered to students at a mass meeting at the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, yesterday afternoon, but a student leader denied their decision was in any way influenced by pamphlets distributed in Port Elizabeth and vicinity, purportedly by the ANC, calling for a complete general strike from tomorrow until Wednesday in protest against the festival.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, yesterday called on Blacks to ignore the boycott plea by the ANC and said police would provide

vide protection for those who wanted to go to work or school.

The pamphlet also called on Blacks to boycott public transport and stay away from work on May 25, 26 and 27.

In a statement on Friday the Wits SRC labelled "blatantly irresponsible reporting" a headline in the Transvaler which linked the SRC's anti-Republic stand to the activities of the ANC.

"The juxtaposition of the facts in the article is a deliberate attempt to smear the SRC."

Plans for the State President's luncheon in Durban next Saturday are going ahead and foreign diplomats are among

the invited guests.

A spokesman for protocol at the department of Foreign Affairs, which is handling this function, said it was still too early to say whether all the diplomats would be attending.

"There is still a week to go and we haven't received all the replies. This is quite normal at this stage," he said.

The festival boycott has taken a new line with Right-wing Whites in two Cape platteland towns refusing to take part in racially-mixed events.

The celebration was called off altogether in Fraserburg last week because the festival committee was afraid of offending Herstigte Nasionale

Party supporters in the district by allowing a mixed audience.

And in nearby Beaufort West several Whites returned their invitations to a festival play in the school hall when they discovered Coloureds had been invited.

Up to now the Festival boycott has been supported mostly by groups which believe that Black, Coloured and Indian citizens have nothing to celebrate after 20 years of life in the Republic under the National Party.

Mr M J Naidoo, secretary of the Anti-Republic Festival Committee in Durban, said that Indian communities in Natal had been asked to stay off the streets during the concluding days of the Festival over the coming long weekend.

"They have been asked to fast on Sunday May 31 and to attend religious services in mosques and temples on Monday, June 1," he said.

The influential Broederkring — a 300-strong fraternity of ministers from the three Black Dutch Reformed Churches — has appealed to all members of the NGK to boycott the celebrations or stand accused of "bearing witness to the illegitimacy of the present Government."

MASSIVE FESTIVAL BOYCOTT AND STRIKES PLANNED

By DAVID NIDDRIE

THREE-DAY nationwide strikes, boycotts and school stay-ins by thousands of black workers and students are planned to protest against the Republic Festival.

As the 20th anniversary celebrations approach their climax in Durban this weekend thousands of pamphlets — purportedly put out by the banned African National Congress — have appeared in parts of the country.

Police confirmed that the pamphlets called for a worker stay-away, school boycotts and boycotts of buses and trains tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The three-day boycott call comes exactly 20 years after a call for a three-day national protest strike against the founding of the Republic in 1961. That strike call was made by the all-in Africa Council, formed shortly after the 1960 banning of the ANC.

Police confirmed in Pretoria that pamphlets had been distributed. According to reports, the pamphlets were distributed in the Northern Transvaal and the Eastern Cape — where thousands of workers are already on strike, for shop-floor issues not connected with the Republic Day festivities.

The call for a boycott of buses and trains could add impetus to plans by the Diepkloof Civic Association and other Soweto organisations for a boycott of all Putco buses — Put-

co is to increase fares from early next month.

While Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha placed half-page advertisements in Natal and Transvaal newspapers on Friday calling for a black boycott of the festivities, thousands of coloured and Indian students in the Transvaal and the Cape were completing plans to demonstrate their opposition by attending school as normal on the Republic Day Holiday, June 1.

● See Page 41

By NEIL HOOPER

A HIGHLY confidential document submitted to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry, says the then Department of Bantu Administration and Development had made a massive contribution to the "anti-climate" which erupted into the Soweto riots of 1976.

The memorandum, drawn up and submitted by Mr Jaap de Villiers, former chief director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), was not included in the commission's report.

Mr de Villiers who left Wrab in 1977, was questioned about parts of the memorandum he submitted to the Cillie Commission, when he appeared in the Rand Supreme Court this week as an expert witness in a case Wrab brought against the Santam insurance company.

Mr de Villiers said when the memorandum was prepared he and his executive committee had considered it extremely confidential and did not think it would be made public.

For this reason the memorandum had been submitted as in-camera evidence and the evidence "is at times a little more bald than it would otherwise have been".

Mr de Villiers then read extracts from the memorandum to the court which has to decide whether Santam should pay out about R7-million for damage caused during the 1976 riots. The extracts included the following:

• "I believe that in submitting this evidence, a rational, or rather an honest approach and view is necessary if the chairman of the commission is to be helped in his enormous task.

"It does not help to hide behind a variety of personal and official loyalties and to attempt to obscure exactly those factors which in the decades ahead could provoke further reaction if they are not looked in the face and carefully considered.

"I sincerely believe that we should not allow the riots to have happened in vain. Remarks

in this evidence should be seen against this background."

Firm control

• Because urban blacks had fallen under the control of elected bodies such as the Johannesburg city council, then controlled by the Opposition, it was understandable, Mr de Villiers said, for the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to exert firm ministerial control.

"The result of necessary ministerial control was the creation of an administrative body concerned with urban Bantu administration, which cannot be easily matched for its clumsiness and long-wordiness. I do not think it is possible to design a more clumsy system without becoming ridiculous."

• With the creation of Bantu administration boards, personnel were appointed personally by the Minister.

"In view of the care taken in the appointment of people who could tackle the job of urban Bantu administration thoroughly

and effectively and who

could correctly interpret government policy, one could justifiably expect that the traditional ministerial view would undergo a change and that specific steps would be taken to

REVEALED:

A top-secret

riots report

that faults

the State



Soweto 1976 — a bloody and violent eruption of urban black grievances

provide a greater degree of 'autonomy' to the local administration boards. However this did not happen."

• Instead of giving the administration board staff greater control, the department increased its control of them.

"As a result the old traditional clumsy administration of functional things continues still, although here and there

'short-cuts have been developed' and it is a patchwork which basically contributes nothing to the creation of a dynamic new pattern of urban Bantu administration under the guise of new boards."

What can fairly be asked: 'What has been done — at the initiative of the Department of Bantu Administration and Develop-

ment — in Soweto, to improve the standard of living?

"Has the department ever invited the city council or the West Rand Administration Board for discussions to determine what the problems are in the supply of power, education, housing shortages and other

to ask what it, the department,

could do? Things did not happen this way."

• Between 1968 and 1975 the department was obsessed with developing family homes in the homelands and the development of urban housing was neglected in the process. Approval of urban housing schemes took a long time, as did government financing.

• "I thus feel justified in making the statement that what has been achieved in urban Bantu administration in Soweto, has been achieved despite the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and definitely not due to the department."

• In January 1975 the Prime Minister announced a revision of trading rights for blacks in their own residential areas.

"The new deal did arrive, 16 months later on May 7 1976 ... but this was rather a worsening of previous requirements and no step forward.

"Again citizenship of a homeland was made a requirement for the trader, a requirement which had not previously existed and which created deep-seated grievances in the 1976 climate ... still a limitation on the types of trade, on the size of shops ... still the one-man, one-business policy with the superintendent checking the books.

Threat seen

"Companies and partnerships were now allowed, but again with the homelands citizenship requirement for the people involved. Where this was a concession and a positive step it became a source of ever-increasing dissatisfaction. The urban black sees in the compulsory homeland citizenship a threat to his existing 'rights' in the urban areas."

• "But why criticise the department so extensively and bitterly? Because I believe that the 'side-line attitude' and the passive and at times negative role of the department — as principal in the matter of urban Bantu administration — made a massive contribution to the buildup over the years of an 'anti-climate' in which the spark of the education medium was transformed into such

destruction." (At this stage Mr de Villiers again repeated that the memorandum was a confidential document.)

Security systems

By NEIL HOOPER

SOUTH Africa is restructuring its intelligence community — the National Intelligence Service (formerly BOSS), Military Intelligence and the Security Branch of the Police.

It is learnt that a final decision on the role of each service — as well as the Department of Foreign Affairs and the SA Information Service — was reached this week at a meeting of representatives of these organisations.

The chief aim of the restructuring is to eliminate duplication.

At present both the NIS and the Security Branch have local and overseas undercover agents, while, in fact, the NIS should be concerned only with overseas operations and the Security Branch with internal security.

Similarly, it is believed that MI has its own overseas contacts.

An example of the dangers of duplication occurred in the early Sixties when MI reportedly withheld its knowledge of the African Resistance Movement (ARM) from the Security Branch.

MI pursued its own investigations, using an agent called David Plotz, to try to infiltrate the organisation in Cape Town.

In 1964 the then Brig (now retired General) H J van den Bergh, chief of the Security Branch, announced that if his department had known of the information which Plotz had obtained two years earlier, it would have been able to prevent a great deal of sabotage.

Guidelines

For a while this led to downgrading of MI when Gen van den Bergh became head of BOSS in 1969.

The restructuring of the services also falls in line with the Prime Minister, Mr Botha's rationalisation of the public service.

One of the people asked to draw up plans for the restructuring of the three services was Mr Botha's former head of MI, Lt-Gen Hein du Toit, now head of the Institute of National Strategy at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU).

may soon be remodelled

S. Times 24/5/81

(327)

(257)



LT-GEN HEIN DU TOIT
Not satisfied?

It was learnt this week that Gen du Toit is not happy with the restructuring of the services as proposed by the joint committee of representatives.

This week, Gen du Toit referred the Sunday Times to an article he had written for the latest issue of Aambeeld, an "opinion magazine" for RAU university staff.

Gen du Toit's article is headed: "The Information Scandal: Do the correct guidelines exist for special operations?"

In the article Gen du Toit says: "It is strongly recommended that with the rationalisation of the intelligence community, which very much needs rationalisation, Act 56 of 1978 and Act 108 of 1979 be scrapped, insofar as they relate to the future special operations by an overt department."

Gen du Toit blames the Erasmus Commission of inquiry into the former Department of Information for the creation of these two Acts.

"Unfortunately, in its two reports the Erasmus Commission only investigated the irregularities concerning the handling of funds by specific people."

"It never realised that it was dealing with a specific facet of intelligence work, and conse-

quently how this facet is handled here and overseas.

"It never tried to establish how leaks occurred and what damage they caused the country; how this damage should be repaired and what norms (norme) should apply in future."

Gen du Toit says that, as a result, the two Acts were passed.

"We are probably the only country where the Ministry of Information — which of necessity must be in the limelight and must advertise its successes and breakthroughs — is identified by law as carrying out special operations."

Gen du Toit adds that the auditing of secret funds as required by Act 108 is "completely unsatisfactory for effectively carrying out special operations."

He adds that all other intelligence organisations throughout the world are exempted from such controls, and that funds for special operations merely form part of the organisation's total budget which is annually approved by Parliament.

This, he says, is done with the understanding that the organisation has the necessary professional expertise to carry out its tasks.

Because the Auditor-General cannot audit their secret funds, a very strict and absolutely accurate internal audit is carried out.

He adds, however, that if operations become so unconventional, it is necessary to pay "anonymous sources" from a senior official's private funds, as in the case of the former Department of Information.

This is "in my opinion basically so unsound that no responsible, experienced intelligence man, no matter how wide his discretion, would do so".

ANC launches huge anti-festival pamphlet campaign

POLICE ALERT

POLICE throughout the country have been placed on alert in anticipation of trouble after calls for a boycott of Republic festivities.

"We are ready to cope with any situation," a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The police warning comes after nationwide distribution by the banned African National Congress of pamphlets calling for a boycott of the festivities.

The Pretoria police spokesman said: "Pamphlets have been distributed in various parts of the country by the ANC. We are investigating this."

But he would not say exactly what the police would do about trouble during the festivities.

Pamphlets have been distributed in Soweto, Pretoria townships and the East and West Rand.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Pamphlets have also been distributed at Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are striking and throughout the harbour area.

A police spokesman in the Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said the police also heard that Marxist-orientated slogans were spray painted on buses and walls in black townships. *Sowetan 25/3/81*

"This is intimidation, and it's a serious offence," said the brigadier. "I want to assure the public that they will have police protection."

Pamphlets were also being distributed in the Lebowa homeland, said Chief C N Phatudi.

At Soshanguve township, thousands of pamphlets were distributed. Some pamphlets were written in Zulu and some in Sotho.

In a pastoral letter read in Catholic parishes yesterday, the Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said the Roman Catholic Church would not take part in the celebrations "because the bishops believe the vast majority of our people are not participating and

generally do not wish to do so."

The cardinal asked that on Sunday, May 31, special prayers be included in the mass "that the justice, love and peace of our Lord Jesus Christ may speedily be achieved, that those who govern will accord their legitimate rights to all persons in the republic, that Almighty God may bless us with harmony and concord in our dealings with one another and that all discrimination may be removed."

327 Amandla

At St Matthew's Anglican Church, Emdeni, Soweto, Father Frank Chikane told a meeting yesterday that Pretoria should be given a deadline to dissolve Parliament and call a national convention.

A master of ceremonies, Mr Vincent Mogale, said: "The Republic Day is a very tragic day for us. It has led to the happenings of 1976, death of Steve Biko, banning of organisations in 1977, detentions and the killings in the Silverton siege."

There were shouts of Amandla when one speaker called for Old Testament justice. "Exploitation in this country is as old as the arrival of the white man centuries back."

Nothing to celebrate

25/5/81
Sunder
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By MANDLA NDLAZI
A CROWD of noisy students finally calmed down to listen to a critical analysis by Mrs Sheena Duncan, on what 20 years have meant to the people of South Africa at the University of the Witwatersrand.

They were told of the Government's attempts to persuade the English speaking people to support its policies — "A process that was still going on;" they were told of the country's security legislation; the removal of civil rights, detentions and bannings; citizenship and the "homelands."

Mrs Duncan, director of the Advice Office of Black Sash in Johannesburg was invited to speak by the Projects Committee of the Wits SRC.

Mrs Duncan said before the Republic was introduced, all South Africans had the right to hold mass meetings and stage protest marches to express opinions. That right had now been interfered with. She said this was a result of the country's security laws.

Mrs Duncan briefly referred to the ill effects of the bannings and banishments that took away the right of the people's freedom of speech and assembly.

She said just over three years ago over 6 million blacks had their citizenship taken away from them, and that in the past 30 years, over 2 million blacks had been re-allocated to the homelands where a majority of them were rendered landless and therefore, entirely dependent



Mrs Sheena Duncan... "a waste land of hunger and hopelessness".

on finding jobs to feed their children. But, she said, they are not allowed to leave these homelands to find jobs elsewhere.

Speaking of South Africa's post liberation society, Mrs Duncan said it would not compare well with that of Zimbabwe. She said in that country, the standard of education was high for both black and white.

The civil service in Zimbabwe, she said, had maintained the tradition of regarding itself as the servant of the people and served with loyalty whichever government was elected by the people. She said unlike in South Africa, 54 percent of the land was set aside for blacks in Zimbabwe and there were no problems of resettling them after the war.

"We do not reject the Republic celebrations simply because it is the Republic, but because the minority group has taken this country with its rich human and other resources and turned it into a waste land of hunger and hopelessness," said Mrs Duncan.

Call to boycott businesses and schools fails

Ev. Post 25/5/81

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Post Reporters

THE African National Congress call for a boycott of businesses and schools failed today.

At some black schools in Port Elizabeth there was a partial stayaway, but at coloured schools the situation was normal.

Most employers reported normal attendances.

The call for a nationwide three-day boycott was made last week in thousands of pamphlets issued in the name of the ANC and which were distributed in black areas.

Senior police officials said there had been no incidents of intimidation and that all was quiet today. Police, however, would remain on full alert until the "situation returns to normal".

A police spokesman said: "The police will remain fully mobilised. Patrols have been stepped up and we will provide protection for all those who wish to have it."

Bus companies and the Railways said there was no loss of passengers resulting from the call to boycott public transport.

The Assistant System Manager of the Railways for the Cape Midlands, Mr W A Strauss, said trains were running normally with no drop in the number of passengers.

The call for a renewed school boycott in the Eastern Cape also seems to have failed with only black schools reporting a drop in attendance.

The worst affected seemed to be the Cowan High School in New Brighton where the principal, Mr F M Tonjeni, said only 140 of the school's total complement of 840 pupils had turned up at 8.30am.

But the situation was improving. A trickle continued to arrive all morning.

The headmaster of the Kwazaklele High School, Mr T N Geilitshane, said that pupils had assembled in the school grounds and calls for a five-

day school boycott had been made.

At the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School in Grahamstown the situation was reported to be normal as it was at the Mary Waters High school, the only other institution for secondary education in the city.

A spokesman for the New Brighton Industrial Centre, which draws pupils from 31 schools in the area, said the attendance level was about 75%.

The Chief Inspector of Education for the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr J J A Crafford, said that there were "no problems whatsoever" with schools under his control.

Sapa reports that thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in the Ngangelizwe township of Umtata and other public places early today.

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ed a 37-hour bank
Barcelona last
f the 11 gunmen
ed in the police
n the bank where
tages were taken
rday. They were
unharmed, the
Minister, Mr Juan
on, said.

official explana-
who was behind
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om the Spanish
ist Party and fury
right.

suspects
ement from the
demanded the
four officers

nor members of the secur-
ity forces.
The Communist Party's
central committee ex-
pressed surprise and said
it would 'not tolerate any
attempt to cover up the
possible responsibilities of
the terrorists which would
make a mockery of Span-
iards and democracy.'

It demanded that 'all
terrorists involved in the
bank assault be arrested,
whatever their position.'

Mr Plas Pinar, leader of
the extreme rightwing
Fuerza Nueva Party,
called on the Government
to resign.

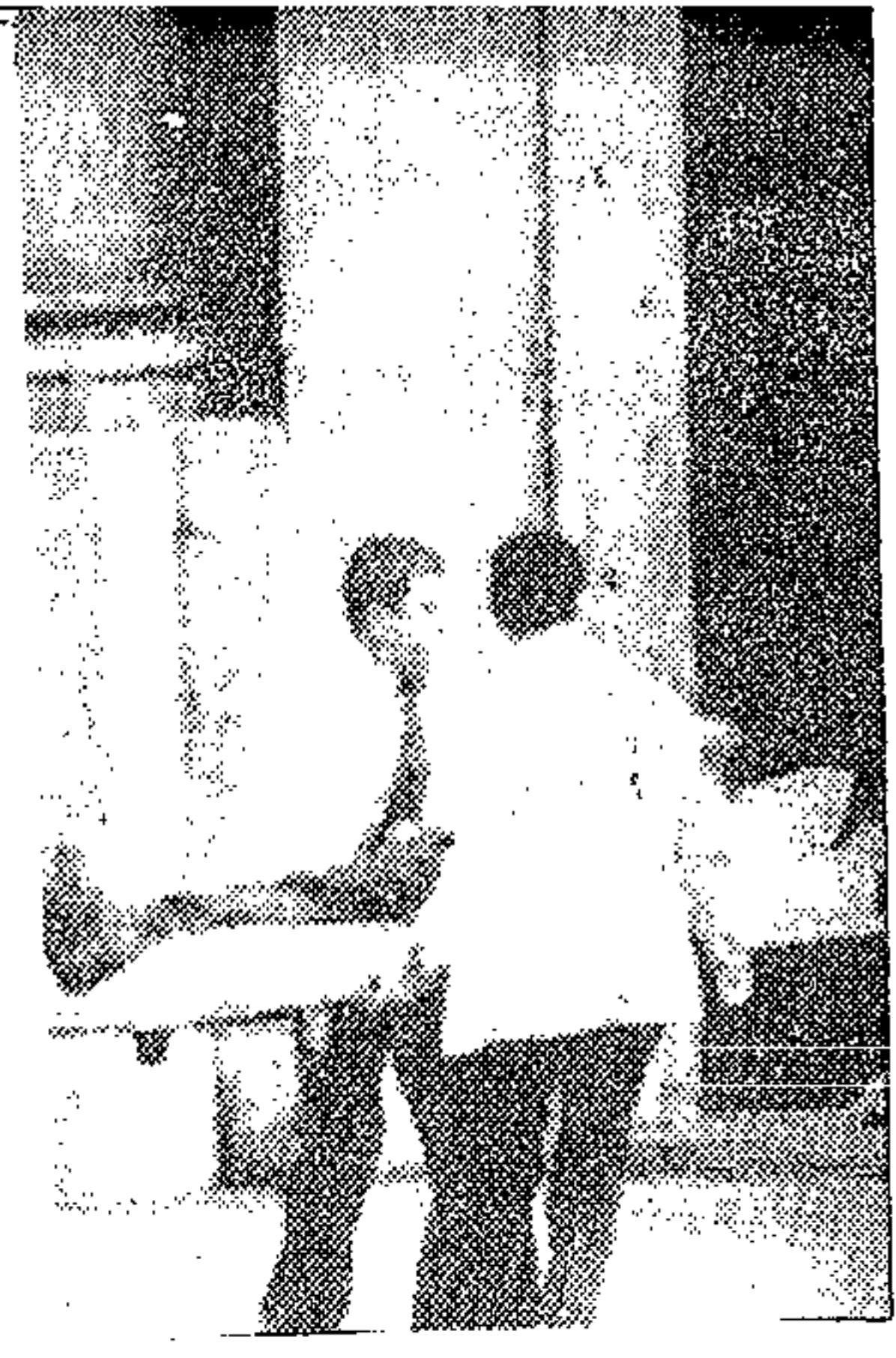
He said insinuations,
tolerated by the Govern-

assault by the police spe-
cial operations unit, flown
in from Madrid on Satur-
day.
The 38-year-old gunman,
identified as Jose Sanchez
Martinez, from Granada,
died on his way to hospital.

Escape

During the siege, the
gunmen released about 150
hostages, the rest escaping
in the final stages through
a ground floor doorway
to the bank and some over
the roof.

But officials said secu-
rity forces found no ex-
plosives at the bank and
that apart from one sub-
machinegun, the hooded



Rail line blasts, grenade thrown, power lines cut

Argus
25/5/81
322
8/11/81

**IN A series of acts of terror appa-
rently timed to coincide with the
beginning of the main week of the
Republic Festival, a hand-grenade
was lobbed at a police station, bombs
exploded on railway lines outside
Durban and Johannesburg, police-
men were shot at and wounded, and
power lines were cut.**

In the first attack a hand-grenade was
lobbed at the Fort Jackson police station
about 11 km outside East London.

The Russian-made hand-grenade exploded inside the
charge office, causing extensive damage.
The office was deserted and a black policeman on

Automatic fire

About the same time the police station came under
automatic fire from three different points. Dozens of
shots were fired, but again nobody was hurt.

Dozens of spent AK-47 cartridges were later found
in the grounds of the station.

Police said the attack happened about 1 am.

A short while later three Ciskei policemen, Brigadier
C Cele, Warrant Officer Mlando and Captain Nonhongo,
were on patrol at Mdantsane, which is about 4 km away
from the police station, when their vehicle was fired at
by three men armed with automatic rifles.

Warrant Officer Mlando was hit in the leg by the
gunmen, who then escaped on foot.

Police later found three hand-grenades of communist
origin near the scene of the shooting.

Indications are that the men were the same ones in-
volved in the attack on the police station.

South Coast line

And in Durban, police rushed to the main South
Coast railway line near Isipingo Rail after an explosion
ripped up part of the track.

Rail traffic was disrupted, but people near the scene
said the explosion did not appear to be very big.

A second explosive device was found and defused.

Soweto rail links to Johannesburg were disrupted
early today for almost five hours when a bomb damaged
about a metre of the line between New Canada and Dube
stations.

Police were at the scene within minutes, and it was
found that an electrically detonated explosive device had
been used in the blast.

Reports are that the saboteurs had used a length of
electrical wire leading from the explosive to a battery
at the top of the railway embankment.

A second explosive device was found on the Soweto
railway line, in the same area as the one which exploded
at 2.32 am. It was defused by the police.

Backlog cleared

The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports
that services between Orlando and Johannesburg were
restored at 6.10 am and those between Dube and
Johannesburg restarted at 6.50 am.

The track was fully repaired by 7.10 am and the
backlog of passengers was cleared by 8.30 am.

But during the five-hour break hundreds of people
were turned back from stations. They lined the main
road from Naledi township to Ikwezi station, hitching
to work from pirate taxis and passing motorists.

In another incident, power lines at the Free State
town of Vrede were sabotaged early yesterday.

Police said there was an electricity failure in a
section of the town about 1 am.

While investigations were being made into that
failure another five occurred, leaving half the town
without power.

It was later found that the lines had been sabotaged.

- Durban rail blast picture — Page 3.
- Students urged to boycott festival — Page 4.

Students Argus 25/5/81 urged to boycott festival

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At a anti-Republic Day rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand today thousands of posters and pamphlets were issued urging students to boycott celebrations.

In other moves, the Congress of South African Students called for a three-day boycott. Catholic and Anglican churchmen condemned the festivities as a farce, and thousands of the banned African National Congress pamphlets were distributed in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and Lebowa.

MOURNING

Instead of seeing Republic Day as a time of celebration, education, religious and student organisations asked people to look at it rather in terms of mourning.

In response to the boycott calls, police have been put on the alert and according to reports are prepared for any situation.

The posters, printed on campus, showed a republic of suppression rather than democracy, with the outline of a black man's head muzzled with a Republic-coloured gag.

DEMOCRACY

The Wits Student Representative Council produced thousands of pamphlets calling on students to work towards a true democracy when everyone could celebrate.

The rally was organised as the climax to a week of anti-Republic Day activity when off-campus speakers spoke to students in a series of lectures on the Republic and its implications.

ANC claims role in big sabotage wave

RDM 26/5/81 327 327

STAFF REPORTERS

THE banned African National Congress has claimed responsibility for part of the wave of sabotage that rocked South Africa yesterday.

In the most widespread campaign of violence in recent years, anti-Government insurgents attacked strategic targets countrywide, including a police station and rail links.

It appeared to be a co-ordinated effort, possibly linked to the anti-Republic

Festival campaign.

During a special United Nations conference in Paris on sanctions against South Africa, the ANC claimed responsibility for the sabotage of the Soweto-Johannesburg railway line.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said all the incidents were being investigated. So far no-one had been arrested.

In Durban police defused a pamphlet bomb found on a pavement in the city, and else-

He said he believed two or three guerrillas were involved.

The same gang is believed to have then opened fire on a police vehicle carrying the head of the Ciskei Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, and two colleagues in the nearby Ciskeian town, Mdantsane. A warrant officer was wounded in the leg.

Police later found three grenades of communist origin near the scene.

A railway line between Mzimhlophe and New Canada stations in Soweto was damaged by an explosion at 2.32am yesterday — about an hour before the first commuter train to Johannesburg was due. Services were disrupted and thousands of people late for work.

Train services were running normally by 7am.

where anti-Republic festival pamphlets continued to be distributed.

In Lebowa, pupils of Seshego schools stoned commuter buses and police vans.

But the countrywide three-day strike and boycott of transport services that was called for, failed to materialise and most workers reported for duty.

In Pretoria, the head of the Security Police, Major-General Johann Coetzee, said the sabotage targets were well chosen and appeared to have been selected to keep commuters out of the cities.

He confirmed police believed the attackers were members of the ANC.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, declined comment on the incidents.

Guerrillas launched a lightning attack on the police station at Fort Jackson, 11km from East London at 1.30am.

A handgrenade was thrown through a charge office window and exploded, pitting the walls with shrapnel marks.

Dozens of spent AK-47 cartridges were found at the scene.

There was no-one in the office at the time of the attack.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said the grenade had been identified as of Russian origin.

A Railways spokesman, Mr Leon Els, said Railway Police found an unexploded device on the line between Orlando and New Canada. It was removed and defused.

Rail traffic on the Durban-South Coast line was disrupted for more than two hours yesterday after one of two bombs placed on the track exploded at about 7.15am.

The bomb ripped up a metre of track near the Lamontville Station on the section between Zwelethi and Reunion.

All traffic on the line was halted.

In an extensive search, Railways Police found a second explosive device undetonated. It was defused.

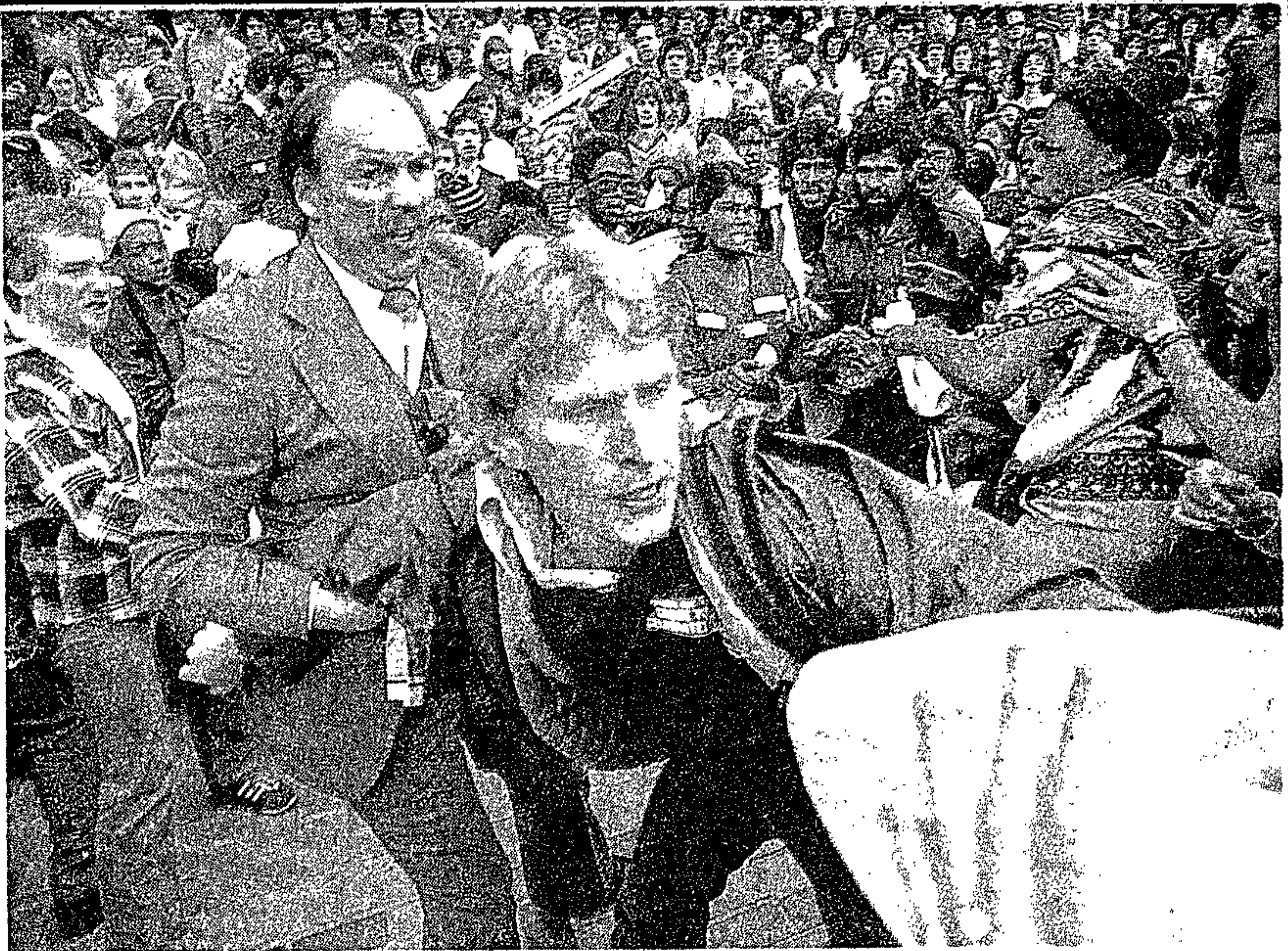
At Vrede in the Free State, power lines were cut on Sunday, blacking out the town.

Police took possession of a pamphlet bomb which failed to explode on a pavement in the centre of Durban yesterday.

They found an explosive mechanism in the box and about 1 500 pamphlets purportedly produced by the ANC.

The pamphlets asked people to reject Republic Festival activities.

In Umtata, thousands of anonymous pamphlets were scattered calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa".



A student is led away by university security guards after being involved in a scuffle outside the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall during a protest meeting against Republic Day festivities. **327** RDM 26/5/81

WITS CLASHES: FLAG BURNT

By ADA STULJT

MODERATE and liberal students clashed violently and a South African flag was torn and burnt on the University of the Witwatersrand campus yesterday after a heated protest meeting against Republic Day.

Representatives of student organisations, black groups, trade unions, and church groups issued a joint statement

calling on the students to boycott the Republic Day celebrations.

The university's SRC president, Mr Sammy Adelman, called on students to boycott today's lectures.

Several times during the meeting — which was disrupted by shouting and chanting throughout — scuffles broke out between Rightwing and Leftwing students.

University security guards — one with an alsatian on a leash — intervened to force the students to sit down.

The statement, issued jointly by the various groups who were represented at the meeting, said:

"The Republic Day festival to most South Africans is a celebration of 20 years of intensified repression and escalating social unrest. The co-

lourful and expensive festivities in Natal and elsewhere stand in stark contrast to the bleakness and suffering which pervade the lives of the majority of South Africa's people . . .

"The Republic is a reaffirmation of the apartheid Government's commitment to an

□ To Page 2



Students struggle to gain possession of a South African flag at yesterday's protest meeting. A

South African flag was later torn and burnt.

Pictures: JUHAN KUUS

Anger erupts on Wits campus

RDM
26/5/8

From Page 1

undemocratic form of rule. It was introduced on the basis of a mandate given by a slim majority in a referendum confined to whites.

"Since the Republic has come to symbolise undemocratic rule and domination in the eyes of the people, no progressive person can support the festival in good conscience. We therefore collectively declare our rejection of the Republic Day celebrations."

Just before the meeting ended Mr Adelman called for a boycott of today's lectures and urged students to take to the streets and distribute pamphlets calling on the public to reject Republic Day festivities.

The Rightwing students, led by the chairman of the Students' Moderates Alliance, Mr Russel Crystal, walked out of the hall when the students started singing Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika at the end of the meeting.

Throughout the meeting, the SMA's several hundred supporters had kept up a chanting, flag-waving demonstration, which frequently drowned out guest speakers completely.

After the meeting, there were incidents of violence as a large spontaneous meeting convened in front of the Great Hall, where black and white students sang freedom songs and tore and burnt a South African flag which was captured earlier inside the hall from the moderate students.

Rumours swept through the campus about students being arrested, and being involved in scuffles with the police.

Commenting on the situation after the clashes outside the Great Hall, Mr Adelman said: "The situation is very confused here at the moment. Reports are pouring in all the time, but at the moment they are just hearsay".

"There was definitely a police or security police presence in the building (Southcourt) but we don't know what action they took."

Asked about the expected response to the lecture boycott call, Mr Adelman said white students did not usually come out in support of such a call. But he expected a couple of thousand students to support the boycott this morning.



Temper flared at the festivities. One of the

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, David Hazelhurst, John Ryan, Bernardi Bassels, Martin Schneider, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub-editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Terror: Arrests soon minister

CT 26/5/81

327 84A

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, last night blamed the combined forces of the ANC and SA Communist Party, both banned, for the wave of terrorism sweeping the country, but said the police had "good information" and arrests could be expected soon.

He said people should not be deterred from celebrating the Republic Festival and special precautions were being taken at events.

The acting Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said he deplored violence as a political instrument but called on the government to set the country on a road which could be "walked by all our people".

Their statements follow yesterday's hand-grenade and shooting attack on a police station near East London, an ambush of police in Transkei, the sabotage of two railway lines in the Transvaal and Natal, the disruption of power services and the discovery of a pamphlet-bomb in Durban.

'Not surprised'

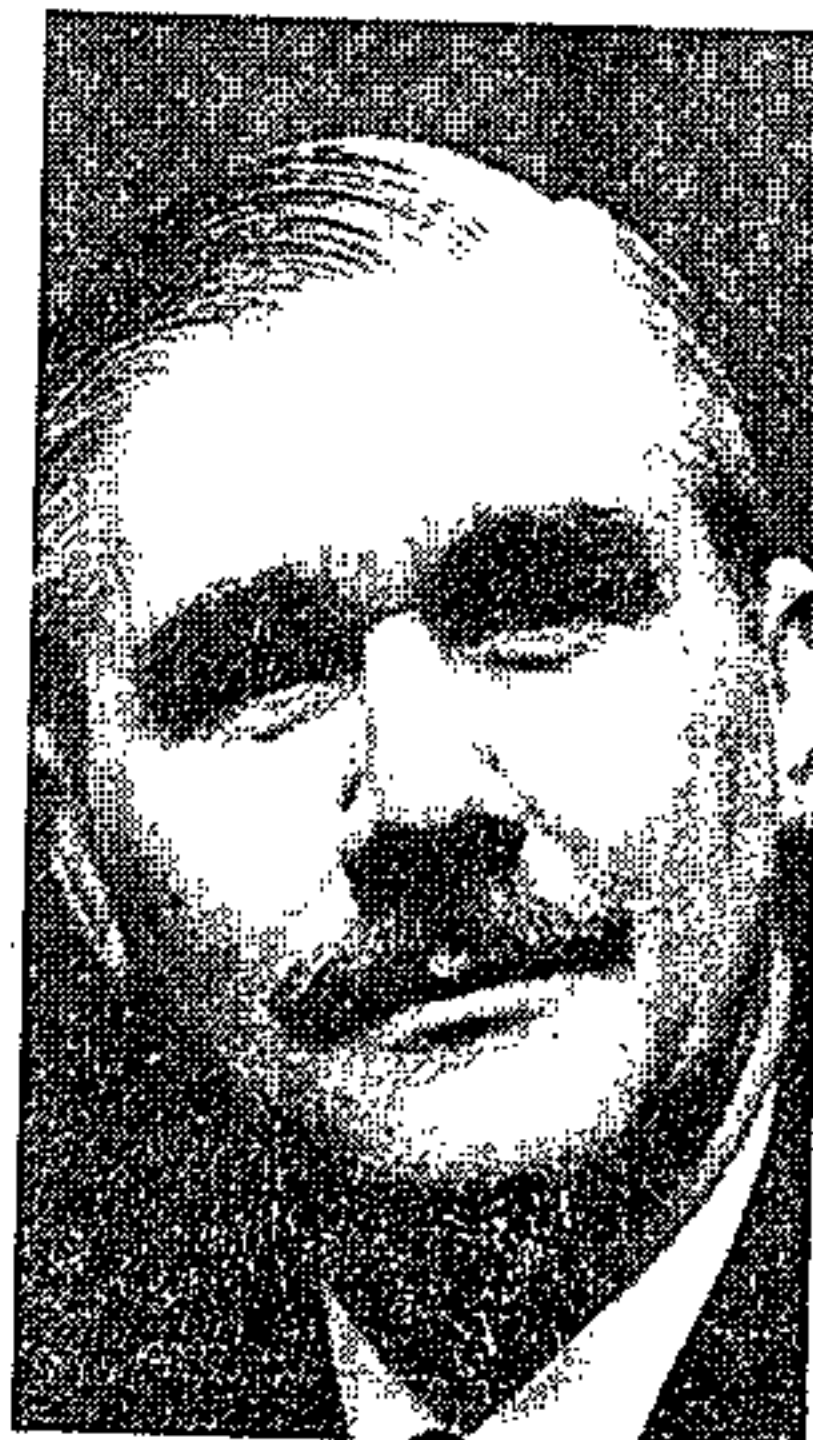
Mr Le Grange said he had not been surprised by yesterday's series of urban terrorism, because the ANC and the SACP had been expected to "create an atmosphere which could harm the Republic Festival".

"The South African Police, as they have successfully done in the past, will do everything possible to bring the culprits to book," Mr Le Grange said.

"We are taking special precautions with an eye to Festival events and South Africa



Mr Colin Eglin



Mr Louis le Grange

must go ahead.

"We will not be put off. Let us go ahead as normal. These people want to impress us but they will not succeed.

"We may have more sporadic incidences, but we will not be put off."

Mr Le Grange said it was not always possible to prevent all terrorist acts and the government was aware of its responsibilities.

"But we do have good information about those responsible and results can be expected soon," he said.

"As we have had great suc-

cess in the past in rounding up the terrorists who have been involved in terrorist acts, we will continue to contain the ANC and communist partnership."

Mr Le Grange said there were very few sabotage cases which had remained unsolved.

Mr Eglin, acting for the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who is in Europe, said yesterday's events should cause all South Africans, black and white, to consider the direc-

"Is our future to be one of increasing conflict and violence until the tremendous opportunities which South Africans can offer lie in ruins, or is it to be one of negotiation and accommodation from where we can build our future?" Mr Eglin asked.

"Can the present violence be ascribed simply to the work of a few trained activists spurred on by an alien ideology and backed by foreign policies, or is it the searing manifestation of a ground-swell of frustration and bitterness which extends far and deep into the voteless citizenry of South Africa?"

He did not subscribe to the inevitability of the country and its people being caught up in a vicious spiral of increasing violence. He could not believe that in a country so well endowed in human talent and material resources that this was the only alternative.

"The Progressive Federal Party has consistently deplored violence as a political instrument and does so again today. But deploring violence, just as deploring bitterness, does not deal with the problems or remove the causes."

An awesome responsibility lay with all South African leaders. It called for statemanship and leadership of the highest order. On the shoulders of the government lay a special responsibility.

"In addition to safeguarding lives and properties and maintaining law and order, it is the government's responsibility to set in motion the tough, difficult but essential process of negotiation and accommodation. It should start South Africa on a road ahead which can be walked by all our people," he said.

CT 26/5/81

New wave of terror attacks

327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa yesterday experienced the most widespread sabotage campaign in recent years by terrorists.

In what appeared to be a co-ordinated effort terrorists armed with communist-made weapons attacked targets throughout the country.

In Durban, police defused a pamphlet-bomb found on a pavement in the city, and elsewhere anti-Republic Festival pamphlets continued to be distributed.

However, the three-day strike and boycott of transport services called for failed to materialize and most workers were at their jobs yesterday.

Sabotage targets

In Pretoria, the head of the security police, Major-General Johann Coetzee, said the sabotage targets were well-chosen and appeared to have been selected to keep commuters out of the cities.

He believed the attackers were members of the African National Congress.

The wave of sabotage yesterday included:

- An attack by terrorists on the police station at Fort Jackson 11 km from East London.

The attack on the charge office at 1.30 am lasted only a few seconds. A hand-grenade thrown through the window

of the office exploded, pitting the walls with shrapnel. Dozens of spent AK-47 cartridges were later found in the grounds of the station.

There was no-one in the office at the time.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said the remains of the hand-grenade had been identified as being of Russian origin.

Brigadier Du Plessis said he believed the attack had been launched by two or three terrorists.

Intensive search

He said an intensive search for the attackers had been launched.

- The same group is believed to have attacked the head of the Ciskei Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, and two colleagues in the nearby Ciskeian town of Mdantsane. A warrant officer was wounded in the leg.

The men were in a police vehicle about four kilometres from Mdantsane police station when they noticed three "suspicious-looking men" shortly after 2 am.

When the patrol approached them, the men opened fire before escaping into the night.

Police later found three

♦♦♦♦

To page 2

A

holiday as a gesture of goodwill on the occasion of South Africa's 20th anniversary as a Republic.

- Police in Pretoria recovered a parcel of anti-Republic Festival pamphlets and ANC literature on a bridge between Cullinan and the city. It was spotted by a passing cyclist. Elsewhere in Pretoria lapel buttons and pamphlets calling for a stay-away from work and a boycott of the Republic Day festivities were distributed.

CT 26/5/81

From page 1

hand-grenades of communist origin near the scene of the shooting.

- A railway line between Mzimhlophe and New Canada stations in Soweto was damaged by explosives yesterday morning about an hour before the first train carrying workers to Johannesburg was due to use the line. Services were disrupted and thousands of workers were late for their jobs.

A Railway's spokesman, Mr Leon Els, said trains between Orlando Station and New Canada started operating at 6.10 am while those between Dube and Johannesburg resumed at 6.50 am.

Unexploded

He said Railways Police started investigations immediately after the incident and found an unexploded device on the line between Orlando and New Canada stations. It was removed and made safe.

- Rail traffic on the Durban-South Coast lines was disrupted for more than two hours yesterday after one of two bombs placed on the track had exploded.

The bomb, which ripped up a metre of the track near the Lamontville station on the section of line between Zwelethi and Reunion, went off about 7.15 am. A spokesman for the Railways Police described damage as minimal.

Track searched

The police located the damaged section and then searched large sections of the track. A second explosive device was found undetonated. It was removed by the police and "made safe".

Repairs were being made to the damaged line, while the other two lines in the section were reopened about 9.30 am.

- A bomb exploded on the railway line outside Durban early yesterday, ripping up part of the track and disrupting traffic.

A spokesman said police were rushed to the scene of the explosion on the main South Coast railway line near Isipingo.

He said the explosion did not appear to be "very big".

- At Vrede in the Free State, power lines were cut by saboteurs early yesterday.

- Police took possession of a pamphlet bomb which failed to explode on a pavement in the centre of Durban.

- Thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "White Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in the Ngangelizwe township of Umtata and other public places.

The Transkei Government

UWC bid to ignore festival

Argus 26/5/81
327
Education Reporter

MORE than a thousand chanting students yesterday marched from the University of the Western Cape administration block to demand normal lectures on the Republic Day holiday on Monday.

The march followed a meeting to decide what action should be taken in protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

The students drew up a petition demanding that lectures and tests be suspended until Monday.

They also decided to draw up an alternative programme of activities to coincide with the Republic Festival.

Pact meeting: mystery over SA delegates

RDM 26/5/81

327

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mystery men will speak for South Africa at today's meeting in Buenos Aires on the possible founding of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization — a long-heralded concept which has not yet been able to get off the ground.

By late yesterday, mystery still surrounded the identity of the "delegates" who would put South Africa's case, and the question of what status — if any — they enjoyed.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was emphatic yesterday that the Government was maintaining a distance from the talks, while reputable strategic affairs observers said they had not been consulted in the matter at all.

But persistent reports from Washington and elsewhere in the past few weeks have insisted that well-connected North

Americans, South Africans and Latin Americans — including Argentina and Brazil — are scheduled to meet at Buenos Aires today to discuss the foundation of a South Atlantic pact to counter the growing Russian presence in the Indian Ocean and westwards.

This was in spite of repeated warnings by observers in South Africa and Latin America that political realities made such an alliance highly unlikely.

The formation of a united front similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) has long been mooted by South Africa, and while various Latin-American countries have shown some interest from time to time, the concept has always foundered on political realities.

In the past few weeks, however, reports of the proposed

meeting have obtained such currency in New York that the meeting has been condemned by the chairman of the United Nations Apartheid Committee, Mr Akporode Clark.

Mr Clark called for a boycott of the conference, which he described as "racist", and said South Africa's inclusion in any such pact would be a "hostile act" against the rest of Africa.

But who will speak for South Africa at the meeting? The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, recently denied that any of his diplomats would attend.

Yesterday a spokesman for the department said bluntly: "It is a private meeting . . . It would not be in our interests to attend such a meeting, considering the sensitive state of our relations with the area. We are staying as far away (from the meeting) as possible."

A RIGHT-WING student of the University of the Witwatersrand is led away by university security guards after a demonstration yesterday in which right-wing and left-wing students clashed over a proposed boycott of the Republic Festival. Students set a South African flag alight shortly before the clashes.

All-out hunt for saboteurs

Comrades
runner
rejects
boycott call

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Intense follow-up and tracking operations have been launched by the police for the saboteurs who struck five times yesterday.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has placed the blame on the shoulders of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party. And, in fact, the ANC has claimed responsibility.

ALL QUIET

Police Headquarters in Pretoria said there were no reports of any further terrorist activities and those involved in the attacks in Soweto, Durban, the Free State, East London and the Ciskei are believed to have left the country.

Mr le Grange said the police had 'good information' and arrests could be expected soon.

The attacks which occurred almost simultaneously, were timed to coincide with the widespread call for a boycott of the Republic Festival, which is centred around Durban.

A pamphlet campaign, spread across the country calling for the boycott of the festival was launched last week and the boycott has also been backed by the ANC, who have claimed responsibility for the sabotage.

Police Headquarters have refused to confirm reports that the former South African political prisoner, Alexandre Moumbaris, who escaped from Pretoria Central

Prison in December 1979 while serving a 15-year sentence for sabotage, and former Johannesburg advocate and member of the South African Communist Party, Joe Slovo, were directly behind the attacks.

FIGHTING

They are said to have been operating from deep inside Mozambique.

Johannesburg police have launched an investigation into a possible criminal offence after a large group of students from the University of the Witwatersrand set light to the South African flag on the campus yesterday.

A charge of disgracing the flag is being investigated.

The burning of the flag came after a stormy meeting on the campus to discuss the boycotting of the Festival.

Members of both left-wing and right-wing groups at the university clashed yesterday and security officials from the university and dogs were used to break up fighting.

Demonstrations and protest marches were also held on the campus of the University of the Western Cape in front of the office of the rector, Professor R E van der Ross.

Professor van der Ross was given a list of resolutions, including the rejection of the festival.

See Pages 3 and 25.

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. Pressure has been placed on Comrades Marathi runner-up Bruce Fordyce by Wits University leagues to withdraw from next week's Durban Maritzburg classic as protest against the Republic Festival.

Fordyce, one of the favourites for next Monday's 'up' run, said he had decided to resist the pressure although sympathised with the campaign.

'I had to do some thinking,' said Fordyce. 'But I just couldn't throw away all the training put into this year's run. My chances of winning as good as the other favourites and it would shatter me to watch from the sidelines.'

500 students boycott Page 3.

500 Wits students protest in boycott considered' ^{26/5/81}

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— About 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand today staged a boycott of lectures.

The action comes in response to a call made at the anti-Republic Day rally by Students' Representative Council president, Sammy Adelman, and Black Student Society chairman, David Johnstone. The majority of the boycotting students are members of the Black Student Society.

The students gathered on the library lawns at 9 am to sing freedom songs, chant 'Amandla' and recite poetry.

Several students who were not boycotting lectures said they felt the call to boycott was unreasonable and had come at a very bad time — just before exams.

As a result of the rally at least 25 000 pamphlets were distributed throughout schools, stores and supermarkets in Johannesburg yesterday.

Education Reporter

PUPILS in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu have not yet decided on what action they will take on Republic Day, but a boycott of classes before then is unlikely, according to teachers.

A meeting was held between the South West Africa Teachers' Association, which represents black teachers in South Africa, and a committee of pupils.

The pupils said they were still considering their response.

High school teachers said pupils were attending classes.

Pupils at at least 12 coloured schools have decided to attend school on Monday — Republic Day holiday — in protest against the celebration. They have received the backing of teachers.

Students at the University of the Western Cape yesterday demanded that classes continue as normal on Monday.

● See Page 25.

Flag burnt at protest meetings

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One of the members of the rival groups who fought over the South African flag is led away by the university's security men.

Pic by LEN KUTALO



A MASSIVE anti-Republic Day rally at the University of Witwatersrand yesterday was interrupted on several occasions when students clashed over a South African flag which was eventually set alight outside the University's Great Hall.

The flag was one of the three which were waved by a group of about 100 right-wingers who disrupted proceedings by swearing and booing at speakers who condemned the Republic and called for a national convention.

Among the 20 chairs lined on the stage with representatives of organisations which supported the anti-Republic Day campaign, was an empty chair with the name of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader serving a life imprisonment sentence on Robben Island.

The National Education Union of SA (Neusa) and the university's SRC called for a total boycott of all lectures for the rest of the week in solidarity with all who will be boycotting the Republic Day festivities. The students were called on to gather at the campus this morning to fetch pamphlets and distribute them in schools, supermarkets and in the streets

BY SAM MABE

of students, mostly blacks, set the RSA flag alight amid shouts of "Amandla" and footstomping while chanting freedom songs in praise of Mr Mandela and the acting president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The more than 1500 students who filled the hall rose with their clenched fists raised in the air in response to a greeting by Mr Wantu Zenzile, a representative of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) when he took the stage.

Mr Zenzile called for a national convention and said it was becoming evident that the people of South Africa were not prepared to have anything to do with a "White Republic", and that they wanted a "People's Republic". Mr Paul David, a member of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), said: "We

Workers' Union (Sawu) Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said the Republic was born in conflict after 69 people had died during the Sharpeville shooting and after a state of emergency had been declared and the ANC and the PAC banned.

He said since the Republic came into being, 44 people are known to have died in detention.

During the rally, a heavy contingency of plainclothed security policemen patrolled the area surrounding the university and later in the day, a group of black students were seen running into arcades and supermarkets in Braamfontein, trying to hide from the police.

Meanwhile, a group of teachers, students and church organisations have called for a mass anti-Republic Day protest meeting at the Selbourne Hall in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The meeting will be between 1 pm and 2 pm and will be addressed among others by Advocate Ernie Wentzel SC, who has

3 000 wait for houses in Mamelodi

Sowetan (327) 26/5/81

THERE ARE more than 3 000 people on the official waiting list for housing in Mamelodi, said Mr W Aphane, chairman of the local community council, yesterday.

He said the township had a population of 120 000 people and 13 846 houses at present. The housing problem, he said, could only be alleviated if the Government accepted their request to build extra houses on the massive stretch of land on the eastern side of the township up to Bronkhorspruit.

"We need 10 000 houses built per year to alleviate the housing backlog which has reached a catastrophic figure," said Mr Aphane.

He added that the authorities had been approached several times to give them a formula that could solve the housing crisis, but in vain. "The council has forwarded an application to the Department of Community Development to build economic houses," he said.

The township, he said, would be allocated 750 sites in the proposed elite areas, and 500 sites in the open spaces in between the houses. The sites were originally scheduled to be allocated at the end of February.

In a move to accelerate the proposed building plans, the council, at its monthly meeting last week, blamed the Administration Board for Central Transvaal for the delay and resolved to meet with Mr C H Kotze, chief director of the board on June 12 to discuss the "burning" housing issue.

Mr Aphane however conceded that 75 percent of the residents could not afford to build their own houses. "We hope and trust that the private enterprise would come forward and help us with the building of houses," he said.



Mr W Aphane, chairman of Mamelodi Community Council.

SEVERAL hundred students staged a march to the administration block at the University of the Western Cape yesterday afternoon to present the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, with a list of resolutions relating to the Republic Festival.

The resolutions were passed by students at an earlier meeting at the university's cafeteria. After the march, the students met in a hall on the campus and waited for the rector's reply.

In terms of the resolutions, the students decided to reject all Republic Day celebrations, organize alternative programmes, boycott classes, demand tuition on June 1 and the suspension of all classes from yesterday till May 31.

UWC students in protest march

CT 26/5/81

support like-minded forces and to "continue the struggle until final victory".

In a reply later handed to students, whose numbers had swollen with the arrival of extra-mural students, Professor Van der Ross said the opinions expressed "in regard to oppression" had been noted.

He said UWC had on many occasions voiced its concern

through its official channels and its spokesmen that a democratic system should prevail in South Africa in respect of educational, economic, social and political matters.

The university believed it could best make its contribution to this cause by preparing the youth of the country to the best of its ability.

He said he was prepared in

due course to meet those lecturers holding classes or tests between May 25 to 31 and to discuss the effect of student action (if non-violent) in such a manner that no student would be adversely affected.

He said that in his view the behaviour of the students and the proposed forms of behaviour were having the opposite effect of what was intended, "viz to draw massive attention

to the Republic Festival". In such a situation, it might be more effective, and spiritually more strengthening, to go on quietly with one's normal work, he said.

● Anti-Republic Day rallies will be held in the Jameson Hall at the University of Cape Town today and tomorrow.

Today's rally, which is open to all opponents of Republic Day, will include speeches by Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, and Cosas president, Mr Wantu Zenile, representatives from the Black Sash and church leaders.

Tomorrow's programme will include a lecture by UCT lecturer, Mr F Hirsh, titled "Freedom Charter and Democracy Today". Both programmes will start at 1pm.

CT 46151
327
**Protest:
Students
reported
detained**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban are reported to have been detained by security police following the boycott of all activities on campus in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

They are Zweli Mkize, a fifth-year student and vice-president of the Medical Students' Representative Council, and J Paahla, a fourth-year student who is president of the university's Students House Committee.

Brigadier J R van der Hoven, Divisional Commander of Security Police in Durban, could not be contacted yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the MSRC, the two students were picked up from the hostel on Sunday night by security police and had not returned by yesterday.

"We are becoming concerned about them and have asked the university administration to help trace the students," he said.

Meanwhile, students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday decided to continue their boycott of lectures in spite of an ultimatum by the rector, Professor S P Oliver, to the SRC to call on students to return to lectures by noon yesterday or the SRC would face disciplinary action.

Professor Oliver decided to cancel all lectures today and tomorrow because of the poor attendances.

Meanwhile, the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, whose action in expelling more than 500 high school pupils for staying away in protest against the Republic Festival triggered off widespread condemnation, was still not available for comment yesterday.

The deputy director, Mr S P van den Heever, said Mr Krog was "out of town".



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

327

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PRETORIA, 27 MAY
MEI 1981

[No. 7605

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1206 27 May 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

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.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1206 27 Mei 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES 1974

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 die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/5/87.....	Scope—Vol 16, No 21, May 22, 1981.....	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.....	In SK./G.G. 7596, GK./ G.N. 1176 of/van 22/5/ 81

No. 1207 27 May 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7596, Government Notice 1167 of 22 May 1981 substitute entries P81/5/49 with entries P81/5/49 (a), P81/5/49 (b) and P81/5/49 (c) respectively.

No. 1207

27 Mei 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

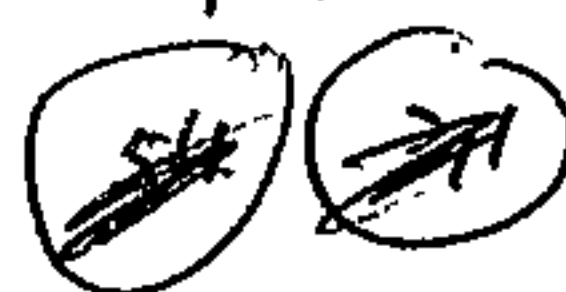
REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7596, Goewermentskennisgewing 1167 van 22 Mei 1981, vervang die inskrywings P81/5/49 deur die volgende inskrywings P81/5/49 (a), P81/5/49 (b) en P81/5/49 (c) onderskeidelik.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/5/49 (a).....	MEDU—Special Edition.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(d)+(e)
P81/5/49 (b).....	Post-Sunday Post World-Weekend World-... (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(c)
P81/5/49 (c).....	... and the people vote for Nelson Mandela (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

Mass arrests at Wits

STAR
27/5/81



327

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

More than 200 Riot Squad police today swooped on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand to break up demonstrations. Hundreds of students, both supporting and opposing the Republic Festival, were arrested.

Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, head of the Crime Prevention Unit on the Witwatersrand and in charge of the Riot Squad, led several platoons on to the campus to make the arrests. The men were armed with batons and quirts and were assisted by scores of Security police.

The students dispersed and formed again in other parts of the campus but Brigadier Swanepoel, using a loud hailer, followed them and again issued the warnings.

Police surrounded the canteen building where hundreds of students had gathered and told them any meeting inside was illegal.

Brigadier Swanepoel, after ordering the release of all the people arrested, warned that harsh action will be taken in the case of any further unrest.

Later in the day the students were all released, but warned by the Brigadier they had been treated "very leniently".

Appeals dismissed

Appeals by students and university security officials to leave the campus and not break up either the Leftwing or Rightwing gatherings were dismissed by Brigadier Swanepoel.

He told everyone assembled that they were all under arrest in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, and that their gatherings were illegal as they had not applied for permission to hold the meetings.

The two groups had gathered for the past two days in separate groups. On one side they were demonstrating against Republic Day and on the other, a large group of Rightwing students opposed the demonstrations singing Die Stem and hurling abuse at the Leftwing.

Brigadier Swanepoel initially directed his men towards the Leftwing students but later ordered the Rightwing element to disperse within five minutes. His men had surrounded the lawns where the students had been gathering.

"We have treated you very leniently today and do not take this as a sign of weakness," he told a crowd who gathered around while he was talking to Professor Tyson, the Deputy Vice Chancellor.

He told Professor Tyson that the meeting had been declared illegal in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and asked him to inform student bodies "meetings of this nature will not be tolerated and those involved will be arrested."

Professor D G du Plessis, Vice Chancellor and Principal of the University, declined to comment on the police action.

Earlier the students had been issued with a warn-

the South African flag would not be tolerated. Police are considering possible criminal charges against those people involved in the flag burning.

Confiscated

This has been the third day groups of Rightwing and Leftwing students clashed on the campus. Security Police have confiscated hundreds of pamphlets and posters used by the demonstrators.

● At the University of Cape Town, a scuffle broke out as students clashed over the Republic Day festivals.

● Lectures at Fort Hare University were boycotted and coloured college and schoolchildren have demanded to attend classes on Monday.

More scuffles at students' meeting

Staff Reporter

LEFT and Rightwing University of the Witwatersrand students clashed again at lunchtime yesterday when the president of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu), Mr Samson Ndou told a packed Great Hall he and his union refused to celebrate a "Boer republic".

"Our leaders are in prison, our children are starving to death. This is no cause to celebrate," he said.

His speech was interrupted several times by scuffles between Left and Rightwing students, which were broken up by university security guards, some of whom had dogs. The meeting was organised by the Wits SRC as part of an anti-Republic Day programme.

In a fiery lunchbreak speech, punctuated by cries of "Amandla ngawethu" Mr Ndou told the students: "We are dedicated to freedom — nothing will stop us."

"There are a few capitalists and political thugs who control

this land. It is for you and me to face them, and bring them down."

"Only a few thugs are celebrating — our leaders are in exile, on Robben Island and in Pretoria Central — all over the country."

A small group of about 100 Rightwingers attempted to disrupt the meeting by waving flags and shouting. "Don't let these people intimidate you," said Mr Ndou.

The Rightwingers chanted "muntu" and "kaffir, where's your (dom)pas?"

Meanwhile, Mrs Helen Suzman has asked the Government to grant amnesty to political prisoners as an "act of grace" to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Republic, writes political reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on prisons has written to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, calling for remission of sentences or parole for the prisoners.

In her letter, Mrs Suzman

pointed out that during the last Parliamentary session, she had asked the Minister about amnesty for prisoners serving sentences for "crimes against the State".

"In reply to my question, I was told that amnesty would not be considered for this category of prisoners. I am writing now to ask you to reconsider this decision," Mrs Suzman said, adding that each case should be treated on individual merit.

"Some of the prisoners concerned have already been incarcerated for many years, and some are serving life sentences."

"It would seem to me to be particularly appropriate for the State, on the occasion of the Republic's 20th anniversary, to grant remission of sentences or parole to this category of prisoners as an act of grace," Mrs Suzman said.

A spokesman for Mr Coetsee's office said the Minister had received the letter yesterday, but had not yet had a chance to give it his attention.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

'Opposition to the Republic is unanimous'

By SAM MABE

WHEN the Republic of South Africa came into being, the Afrikaners made no bones about their commitment to setting up a purely Afrikaner Republic, and it should not be surprising that the Republic's 20th anniversary is being boycotted.

This was said yesterday by Dr Ntshato Moflana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, in an interview with SOWETAN, on the countrywide calls from student, church, labour, political and civic organisations for a total boycott of the Republic festivities.

"The most outstanding feature about this boycott has been the unanimity of people outside the Afrikaner tribe who are utterly and totally opposed to this sectional, divisive apartheid State, namely the Republic of South Africa," Dr Moflana said.

"In my few encounters with Afrikaners I have always emphasised the need in this country to create and foster those common ideals and everything else that tends to unite people rather than divide them.

"Among these we must include vital items as a commonly respected and accepted national anthem, national flag, holidays and a common language for all.

"But we still have things like Dingaans Day which Afrikaners believe is their day, and other days that are historically significant to the black man but are meaningless to the white man.

"If the Afrikaners want to see us celebrating with them, they know what has to happen in this country first, there is no need for me to spell it out now," Dr Moflana added.

A spokesman for the Anti-Republic Day Ad Hoc

Committee, who would not be named, said this boycott can serve as a good example to blacks with differing political beliefs that to defeat a common enemy, unity is essential.

He said it was encouraging to realise that even the church was playing a leading role in calling for the boycott of the festivities.

Mrs Hazel Moolman, deputy director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said: "The Institute looks forward to the day when events like the Republican celebration are supported wholeheartedly by all sections of the community."

"At present, however, it is plain to everyone that very serious disagreement on national goals and policies exist. The majority of South Africans are either opposed or indifferent to a festival commemorating a constitutional development in which they did not participate."

CHURCH REJECTS REPUBLIC FESTIVAL

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They have of the ancestors' respect and reveal ancestors. The under the ancestors clear that their to have developed

Deikman calls "the higher perceptual capacity", which is innate in human beings but neglected in the Western scientific orientation and training.

These healers rely primarily on the use of dreams, ceremonies, ritual dancing, ritual slaughter or sacrifice, milieu therapy and to some extent involvement of the family, clan and community. Their primary, but

AS Anti-Republic Day campaigns continued this week, the moderator of the Tsonga Presbyterian Church called on all member churches to decline invitations to participate in festivities over the weekend.

By WILLIE BOKALA

participate was taken by the executive committee of the Presbyterian Church. The call comes at the same time as the Anti-Republic Day Ad hoc Committee issued requests throughout the country for the community to refrain from any form of entertainment such as "treats organised by employers for their employees." The committee also revealed there would be a series of prayer meetings organised for the weekend in the Witwatersrand, the Vaal and Pretoria.

The Rev Bill says there are a great number of reasons the decision of the executive should be supported. One of the reasons is that the 20-year-old Republic came into being as a result of a referendum held exclusively among the white minority. Blacks were not consulted and have in fact been excluded from it at all levels — social, political and economic.

He said: "Socially, the Republic of South Africa is founded upon a policy which divides people according to their ethnic identities which creates enmity between them. The gospel on the other hand declares that barriers that separate men have been broken down and that all mankind finds its essential unity in a Christ-centred identity."

Politically, the Republic is ruled by the white minority group, which refuses to share power with the majority of the people.

This white minority, has entrenched power through a network of laws, depriving the majority of their basic rights:

- Economically, the Republic is endowed with tremendous resources both human and material. All the people have contributed to developing these resources but only a minority enjoy the full benefits of the contribution.

Hence in the midst of plenty there is hunger and malnutrition, in the midst of affluence there is poverty, in the midst of luxury there is the degradation of human life through the migratory labour system, the state-ment said.

The moderator says to participate in the festival would be "not only to rejoice in apartheid and to celebrate oppression but, also to betray our under-

standing of the gospel's demands for truth, justice and peace".

Today, an anti-Republic protest meeting will be held at Selbourne Hall in the Johannesburg City Hall complex at 1 pm and will be addressed by, among others, a prominent Johannesburg advocate, Mr Ernie Wentzel.

Other meetings to campaign against the festivities will be held tomorrow at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto and at the Christ the King Church in Coronationville. Both meetings start at 2 pm.

On Saturday there will be one meeting in Soweto at the Dube YWCA at 2 pm. Sunday's meetings will all start at 2 pm at the following venues: • Regina Mundi Church, Rockville, Soweto;

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May³ states "one basic function of psychotherapy is to help individuals in their attempt to recover values". This is largely applicable to individuals in societies where values, beliefs and ethics are crumbling.

Related to the above is the establishment of individual and group identity which nurtures self-esteem, confidence and therefore effective behaviour.

Death psychologists especially the followers of Freud, Jung, Klein

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The violence which marked the anti-Republic Day demonstrations at the University of the Witwatersrand on Monday, simmered again yesterday as students staged a sit-down student strike on the campus. Right and left-wing student factions were kept strictly apart by university guards, flags and university officials after the strike was called by student leaders yesterday to oppose the Republic Day festivities this week.

Minor scuffles did break out when 300 student strikers were confronted by 150 flag-waving conservative students. The strikers were marching around campus singing freedom songs and carrying anti-Republic Day placards. During the march, the

Anti-Republic Day demos continue at Wits

CT 27/5/81

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chanting students were once rerouted on to campus by the SRC president, Mr Sammy Adelman, when it appeared that the procession would lead through the Senate House building towards the campus' Jorissen Street exit.

One student, Mr Lance Crystal, was taken away by campus security guards, but reappeared again later on, undauntedly waving his South African flag. No police

charges were laid against any students yesterday.

Racial slurs were flung by both opposing factions, and brief scuffles also broke out when the Black Students' Society and the Students Representatives' Council called a surprise meeting at the Great Hall during lunch time. Guest speakers Mr Samson Ndu, of the General Automobile Workers Union, and Mr Reavell Nkondo, national

organizer of Azanian Peoples' Students Organization, both delivered impassioned pleas to the 3 000 students in the audience to boycott all Republic Day festivities.

● The flag-burning incident has brought a sharp reprimand from the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who warned yesterday that the government would not tolerate such behaviour from students and

said further action would depend on steps taken by the university authorities.

A police spokesman has announced that the incidents during which the South African flag was destroyed were being investigated.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor D J du Plessis said in a notice issued to students yesterday the incident "unpardonable", "ill-mannered or inconsiderate actions, which are unacceptable interference of the normal work of the University will not be tolerated."

"Disciplinary action will be taken against any student or group of students found guilty of transgressing these standards of behaviour".

● A legal expert said last night it was not a statutory offence to burn a South African flag. If it belonged to someone else and was burnt without his permission, it would be malicious injury to property.

Professor C R Snymman, professor in criminal and procedural law at the University of South Africa, said he believed burning a South African flag was not a common law offence either.

"But no-one has ever been convicted of this in SA," he said.

Festival: Pamphlets distributed

Staff Reporter

PAMPHLETS calling for a boycott of the Republic Day festivities were distributed to schools and supermarkets in the southern suburbs by students following yesterday's anti-Republic Festival rally in Jameson Hall.

The pamphlet, entitled "Republic Day — Where Do You Stand", was prepared by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and called on whites to "keep our celebrating for the day when there is a real democratic republic in South Africa".

"There is a deep conflict in our society and to pretend otherwise with a great show of national unity, will not make it go away," it said.

Refusing to participate was not "negativism" but a "positive statement of support for a new, more democratic South Africa".

"The Republic means very different things to different South Africans. Most of the whites know South Africa as a land of wealth and security. They have no idea of the living conditions of the vast majority of South Africans."

A UCT Projects Commission speaker said it was "aimed at people who have been indoctrinated by Christian National Education and SATV".



The president of the National Union of South African Students Mr Andrew Boraine, addressing yesterday's anti-Republic Festival meeting in Jameson Hall at the University of Cape Town.

Hundreds arrested at Wits

Argus 27/5/81

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—
More than 200 riot police today swooped on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand to break up demonstration gatherings and arrested hundreds of students who

were protesting against the Republic Festival.

All were later released.

Brigadier Theuns ('Rooi Rus') Swanepoel, head of the crime prevention unit on the Witwatersrand and in charge of the Riot Squad, led several pla-

toons of men on to the campus.

The police were armed with batons and quirts and were aided by scores of security policemen.

Appeals by students and university security officials to the police to leave the campus and not break

up the left-wing and right-wing gatherings were dismissed by Brigadier Swanepoel.

He told everyone assembled that they were all under arrest in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and that their gather-

ings were illegal because they had not applied for permission to hold the meetings.

The two groups had gathered for the past two days in separate groups.

On one side they were demonstrating against Re-

public Day and on the other, right-wing students opposed the demonstrations, singing Die Stem and hurling abuse at the left-wing.

UCT protest rally —
Page 10.

Coloured schools 'lock-out' ordered

APR 27/5/81 (322)

Education Reporter

AN INSTRUCTION from the Department of Internal Affairs will force coloured pupils to stay away from school during the Republic Day holidays in spite of their decision to protest against the festival by going to school as normal.

In a statement directed to all principals the department instructed them to keep the keys of all school buildings in their possession from this evening until Tuesday morning.

And cleaners living on school property should try to obtain other accommodation until Tuesday.

The deputy director-general of the department in Cape Town, Mr A P V Kempen, has refused to confirm this directive.

One principal said: 'We read the statement from the department out to the pupils, and both teachers and pupils will abide by the ruling,' a principal said.

Repercussions

'It is quite clear that teachers feel the way the pupils do — Republic Day is nothing to celebrate. If it had not been for the directive they would have given classes as normal. However, they do not want to confront the authorities because there will obviously be repercussions if they do.

'But although the pupils accepted the statement they decided to demonstrate this morning,' the principal said. 'Their adherence to the statement is under protest.'

3-day PE

Argus 29/5/81
schools

stayaway

Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. —
The stayaway at African schools here is expected to end next week when schools reopen after having closed today for the long weekend.

The Cape's regional director for the Department of Education, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said today, there was a decrease in pupils' attendance, but the schools were still functioning.

'Attendance figures vary from school to school but we expect classes will be back to normal when resumed on Tuesday,' he said.

In an interview today, a Cosas spokesman said the stay-away was a three-day protest against the Republic celebrations and everyone would return to school next week.

Republic Day flags burn at UCT protest rally

Education Reporter

THE acrid smell of burning Republic Day flags filled the University of Cape Town's Jameson Hall yesterday as eight speakers stood up to denounce the Government for celebrating a decision taken 20 years ago by a white minority to establish a republic.

Flag

burning strongly criticised

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The burning of the South African flag at a mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand was strongly criticised by the vice-chancellor of the university, Professor D J du Plessis, in a statement posted around the campus yesterday.

The university is a place where people of all persuasions can associate. Students are free to express their views and beliefs, subject to the laws of the country, but they must do so with full regard for the feelings and freedoms of others.

Ill-mannered or inconsiderate actions are unacceptable and interference with the normal work of the university will not be tolerated, the statement read.

The vice-chancellor warned disciplinary action would be taken against students found guilty of transgressing university standards of behaviour.

See Page 23.

More than a thousand students filed into the hall to the sound of Nkosi Sikelele iAfrika to be faced with a row of representatives of 12 organisations opposing the celebrations. In the middle of the row a vacant chair bore the name Nelson Mandela.

No one appeared to show any interest in the celebration until a speaker opened the rally.

Festival: Lectures Boycott

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Students at Fort Hare University yesterday decided to boycott lectures for the rest of this week because of the Republic Festival.

Some students told Pressmen that pamphlets thought to be from the African National Congress were distributed on the Fort Hare campus last night. They urged students to boycott lectures.

Similar pamphlets have been distributed in Transkei and last night armed guards were mounted round Umtata's public buildings.

Then there was a flutter on the balcony as several students charged among those holding the flags and flung the flags into the main hall below.

The supporters resolutely clung to their flags and posters and punches began to fly. As the first flag was set alight in the hall a white student stood up and shouted: 'Black students up here! Amandla!'

The representatives on the platform looked on impassively. They included the Roman Catholic Church, the Black Sash, the General Workers Union, the Congress of South African Students, the UCT anti-Republic Day committee, SRC and sociology department, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the South African Council of Churches, the Civil Rights League and the Methodist Church.

SRC president Sarah Cullinan angrily claimed that the Government itself knew there was no cause to celebrate. It was a frightened Government that was doing the military to protect the Republic.

The length of basic military training is continuing to increase and more and more men are being called up. The Minister of National Education, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, has threatened to withhold funds from universities who boycott the Republic festival. The Republic is indeed feeling threatened,' she said.

The president of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Wantu Zulu, called on all students, black and white, to continue the struggle against 'this criminal Government.'

At the end of the rally Kate Philip of the UCT projects committee proposed that 'in view of the political suppression and human suffering imposed by the Republic, it is insensitive and dangerous to continue with the Republic Day Festival.'

We urge the Government to call the whole thing off.'

The vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, condemned the students' actions.

'A university is a place for discussion and debate and violence of any kind, including the burning of banners, is inappropriate and wrong.'

'This incident has been blown up out of proportion because only a very few students were involved in the scuffles when the banners were damaged.'

TERROR BOMB ROCKS DURBAN

Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — A terrorist bomb planted against the front window of the Defence Force recruiting centre in the centre of Durban, exploded early today blowing out scores of windows. It was heard 12 km away.

Miraculously nobody was injured in the explosion, which happened at 5.52 am while the street, and pavements were almost deserted.

Had the explosion occurred an hour later the scene could have been one of death and destruction.

Damage

Damage, confined mainly to windows, extended down both sides of Smith Street between Broad Street and Russell Street.

Barbed wire entanglements were used to cordon off that section of Smith Street.

The head of the Security Police in Durban, Brigadier J R van der Hoven, said it was not certain what type of explosive was used.

It was, however, a high explosive. Indications are that a conventional explosive was used and not a limpet mine.

Experts

Police explosives experts sifted through the rubble outside the recruiting office, and took away evidence which could help them determine the explosive device.

A man who works in a nearby shop was saved from injury because his bus was late.

Extensive damage, narrow escapes

Mr Sam Pillay said he usually walked past the Trust Bank centre about the time the bomb went off.

Today, however, his bus did not arrive on time and he reached the area after the explosion.

'Half an hour earlier I was cursing that bus, but now I thank God. I might not have been such a happy man otherwise.'

Crowds

Hundreds of people gathered at the scene of the explosion, but were kept at a distance by the cordons. Police appealed to people to keep away from the area as there was always the possibility of a second bomb.

Damage included the Trust Bank ground floor, a tearoom next to the recruiting office, Grindrod Travel and Bilchik Wallpapers.

On the opposite side of the road plate glass windows were blown out as far as the Permanent Building Society tower flats, and included the French Bank, Atlantic Furniture Shop, Lucky Dip and other neighbouring buildings.



MR Louis le Grange
... accuses ANC and
Communist Party.

Nobody has yet claimed responsibility for the explosion, but it appears obvious that it was the work of the banned African National Congress in yet another strike against the Republic Festival which reaches its climax in Durban this week.

A security officer who was on the fourth floor at the time said he heard the explosion and glass shattering.

The officer, who did not want to be named, said he could have been a victim if he were on the ground floor.

Mrs E Colewell, who lives in Russell Mansions

a block away from the Trust Bank building, said she was still shaking from the experience.

'I heard this explosion and thought it was in the building. It seemed as if the building shook. There are a lot of old people living in the building.'

My son, who works for a security firm, was spared today because he usually passes that way at that time. Today he stopped to watch the live broadcast of Springbok Radio outside Stuttards and that delayed him,' Mrs Colewell said.

Garage

A garage owner opposite the building, Mr M Shiers, said 'he blast was 'annoying and an inconvenience'.

He added: 'The petrol tanks were not threatened because these are buried deep in the ground.'

Mr F G Borrageiro, who owns a take-away food store next to the Defence Force recruiting office at the Trust Bank centre, said he and his son were lucky to be alive.

'I usually get to work about 5.30 am but today I overslept. I can count my blessings because of all days my son wanted to come along with me,' Mr Borrageiro said.

He estimated the damage to his shop to be about R10 000.

Escape

Mrs J Marcus, who works for a firm of attorneys was on the fourth floor of the building, said her daughter had the narrowest of escapes.

'Lisa catches a bus just outside the recruiting office about a quarter to seven. Had the bomb gone off at that time she would have had no chance of surviving. I live at the Gables on the Esplanade, and I heard the blast.' An Afri-

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)



POLICE inspect
in Smith Street
today. Scores
by a blast which

Struggle in SA has reached climax

By ENRICO KEMP

IN THE past 48 hours, South Africa had witnessed "widespread guerilla attacks in pursuit of a non-racial and democratic society", the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Weille Zenile, said yesterday.

Mr Zenile said the struggle against oppression in South Africa had "reached a climax".

"We realize that since this so-called Republic came into being, the majority of the people of South Africa have never stopped showing their bitterness and anger against oppression. We will continue to resist minority rule and the police State and pursue our course until the people govern."

About 1 500 students, university staff and members of the public attended the rally. Speeches were greeted with frequent applause and shouts of "Amandla" (power) and the audience rose at the end of the meeting for the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika".

Scuffles broke out in the gallery when two Republic Festival flags held by supporters of the festival were taken away from them and burnt on the steps of Jameson Hall after the rally.

The hall was decked out in banners and posters with messages such as "Twenty years of Republic — Another twenty years of oppression". "When all people share in the Republic, they will all share in the festival" and "86.5 percent of the land is reserved for 16 percent of the people". The words of the Freedom Charter and "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika" were displayed on stage and a symbolic empty chair was reserved among the speakers for the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Andrew Boraine, said South Africa was "fundamentally undemocratic" and the present conflict would continue "until the demands of the people are included in a democratic society, a society where the people govern".

"Saying no to the Republic Festival implies opposition to years of oppression. It means being part of the broad front of mass resistance. The apartheid celebrations are being held worldwide by opposed organizations. It is these organizations which contain in them the seeds of a democratic South Africa. The task of democrats is to build a new and just South Africa on the lessons and events of the past," he said.

A statement read on behalf of the Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Cape Town, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, said the Catholic Church saw "no cause" for celebrating Republic Day.

"The vast majority of South Africans see no cause for celebration. They have no meaningful citizenship. In fact, the majority are deprived of South African citizenship. Decisions are made for them, often to their disadvantage," Bishop Naidoo said.

Other representatives at the rally were from the Western Province General Workers' Union, the Black Sash, the Methodist Church and UCT's Projects Commission.

● Picture, more reports, page 2

Varsities protest against Republic festivities

Post Reporter

A PROGRAMME of protest against the Republic Day festivities has been organised by the Students Representative Council of Rhodes University.

Similar programmes have been arranged at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

Tomorrow a meeting will be held on campus which will be addressed by, among others, the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Andrew Borraine.

Mr G Mxenge, of the Natal-based Anti-Republic Day Committee, will also speak.

A debate was held this week in which Professor B Allonson, of the university's Zoology Department, proposed that "It is unpatriotic to oppose Republic Day celebrations".

The debate was won by the opposer, Mr Ian MacDonald, a lecturer in the Philosophy Department.

A seminar on the subject of "20 years of republic" was held yesterday and was attended by more than 70 people. A seminar on Afrikaner nationalism will be held tonight.

A spokesman for the SRC said meetings had not been disrupted in any way by Right-wing students.

No Cabinet Ministers, says Wits University

VILJOEN BARRERED

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Viljoen
27/5/81

SENIOR Cabinet Minister and ex-head of the Broederbond, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has been forbidden from making a Republic Day speech at the University of the Witwatersrand.

This was decided yesterday by the vice-chancellor, Prof DJ du Plessis, as tension gripped campuses throughout the country where students are boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Day festivities.

As the anti-Republic campaign draws to a climax this weekend, students at the Wits, Cape Town, Fort Hare and Western Cape campuses are boycotting their lectures.

Prof du Plessis took the decision to bar all cabinet ministers from speaking on the campus during the Republic festivities in an attempt to defuse the tension as boycotting students have been involved in a number of clashes and near-clashes

with rightwing students.

Dr Viljoen is believed to have been invited by the Students Moderate Alliance (SMA).

Yesterday morning about 2000 black and white students gathered on the campus lawn and occasionally marched around the campus singing songs in praise of ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo.

They came face to face a number of times with rightwing students waving the South African flag and taunting the boycotters. The two groups very nearly came to blows.

Rightwing students also attempted to disrupt an impromptu lunchtime meeting where, according to Wits SRC president Sammy Adelman, "the solidarity of progressive students was amazing."

After the meeting, the two groups nearly clashed once again and university security intervened to keep them apart.

A worried Prof du Plessis called a meeting yesterday afternoon between left and right wing student leaders at which it was agreed that both sides will avoid provoking each other and

no cabinet ministers will be allowed to speak on campus.

"We told the vice-chancellor that our leaders are imprisoned and exiled and cannot speak and so we would not tolerate their leaders speaking on campus," a spokesman for the Black Students Society, which is at the centre of the Wits boycott, said last night.

Prof du Plessis was not available for comment.

At the University of Fort Hare yesterday, students decided to boycott lectures for the rest of the week because of the Republic Day celebrations.

Some students who were interviewed by reporters said pamphlets thought to be from the ANC were distributed on the campus on Monday night.

The pamphlets asked students to stay away from lectures.

At Cape Town University a scuffle broke out at an anti-republic Day rally yesterday as angry students threw Republic Day flags over the Jamieson Hall balcony and punched those who had brought them in.

The supporters of the celebrations retrieved two

of their flags; but those which had fallen down into the main hall were promptly set alight.

For the rest of the meeting the two flags hovered uncertainly, only to be burnt outside the hall as more than a thousand students streamed out to collect pamphlets to be distributed at shopping centres.

At the meeting, attended by organisations ranging from the Black Sash to the General Workers' Union and the Catholic Church, the president of the Congress of South African Students condemned "the stinking laws which have put so many people into exile."

Mr Wantu Zanile asked how the government could expect the majority of South Africans to celebrate their oppression.

Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine, who began and ended his address with the black power salute, said: "Our resistance is not just a refusal to wave little orange and blue flags. It is part of a broad front of opposition to the system."

Dr Gerri

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
A MOUNTING wave of anti-Republic Day protests hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, scores of arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protest meetings and Security Police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

A bomb wrecked the Defence Force recruiting office near Durban's city centre at 5.52am in a massive explosion.

No one was injured, but damage, estimated at hundreds of

thousands of rands, was done to the ground floor of the multi-storey Trust Bank building where the office is situated.

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area.

If the bomb had exploded a couple of hours later, Smith Street could have looked like a battlefield, as thousands of peo-

ple work in the highrise area.

A fast-food outlet next to the recruiting office and a travel agency office were also wrecked.

On the opposite side of the street, plate glass windows were blown out.

Glass was scattered across the pavement in front of the building and the explosion also damaged a health studio, shops

and offices.

Mrs A Buitendag, who shares a flat with her daughter and has a verandah overlooking Smith Street, said she was shocked awake by the "terrible explosion".

Her daughter rushed on to the balcony and discovered a bomb had gone off.

Shortly after 7am police reduced the cordon to cover the

area directly in front of the Trust Bank building, and street sweepers cleared the area.

A man was saved from possible injury because the bus which brings him into town was late.

Mr Sam Pillay said he normally walked past the Trust Bank centre about the time the bomb went off.

"Half an hour earlier I was

cursing that bus, but now I thank God," he said.

Police appealed to people to keep away as there was the possibility of another bomb.

Meanwhile, thousands of pupils and students in the Cape and Natal are boycotting classes and lectures until the

□ To Page 2



Intervention on campus — police led by Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel on the lawns of the University of the Witwatersrand

Picture: JIMMAN

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Teargas used in classroom siege

Staff Reporter

POLICE last night used teargas
and sjamboks to disperse a
group of about 150 pupils from
the Christiaan Botha High
School, in Bosmont, Johannes-
burg, who had locked them-
selves in a classroom.

According to witnesses the
pupils were "staging a peaceful
protest against the Republic
Festival".

A police spokesman said
about 70 pupils - all about 14
years old - threw stones, bot-
tles, books, briefcases and de-

bris at police officers when
they arrived at the school at
6.45pm.

The pupils had barricaded
themselves in the classroom
when school ended yesterday
afternoon.

Some 31 of the pupils were
being held at the Newlands po-
lice station last night.

The spokesman said it was
not yet certain whether the
pupils would be charged.

If they are charged, they
face counts of trespassing.

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18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in
Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Police raid Diakonia and confiscate 2 000 pamphlets

Natal Mercury
28/5/81

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Mercury Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday searched the offices of Diakonia and seized 2 000 anti-Republic Festival pamphlets.

Two security policemen arrived at Diakonia's offices in St Andrew's Street, Durban, as members of the ecumenical agency were about to hold a farewell party for two of the staff.

The pamphlets, 13 000 of which had already been distributed through churches in Natal, listed the major areas of social inequality in South Africa and gave quotations from Church leaders.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, said: 'It was a very factual analysis of the inequalities in our society, and was in no way emotive.'

'The aim of the leaflet was to help black and white people understand why the majority of people in this country don't want to celebrate,' continued Mr

Kearney.

The leaflet contained quotations from the national head of both the Anglican and Catholic Churches, the Archbishop-elect Philip Russell and Archbishop Denis Hurley, and from the chairman of Diakonia, the Rev Victor Pillay.

The Rev Wesley Mabuza, vice-chairman for the Natal Coastal district of the Methodist Church, said the raid was obviously a panic action.

The Catholic priest for Newlands East, Fr Allan Moss, found the contents factual and enlightening and thought the people should know the truth.

This opinion was affirmed by Rev Rubin Phillip, Rector of Christ Church in Overport, who said the leaflet presented the facts.

Brig J R van den Hoven, chief of security police for Port Natal, was not available for comment.

Wits row as riot police enter scene

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN and MARJA TUIT

MORE than 650 chanting students at an anti-Republic Day rally yesterday refused to leave the Selborne Hall in central Johannesburg after a bomb threat led riot police to cordon off the building.

And on the third consecutive day of campus turmoil, riot police arrived at the University of the Witwatersrand only minutes after a gathering of protesting students had dispersed.

The university's principal, Professor D J du Plessis, said afterwards Wits regretted that the police raid came without prior warning and "when the matter was under control", and the Students' Representative Council president said it was "uncalled for".

Left and Rightwing students gathered in separate groups in front of the university's Great Hall at about 9am.

While Rightwing students shouted slogans — including "go back to the bush and Soweto" — and waved banners, about 300 protesters formed a circle to sing freedom songs and listen to speeches.

Four Rightwing students had their student cards confiscated by Wits security staff when they moved towards the other group.

And university sources said Mr Lance Crystal, a conservative member of the Students' Representative Council, had been removed from the area by Wits security staff for allegedly having a concealed weapon.

At about 11.25am the protesting students dispersed.

A few minutes later about 130 riot police arrived, led by Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, head of the Riot Squad.

Brig Swanepoel warned students to move off the lawn or face arrest.

The students were herded towards the Student Union and canteen as Brig Swanepoel warned: "This gathering is illegal because of the Riotous Assemblies Act."

A student demanded an explanation from the brigadier. He and a girl were held briefly and released.

Prof Du Plessis was called and spoke to Brig Swanepoel. The principal told staff members to tell students their meeting was illegal and should be discontinued.

Prof Du Plessis said afterwards: "The university very much regrets the fact that the police raided the campus without prior warning or consultation, and at a time when the matter was under control."

He said the SRC, Black Students' Society (BSS) and Moderate Student Alliance (MSA) had agreed, after talks on Tuesday night, that no Government leaders would be invited to speak at the university until after June 1, to avoid confrontation.

"At this meeting, agreement was reached that there would be no disruption of gatherings on the campus. All parties recognise the rights of others to express their views."

"As a result of this agreement, the tension on the campus was considerably reduced and there was every indication that no further undesirable incidents would occur," Prof Du Plessis said.

However, both Rightwing and anti-Republic Day students accused each other of sabotaging the "truce" yesterday.

The lunchtime rally at Selborne Hall, called by the university's ad hoc anti-Republic Day Committee, was told at 1.20pm that a bomb threat had been phoned in.

The Wits SRC president, Mr Sammy Adelman, relayed this to the audience, but no-one left.

Then riot police with dogs and batons, aided by traffic police, cordoned off the President Street side of the building.

After singing Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika, people left the hall quietly as police watched. There were isolated scuffles.

This operation was also commanded by Brig Swanepoel.

Mr Adelman said last night that the police raid was "unnecessary" and added: "We do not want violence on this campus, and this morning's meeting was in no way designed to incite confrontation."

A storm erupted over a remark made at the "truce" meeting by Mr Russel Crystal, the Jewish leader of the MSA, that "Hitler had a democratic right to do what he did".

In the wake of Monday's flag-burning incident at Wits, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, warned yesterday that he had ordered police to "act relentlessly" against anyone who damaged the South African flag.

RDM 28/5/81

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Sir Richard Luyt

Luyt: Open schools to ease tension

Handwritten notes: 28/5/01 and a circled 'B' with a cross.

ALLOWING access to schools over the present holiday period, including Monday, would contribute to better race relations and help to ease tension, Sir Richard Luyt said today.

In his capacity as chairman of the Western Cape branch of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Sir Richard was reacting to reports that principals at coloured schools had been instructed to keep students and staff off school premises until Tuesday.

He said the theme of 'unity in diversity' would best be observed if the desires and wishes of different communities were respected and accommodated.

The wish to have access to schools should be met in some way, preferably through consultation with community leaders.

FLEXIBLE

'It may be unusual but surely not impossible to adopt a flexible policy for the days ahead, with the aim of accommodating different views and thereby contributing to better race relations.

'This is likely to make more people able to accept and share in future Republic Festivals,' Sir Richard said.

UWC students burn flag after campus march

Staff Reporter

CLOSE to 1000 students raised their fists in salutes and shouted "Amandla ngawethu" (power to the people) as they watched flames leap from a burning South African flag at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

As the flag disintegrated another flag bearing the green, gold and black colours of the banned African National Congress was raised.

The "new" flag was hoisted against a background of banners and posters displayed on the stage, spelling out the demands listed in the Freedom Charter, the document adopted by South Africans of all races in 1955.

The students rallied in the main hall yesterday

day after marching around the campus buildings, singing and displaying posters protesting against the Republic Day celebrations.

They were addressed by a Bishop Lavis High School pupil, a representative of the General Workers Union (GWU) and the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

The speakers had come to spell out why they say "no cause to celebrate" Republic Day.

The Bishop Lavis High School pupil, introduced as Comrade David, said that the present system represented an abandonment of all that was democratic. "The Pretoria government is celebrating while our people are suffering," he said.

He said that the struggle in this country was

a struggle for the realization of the people's demands as embodied in the Freedom Charter.

It would only be a republic based on these demands that could be celebrated one day, he said.

The GWU speaker told the meeting that he had come on behalf of the workers who believed they could not celebrate while they were hungry and had very few rights.

He said that after South Africa was declared a republic, the state had set out to crush the trade union movement. "Sactu was not banned but its leaders were," he said.

"All the Republic has brought for workers has been police brutality when they went on strike and a loss of their dignity."

The Cosas president, Mr Welile Zenile, said that since the Republic came into being, the majority of people had never stopped showing their bitterness and anger against oppression.

"May 31 will be marked by a scandalous military display when we will be expected to come and celebrate our oppression."

"We see our liberation at Maroka, at Sasol and in the last days in Durban and Johannesburg where there have been widespread guerilla attacks in pursuit of a non-racial and democratic society," he said.

After the speeches, students were asked to sing "the national anthem". They rose holding high their clenched fists and sang "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika."

Pupils join festival boycott

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at a number of Cape Flats high schools yesterday walked out in protest against the forthcoming Republic Day celebrations.

The pupils at schools in Athlone, Elsie's River, Bellville and Belhar, decided to walk out after they were informed that they could be prosecuted for trespassing should they enter the premises and try to go to school as usual on Monday.

Instead of attending school on Monday as planned, they decided to boycott school from yesterday until Tuesday.

Their decision follows on the stand taken by the students of the University of Western Cape who have boycotted classes since Tuesday.

Principals and college rectors were instructed on Tuesday not to allow any staff members, both teaching and non-teaching, on to the premises from today until Tuesday morning.

They were told by the inspectors of the Department of Internal Relations to keep the schools' keys in their possession and to ask the caretakers to find alternative accommodation for those few days.

The Director-General of Internal Relations, Mr A P V Kempen, refused to make any comment on the directive or any other development at the schools.

He said he would only comment "once all this has blown over".

Principals were given letters which they had to send to parents. The letter called on parents to support the authorities in their efforts to ensure that the school programme proceeded without disruption.

"It is of the utmost importance that every child should be given the opportunity of completing the school programme without interfer-



Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepeel talks to a University of the Witwatersrand security official. Police entered the campus yesterday to break up student meetings but arrived too late -- the meeting ended five minutes before they arrived.

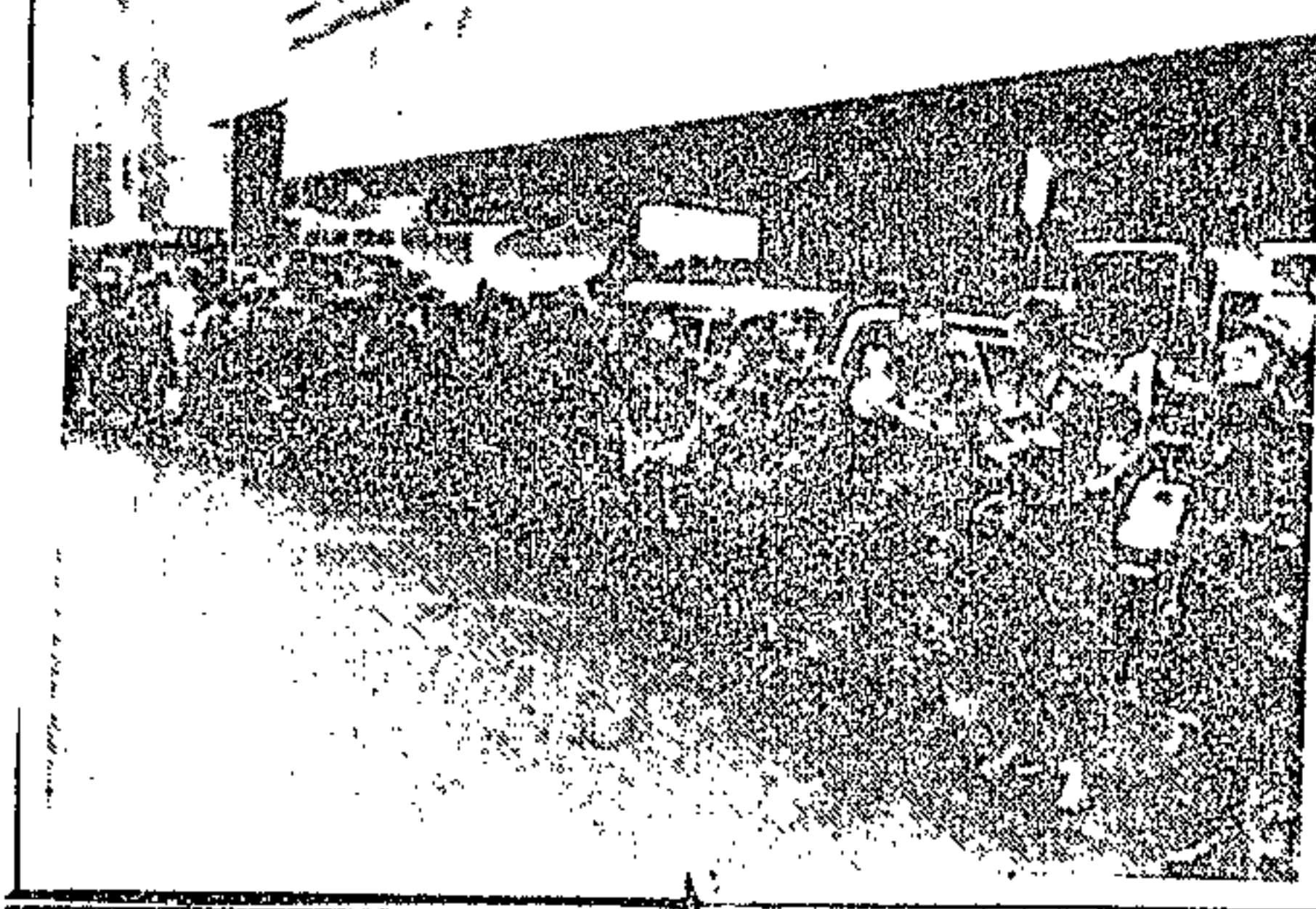
Nation-wide protest at celebrations

CT 28/5/81

NA 322



Above: SADF officers survey damage after the Durban blast. Below: Policemen cordon off the Johannesburg City Hall.



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— A wave of anti-Republic Day protest hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protest meetings and Security Police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

The banned African National Congress, yesterday claimed responsibility for a recent series of acts of sabotage, which it said were intended to disrupt the Republic Day celebrations.

Yesterday's blast wrecked the SADF office near the Durban city centre at 5.52 am.

No one was injured, but the damage to the ground floor of the multi-storey bank building which houses the office has been estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

Barbed wire

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area in which thousands of people work during the day.

On the opposite side of the road, plate-glass windows were blown out for the length of the block.

Shortly after 7am police reduced the cordon of barbed wire to cover the area directly in front of the Trust Bank Building, and street sweepers cleared up the shattered glass.

Hundreds of people gathered at the scene of the explosion, but were kept back by the police, who appealed to them to keep away.

Thousands of school pupils and university students in the Cape and Natal are boycotting lectures until the end of the week in protest against the celebrations.

The stayaway started at the University of Durban-Westville and the Medical College of Durban (Wentworth) and spread to Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape, where the students joined the boycott on Tuesday.

Also involved in the boycott are students at the University of the Western Cape and Durban's M. L. Sultan Technikon.

At the University of Durban-Westville, where the boycott started last Thursday, a source said the university's rector had threatened

to expel or suspend the 15-member SRC after the students had defied an instruction to end the boycott last Monday.

Students at Wentworth marched around the campus singing freedom songs.

A member of the Medical Students Representative Council said their offices had been raided by police, who removed pamphlets and a printing machine.

In Johannesburg, police last night used teargas and sjamboks to disperse a group of about 150 pupils from the Christiaan Botha High School, Bosmont, who had locked themselves up in a classroom.

According to witnesses the pupils were "staging a peaceful protest against the Republic Festival", but a police spokesman said that about 70 pupils — whose average age is 14 — had thrown stones, bottles, books, debris and briefcases at police officers when they arrived at the school at 6.45 pm.

Thirty-one of the pupils were being held at the Newlands Police Station last night.

Yesterday pupils at several black schools in the Cape Peninsula joined the boycott.

The University of Cape Town Athletic Club has called on 14 of its members to boycott next week's Comrades Marathon to protest against Republic Day. Alternatively, those runners who take part have been asked to wear black armbands as a protest against the marathon's incorporation into the Republic Day festivities.

In Springs, Security Police confiscated thousands of pamphlets urging black factory workers to stay away from work on Republic Day. A police spokesman said two black youths had been detained after being found in possession of the pamphlets, which had been deposited at bus stops in Boksburg, Benoni, Brakpan and Springs.

The president of the SRC of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Sammy Adelman, attacked the detention of the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, as a "senseless act of intimidation and oppression".

Boraine Refused Permission to See Son

28/5/81
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Political Staff

DR ALEX BORAINÉ, MP for Pinelands and chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, has been refused permission to see his son, student leader Mr Andrew Boraine, who was detained by Security Police yesterday.

Dr Boraine said today he had been given no reasons by the authorities why his son was being detained and had not been told where in Cape Town he was being held.

Information

Mr Andrew Boraine, 29, president of the National Union of South African Students, was arrested by two members of the Security Police at the Observatory Nusas offices about 4 pm yesterday.

Dr Boraine said today he was informed by a security branch captain from Caledon Square late yesterday afternoon that his son had been detained under Section 22 of the



DR ALEX BORAINÉ, MP, will continue to work against detention without trial.

General Law Amendment Act

Under this legislation he can be held for 14 days without access to the courts.

Dr Boraine said he asked the Security Police officer where Andrew was being held and was told it was somewhere in Cape Town.

The officer would not elaborate on that.

Dr Boraine said he then asked whether he could see his son and the officer said no.

Last year in June Mr Andrew Boraine was also detained and was then held in solitary confinement for about two months.

No charges were then brought against him and no reasons were given for his detention.

Tealings

In a joint statement issued last night by the Nusas executive and head office, the actions of the Security Police were deplored.

The statement said Mr Boraine had consistently called for a national democratic convention through which his speeches on the Republic Day issue.

Courageous

His detention was indicative of the State's inability to allow leaders who opposed apartheid to be heard, the statement said.

It added that Mr Boraine's courageous stand against injustice and oppression, and against the Republic Day Festival had led to his detention.

It was time for the State to realise that opposition to the festivities was due to widespread resentment and not due to individual leaders.

The statement called for Mr Boraine's immediate and unconditional release.

Flags torn

Three from

UCT held

A POLICE patrol last night arrested three University of Cape Town students who were allegedly tearing down Republic Festival flags in Hertogs Boulevard.

The flags were part of the bunting for the Republic's 20th anniversary celebration.

The students, ranging in age from 19 to 21, are in police detention and have been charged with theft and malicious damage to property, according to Brigadier D. B. Nottmager, Cape Divisional Commissioner for the Western

Age. The arrests took place shortly before midnight.

Jittery parents get safety pledge

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Security forces have hastened to reassure a jittery public that tight security measures will be enforced over the remainder of the Republic Day festival celebrations.

The assurance followed the bomb blast in central Durban which wrecked the recruiting offices of the Defence Force in the Trust Bank building in Smith Street yesterday.

Today streets in the city were patrolled by national servicemen and military police.

Since yesterday The Daily News has been inundated with calls from parents whose children are taking part in the youth-day programme at

King's Park tomorrow and the historical pageant on Saturday.

All feared further dangerous instances and were reluctant to allow their children to take part.

WARNED

'If they don't pitch up, they have been told, they will be in serious trouble,' said one mother who did not want to be named for fear of repercussions on her children.

They all said they had been made to sign papers, as is normal for all school outings, taking responsibility for anything that might happen to their children.

'I signed the papers long before yesterday's bomb blast, and now I have changed my mind,' said another mother.

No law against SA flag burning

Political Staff

IT was not clear today what legal action could be taken against a person for burning the national flag if there is no charge of damage to property or theft.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, was quoted in a Nationalist Press report as saying the owner(s) of such a flag could lay a charge of theft or damage to property.

He said as far as could be ascertained there was no law prohibiting the burning of the national flag.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, was quoted as saying that the burning of national flags by students at the University of the Witwatersrand on Monday was being investigated with a view to bringing a charge against them.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday the SAP had been instructed to take every possible step, using every possible legal means, to take the strongest measures against anyone anywhere in the country who burned the South African flag.

Wits paid unfortunate, says rector

Argus Correspondent (327) 28/6/81

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rector of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, last night expressed his regret at the police raid on the campus yesterday where students were demonstrating against the Republic Day celebrations.

In a statement, Professor du Plessis said agreement had been reached with representatives of the senior university administration, the SHC, the Black Students' Society and the Students' Moderate Alliance that there would be no disruption of gatherings on the campus.

It was agreed that no national leaders would be invited to speak on the campus until after June 1 1981.

As a result of this agreement, the tension on the campus was considerably reduced and there was every indication that no further undesirable incidents would occur.

The unexpected police raid, therefore, came at a most unfortunate time, Professor du Plessis said.

UNDER CONTROL

He said police explained that they were dispersing a group of students on the library lawn in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. The students responded, and the police withdrew.

The university very much regrets the fact that the police raided the campus without prior warning or consultation at a time when the matter was under control, Professor du Plessis added.



POLICE yesterday surrounded hundreds of demonstrating students on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand and warned them to disperse or face arrest. The Great Hall of the University can be seen in the background.

No. 1131

29 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—DULABHJEE TO KALA

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Nalin Dulabhjee, his wife Neela Babulal, born Mathooradas, and his children Sheetal Nalin Dhulabjee and Dhrital Dhulabjee, residing at 296 14th Avenue, Laudium, to assume the surname of Kala.

No. 1131

29 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—DULABHJEE IN KALA

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Nalin Dulabhjee, sy vrou Neela Babulal, gebore Mathooradas, en sy kinders Sheetal Nalin Dhulabjee en Dhrital Dhulabjee, woonagtig te 14de Laan 296, Laudium, te magtig om die van Kala aan te neem.

No. 1132

29 May 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ESSOP TO BOORANY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ebrahim Essop, his wife Faziela Ismail, born Saloojee, and his children Mohamed Ebrahim Boorany, Shameema Boorany and Farzahna Ebrahim Essop, residing at 7 Shireen Court, 69 Bree Street, Newton, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Boorany.

No. 1132

29 Mei 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ESSOP IN BOORANY

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ebrahim Essop, sy vrou Faziela Ismail, gebore Saloojee, en sy kinders Mohammed Ebrahim Boorany, Shameema Boorany en Farzahna Ebrahim Essop, woonagtig te Shireenhof 7, Breestraat 69, Newton, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Boorany aan te neem.

No. 1169

29 May 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:

No. 1169

29 Mei 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:

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29/5/81

LIST/LYS P81/45

Entry No. Inskrywingsnr	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/25.....	<i>Breed of Women</i> , A(i.e. on the ground that the cover no ISBN 0 333 31177 9 is undesirable)/(d i op grond daarvan dat die omslag no ISBN 0 333 31177 9 ongewens is	Fiona Kidman	(a)
P81/4/61.....	<i>Rags to Riches</i>	Pat Booth.....	(a) + (b)
P81/5/2.....	<i>Magnolias, Music and Money</i> (Manuscript/Manuskrip)	Isobel Apple	(a) + (b)
P81/5/55.....	<i>Videoplay</i> —Vol 2, No 1, February 1981	C. S. Tepfer Publishing Company, Inc.	(a)
P81/5/56.....	<i>Video World</i> —Vol 3, No 4, April 1981.....	Galaxy Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P81/5/57.....	<i>What Video?</i> —Vol 1, Issue 4, March 1981	M & V Publications, London.....	(a)
P81/5/54.....	<i>Television & Home Video</i> —Vol 3, No 4, April 1981 with loose supplement Audio & Video Mart—No 1, April 1981/met los bylae	Link House Publications, Ltd	(a)

No. 1170

29 May 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT
PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

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

No. 1170

29 Mei 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywingsnr.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/4/43.....	<i>Couples</i>	John Updike	In GG/SK 2149, GN/GK 1483 of/van 23/8/68

200 men

Argus 224
on *29/5/81* *322*
Festival

**trouble
standby**

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The police have about 200 men on standby to be airlifted to Durban to supplement the more than 600 hand-picked policemen already on duty, should the need arise during the climax to the Republic Festival celebrations this weekend.

The force, which could be landed in Durban within two hours of being summoned, has been on standby since the beginning of the week ready to help in whichever part of the country it was sent to.

For security reasons, police have not released the location where the men are stationed at present.

PREPARED

Colonel Leon Mellet of the police's Directorate of Public Relations today gave the assurance that all possible safety measures had been taken to protect people in one of the biggest urban security networks ever established by the South African Police.

'We are well prepared. We planned our security months ago.'

'There are well over 600 policemen assigned to the Republic Festival in Durban. Some of the men will continue normal policing activities, but are ready to be called at a moment's notice,' said Colonel Mellet.

'We also have 200 men on standby somewhere in the country. They could be in Durban in a matter of hours if we need them.'



LIN MENGE went to Eldorado Park to ask why . . .

The Leons are not celebrating

323 room
29/5

NO, MR and Mrs Brian Leon and their three children will not be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa this weekend.

One feels they should. The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, has said the festival is there for all those who enjoy the advantages of working and living in this country, and the Leons have a home of their own — a nice new Schachat-Cullum house, no less — and cars and jobs and colour TV. The parents are educated, the children at school, the family well-clothed and well-fed.

The Leons are obviously better off than literally millions of other people in this country. Maybe they don't have the vote or a say in this Republic, but they do have a Bok of their own in tomorrow's first Test. So why aren't they rejoicing?

The problem — the only problem — is that Norma Leon, tough good-looker with a wry smile, and her quietly intense husband Brian, are "so-called coloureds". Those French and German antecedents, those deep South African roots — just the thing to flourish at national festivals — include African, maybe even Hottentot lines.

That is why Mrs Leon, sitting, like thousands of white South Africans do every night, in her lounge with her children and a sports programme on TV, tells you she has no choice "but to put my hand in the hand of the black oppressed".

That is why when you ask her what she thinks of Wits University students burning the South African flag, she answers: "Beautiful".

The truth is that the cosy domestic scene ends at the door. Outside, a house that should be nodding to nice suburban neighbours in a green garden setting is a fortress. If you come to see the Leons, you hoot at the gate. If they come outside and call off their three fearsome dogs, you enter. When you're inside the dogs go back on the prowl. That's the norm in this one street in Eldorado Park Ext 1 — an island of individually designed, but heavily secured, homes in a dusty township of wretched sub-economic and economic units.

There is only occasional street lighting, the lamps dim in the blanket of choking, stinging smog that blankets Eldorado Park and Kliptown as it blankets neighbouring Soweto. The darkness that descends with sunset is terrifying. You stumble on the unlit narrow stairs of the blocks of flats, the entrance next to lines of overflowing refuse bins. You fear the hiding places in the shadows and the long veld grass in the vacant lots. You would be mad to walk alone.

"Having no choice in where you live means that your children have no freedom," says Norma Leon. "It is not that you think you are better than the next person, but there are always certain elements you wouldn't want your child to mix with. So they go to school and come home and then they must stay home."

"There is no recreation and crime is very bad — you don't dare send your daughters out into the street."

There are other less visible fences.

The Leons will go for a drive, or they will visit the zoo, or they will go to the "bioscope" — usually in Lenasia. But they won't, on principle, go where their presence is by permit, even a blanket permit. So they will not attend drive-ins. Skating, even for the daughter who yearns to skate, is out because the Carlton Centre rink is open to her on Monday nights only.

"So these places are not really open, but they use us for window-dressing and publication for outside consumption," says Norma Leon. "I can't be party to that sort of thing. I'll never put a foot in the Civic Theatre. And as for the State Opera in Pretoria — they say it is open to all, but they are doing it because it is expedient, they are doing it to break the isolation

that is threatening them. The same applies to the announcements about dropping discrimination in sport — it is expedient."

What of Errol Tobias? Isn't she glad he made the Test team? "Absolutely not. He's a fool for being there and allowing himself to be used. His own people reject him. He's no better than the people serving on the President's Council."

And if that council succeeds in turning the clock back on Pageview and District Six? "The only way to put the clock back is to scrap the Group Areas Act completely."

That law drove her parents from Overton-Booyens, where she grew up while going to school in Newtown and Vrededorp, to distant Protea. The family had no choice.

Now Protea is to be added to Soweto, and once again with no choice, the Leons have had to move to Eldorado Park. Where would they like to live?

"Somewhere near town, like Bedfordview. Ideally in a non-racial area, as long as people keep to standards of decency and self-respect and consideration for one another."

Hasn't she seen any changes for the better in the Republic's 20 years? "I haven't seen any changes. I think of a book like 'Naught for your comfort'. That was written so many years ago, yet it is still relevant today. Think of 'Cry, the beloved country'. Those things still happen today."

People have moved into better jobs? Yes, but Mr Leon, arriving late from his work as a motor mechanic in Eastgate, struggled to get where he is today, in spite of being qualified in two trades, cabinet-making and motor mechanics. He is now, for the first time, working on an equal footing with white colleagues.

"It is easier for Brian to be accepted now, but just a couple of years ago he was accepted only if he said he was Chinese," his wife said. "You know the black person has to be exceptional to get a position, the white doesn't. But not every black can be an Einstein."

What of the future for their own children — Heather, 16, Hilary 12 and Maurice, 8?

"They must have their schooling, as far as possible, but if they want to go further they must leave the country — there is no scope for them here. Oh, yes, we've often contemplated leaving. Heather is adamant that we must go, that there is nothing here for us."

Mrs Leon is a primary school teacher. She went into teaching when factory worker or teacher were virtually the only openings.

Her mother was a teacher, her father a farrier. Brian Leon's mother was a milliner, his father an artisan in the furniture industry.

Of course people have responsibility, not only privileges, as the Prime Minister reminds us. The Leons serve their communities, use the channels open to them.

Brian is the brother of Sonny Leon, former head of the Labour Party, and he himself represents Protea residents in their losing battle against removal.



Norma Leon...she had to put her hand in the hand of the black oppressed.

Pictures: ABSOLOM MNISI

Norma Leon has taught for 18 years. That makes her, a Government employee, a "stooge and a collaborator". But she stays for the children and, knowing the Government "uses every teacher to pass on its policy", she believes in giving them the truth — by teaching, not by indoctrination — "so that they can weigh up things for themselves and decide what is right and what is wrong".

She only has 21 pupils, Standards One and Two combined, in the dwindling Protea township. There is no staffroom, sanitary conditions are poor, there is no electricity in the area. The school is not celebrating Republic Day — she does not know if they were even asked to.

Then there was the schools boycott, another community involvement. "How could I stay out when my own children were at school and involved? So, assisting in a small way, I gave my support".

The boycott at least forced parents who had avoided discussing politics to sit down and talk things over with their children. "It brought mothers and sons and daughters closer together," she said.

And yet she would love to be rid of it — the involvement in the community and the politics. That is all Norma Leon actually wants: "To live a normal family life".

She is confident that change will come — it is how that worries her.

"The Government boasts that it has kept the peace. But it is the tolerance of the black man that has kept the peace. Once his tolerance, his fear and his patience diminish, we can write off peace."

So Brian, Norma, Heather, Hilary, and little Maurice, will spend Republic Day at home, reading, playing table tennis, taking a turn at the piano. But they will not be celebrating the anniversary of this Republic.

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Brian and Norma Leon, with two of their children. Maurice and Heather. They will spend Republic Day quietly together. But they do not believe they have anything to celebrate.

ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM

Army patrols in Durban after attack

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29/5/81
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DURBAN. — Soldiers patrol the streets in Durban yesterday, and the city was assured of tight security measures over the rest of the Republic festival celebrations amid concern by parents of children taking part in the festival.

The assurance follows the bomb blast in the city centre on Wednesday which wrecked the recruiting offices of the Defence Force in the Trust Bank Building in Smith Street.

Yesterday, streets in the city were fully patrolled by armed National Servicemen and military police.

Following Wednesday's blast, parents whose children are participating in the youth-day programme at Kings Park today and the historical pageant tomorrow are concerned and fear further danger. Some are reluctant to allow their children to take part.

"If they don't pitch up they have been told they will be in serious trouble," said one mother who did not want to be named for fear of repercussions.

Parents said they had been made to sign papers, as is normal for all school outings, taking responsibility for anything that might happen to their children.

"I signed the papers long before Wednesday's bomb blast, and now I have changed my mind. I am not prepared to allow my child to go somewhere I would not go myself as I believe the situation could be dangerous," said another mother.

The national director of the Republic Festival, Mr. Vic

Signature:
Cash for R
Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar
A Factual Report. Available in

Krohn, stressed yesterday that every possible security measure would be enforced at Kings Park Stadium.

"There is no need, whatsoever, for concern. Even before yesterday's incidents, the strictest security measures had been taken at the stadium.

A spokesman for the military security force said they had intensified all security at the stadium and throughout the city.

In matters related to protests against the Republic festival yesterday:

● The New Republic Party deplored the "desecration" of the South African flag by students at the University of the Witwatersrand this week after a protest meeting against Republic Day. Was the intention to drive moderate whites back into the racial laager, thus lessening the chances of evolutionary change, the party asked in a statement.

● The chairman of the Western Cape branch of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Sir Richard Luyt, proposed that coloured schoolchildren be granted access to their schools on Monday, following reports that schoolchildren were opposed to taking a holiday on June 1 as part of the Republic festival and would prefer to go to school on that day.

● At an anti-Republic Day rally in Coronationville, Johannesburg, the audience was told workers who were on strike should be given moral support as they were struggling for liberation. One speaker said the oppression of blacks had intensified since the country had become a Republic.

● A pamphlet issued at the same meeting said the formation of the homelands had made blacks visitors in the Republic.

● In Salisbury, Zimbabwe's main national daily, the Government-owned Herald, yesterday described Republic Day as a day of shame. The paper said: "For the majority of its population, this is a day for re-dedicating themselves to the struggle against one of the most odious systems ever evolved by man to subjugate his fellow man — apartheid."

— Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, and Sapa.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Students burn magistrate's letter

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An order preventing a scheduled anti-Republic Day meeting from taking place on the Rhodes University campus was burnt yesterday after it was read to about 700 students.

The meeting, organized by the Students' Representative Council, and the local branch of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), was to have been held in the Great Hall at 5 pm.

A member of the SRC projects committee, Mr Neal Collins, said the SRC chairman, Mr John Campbell and three other members, had been told of the ban by security police at 2 pm yesterday.

The order, which was made by Grahamstown magistrate, Mr A W van Zyl, prohibits all political meetings in the Albany magisterial district between 2 pm yesterday and 2 pm tomorrow. The order

also prevents the burning of the South African flag.

Mr Campbell read the order to students gathered at the Great Hall around 5 pm. A group of students then converged on the door on which the order had been pinned and burnt it.

Mr Griffiths Mxenge, of Durban, a member of the Anti-Republic Day Festival Committee in Natal and who was to have spoken at the Rhodes meeting, said he had been met at the H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth, by security police and told that the meeting had been banned. They asked for a copy of his speech, which he gave them. He then returned to Durban.

Mr Lunga Williams, a freelance journalist, said security police had searched his car at the airport. They asked him if he had come for Mr Mxenge.

Mr Collins said he and two other students, Mr Vijay Makgangee and Mr William Maudlin had been "picked up" and questioned by security police while they were on campus putting up posters advertising the meeting.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said he did not know whether police had acted against students putting up posters or whether security police had met Mr Mxenge and Mr Williams.

Cape Times
**Festival flags:
4 students held**

24/5/81
Crime Reporter *327*

POLICE on Wednesday night arrested three students who were allegedly taking down a number of Republic Festival flags on the Cape Town Foreshore.

Last night the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said a fourth student had been arrested yesterday.

He said the matter was being investigated and the four men were expected to appear in court soon.

The students, aged between 19 and 21 years, have been charged with theft and malicious damage to property.

Students burn banning order

Argus 29/5/81 (327) 10

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — A crowd of Rhodes University students applauded yesterday as members of their group burned a court order pinned to the door of the Rhodes University Great Hall, banning a mass anti-Republic Day meeting.

Earlier, some of the organisers of the meeting, including the SRC president, Mr John Campbell, had reportedly been questioned by security police.

Mr Griffith Mxenge, a member of the Natal Anti-Republic Day Committee, who was to have addressed the meeting, was met at Port Elizabeth Airport by security police and returned to Durban.

Students who tried yesterday to put up anti-Republic Day stickers in the town, were reportedly detained briefly by police.

A bout 500 students gathered at the Great Hall for the meeting and were told by Mr Campbell that the meeting had been banned. The banning order signed by Albany District

Magistrate, Mr A W van Zyl, banned any anti-Republic Day rally in the district until midnight tomorrow under Section 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The order was burnt soon after Mr Campbell's announcement. Pamphlets condemning the celebration of Republic Day were distributed.

Black and white liberal students stayed away from the University of the Witwatersrand today as part of the anti-Republic Day protest and the campus was quiet compared to the rowdy scenes earlier this week.

● 200 men on Festival trouble standby—Page 3; Festival demos condemned—Page 5.

A member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said the Government made the whites believe that any black man who stands up against apartheid is a Soviet agent. "We know that this is to justify their total onslaught against blacks who have an ambition to be free," he said.

• Tomorrow there will be an anti-Republic meeting at the Dube YWCA at 2 pm. On Sunday meetings will be held at the Regina Mundi in Moroka at 2 pm, the Anglican Church in Emdeni at 2 pm, Christ the King Anglican Church in Coronationville at 2 pm, the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso II, Krugersdorp and at the Holy Cross Mission in Orlando West, a group of church ministers will also have a big prayer meeting at which several leaders have been invited to speak.

• Tomorrow there will be an anti-Republic meeting at the Dube YWCA at 2 pm. On Sunday meetings will be held at the Regina Mundi in Moroka at 2 pm, the Anglican Church in Emdeni at 2 pm, Christ the King Anglican Church in Coronationville at 2 pm, the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso II, Krugersdorp and at the Holy Cross Mission in Orlando West, a group of church ministers will also have a big prayer meeting at which several leaders have been invited to speak.

ditional stand-up, well-

Saawu slams Republic

By SAM MABE
IT WAS not possible for blacks to celebrate the birth of the Republic when their fight for freedom and justice has over the last 20 years been answered with the might of the South African Police.

This was said by Mr Siza Njikelane, vice-president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), at an anti-Republic protest meeting held yesterday at Christ the King Anglican Church in Coronationville.

He called for a "People's Republic" in which members of all races will have a share in the land and the wealth of the country.

available, and the incidence of alcoholism and excessive drinking among urban blacks in South Africa. Some indicators of an increasing liquor abuse problems are the fol-



The start of the anti-Republic Day meeting at the Jahavu Methodist Centre, People sing freedom songs.

that the overwhelming majority of venues are

tes, in essence, ident that whites are the main contributors

to the disturbed statistics.

There are unfortunately, in my experience, no reliable figures

Massive explosion as protests spread

SOWETAN, Friday, May 29, 1981

Page 3

THE widespread opposition to Republic Day celebrations reached a peak on Wednesday with nationwide demonstrations and a bomb explosion in central Durban.

The bomb exploded early on Wednesday at the Defence Force recruiting office in the centre of the town, causing extensive damage. The massive blast was heard throughout the city and suburbs.

The explosion is believed to have been the work of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

The ANC has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks during the past week.

The ANC said it had mounted a wave of operations showing "high precision and coordination" aimed at disrupting celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the South African Republic.

Other incidents reported on Wednesday included:

- At Wits university Brigadier Theuns 'Rooi Rus' Swanepoel, head of the Crime Prevention Unit on the Witwatersrand and in charge of the riot squad led several platoons of men onto the campus to arrest demonstrating students.

The police were armed with batons and qurits and were assisted by scores of security policemen.

Brigadier Swanepoel told everyone assembled that they were all under arrest in terms of the Riotous

- Pupils at several black schools in the Cape Peninsula boycotted classes.

By midday at least six Athlone schools were empty after pupils had either not reported for lessons or had left soon after arriving.

Some schools in Port Elizabeth closed early because of poor attendance following a call by the Congress of South African Students for the three-day protest boycott.

The Cape's regional director for the Department of Education, Mr Philip Engelbrecht, said

there was a decrease in pupils attendance but schools were still functioning.

Attendance figures vary from school to school but we expect things will be back to normal when classes are resumed on Tuesday.

In an interview today, a Cosas spokesman said the stayaway was just a three-day protest against the Republic celebrations and everyone would return to school next week.

- A meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall was interrupted by police who said that a call had

been received saying there was an explosive device in the hall.

The announcement from Wits students representative council president, Sammy Adelman, was greeted by jeers and no one got up to leave.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Joseph Mavi and Mr Revel Nkondo.

More police reinforcements were drafted into the area and part of the President Street was blocked to traffic.

Riot police with dogs moved pedestrians from the area and at least one arrest was made.

A boycott started at the University of Durban-Westville and the Medical College of Durban (Wentworth) spread to the University of Fort Hare.

Students at Wentworth marched around the campus singing freedom songs.

A member of the Medical Students' Representative Council said their offices had been raided by police, who removed pamphlets and a printing machine.

All was quiet at the UDW campus following the cancellation of lectures by the rector on Monday.

- In Springs, Security

Police confiscated thousands of pamphlets urging black factory workers to stay home on Republic Day.

A police spokesman said two black youths had been detained after being found in possession of the pamphlets, urging workers to strike.

- More pamphlets were seized in Durban when Security Police searched the offices of the ecumenical agency Diakonia.

- Meanwhile, Andrew Boraine, Nusas president, was detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Bill.

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their gatherings were illegal as they had not applied for permission to hold the meetings.

The students dispersed and formed again in other parts of the campus but Brigadier Swanepoel, using a loud hailer, followed them and again issued the warnings.

Police surrounded the canteen building where hundreds of students had gathered and told them any meeting inside was illegal.

Brigadier Swanepoel said later that all the people arrested on campus had been released.

He warned the students later that harsh action will be taken in the case of any further unrest.

- At the university of the Western Cape close to 1 000 students raised their fists in salute and shouted "amandla ngawethu" as they watched flames leap from a burning South African flag.

As the flag disintegrated another flag bearing the green, gold and black colours of the banned African National Congress was raised.

The flag was hoisted against a background of banners and posters displayed on the stage, spelling out the demands listed in the Freedom Charter.

- A number of demonstrators were arrested outside the Good Hope Centre in Cape Town where the World Meat Congress is taking place.

At least 50 policemen were on the scene and the demonstrators, carrying placards, were forcibly removed from the area and bundled into at least eight police vans.

It is understood the protest was against the Republic festival celebrations as well as the fact that the World Meat Congress is taking place in Cape Town.

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REPUBLIC PROTEST

29/5/81
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DEATHS in detention and soldiers cannot stop the revolution that will liberate the people of South Africa, an emotion-charged anti-Republic Day meeting was told in Soweto yesterday.

A chanting crowd, which gathered at the Methodist Church Centre in Jabavu, was also told that the white Republic of South Africa was definitely going to fall and that Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, knew it himself.

The crowd also committed itself to bringing about revolutionary change in the country as well as supporting the liberation movements "that must ultimately rid South Africa of white rule and the oppression perpetuated upon the majority of the country's people".

Police in cars kept a low profile and camped some metres away from the centre while the crowd inside

chanted revolutionary songs and called blacks to unite against the forces that oppress, detain, harass, ban and banish them. Before the start of the meeting, police travelling in four cars parked in front of the centre while one of them asked what time the meeting would start.

Anti-Republic Day posters with slogans reading "No apartheid Republic", "We will fight side by side throughout our lives until we have won our liberation", "Forward to a peoples republic" and "We demand a national democratic convention", hung inside the meeting hall. Pamphlets were also distributed.

The Rev Walter Mbothe of the Methodist Church told the meeting that the history of "our" South Africa was the Eastern Cape incidents, the 1960 Sharpeville shootings, the detentions and jailings and the 1976-77 riots and deaths of schoolchildren.

"Victory is certain. The writing is on the wall and the liberation of our people is definitely coming," he said.

Another priest, the Rev Frank Chikane, said sophisticated guns, the army, security police and

roadblocks around townships would not prevent the liberation struggle from achieving the ultimate goal of freedom. The white Republic of South Africa was going to fall and the Government knew it. "It is impossible to stop the people's liberation," he added.

He called on white South Africans to pack up their Parliament and withdraw their power and simply call blacks to a conference table if they wanted a peaceful solution.

Flags: 29/1/81
Four for court

FOUR students arrested after allegedly taking down Republic Day festival flags on the Cape Town Foreshore are expected to appear in court on Tuesday.

The students, aged between 19 and 21 years, have been charged with theft and malicious damage to property.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No. R. 1143

29 May 1981

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT, 1979
(ACT 90 OF 1979)

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO, THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PUPILS AT, AND THE SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF PUPILS FROM, OR THE IMPOSITION OR INFLECTION OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS UPON, PUPILS AT STATE SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS AND ANY HOSTEL ATTACHED TO SUCH SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Training has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 44 of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Education and Training Act, 1979 (Act 90 of 1979), except the expression "school", shall have the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

"circuit inspector" shall mean any officer of the Department in control of education in any inspection circuit determined by the Minister in terms of section 2 (2) of the Act;

"controlling body" shall, in the case of a State school or a community school, mean the governing council of such a school established by the Minister in terms of section 7 of the Act and in the case of a State-aided school or a private school, the governing body;

"expulsion" shall mean the permanent expulsion of a pupil from school;

"school" shall mean any school as defined in section 1 of the Act, excluding colleges for teacher training, night schools and centres for the education of adults;

"suspension" shall mean the temporary expulsion of a pupil from school.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

2. (1) No person shall be admitted as a pupil to any school by the principal unless—

(a) application for his admission has been made to the principal of the school by or on behalf of his parent or legal guardian;

(b) he is a Black: Provided that where circumstances render this necessary, persons who are not Blacks may be admitted with the approval of the Minister on such conditions as he may deem fit: Provided further that where any such person is already enrolled at a school on the date of commencement of these regulations, it shall be deemed that the Minister's approval therefor has been obtained in terms of these regulations;

(c) the necessary classroom accommodation is available;

(d) the principle is satisfied—

(i) that such a person does not suffer from any contagious disease and that his state of health is such that it will not be detrimental to the instruction of other pupils; and

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 1143

29 Mei 1981

DIE WET OP ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING, 1979
(WET 90 VAN 1979)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOT, DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE AAN EN DIE SKORSING EN UITSETTING VAN LEERLINGE UIT, OF DIE OPLEGGING OF TOEDIENING VAN ANDER STRAWWE AAN, LEERLINGE VAN STAATSKOLE, GEMEENSKAPSKOLE EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE, EN ENIGE KOSHUISE VERBONDE AAN SODANIGE SKOLE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waarvan daar in die Wet op Onderwys en Opleiding, 1979 (Wet 90 van 1979), 'n betekenis geheg is, uitgesonderd die uitdrukking "skool", die betekenis wat aldus daaraan geheg is, en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"beheerliggaam", in die geval van 'n Staatskool of 'n gemeenskapskool, die beheerraad deur die Minister kragtens artikel 7 van die Wet vir so 'n skool ingestel, en in die geval van 'n Staatsondersteunde skool of 'n private skool, die bestuursliggaam;

"kringinspekteur" 'n beamppte in die Departement wat in beheer is van die onderwys in 'n inspeksiekring mat ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister bepaal is;

"skool" 'n skool soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, uitgesonderd kolleges vir die opleiding van onderwysers, aandskole en sentrums vir die onderwys van volwassenes;

"skorsing" die tydelike uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool;

"uitsetting" die permanente uitsetting van 'n leerling uit 'n skool.

TOELATINGSVEREISTES

2. (1) Niemand word deur die prinsipaal as leerling tot 'n skool toegelaat nie, tensy—

(a) aansoek om sy toelating by die prinsipaal van die skool deur of namens sy ouer of wettige voog gedoen is;

(b) hy 'n Swarte is: Met dien verstande dat waar omstandighede dit noodsaak, persone wat nie Swartes is nie, met die goedkeuring van die Minister toegelaat kan word op sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy goed ag: Met dien verstande voorts dat waar sodanige persoon reeds by 'n skool ingeskryf is op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies van krag word, daar geag word dat die Minister se goedkeuring ingevolge hierdie regulasies daarvoor verkry is;

(c) die nodige klaskamerakkommodasie beskikbaar is;

(d) die prinsipaal oortuig is—

(i) dat sodanige persoon nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly nie en dat sy gesondheidstoestand sodanig is dat dit nie aan die onderrig van ander leerlinge afbreuk sal doen nie; en

for full list see Gf 7598

Threat to act over further protests

Ev. Post 29/5/81

327

Post Reporter

THE Security Police divisional chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said today that police would not hesitate to ban further protests against the celebration of Republic Day.

"If the maintenance of law and order is endangered, the police will use all available avenues to stop meetings which could lead to racial incitement and the disturbance of the peace," he said.

This warning comes after the banning yesterday of a protest meeting planned to take place in Rhodes University's Great Hall. A court order to this effect was signed by the Albany District Chief Magistrate, Mr A W van Zyl.

The meeting will now take place on Tuesday, according to the SRC president, Mr John Campbell.

Students burnt the court order proclaiming the banning, which had been pinned to the door of the Great Hall.

In terms of the order, made under the Riotous Assemblies Act, all anti-Republic Day celebrations are banned until midnight on Saturday.

Announcing that the meeting would be on Tuesday, Mr Campbell said this was the earliest possible day. Monday is a university holiday.

Earlier in the day, he and other organisers of the meeting were questioned by the Grahamstown Security Police.

Mr Griffiths Mxenge, leader of the Natal Anti-Republic Day Committee, who was scheduled to address yesterday's

meeting, was met at the H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth, by Security Police and put on the first flight back to Durban.

Students who had tried to distribute small anti-Republic Day stickers in Grahamstown yesterday were also detained for questioning by police before being released.

About 500 students had gathered at the Great Hall to attend the meeting when Mr Campbell told the crowd that it had been banned.

In Johannesburg, calls by the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand and the Black Student Society for a boycott of classes were partially successful today when hundreds of students failed to turn up for lectures.

In Durban, it was claimed that some parents had decided to withdraw their children, as a precautionary measure, from today's Republic Day festivities at King's Park. The claim was made by Mr M S Naidoo, a member of the Anti-Republic Day Celebrations Committee.

The programme, which began with the national flag being unfurled, included 2 400 boys and girls from schools throughout the country.

Sapa reports that in Cape Town, the National Union of South African Students called for the immediate release of its president, Mr Andrew Boraine, who was detained by Security Police yesterday.

Cape Town police have arrested four students for allegedly taking down Republic Festival flags.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Student, union meetings may be banned

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Security police are to apply for the banning of two meetings in Port Elizabeth on Monday — those of Macwusa, the trade union involved in the strikes at Ford, General Motors and Firestone, and of the Congress of South African students.

This was announced yesterday by Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Cape security police, Col Gerrit Erasmus.

In other developments yesterday,

● Rhodes University's student representative council condemned Thursday's banning of an anti-Republic Festival meeting at the university.

● A police spokesman said a task force of about 200 men are on standby to be airlifted to Durban should the need arise during this weekend's climax to the Republic Festival.

● The chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr A van Zyl, who issued the ban in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, said he would not disclose the information that led him to impose the ban.

Asked if his action might not be seen by some as part of a concerted effort by the State to crush opposition to the Republic festivities, he said: "They

can criticise if they want to — it doesn't worry me."

● Rhodes University's English department head, Prof M van Wyk Smith, who was to have spoken at the meeting he personally did not support the burning of flags that occurred on campuses earlier this week.

Referring to the detention on Wednesday of Mr Andrew Boraime, president of Nucas, he said he could not support the celebration of a republic in which similar detentions happened again and again to hundreds of South Africans.

"Nor can I support the celebration of a republic which since its inception was based on the will of only a very small section of the people of South Africa, and which, in the 20 years of its existence, has deliberately and overtly advanced the interests of that section — namely the National Party, the Broederbond, and their supporters — over the interests of all the other people."

Neither could he celebrate the achievements of a republic in which every white young man had to spend two years in an army defending the results of an ideology which was not of his making, while every young black man was regarded as a potential enemy.

The deputy president of Rhodes SRC, Mr Jannie Roux, said it was a manifestation of the lack of democracy that the State had to resort to bannings and detentions.

He said the SRC had called another meeting for Tuesday, at 5pm.

Meanwhile, parents in Grahamstown's black townships have reacted with alarm to the call for meetings at Rhodes repudiating Republic day, said community councillor Mr A Maseti.

"I cannot agree that my people be used as tools for the good of Rhodes students who at the end of the year sit for their examinations while ours roam the streets of Grahamstown with no education or employment."

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OCCASIONAL PAPERS

After Yeats' civilian clothing, except for his underpants was removed, he was allowed to put on a pair of black physical training shorts.

Although he was given bedding at night, Yeats added, all blankets were removed during the day and he was kept in his cell wearing only the shorts and his underpants.

He added this action had injured his dignity and his health and life were endangered because his cell was not heated.

According to an affidavit by Yeats' legal representative, Yeats said that he had been treated fairly in DB.

The officer commanding of the DB was present at the time when he interviewed Yeats, the representative said.

According to another affidavit, Brigadier Pretorius had told authorities, after Yeats' sentence had been confirmed, that Yeats' clothing should be removed with the necessary force.

Yeats' representative was also barred from bringing warm underclothes to him.

According to the affidavit, he was told that Yeats would be left nude after his civilian clothing had been removed, with the only option to don the military clothing.

Yeats said in his affidavit that two conscientious objectors who had previously served terms of detention, Mr Richard Steel and Mr Peter Moll, had been allowed to wear civilian clothing.

• The blue uniform which was issued to Yeats after yesterday's agreement, is the type of uniform issued to conscientious objectors who belong to certain religious groupings like the Jehovah Witnesses.

Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, with Mr H J Fabricius are appearing for Yeats and Mr W Heath appears for the SADF.

No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)

No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)

2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

Objector in DB asks for his own clothing

Pretoria Bureau

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector, Charles Yeats, who is serving a one-year sentence in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, brought an urgent application before the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to have his civilian clothing returned.

According to an affidavit by Yeats, his clothing was removed on Wednesday and he had been kept in a cell since then, dressed in only underpants and physical training shorts.

When Yeats' legal representative, who had visited his cell, expressed concern at Yeats' health due to the cold weather, the OC of the detention barracks told him that Brigadier C J Pretorius, the director of Military Law, had said: "In Ireland they are dying of hunger and here they can die of cold," according to another affidavit.

Yeats, who was sentenced earlier this month to one year's detention for refusing to do military service, indicated at his trial he would refuse to wear a military uniform in detention barracks.

However, this week, after Yeats' sentence was confirmed, military authorities threatened to apply a strait-jacket if he refused to surrender his civilian clothing, he said in an affidavit.

The case was postponed yesterday to June 16. The application was heard in chambers before Mr Justice L Ackermann.

During yesterday's hearing an agreement was reached between Yeats' legal representatives and the SADF in terms of which Yeats would be given a non-military blue uniform pending the outcome of June 16's hearing.

According to Yeats' affidavit, military authorities had indicated that they would use force if he resisted attempts to have him undressed.

"I did not protest as it was obviously pointless to do so. I respectfully submit that the degree of duress brought upon me was tantamount to the use of actual force," said Yeats.

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Minister settles out of court with Island men

Own Correspondent

NINE Robben Island prisoners last week accepted an out of court settlement for "a substantial sum of money" by the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange.

They had sued him for damages after allegedly being assaulted by warders in a Transvaal jail in 1977.

One of the men has completed his sentence.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Colonel S P Malan, head of the Information Department of the South African Prison Services in Pretoria.

The spokesman did not disclose how much money the settlement involved, saying it had

been a private matter between the Minister of Police and the nine men.

Confirmation of the settlement also came last week from a church organisation which assisted the men, eight of whom are still serving sentences on Robben Island, when it was first decided to sue for damages.

The nine claimed three separate assaults had taken place on June 25 and 28 and July 4, 1977, in the Leeuwkop Prison, near Randburg, where they were being detained at the time.

The Department of Prisons had denied the allegations made against it throughout legal action since then, but on Thursday, May 21, when the

case was to have come before the Cape Town Supreme Court, it was learnt that an out of court settlement had been reached.

The spokesman for the church organisation would only say that the Minister had agreed to pay a "substantial sum of money", including costs, without prejudice or admitting liability.

The nine are Petrus Motlanthe, 31, Isaac Seko, 31, Stanley Nkosi, 34, Bongizipho Gwamanda, 27 (who has completed his sentence), Hosea Mokane, 31, Ephraim Butshingi, 23, who was a juvenile at the time of the alleged assaults, Sibusiso Ndebele, 32, Tintswalo Mashambe, 37, and Cleopas Shubane, 26.

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Charges against SABC waived for lack of evidence

Pretoria Bureau

A SENIOR public prosecutor in Johannesburg has refused to take action against the SABC for broadcasting an interview with the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, on March 31 this year.

The interview was broadcast during the popular morning magazine programme, Radio Today.

A spokesman for the Police

Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday the matter had not been taken further as no evidence had been received that the broadcast did, in fact, take place.

The senior prosecutor, Mr A de Vries, said the decision not to prosecute would be reconsidered if his office received evidence of Mr Woods' broadcast interview.

A spokesman for the SABC yesterday declined to comment.

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Student, union meetings may be banned

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Security police are to apply for the banning of two meetings in Port Elizabeth on Monday — those of Macavusa, the trade union involved in the strikes at Ford, General Motors and Firestone, and of the Congress of South African students.

This was announced yesterday by Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Cape security police, Col Gerrit Erasmus. In other developments yesterday,

o Rhodes University's student representative council condemned Thursday's banning of an anti-Republic Festival meeting at the university.

o A police spokesman said a task force of about 200 men are on standby to be airlifted to Durban should the need arise during this weekend's climax to the Republic Festival.

o The chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr A van Zyl, who issued the ban in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, said he would not disclose the information that led him to impose the ban.

Asked if his action might not be seen by some as part of a concerted effort by the State to crush opposition to the Republic festivities, he said: "They

can criticise if they want to — it doesn't worry me."

o Rhodes University's English department head, Prof M van Wyk Smith, who was to have spoken at the meeting he personally did not support the burning of flags that occurred on campuses earlier this week.

Referring to the detention on Wednesday of Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nucas, he said he could not support the celebration of a republic in which similar detentions happened again and again to hundreds of South Africans.

"Nor can I support the celebration of a republic which since its inception was based on the will of only a very small section of the people of South Africa, and which, in the 20 years of its existence, has deliberately and overtly advanced the interests of that section — namely the National Party, the Proederbond, and their supporters — over the interests of all the other people."

Neither could he celebrate the achievements of a republic in which every white young man had to spend two years in an army defending the results of an ideology which was not of his making, while every young black man was regarded as a potential enemy.

The deputy president of Rhodes SRC, Mr Jannie Roux, said it was a manifestation of the lack of democracy that the State had to resort to banning and detentions.

He said the SRC had called another meeting for Tuesday, at 5pm.

Meanwhile, parents in Grahamstown's black townships have reacted with alarm to the call for meetings at Rhodes repudiating Republic day, said community councillor Mr A Maseti.

"I cannot agree that my people be used as tools for the good of Rhodes students who at the end of the year sit for their examinations while ours roam the streets of Grahamstown with no education or employment."

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Republic protest 'Comrades' barred

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — University of Cape Town athletes were yesterday kicked out of the Comrades Marathon because they were going to ask other runners to join them in a black armband protest against its association with the Republic Festival.

"That is the only reason why their entries were withdrawn from Monday's race," the chairman of the Comrades Marathon Committee, Mr Mick Winn, said from Maritzburg yesterday afternoon.

He was commenting on reports of a decision by his committee to withdraw the entries of all members of UCT's Athletics and Cross-Country Club because of "threats of disruption and incitement" in a letter received from the club's chairman, Mr Steve Reid.

"We have no objection whatsoever to UCT runners wearing black armbands in protest against this year's Comrades Marathon's close ties with the Republic Festival, but Mr Reid said in his letter that other athletes and their clubs would be asked to join in, and this is what we objected to," Mr Winn

said.

The head of the UCT Sports Centre, Mr John Pemberthy, said yesterday a number of athletes had already left for Durban but whether or not they would now take part in the marathon would be up to the organisers.

A statement issued yesterday by the Comrades Marathon Committee said only members of the club who dissociated themselves from their chairman's action in written statements would be considered as official entrants.

"Similar action will be taken against any club attempting a general disruption and incitement of competitors," it said.

Mr Reid said yesterday he felt the Comrades committee had over-reacted to his letter in which, on behalf of the club, he had objected to the event's incorporation into the Republic Festival.

"I can't see a call to runners to wear black armbands in a passive protest constituting 'threats of disruption and incitement' — as the Comrades committee said in a telegram I received this morning," Mr Reid said.

It would be entirely up to the UCT runners to decide for themselves whether or not they would dissociate from the club's stand to regain entry to the marathon, he said.

"I realise the runners have put a great deal into preparing for the Comrades, and nothing will be held against them if they decide against the passive protest."

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said yesterday he had been amazed to hear the organisers of the Comrades had withdrawn the university's entries because of alleged threats of disruptions and incitement.

"If the report is correct, I reject the allegations completely and view them in a very serious light."

"If they have been quoted correctly, it would be in the interests of the organisers of the Comrades Marathon to withdraw the allegations immediately."

According to Mr Winn, the entries of some 15 UCT runners were involved in the dispute. But Mr Reid said that as far as he knew there were only 10 runners.

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These are unpalatable ideas. But the Government would be foolish to dismiss them as being of no account. Because -- to stress the point -- it is evident that those who adhere to them stretch across wide sections of our population, among blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites.

To seek to vilify those who oppose, or who are uneasy about tomorrow's celebrations, as being unpatriotic, or as anarchists or communists or whatever, is to do a grave disservice to people whose feelings stem from their love of South Africa, and from their desire to see all the people of our country being able, and willing, to share in a national event.

Nor is it any kind of an answer simply to ban meetings; or to send the police charging around using batons, sjamboks and teargas on schoolchildren, seizing batches of pamphlets and detaining apparent organisers or protesters; or for Nationalist Ministers and newspapers to lash out as they have been doing.

None of this is going to alter anyone's views and feelings. Indeed the repressive actions are bound to be counter-productive in hardening attitudes.

On the other hand, the 20th anniversary of the Republic will have served a greater purpose if the opposition to it alerts the Government to the division in our midst, and impels it to start taking concrete action to eliminate the underlying causes.

That means doing what the people of South Africa want done, and not merely what the Nationalists, or a majority of whites, believe should be done.



THE acrimony surrounding the burning of South African flags this week has tended to obscure the basic issues presented by tomorrow's celebrations of Republic Day.

As far as the Government is concerned, it would like to believe that some sinister conspiracy, organised by only a handful of people, is responsible for the unrest surrounding the celebrations.

Comforting as that thought must be, it is misplaced. For it is abundantly and sadly clear that a great many South Africans have feelings, to varying degrees of intensity, whether of rejection, anger or anxiety, about Republic Day.

Of course it is terrible if people burn the country's flag, or refuse to sing the country's anthem. Instead, however, of merely attacking them it would be more constructive to ask why people have feelings which lead them into these actions.

The feelings all derive from a core set of ideas: that, with the best will in the world, it is simply not possible for all South Africans to rejoice in the 20th anniversary of the Republic; that the Republic came into being on a whites-only vote, and has been maintained ever since on a whites-only basis; that the past 20 years has been a period in which violent assault has been done to what rights remained to the people of our country, through still greater diminution of personal liberties and, in the specific case of blacks, through a drive actually to strip them of their South African birthright.

Still more, there are many who believe that the celebration of the Republic is essentially only a celebration in the cause of the ruling party.

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CT 30/5/81
Bunting theft:
4 in court

FOUR University of Cape Town students appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of theft following their arrest earlier this week after they allegedly tore down Republic Festival bunting on Hertzog Boulevard.

The students all live at Driekoppen Residence, UCT. They are: Richard John Hollington, 21; Trevor Daltry Ward, 21; Peter Rawstron Ward, 21, and David Richard Vaughn Steward, 19.

No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead. Bail was set at R20 each and the case was postponed to June 26.

Mr T de Koker was on the Bench. Mr J M McEwan prosecuted. Mr G Taitz appeared for the students.

CT Warning to
30/5/81 32-7
universities

JOHANNESBURG. - The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Zeerust last night that it was deplorable that militant attitudes were being openly allowed on certain English-language campuses.

Militant students should be immediately expelled from any South African university, SATV news quoted him as saying. — Sapa

Union leader detained

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, was detained by security police yesterday.

A member of the union's executive said Mr Mavi was detained by security policemen at the union's offices shortly after 4 pm yesterday.

This was confirmed later by a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, who said he was being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

This provides for the detention of "terrorists and certain other persons" for 14 days for the purposes of interrogation.

The police spokesman would not comment further.

Last night, a union executive member expressed concern about Mr Mavi's detention and said the executive had "no idea" as to why he was being held.

Mr Mavi was also detained last year during the widespread stoppage by black municipal workers in Johannesburg, in which his union was involved.

Boraine

● All attempts by Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands to see his son Andrew, president of the National Union of South African Students, who was detained under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act on Wednesday, have failed.

Yesterday the head of the Cape Town Security police, Colonel Hennie Kotze, declined to comment.

Mr Andrew Boraine is also being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Yesterday Dr Boraine and his wife Jenny, visited the offices of the security police in Caledon Square and handed in warm clothes, a Bible and some other items to be delivered to their son.

Mr Boraine said he had not been told where the police detained his son nor was he allowed to leave any written messages for him.

He said he was prepared to see his son in the presence of

the Minister of Police and would not feel reassured until he saw him.

Messages

The secretary-general of Nusas, Mr Franz Kruger, said yesterday several messages condemning Mr Boraine's detention had been received from overseas student organizations.

A message from the National Union of Students in Britain read: "NUS-UK condemns the detention of Nusas president Andrew Boraine by racist South African Police and demands his immediate release".

A message from the Australian Union of Students said: "AUS has demanded immediate release of Andrew Boraine through South African Embassy and has requested the Australian Government to intervene." The union called for Mr Boraine's immediate release and requested further details of his arrest.

From Ireland the Union of Students in Ireland said they viewed his detention with grave concern and requested his immediate release.

They stated their full support for their fellow students who attempted to bring about a just and democratic society in South Africa.

'Racist act'

The secretariat of the Asian Students Association, which represents about 14 national student societies, strongly protested against the "racist oppressive act of detaining Mr Boraine", Mr Kruger said.

Last night the chairman of the Western Cape Traders Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said Mr Boraine was seen by those opposed to the Republic celebrations and the policies of oppression against freedom-loving white and black people as "a voice of the oppressed masses".

He said that in order to save South Africa from any onslaught his association called on the government to convene a national convention of black and white leaders.

The WCTA also called for Mr Boraine's immediate release.

600 hand-picked policemen to handle security

Crime Reporter

A MASSIVE security operation in which Durban's entire police force will be supplemented by more than 600 hand-picked Task Force policemen trained to handle crises situations has been initiated by the South African Police to ensure public safety from now until the end of the Republic Festival celebrations.

Reinforcements of 600 Task Force policemen and large mobile squads of Defence Force soldiers are on stand-by and ready for immediate action.

Although police do not expect trouble, the extraordinary security measures have been taken to avert intimidation attempts by the UDF to scare off people participating and attending festival functions.

The police are aware that Durban at this time is a prime target for bombings and sabotage attempts but are prepared for any eventuality, not only here but in all centres throughout the Republic. Col Leon Mellet, media liaison officer for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said in Durban yesterday.

Police in uniform and in plain clothes will be in attendance at all public functions and people are assured that they have nothing to fear by attending them. I reiterate: there is no cause for alarm.

Col Mellet said that a combined police-military command post with radio-network links had been established at Kings Park where large crowds are expected to attend arena events, and special mobile facilities have been provided for Pressmen if needed.

We are doing everything possible to ensure public safety and the public, in turn, can help us by being alert and reporting anything suspicious to the nearest policeman. Suspicious looking parcels, packages or suitcases lying around should not be lifted or tampered with. Inform the police immediately, he said.

St. Joseph's High School on Reporting Day

C. Herald

30/5/81

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Pupils' call gets teachers' backing

STUDENTS and pupils in the Western Cape and all over South Africa are demanding classes on June 1 in protest against this year's 20th Republic Day celebrations.

Because Republic Day, May 31, is on a Sunday, June 1 has been declared a public holiday.

Several schools have already taken the decision not to take a holiday on June 1 while other schools are expected to express their support for this demand later this week.

Some of the schools — where students are expected to turn up for classes — are Kensington, Mountview, Bishop Lavis, Crystal, Manenberg, Windermere, Harold Cressy, John Ramsay, Marion, Wynberg, Grassy Park and Crestway.

AGENDA

This demand is also expected to be high on the agenda later this week at a meeting of the Student Interregional SRC Council, representing about 60 schools throughout the peninsula.

At a recent meeting, Student Representative Councils (SRCs) of colleges from all over South Africa resolved to demand classes on June 1.

The SRC of the University of Durban-Westville (UDW) has called on lecturers to be at the university on Monday and have classes as usual.

Support for the anti-republic day activities has come from teachers' associations and church organisations.

NOT RECOGNISED

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said a resolution was passed by the SACC to attend work on Monday June 1 to show it was not recognised as a public holiday.

Mr Pat Samuels, chairman of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (TASA) said they supported all those opposed to Republic Day.

Mr Vincent Farrel, chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) said that TAC had always supported the students and appreciated the stand taken by the pupils with regard to the Republic Festival.

'We are not telling teachers what to do. It is up to their own consciences to decide whether or not they will attend school on June 1. Without the teachers the pupils will not be able to go to school,' he said.

Mr Franklin Sonn, the chairman of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, is out of town and could not be contacted for comment.

DON'T WAKE UP ISSUES

By Ciel Reynierse

HALF-AN-HOUR before his detention on Wednesday, Nusas president Andrew Boraine told Weekend Argus of the student organisation's aims in boycotting the Republic Festival.

The unrest on university campuses, said Mr Boraine, would continue until universities were 'desegregated and fully multiracial' — we didn't ask for them to be segregated in 1959.

He was responding to a statement made earlier in the week by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in which he warned that the Government would not tolerate reprehensible behaviour (like the flag-burning incident at the University of the Witwatersrand) from students.

It is the duty of the Government to subsidise universities, not a privilege.

A MEDIUM

'The anti-Republic Day rallies are necessary because we have to counter the fact that everything is always heard through the official channels. We have to find a medium to show we are against it.'

The violence at the rally at UCT on Tuesday was understandable, if unfortunate.

It was an act of provocation for them (the Republic Day supporters) to come along with their flags.

There were a lot of blacks there. You and I might dislike the Republic, but they feel very

strongly about it — they have had to live with it.

Mr Boraine did not believe Nusas had lost credibility with the public. Among certain whites, possibly, especially the more conservative, but then we've never had a good name there anyway. That is not where our support lies though; it lies with the majority of the people.

SUFFERING

Nusas should not be seen on its own. On no account are students going to be the ones to spearhead change. You could say we play a complementary role by supporting the majority who do suffer and who have a history of suffering for the past 300 years.

The resistance operated on a number of different levels. We're not just opposing the Republic Day festivities — it goes far further than that. The campaign was only part of it.

It had taken the form of a series of mass rallies, the issuing of hundreds of stickers and posters, and meetings at universities and white schools.

Schools have our future potential. They are not exposed to anything which is not official — through Christian National education, propaganda, television and news bulletins.

Mr Boraine said he had spoken throughout the country on three main

issues — and I didn't try to make them up.

These were security legislation, especially detention without trial; labour — the whole area of Bantustans, migratory labour, pass laws, and the cost-of-living campaign which began during the general election.

Because it was a white election, I think the black pensioners tended to be forgotten. The fact is that most of the working people live on 67c a day — that's normal. We look at what kind of profits companies are making and what wages they pay.

ENCOURAGE

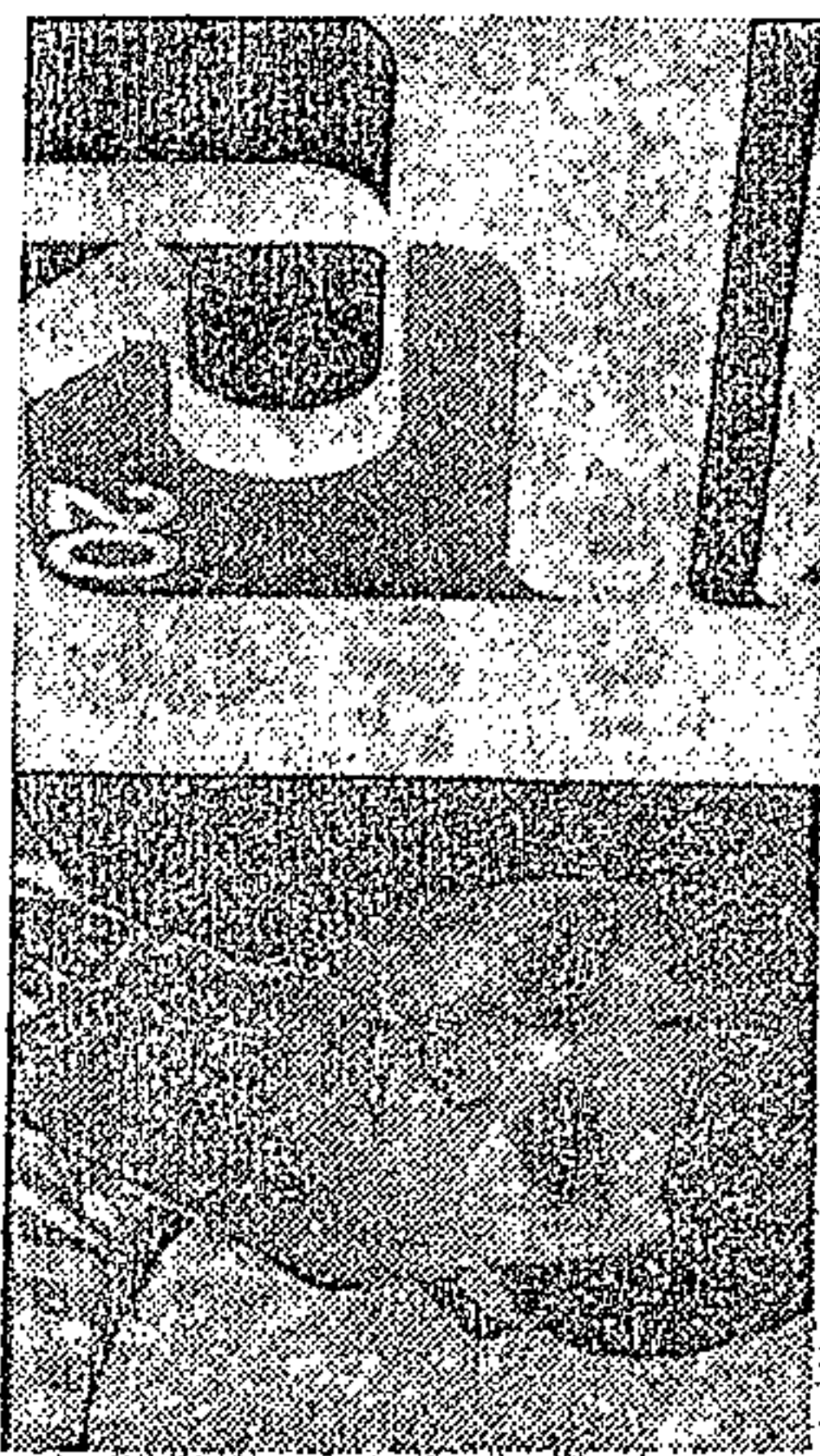
Possible change could come through labour. You can go further than Parliament, and it need not necessarily involve armed conflict.

Detained student leader talks

Nusas did not lay down the law for students to follow, but rather encouraged them. We don't pass down a plan from the head office here. At a mass meeting at Wits the students decided to boycott the Festival. UCT decided to pamphleteer. That way they come into contact with people who wouldn't hear them on campus, and possibly with the police.

Nusas was not just all talk, said Mr Boraine. We launch support campaigns, and raise money, as we did for the meat strikers last year.

Weekend Argus is prevented by law from publishing a picture of Mr Boraine before he is either charged or released without charge from police custody.



Mr Jean-Marie van der Elst

WORLD OUTGRIE OVER BORRAINE DETENTION

APR 30/5/81

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Political Staff

STUDENTS' unions in various parts of the world have reacted strongly to the detention of Nusus president Mr Andrew Boraine by security police this week and have called for his immediate release.

The secretary-general of Nusus, Mr Franz Kruger, said today world student reaction had been expressed in telegrams received at the Nusus office. Messages had come from Britain, Ireland, Australia and Asia.

A telegram from the National Union of Students in Britain said that the union condemned the detention of Mr Boraine by the 'racist South African Police' and demanded his immediate release.

The Australian Union of Students said in a message from its president that it had demanded the immediate release of Mr Boraine through the South African Embassy and had asked the Australian Government to interfere.

The Irish Union of Students said it viewed with 'grave concern' the detention of Mr Boraine and

demanded his immediate release.

The Asian Students' Association, 'representing about 14 students' unions in Asia, said in a message from Hong Kong: 'Strongly protest against the racist repressive act of the detention of Nusus president Boraine.'

Four days after their son's arrest, Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pine-lands, and his wife Mrs Jenny Boraine, have still not been told where he is.

Mrs Boraine said today that she went to Caledon Square every day to find out how he was, where he is being held and to take him things.

'They tell me he is in good spirits but when I ask details, such as when he will be released, they tell me they don't know.'

In Johannesburg yesterday, police detained the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, and the vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sisa Nikelana.

Both men spoke at the anti-Republic Day rally at Johannesburg's Selborne Hall on Wednesday.

Boraine speaks — Page 5.

Police firm in aim to ban meeting

Ev Post
30/5/81 Weekend Post Reporter

THE chief of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, stands firm by his decision to apply for the banning of a workers' report-back meeting scheduled for Monday despite recent developments which could bring about an end to the 12-day strike by more than 3 000 Ford, General Motors and Firestone workers.

Col Erasmus, in an interview, said he would definitely go ahead with his plans to have the mass meeting banned. Asked if this would not aggravate the strike situation in the midst of a possible solving of the dispute, he said: "I can make no comment on that. But there is no indication that the strike is going to be called off anyway."

In an interview today, the organising secretary of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said the strike could be called off on Monday if a proposal, during a meeting with Firestone management this week, was supported by Ford and General Motors.

At the meeting, Macwusa officials suggested that each of the

three strike-hit firms agree to employ a quota of the 160 former Firestone workers who lost their jobs during a strike over pensions earlier this year.

Firestone's refusal to re-employ all the workers immediately led to workers at Ford and General Motors refusing to handle Firestone tyres in solidarity with the Firestone workers.

Mr Zini said the talks had, for the first time, been conducted in a "spirit of goodwill" and Firestone officials at the meeting appeared to be "encouraged" by the proposal.

A similar proposal that all three strike-hit firms agree to employ the 160 workers has been made by a Rhodes sociologist and one of the authors of the Ford audit report, Dr Marianne Roux.

According to Mr Zini, Firestone told the Macwusa officials that GM and Ford would be approached about the suggestion during the weekend.

Asked for comment today, Ford's industrial relations director, Mr Fred Ferreira, said he was not aware of the proposals at this stage.

Stores

step up

security

measures

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY measures are being stepped up in some of Durban's larger departmental stores following the bomb explosion in the city on Wednesday.

Shoppers at the O.K. Bazaars in the city centre yesterday found themselves having to open parcels and carrier bags for security staff inspection before entering the store.

The Natal regional manager for the store, Mr P Grover, said the security operation was introduced yesterday morning.

The Hub also increased its security yesterday and stationed security staff at both its Smith Street and West Street entrances.

Notices were displayed in both official languages to make shoppers aware that security staff would be on the lookout for any suspicious characters or bags, said a senior spokesman for the store.

The manager of Stuttafords, Mr G E Fuller, explained that the store had continuous 'in-house' inspections and staff were briefed to report anything suspicious.

Indian schoolchildren from State schools participate in festival

Mercury Reporter

WHILE hundreds of schoolchildren in Merebank and Chatsworth boycotted the Republic Festival celebrations — a move which led to their expulsion — at least 200 children from State schools in Phoenix took part in the festival celebrations at King's Park stadium yesterday.

The pupils, mainly young girls, featured in a variety of Indian classical dances and other concerts which highlighted the traditional Indian way of life in the youth programme. They were from the Phoenix Pioneer School, Hopeville Primary and Phoenix High

No 1.

The children, who also featured in other programmes during the festival, were provided special accommodation at Durban's Springfield College of Education where they had been staying since Wednesday under the supervision of a senior lecturer of Durban Indian Girl's High School, and other teachers.

Opposition

They returned to their homes in two buses yesterday afternoon after giving their final performance during the youth programme.

Some pupils of the

Merebank High School, the Apollo High School in Chatsworth, and the Orient High School in Durban demonstrated their opposition to the Republic Festival celebrations by boycotting classes for several days last week. They were suspended from school and later expelled by the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, after they had ignored appeals to return to classes.

Mr Krog could not be contacted for comment yesterday but he is on record as saying that Indian schoolchildren were not compelled to take part in the Republic Festival if they opposed it.

'We have rights, too'

Argus 30/5/81 (322) (80)

MR Jean-Marie van der Elst, chairman of the Conservative Students' Alliance at UCT, told Weekend Argus that the violence directed against him and his supporters on the campus this week was 'despicable.'

Mr van der Elst said that at the anti-Republic Day rally, students burnt

their festival flags and tackled them physically.

'I have laid charges against them. At no time did we retaliate.'

In his six years at university, nothing like this had happened, he said. 'We know the other side have different opinions, but there's always been respect and mutual understanding.'

Mr van der Elst said their presence was not an act of provocation. 'The fact that we sat upstairs proves that. There was no singing, no heckling.'

EXPRESSION

A university was a place for critical expression. 'We have just as much right to make our standpoint. If students come to university to be demonstrators or to be violent, then they are not entitled to academic freedom.'

Mr van der Elst thought these students should not be subsidised by the taxpayer but that it would be hard to do that without hurting all students.

'The university should protect the individual against this kind of thing. It shouldn't be necessary for me to have to lay charges just because some element on campus doesn't want my presence.'

BROCHURE

Mr van der Elst and his supporters explain their attitude to the festival in a brochure.

They claim: 'The record of achievement of South African citizens is without precedent in the Third World.'

The Republic Festival is not a celebration of any political regime but of the totality of this nation's achievement. In all fields they are monumental. We join the celebration of this with all patriots.'

WE CANNOT CELEBRATE REPUBLIC DAY

We, the undersigned, have together paid for this advertisement stating why we cannot celebrate Republic Day.

We cannot celebrate the continued refusal to share power justly with all South Africans which results in:

- Separation of families through migrant labour;
- Mass population removals;
- Exploitation of workers;
- A vast non-criminal prison population;
- Poverty, hunger, ill-health and illiteracy on a massive scale — in the midst of "boom";
- Escalating violence in the form of crime, sabotage and border warfare;
- And many other evils.

We pledge ourselves anew to solidarity in the struggle for full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa.

This advertisement was oversubscribed by R800 which will be donated to the Red Cross Drought Relief Fund. Among the names below are those of many attorneys and other professional men and women who, for professional reasons, cannot be designated as such. Unfortunately many names have arrived too late for inclusion.

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ETHEL WALT
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DALE ST. JOHN WHITE
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VIRGINIA ZWAKALA

S. J. Tribune

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By CHRIS VICK

WHILE Albert Moloto was in court alleging police torture, his fellow taxi drivers were outside, ready and waiting to pay the fine if he was convicted on a perjury charge.

Such was the feeling of unity among Pietersburg's cabbies last week when one of their kind — a 34-year-old father of two — was hauled into court to explain why he had made contradictory statements about a car theft.

Albert, a quiet-spoken "concerned citizen", took the system to task recently when he alleged in court that he had been tortured into making a statement which would strengthen the State's case against a suspected car thief.

He was detained last September, he said, after being summonsed as a State witness against Mr Willie Semanya.

Handcuffed

The police wanted him to say he bought a stolen vehicle from Semanya, he claimed. But he couldn't



ALBERT Moloto . . . friends were ready and waiting to pay the fine

Drivers unite to help a friend

statement.

Mr Moloto was acquitted on the perjury charge after magistrate Du Toit inspected a "torture room" equipped with special

Moloto's story as lies, "a typical prison story".

But the man who defied the system sticks to his story. And this week, sitting in his tiny tribal

had drawn up.

"After I agreed, I realised I was wrong — and went to court to say so."

He was locked up for telling the truth — and

court too, ready to pay the fine if things went badly.

But, as it turned out, they didn't need to. Magistrate Du Toit said his visit to the police station

case when up in Supreme

The soon after

TAXI MAN'S TRIAL OF TORTURE

DURBAN is under sieze as the Republic Day celebrations reach their climax tomorrow.

The streets of the city are lined with blue uniformed policemen during the final days of the celebrations which end in Durban tomorrow. The events, which are more military in nature than the preliminary ones, have run smoothly under the threat of terrorist attack.

But police have kept the celebrations under a tight veil of security and have assured the public that every precaution has been taken and they are prepared for any eventuality.

There are 600 policemen on duty in Durban this week and 200 more are on standby to be flown in at short notice.

There are almost as many Republic of China seamen in Durban as policemen. Along with the Chilean seamen they have brought a lighter atmosphere to the celebrations with their bands and drill squads.

The SA Navy performed a mock battle at sea on Friday night, with "attacks" from SA Air Force jets and a fireworks display off the beachfront.

Problems with igniting the fireworks delayed the display an hour and even when sorted out it turned out to be a less spectacular than was expected.

The climax of the festival will take place tomorrow when nearly 10 000 troops march down West Street in Durban in a massive military procession led by 150 war veterans. The salute will be taken by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

The Republic Festival may have met with a great deal of opposition in Durban but it has provided an additional holiday season which in turn means a bonanza for the city's coffers.

All hotels are fully booked and the streets are crowded with up-country holidaymakers who have made use of the long weekend.

Hand-picked police squad and special task-force will be standing by

FESTIVITIES marking the twentieth anniversary of South Africa as Republic move to a climax in Durban this weekend — under the watchful eyes of a large security force of hand-picked policemen.

Protests, demonstrations and sabotage have marred the run-up to the celebrations and frightened off some participants. As a result, the police have mounted "the biggest security operation ever seen in the country," according to Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the SAP directorate of public relations.

Durbanites were shaken by a powerful bomb blast in the city centre on Tuesday, and it has fuelled the protests made by some people about the main celebrations being in the "last outpost" province.

The city has experienced a massive influx of police and security men. According to a police spokesman, 600 hand-picked policemen were in Durban and a special task force of 200 was on standby at a secret assembly point.

"If we need them they can be airborne in minutes and in Durban in under two hours," Col Mellet said.

He said police throughout the country were on standby and stressed that the public need not panic or keep away from the festivities.

And while the SAP had 600 men assigned to security in Durban, the SADF had more than 10 000 armed troops in

Security is 'toughest ever' as festivities near climax

By DARYL BALFOUR

town, who could also be called in.

"The SADF are not patrolling the streets or involved in police work in any way. We have our own military policemen out and pickets at strategic installations but that's all," Colonel Louis Heap, personnel officer at Natal Command, said.

Following the bomb blast that almost destroyed the SADF recruiting office in the centre of town on Tuesday, several Durban parents have telephoned daily newspapers to say

they would not allow their children to take part in festival activities for fear of further attacks. Other people said they would stay away altogether — either in protest or out of fear.

Police spokesmen and Minister of Police Mr Louis Le Grange assured the public repeatedly that they were in no danger.

"Durban is a prime target this weekend and we know King's Park (centre of the festivities) could be a venue for an attack but we're sure our secu-

rity arrangements will prevent any further trouble," Col Mellet said.

"If people see or find anything unusual they must call the police immediately," he added.

Parcels left at package counters in many Durban shops were searched and at King's Park people attending festival events had their lunch-baskets and cooler-bags inspected by the police.

There will also be strict security at the start and finish of the annual 90-km Comrades Marathon from Durban to Maritzburg.



● Defence Force members clearing furniture from the street-front shop that was blown up on Tuesday morning.

ANTI-REPUBLIC CLASHES AT WITS BRING APPEAL
FROM MINISTER VILJOEN AND THEN PRIME MINISTER

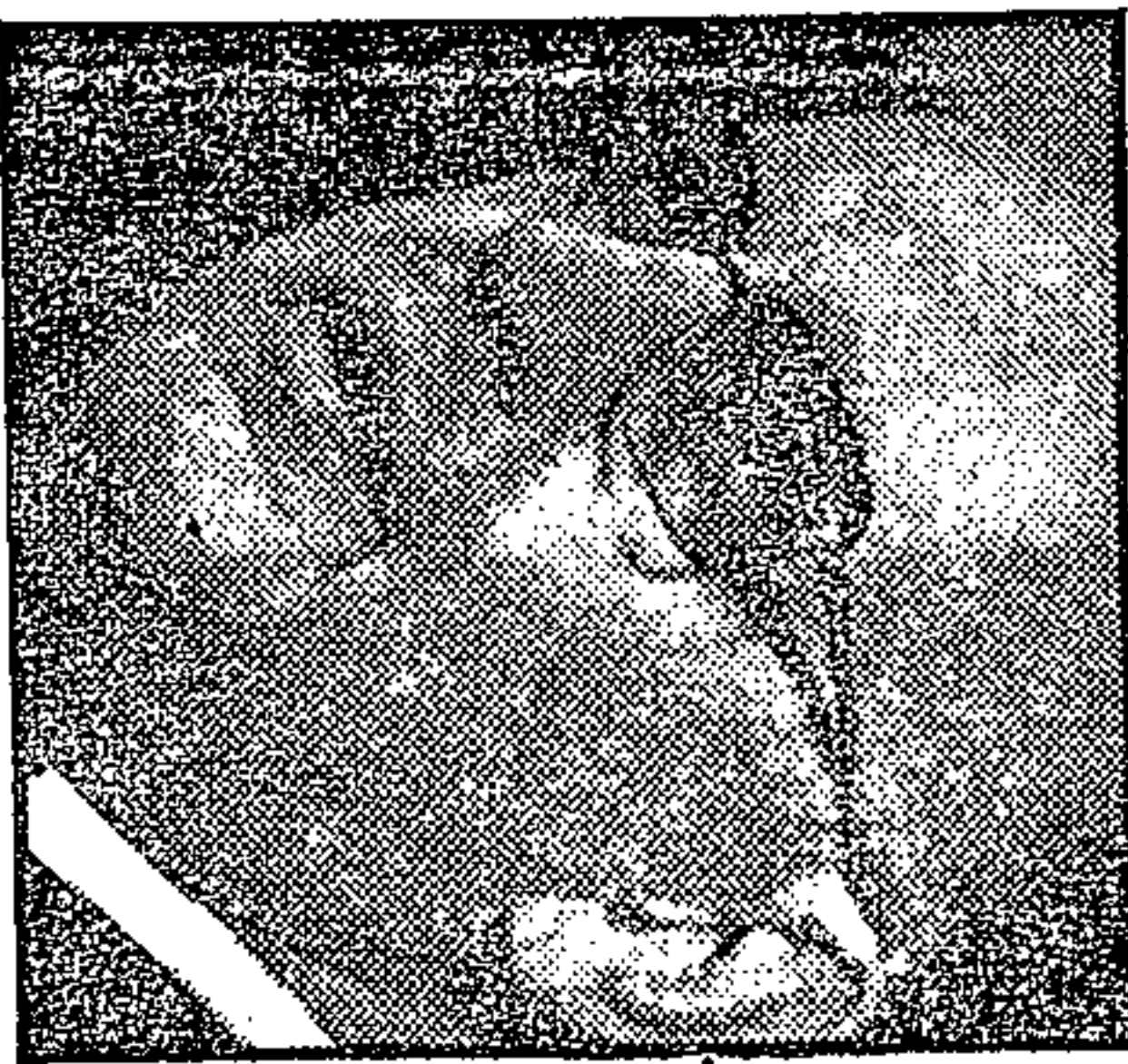
BOTHA TRIES TO COOL DEMOS

S. Tribune 31/5/81

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44

327



P. W. BOTHA
Steps into Wits-
Republic Festival
row in an attempt
to calm demon-
strators.

By David Niddrie

THE Prime Minister and the Minister of National Education both personally intervened in an apparent attempt to cool the Wits student demos against the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Republic.

As protests reached their peak on Wednesday, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, who, along with all other national leaders, was barred from speaking on the University of the Witwatersrand campus, telephoned the university's vice-chancellor, Professor D. J. du Plessis.

The call was made as riot police moved on to the campus to break up an anti-Republic Day protest and a rightwing counter demonstration.

Professor du Plessis had just told Brigadier Theuns "Robi Rus" Swanepoel, who led the 200-strong raid, that the police presence was unwelcome, unnecessary and unexpected when he was called to to speak to the Minister.

Details of the talk were not available.

But, sources said, Dr Viljoen suggested that Professor du Plessis should speak to the Prime Minister himself.

The professor telephoned Mr Botha and their conversation was apparently on the same lines as Professor du Plessis held with Dr Viljoen.

The conversations, which Wits sources saw as demonstrating Government concern for growing opposition to the celebrations, took place during a left-right confrontation at Wits and other protests across the nation.

Incidents at Wits and at the University of the Western Cape proved most provoking to many members of the public when the South African flag was burned in public.

At Wits, focal point of the protests, a meeting between Professor du Plessis, the Students' Representative Council and other student representatives ended with an agreement to bar all national leaders from the campus.

By Wednesday, with about 2 000 students boycotting classes, a truce between anti-Republic and right-wing students had



GERRIT VILJOEN
telephone call

been negotiated by Professor du Plessis.

Wits security staff kept the two groups apart throughout the morning. Shortly before noon about 200 riot squad police moved on to the campus and ordered students — initially only anti-Republic demonstrators but later also right-wing groups — to disperse.

A number of people were arrested, but released soon afterwards.

In Johannesburg's black townships, a three-day school boycott call met with little support. Black activists put this down to lack of groundwork. There was stronger support at coloured and Indian schools for anti-Republic Day activities.

Protest meetings were being planned in Soweto today and coloured and Indian pupils at Cape and Reef schools were planning to attend schools as normal tomorrow, the Republic Day public holiday.

In Durban, the anti-festival activities took the form of boycotts and peaceful protests.

The Diakonia ecumenical organisation has arranged church services in and around Durban tomorrow to coincide with a military parade through the city. The organisation also put an advertisement in the Sunday Tribune paid for with cash raised by people opposed to the celebrations.



THE Wits demos are back.

Police were on the campus for the first time in five years this week when they broke up a peaceful Republic Festival protest.

On the same day police cordoned off the street outside Johannesburg's Selborne Hall, where another peaceful meeting organised by Wits students was being held, also in protest against the Republic Festival.

Earlier in the week South African flags were burnt in a not-so-peaceful anti-Festival meeting on campus, drawing the ire of Police Minister Louis Le Grange, who said the students involved should be expelled immediately and criticised the university authorities for being too mild with them.

□ □ □

What's going on at Wits?

S. Express

31/5/81

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JEAN LE MAY probes the first campus demos in five years

agreed that the present climate of political expectation had rubbed off on to the campus as well, citing the spate of labour disputes, the General Election, SWA/Namibia and the new constitutional dispensation as catalysts.

□ □ □

BUT some find it ominous that this week's flag-burning has drawn threats of retribution from Mr Kruger's successor, Minister Le Grange.

He was not the first Cabinet Minister to criticise the university recently. Dr Koorhof reacted bitterly when he was shouted down at Wits before the General Election, and was reported as commenting pointedly on the number of Black students who had taken part in the demonstration.

THE protest, by no means confined to Wits: there have been anti-Republic Festival demonstrations and sit-ins at Rhodes, Cape Town and Natal as well, and all lectures were cancelled for the week at the University of Natal-Westville.

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has consistently engaged in protest: recently it came out in support of the Republic Festival boycott and Nusas leader Andrew Boraine was once more detained.

After five years of comparative quiet, the English-speaking universities, and in particular the Wits campus, are once again humming with political demonstration.

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TRUE, the Wits students no longer picket the Jan Smuts Avenue approaches or plaster the pavements with posters. Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger saw to that when he banned outdoor gatherings after the Soweto riots.

True, they no longer march in procession through the streets: Minister Kruger saw to that, too.

But this week's activities — smoke-signalled last month when Dr Piet Koorhof was shouted down at a political meeting on campus — are a powerful reminder of the 1960s when the university was in the vanguard of political protest against the Senate Act and the closing of "open" universities.

What has re-politicised Wits? Political observers I spoke to this week attributed the new

surge of political activity on campus to four factors:

- The growing number of Black, Coloured, Chinese and Indian students — who now number 1 400 or just over 10% of the total.

- The presence of an active Right-wing movement on the formerly left-inclined campus, which has polarised political sentiments.

- The number of national servicemen who gravitate towards the Right.

- The general climate of political excitement, particularly among Blacks.

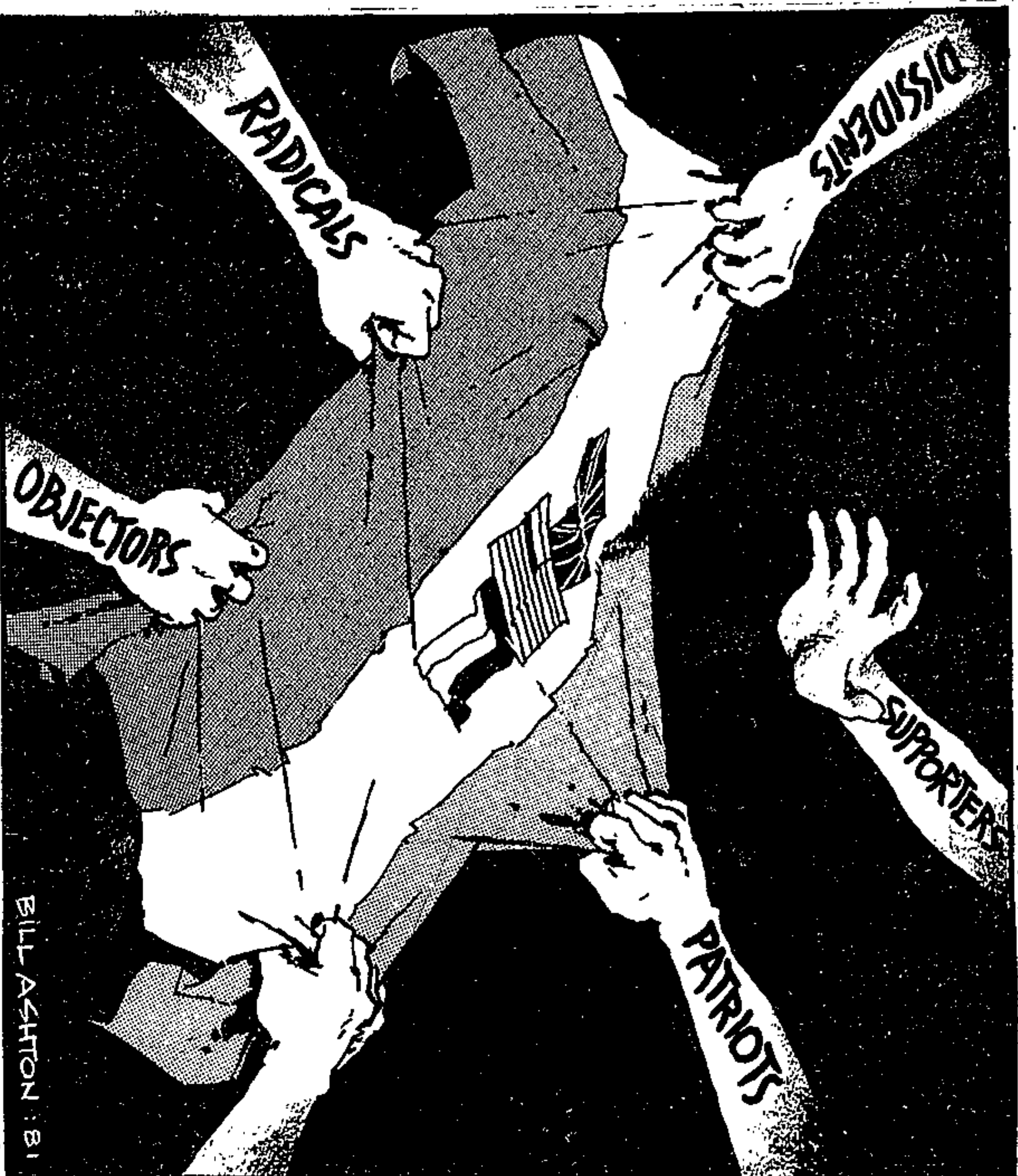
The consensus among academic staff was that the Black students had taken the initiative — that they were more militant than the Whites and had drawn confidence from their numbers on campus.

□ □ □

"BLACK politics has an entirely different style from White — it is more militant, almost revivalist," said one man.

"And the very active participation of Blacks means that the old political party divisions on campus take a back seat — they are totally out of place in a political argument in which Blacks are involved, because Blacks may not join White political parties.

"I think you'd find, if you questioned the political activists on campus, that they all saw the White political parties as irrelevant, with the possible exception of the Right-wingers — the Students' Moderate Alliance.



Another academic said: "This is something new on campus. Until very recently, Black students kept a low profile and kept right away from

politics — they felt they were here on sufferance.

"But you must remember that some of the Black students now active on campus

were children at the time of the Soweto riots and Black children were politicised in 1976 the way no White South African child has ever been."

However, one man comment-

ed on the co-operation between the Wits SRC and the Black Students' Society in organising this week's protest meetings.

"I found it highly refreshing that it was reiterated at the Selborne Hall meeting that Black and White were in this together. I found that an advance on the exclusivity of some Black groups — I name no names."

As for the Students' Moderate Alliance, one man commented:

"This has helped to polarise Left and Right, where before there was a little wishy-washy 'liberalism' and a lot of 'don't care'.

□ □ □

"I'M NOT denigrating the true liberals — there has always been a hard core of thoughtful liberalism among a certain group, mainly Arts students.

"During the 1960s there was a great deal of activity among Wits liberals — in fact some of them became involved with the African Resistance Movement and ended up spending years in jail.

"But the presence of a well-organised Right-wing movement has given some students a political home."

Many of the Right-wing supporters were ex-servicemen, he said.

"I have often observed that a young man will go in to the army for his national service as a mild liberal and come out reactionary or at least conservative."

All the academics I spoke to

bit when he remarked on the inadvisability of institutions "such as universities", which drew a large proportion of their funds from the Government taking part in anti-Republic Festival boycotts — a sentiment repeated with some acerbity by Mr Le Grange this week.

Is the University worried that its funds, 75% of which come from the Government, may be cut?

□ □ □

THE vice-chancellor, Prof D J du Plessis, refused to comment, although he admitted in a TV interview recently that certain businesses had threatened to withhold donations to the Wits development fund after the flag-burning.

A senior member of the academic staff commented: "I think it very unlikely the Government will cut subsidies.

"Wits makes a tremendous contribution to the country in the field of the applied sciences and no other university or organisation is equipped to replace it.

"Moreover Wits, of all South African universities, has the most respected international reputation.

"Any action against it would have a backlash of serious academic boycotts which up to now have been avoided only because we and other English universities in this country have fought consistently for the maintenance of academic freedom."

DIARY OF PROTEST

S. Express 31/5/81
By DEBRA CLEVELAND

response to an ANC pamphlet
calling for a school boycott.

At least 48 students were arrested, a Defence Force office was bombed and thousands of students and pupils staged a nationwide boycott of lectures and classes this week — all protesting against the Republic Day Festival.

The incidents include:

- A sabotage attack on an East London police station on Monday.
- The blowing up of sections of railway lines between New Canada and Dube, and between Umtata and Durban.
- Power lines were cut in the Orange Free State.
- A shot was fired at the Ciskein Commissioner of Police.
- A call was made by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) for pupils to stage a 3-day boycott of classes.
- A violent clash between left- and right-wing students at the University of the Witwatersrand, where a South African flag was burnt and hundreds of students were arrested.
- The stoning of buses and police vans by Seshego pupils in

● Police used teargas, batons and sjamboks to disperse pupils staging an anti-Republic Day protest at the Christiaan Botha Secondary School in Bosmont.

● A massive bomb blast wrecked a Defence Force recruiting office near the Durban city centre.

● Andrew Boraine, president of NUSAS, was detained under Section 22 of the General Laws

Amendment Act.

● 48 University of Cape Town students were arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act at the Good Hope Centre in Cape Town — the venue for the World Meat Congress.

● The UCT athletic team was kicked out of the Comrades Marathon after calling for a black armband protest against the Festival.

● Various bomb threats were reported in Johannesburg.

Tight security as troubled SA festivities reach climax

By RAY JOSEPH, RAJENDRA CHETTY
G R NAIDOO and REHANA LOONAT

A MASS Republic festival parade through Durban's city centre and beachfront area yesterday was marked by a massive black stayaway and one of the tightest police and military security operations yet seen in South Africa.

Despite a festive atmosphere, heightened by a huge influx of holidaymakers to Durban, the security presence was evidence of extraordinary precautions which were taken following the bombing of an army recruitment office in the centre of the city earlier this week.

The festival, which reaches its climax tomorrow with a display of South Africa's military might in a parade through the streets, has been accompanied by a security build-up after a promise by police that the protection of the public and participants would be guaranteed.

Adding to the security problem is the fact that large numbers of dignitaries, including the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, the Prime Minister and most of his Cabinet, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of China, delegations from several homelands and many diplomats, have gathered to take part in the celebrations.

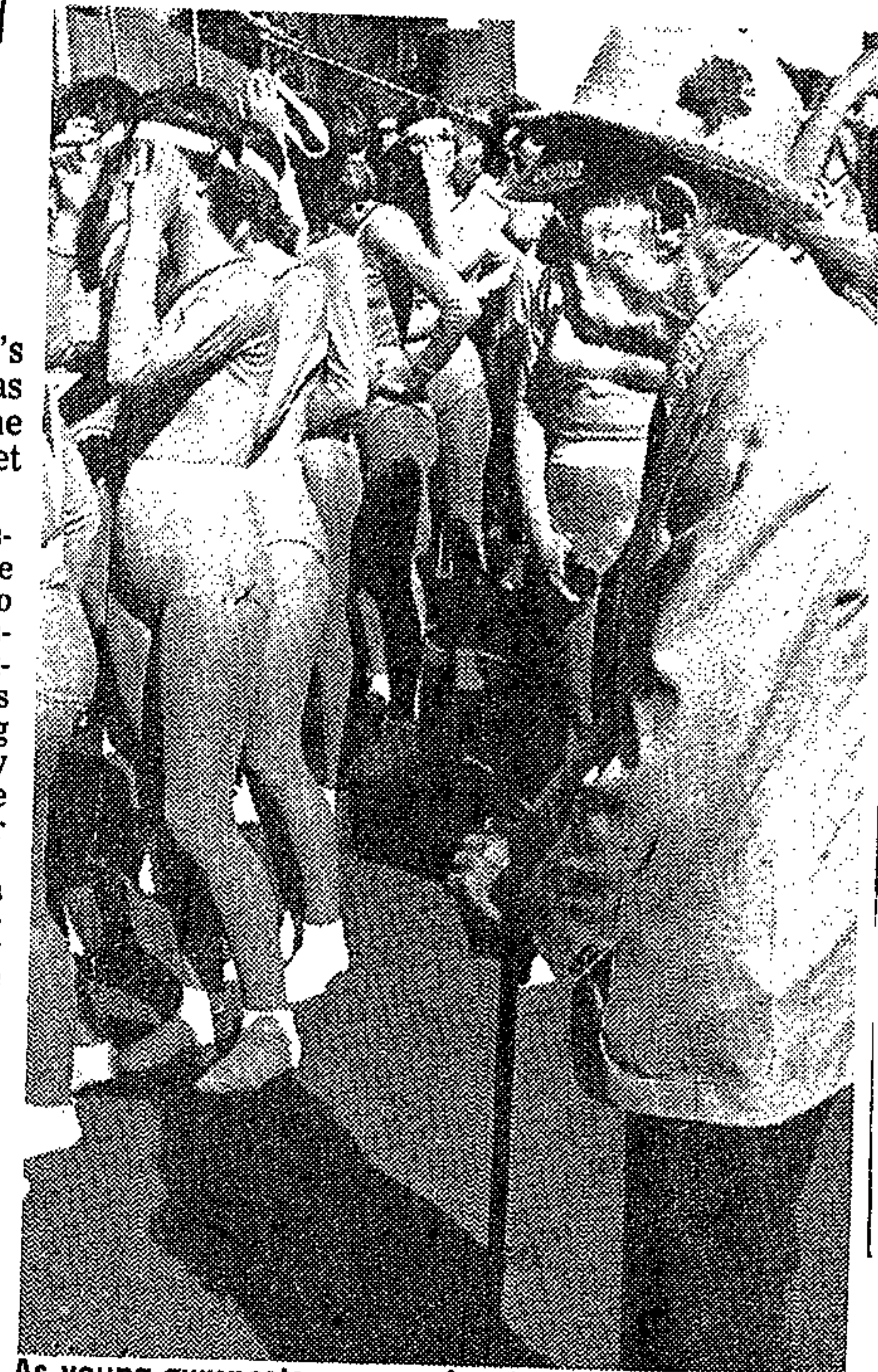
Safe haven

Speaking at a festival luncheon, Mr Viljoen appealed to South Africans to direct their labours towards making the Republic a safe haven for those who believed in order, peace and better understanding, and, in so doing, contribute to the well-being of their nation.

As he spoke, 600 handpicked members of police taskforces from all parts of the country were in Durban to assist with security, and another 200 policemen were on standby at a secret base within two hours flying time of the city.

Armed soldiers guarded a military encampment at Kings Park and other installations which had been identified as possible terror targets.

Uniformed and plainclothes policemen constantly patrolled



As young gymnasts prepare for the festivities, the older generation looks on
Picture: SELWYN TAIT

the streets and at Kings Park, venue for much of the festival activity, all those entering were searched.

A police spokesman confirmed that specially trained dogs, which could sniff out bombs, were on duty.

Many of Durban's stores stepped up their security and some insisted on searching all shoppers' parcels and handbags.

Despite an effective boycott by blacks of yesterday's street parade, thousands of whites lined the streets to cheer the procession, which included bands and platoons of seamen from the Republic of China and Chile.

Spearheaded

The stayaway did not affect festival activities, with all events going off as planned.

Thousands of white school children participated in a youth programme on Friday, and about 200 Indian children featured in a variety of Indian classical dances and other traditional activities.

Meanwhile the Anti-Republic

Festival Committee, which spearheaded the boycott campaign, arranged a four-hour programme of speeches, film shows and other activities on the Natal University campus to coincide with Republic Day tomorrow.

About 820 pupils at the Sastri college were apparently suspended following class boycotts in protest against the festival.

And 495 pupils at three Durban high schools, who were expelled for the same reason, are still not back at school.

The Most Rev Dennis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, who issued a controversial statement against participation in festival activities, said:

"Every year on May 31 I travel to a little shrine in Shongweni and together with a number of African Catholics stay awake throughout the night praying. I will be doing the same this year."

● Indians, coloureds and blacks have protested against the Republic festival show in Maritzburg by staying away.

Mr Mark Shute, general manager of the show, said he believed about 20 000 blacks had boycotted the event.

TOTALITAR IANISM - General

1-6-81 ~ 31-7-81.

SA flags burned in Soweto

By Themba Khumalo

Eight South African flags were burned while about 50 flags bearing the colours of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were raised by militant youths at an anti-Republic meeting at Regina Mundi, Soweto, yesterday.

The incident ended when police dispersed about 500 chanting people who demonstrated outside the church while they continued to burn the flags.

Police seized several half-burned posters which bore drawn South African colours in the form of a flag.

The incident was a sequel to political speeches by various leaders who denounced the 20th anniversary of the Republic and called for a "democratic people's republic."

Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, who criticised the Government for calling on all people to celebrate "the evils of apartheid."

He said there was no cause for celebration — when 13 percent of the population occupied 87 percent of the land.

Another speaker from the floor, Mr Mike Peace said no oppressive government would admit that it was fighting a losing battle.

The South African

Government was losing its battle against the "progressive forces" who represented more than 20-million people in this country," he said.

"The tragedy in this battle is that the Government is not fooling us — it is fooling itself and its electorate."

The Bishop quoted several other Governments such as those of Mr Ian Smith and the Shah of Iran, which would not admit having lost the battle against the oppressed masses, as typical examples.

"The kind of government we stand for is democratic and espoused in the Freedom Charter," he said.

He described the Freedom Charter as the most popular and democratic document to be found anywhere.

"There is no single clause in that document that is out-dated as certain people claim. It was adopted about 26 years ago and we stand by it."

Shortly before the end of the meeting the Freedom Charter was read and everyone in the audience was issued with a copy.

Thousands of other leaflets calling for action by the black people were distributed at the meeting. Most of them were signed by the ANC and the Voice of Women (VOW), an outlet of the ANC.

Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, Unpublished
Ethnic Cleavage in a California School, Unpublished
Parsons, Theodore W., Jr.
1965
Rogers, C.R.
1975
Rosen, Shelly
1976
Samora, Julian
1971
Samora, Julian
1966
Schmidt, F.
1964
Shotwell, Louisa
1961
Steinbeck, John
1939
Taylor, Paul Sch
1930
Taylor, Ronald B.
1973
Thompson, D.E.
1966

"California's Farm Bill: A Breakthrough for
Chavez," Christian Century, 92:620-1, June 25.

Boraine:
How
does one
celebrate'

CT 16/8/81 \$D 327

Flag issue: RA
will not play Wits

Staff Reporter

WITH his son Andrew still in solitary confinement, Dr Alex Boraine and his family had no cause to celebrate Republic Day.

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students, was detained last week under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

"This is perhaps a reminder for my wife, for myself and for my family that his incarceration is a symbol of the unhappiness and disunity which is part of South Africa," said Dr Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands.

"I think this is what he himself was trying to emphasize — that the Republic Festival was really a bitter-sweet celebration. On one hand the feeling, 'this is my country', but on the other this is a country in which the majority is denied a real part and citizenship. How does one celebrate that?"

Detainees

For the many detainees and their families, he said, for those banned, exiled, deprived or oppressed by the system, it must have been difficult to celebrate Republic Day.

Dr Boraine said there had been no response from the Ministers of Justice and Police to a call by the PFP spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, for their resignation if they failed to either release or charge the Nusas president.

Own Correspondent

THE flag-burning at the University of the Witwatersrand last week has so angered students at the Rand Afrikaans University that they have pulled out of all future intervarsity sports events with Wits.

At the same time, the RAU Students' Representative Council has decided to set up formal contact with the Student Moderate Alliance, the right-wing group which led anti-SRC and pro-Republic Day demonstrations at Wits last week.

In a statement adopted

Festival: Buthelezi call to Koornhof

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday challenged the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The chief called on the minister to say which one of his (Buthelezi's) reasons for a boycott of the Republic Festival activities conflicted with the facts.

Addressing a cheering crowd of about 25 000 supporters at the King Zwelithini stadium at Umlazi, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof should state clearly what was wrong with a press advertisement placed in several newspapers last week in order to focus atten-

tion on Inkatha's boycott of Republic Festival celebrations.

The chief minister referred to Dr Koornhof's statement last week which said that Chief Buthelezi's reasons for the boycott were in conflict with the facts and were untrue.

Chief Buthelezi said that, before the General Election and before the President's Council was set up, he might have taken the statement seriously.

"How can we take seriously what the minister says when Inkatha gave evidence to the Schlebusch Commission suggesting a conference to resolve these problems, and when the Prime Minister ignored this and set up a President's Council without blacks in it?"

"How can the minister expect us to take him seriously about trying to find a solution when he and the Prime Minister, during the elections, depicted their policies, which we here reject, as non-negotiable?" he asked.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof would have to repudiate the foundations for "this Republic" as set out by its architect, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, before he would consider apologizing for his actions.

"Does the minister deny that this Republic was established as a white's-only Republic?"

In-fighting among black groups and the game of "political one up-manship" in which they were engaged was the most serious threat to black liberation, Chief Buthelezi said.

He queried whether those groups responsible for the placing of bombs on the Umlazi and Soweto railway lines last week were really serious.

"If they mean it, why don't they do it in white areas?" he asked.

The leader of the Reform Party, Mr Y S Chinsamy, was given an ovation when he said a small minority of South Africa's population had turned the country into a Republic without the consent or approval of blacks.

As long as whites kept the black community "oppressed and suppressed", there would be no peace in South Africa, he said.

The president of RAU's SRC, Mr Johan Dames, said yesterday that scheduled non-intervarsity and league sporting contacts between the two universities would be allowed to continue.

The president of the Wits SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman, said yesterday that it was "ironical that the RAU SRC were linking politics and sport — two areas of activity which the State continually says must be kept separate".

Commenting on the RAU SRC's decision to set up ties with the SMA, he said it was their right to have contact with any group they chose.

"However, I find it strange to find a liberal group like Polstu being banned from Afrikaans campuses while the RAU SRC expresses a desire to liaise with an openly racist group like the SMA."

500 say why they are not celebrating

THE NAMES of more than 500 people from all over South Africa yesterday appeared in a full-length half-page advertisement in a Natal Sunday newspaper, headed by a list of reasons why they could not celebrate Republic Day.

The advertisement in the Sunday Tribune, which was headlined "We Cannot Celebrate Republic Day" in heavy black type, contained the names of a number of prominent Cape Town people, including Archbishop Bill Burnett and his successor, Archbishop-elect Philip Russell.

The following reasons why they could not support the celebrations were given:

- Separation of families through migrant labour.
- Mass population removals.
- A vast non-criminal prison population.
- Poverty, hunger, ill-health and illiteracy on a massive scale — in the midst of a "boom".
- Escalating violence in the form of crime, sabotage and border warfare.
- And many other evils.

"We pledge ourselves anew to solidarity in the struggle for full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa," the advertisement said.

The advertisement, which was paid for by the people whose names appeared, was over-subscribed by R800, which is to be given to the Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

Among those whose names appeared were: Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas and currently in detention; G R Bozzoli, retired vice-chancellor of Wits University; Sarah Cullinan, president of the University of Cape Town SRC; Sir Richard Luyt; Bishop Steven Naidoo of Cape Town; Dr Alan Paton; Adam Small; Bishop Desmond Tutu.

UCT pro-Republic Day body criticizes boycotts

Staff Reporter

CALLS BY left-wing students for boycotts of the Republic Festival were ill-timed and an unjustifiable insult to the people of South Africa, the University of Cape Town's Pro-Republic Day Committee said in a statement yesterday.

"Their call for a boycott is based on the premise that the Republic is not shared by the majority of South Africans because they have no representation in Parliament, and because they were not consulted on the formation of the republic in 1961."

Rejecting this stance, the committee said the festival was not the celebration of any particular political regime, but "to commemorate the establishment of an independent State free from its

former colonial status".

It was also the celebration of "all the achievements of the people of South Africa". The country could proudly and justifiably claim to have one of the best records in human endeavours in the Third World, it said.

"We enjoy continued economic growth while the rest of the world faces its worst recession in living history."

Among the causes for celebration, the committee said, were that living conditions for the less privileged sectors in the areas of housing, education, health, and transport "have improved in a fashion unparalleled in Africa".

"Since the founding of the republic, the South African gross national product has soared."

If the student left-wing wanted to argue that political structures in South Africa were undemocratic and oppressive, then the time and place for this was surely at general elections.

"We have just had a General Election and at no stage did we hear or see any of the sort of protests now taking place on South African campuses," the committee said, calling for an immediate stop to left-wing calls for boycotts.

Three PE mass meetings banned

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three mass meetings scheduled for today in Port Elizabeth, have been banned following an application by the Security Police.

The Divisional Commissioner of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said yesterday that an order prohibiting the meetings had been signed by Port Elizabeth's Chief Magistrate, Mr J A Coetzee.

Colonel Erasmus said the ban was effective from 8am today to 8am on Wednesday.

Asked if it applied to all political meetings, he said it applied to the three specifically.

One of the meetings due to have been held today was a report-back in the Centenary Hall, New Brighton, by officials of the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), the trade union involved in the strikes at Ford, General Motors and Firestone.

The others were an anti-Republic Festival meeting in Kwazakhele called by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), and a rally convened by the Coloured Students' Representative Council in the coloured residential area.

The branch executive of Cosas met last night to discuss the ban. A statement afterwards said they had not been informed officially about the ban.

Macwusa's organizing secretary, Mr Government Zini, said last night that he regretted "this kind of intervention by the authorities" at a time when all parties involved in the labour dispute were approaching the point of resolving it.

Coloured schools deserted

Post-Reportage

THERE was no turnout at coloured schools in the Port Elizabeth area today — despite fears that pupils would attend in protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

A survey today showed that pupils had obeyed an instruction by the Director General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, not to attend school today. The instruction came after pupils in the Cape Peninsula had demanded that they be allowed to attend classes today.

Letters banning "unauthorised" persons from school premises during the long weekend were sent to all coloured schools last week.

TABLE A 4
ESTIMATION OF THE NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS FROM
THE HOMELAND RURAL AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1970.

Age Group	Ratio Women/Child- in South Africa	Population Female		Migrants Female	Masculinity Ratio	Population Male		Migrants Male
		Estimated	Actual			Estimated	Actual	
	A	B(1)	C(1)	D	E	F	G	H
15-19	,13	413 000	377 000	36 000	10	413 000	296 000	117 000
20-24	,10	318 000	282 000	36 000	,99	315 000	123 000	192 000
25-29	,09	286 000	250 000	36 000	,98	280 000	88 000	192 000
30-34	,08	254 000	219 000	35 000	,98	249 000	81 000	168 000
35-39	,06	191 000	187 000	4 000	,98	187 000	75 000	112 000
40-44	,05	161 000	161 000		1,0	161 000	74 000	87 000
45-49	,04	139 000	139 000		,98	136 000	74 000	62 000
50-54	,04	124 000	124 000		,95	118 000	68 000	50 000
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cohort.

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Meeting in PE banned

Post Reporter

A MEETING by the Committee of 21 to have been held in the Centenary Hall, New Brighton, this afternoon has been called off and is expected to take place on June 7 instead.

The chairman of the committee, Mr A Z Lamani, said members of the Security Police came to his home at 1.30am today and served an order prohibiting the meeting.

He was told the meeting could be held after tomorrow night when the order expired.

The meeting, which will deal with housing matters, will be held at the same venue on Sunday afternoon.

Three other meetings scheduled to be held in Port Elizabeth today were also banned.

They were organised by the Congress of South African Students, (Cosas), the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa) and the Coloured Students' Representative Council.

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Eight SA flags burnt at Soweto meeting

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Eight South African flags were burnt while about 50 of them bearing the colours of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were raised by militant youths who attended an anti-Republic Day meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto yesterday.

The incident ended when police in vans and private cars, dispersed a crowd of about 500 chanting people.

Police seized several half-burned posters drawn to represent the South African flag.

TUTU

The incident was a sequel to political speeches by various leaders who denounced the 20th anniversary of the Republic and called for a 'democratic people's republic.'

Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who slated the Government for calling on all the people to celebrate 'the evils of apartheid'.

He said there was no need to celebrate when 13 percent of the population of the country occupied 87 percent of the land.

'There is absolutely no need for the 87 percent of the oppressed population to celebrate while they are squeezed into 13 percent of the land,' he said.

327 327 327 Angus 7/6/81
Boraines not yet told where son is

THE parents of detained Nusas president Andrew Boraine have still not been told where their son is being held.

Mrs. Jennifer Boraine said they had been to Caledon Square on Saturday and police had told them to 'keep in touch'.

'Obviously at the moment with the Republic Day holidays we can't get any information or take him anything. And there is no law which says the police have to let us know where he is,' she said.

'All we can do is hope that Andrew will be released.'

The detention of Andrew Boraine brings to four the number of Cape Town people known to be in detention.

He is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Two pupils, Mr Oupa Lehulere, 20, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained at their homes in Guguletu on February 23 this year. They are now

being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in Springs, Transvaal.

They were detained two weeks after they were acquitted in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on charges of sabotage. Mr Lehulere and Mr Mkalipi are Fezeka High School SRC committee members.

Mr China Talakumeni, 18, was detained on January 20. He was transferred from Cape Town to Grahamstown in February. He

is also being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows for indefinite detention.

Four University of Cape Town students were arrested last week in connection with the alleged burning of the Republic Festival flag on the Foreshore. They are expected to face charges of malicious damage to property and theft.

All quiet at Flats schools

ALL was quiet at coloured schools on the Cape Flats today but hundreds of students arrived for lectures at the University of the Western Cape and the Hewat Training College in Athlone.

Many of the students at the UWC arrived to find lecture rooms closed but in certain faculties classes were under way as normal.

Making the most of the winter sun, the students milled around the university's cafeteria where a meeting was scheduled to take place.

At Hewat Training College the gates to the college were closed and a number of students, wearing anti-Republic Day stickers, stood outside.

Wits flag-burning: RAU students act

By TONY WEAVER

THE flag-burning at the University of the Witwatersrand last week has so angered students at the Rand Afrikaans University that they have pulled out of all future inter-iversity sports events with Wits.

The SRC at RAU said in a statement that it was "no longer in favour of holding an inter-iversity" against Wits. This, however, will not affect league matches between the universities.

The SRC has also decided to set up formal contact with the Student Moderate Alliance, the Rightwing group which led anti-SRC and pro-Republic Day demonstrations at Wits last week.

Referring specifically to the burning of the South African flag and "attempts to disrupt the Republic Festival", the SRC statement says "the actions on certain campuses compel us to speak out on these issues, considering that things

dear to us have been meddled with".

The SRC president at RAU, Mr Johan Dames, said yesterday that scheduled non-inter-iversity and league sporting contacts between the two universities would be allowed to continue.

However, the SRC felt that inter-iversity's "unique character", with a "large degree of social mixing" compelled the body to abandon the event.

Reacting to the RAU decision, the president of the Wits Rugby Club, Dr Norman Helfand, said he regretted the decision and hoped it would be reversed.

"It is a paradoxical situation. At a time when we in South Africa have commended our friends in Ireland and New Zealand for their courage in not allowing politics to interfere with sport, the opposite is happening right here," he said.

Yesterday the vice-chancel-

lor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof D J du Plessis dismissed as "pure speculation" reports that his discussions last week with the Prime Minister were related to the Republic Day demonstrations on the campus.

On Wednesday last week — the height of the clashes between police and Rightwing and Leftwing students over the Left's rejection of Republic Day festivities — Prof Du Plessis received a telephone call from the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"At his suggestion, I phoned the Prime Minister, and we discussed certain matters," Prof Du Plessis said.

"Any inferences as to what the reasons were will be pure speculation," he said. "It was a private matter between myself, the Prime Minister and the Minister."

Spokesmen for Mr Botha and Dr Viljoen could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Conscientious objector may wear civilian clothing

Own Correspondent

Detained conscientious objector Charles Yeats has been granted temporary permission by the Pretoria Supreme Court to wear a blue overall instead of military clothing.

The interim order was granted after an urgent application when Yeats's civilian clothes were removed last week.

This followed confirmation of his sentence in terms of the military disciplinary code.

"In Ireland they are dying of hunger and here they are dying of cold," Brigadier C S Pretorius, the Director of Military Law, is quoted as saying.

In Mr Justice Ackermann's chambers on Friday the case was postponed with a return date of June 16.

On that date the Officer Commanding Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks, Major McKrige, must give cause as to why Yeats's civilian clothes should not be restored to him and why he should not be allowed to wear such clothing at the military detention barracks.

Yeats was sentenced on May 13 by a court martial to 12 months' detention for refusing to do military service.

Since Wednesday May 27 he has only been given

a pair of boxer shorts for the day time.

In pages before court Yeats said he is allowed to use blankets at night but during the day he is not allowed to use these or any bedding.

"By virtue of the fact that by not being allowed to wear civilian clothing other than the physical training shorts, my dignity is injured and impaired and my health and life are endangered in view of the fact that the cell wherein I am being detained is not heated," he said.

Yeats said that on Tuesday May 26, Brigadier Pretorius and Major Krige visited him in his cell where he is being de-

tained with Leon Bourain. Yeats informed Brigadier Pretorius and Major Krige he would take legal proceedings against the latter if his civilian clothes were removed.

He said Brigadier Pretorius took no notice of his objections and stated that as soon as the sentence had been confirmed, his clothing would be removed by force if necessary.

The next day he was escorted by the military police to Major Krige's office.

He was told in the presence of two Defence Force representatives and six corporals that he was to wear military overalls.

When he refused to do so he was escorted by the corporals to a cell and ordered to remove his civilian clothes. As a result of the duress exercised by Major Krige and the corporals, said Yeats, he removed all his clothing before "actual physical violence" was applied. He said the corporals were explicitly instructed "should their force prove inadequate" they should obtain a straitjacket from the military hospital.

The degree of duress used, said Yeats, was tantamount to the use of actual force.

Mr R K H Ziets, SC, with Mr H J Fabricius appeared for Yeats. Mr W Heath appeared for the Defence Force.

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Churches packed to pray for SA

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — While Durban was being treated to an awesome display of South Africa's military might yesterday, hundreds of people packed into churches throughout the city to pray for a peaceful and more just South Africa.

In protest against the Republic Festival celebrations many churches held services to coincide with the military parade through the centre of the city.

Ignoring the mass military marches, the tanks rolling through the streets and the booming guns, hundreds prayed for South Africa.

Mr Paddy Kearney, the secretary of Diakonia, said Diakonia had called upon all churches affiliated to the organization to hold services to show that a peaceful and united country could only be achieved through justice and not tanks and weapons.

"The purpose of the frightening display of military might is to inspire fear in

black people and confidence in white people," he said.

Speaking at the Anglican Christ Church, Bishop Phillip Russell, said that the world seemed to have "gone crazy" and to have placed its trust in the military rather than in God.

"Every year almost 500 billion dollars is spent worldwide on armaments and this is equal to the total gross product of those nations which constitute half of mankind. In South Africa the South African Institute of Race Relations has estimated that we spend 14.3 percent of the total budget on defence," he said.

He then went on to pray for individuals who had defied the system, like Charles Yeats, and for those protesting all over the country.

"Those who live by the sword will die by the sword," he said.

At the Catholic Assumption Church, the Rev B K Dhudha, of the Durban and District

Council of Churches, prayed for the thousands of South Africans who had nothing to celebrate during the Republic Festival.

"People have been separated from their families, they have been banned or detained, they have been exploited and oppressed, they face hunger, poverty and ill-health — and none of this has changed in the 20 years that South Africa has been a Republic," he said.

Students filled Shepstone Theatre at the University of Natal in Durban, where an all-day symposium on the history of the Republic and conditions in South Africa was held to oppose the celebrations.

Speakers were Mr M J Naidoo, of the Anti-Republic Festival Committee, Mr R de Kadt, of the Political Science Department, and Mr Charles Meth, of the Economics Department at the university. Films and slide-tape programmes were shown and discussions held.

Eight SA flags burnt at rally

SOWETO. — Eight South African flags were burned while about 50 flags bearing the colours of the banned African National Congress were raised by militant youths at an anti-Republic Day meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto on Sunday.

The incident ended when police dispersed about 500 chanting people who demonstrated outside the church while they continued to burn the flags.

Police seized several half-burned posters that bore South African colours drawn in the form of flags.

The incident was a sequel to political speeches by various leaders who denounced the 20th anniversary of the Republic and

called for a "democratic people's republic."

Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who criticized the government for calling on all people to celebrate "the evils of apartheid."

He said there was no cause for celebration when 13 percent of the population occupied 87 percent of the land.

Another speaker, Mr Mike Peace, said no oppressive government would admit that it was fighting a losing battle.

"The South African Government is losing its battle against the progressive forces who represent more than 20 million people in this country." — Sapa

Sharpeville re-enacted

MORE than 1 500 students and pupils watched a symbolic re-enactment of the Sharpeville tragedy at a mass meeting on the campus of the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

The 'guerrilla theatre' took place during a three-hour meeting to protest against the closure of the university, training colleges and schools for the Republic Day holiday.

Apart from isolated stone-throwing incidents in Modderdam Road in which little damage was caused the holiday passed peacefully in the Peninsula.

A few lectures were held during the morning at UWC but all schools and training colleges were closed for the day. Several hundred schoolchildren attended the meeting at UWC.

At the boisterous meeting the debate centred on whether students should boycott classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

The students decided to meet at a later date once the issues had been thoroughly discussed at all schools and colleges in the Western Cape.

Explain, Inkatha urges Minister

Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has challenged Dr Piet Koornhof to say what was untrue in the advertisements placed in newspapers recently by the Inkatha president calling for a boycott of the Republic Festival.

Addressing a prayer meeting at the Umlazi Stadium, near Durban, at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi also challenged Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to repudiate the reasons for the creation of the Republic set out by the then Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

Dr Koornhof reportedly rejected the reasons given by Chief Buthelezi in the ads, saying they were in conflict with the facts and untrue.

"We are busy with an honest attempt to try and solve one of the world's biggest complicated problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way," Dr Koornhof was quoted as saying.

Challenging the Minister to say clearly what was untrue, Chief Buthelezi said: "Before the elections and before the President's Council was set up, I might have taken seriously his statement..."

The KwaZulu Chief Minister then posed several questions to Dr Koornhof:

- "How can we take seriously what the Minister says when Inkatha gave evidence to the Schlebusch (Constitutional) Commission suggesting a con-

ference to solve these problems, and when the Prime Minister ignored this and set up a President's Council without blacks in it?

- "How can the Minister expect us to take him seriously about trying to find a solution when he and the Prime Minister, during the elections, depicted their policies which we here regard as non-negotiable?"

- "How can the Minister talk as he does when he has stated to me and other leaders that he has no intention of abandoning influx control?"

- "How can one honestly talk about finding a solution when the South African Government has shown such reluctance to look for solutions with blacks?"

Chief Buthelezi said Ministers were only willing to discuss issues which were already an accomplished fact.

Explaining why he had placed the ads, Chief Buthelezi said: "We have too many operators in the black political scene, some of whom we see pedalling along with unreal and bandwagon solutions."

"As a leader who has a following, I had to bring home to my constituency the fact that we regard this issue as a serious issue and not just a bandwagon issue."

Chief Buthelezi said he might consider apologising for his actions if Dr Koornhof repudiated the foundations for the Republic, as set out by Dr Verwoerd.

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Flags burnt in Soweto protests

23. Venter, J D

24. Verslag van die
de Rakeko die
ker, Pretoria,

25. Williams, R J

ANTI-REPUBLIC protest meetings held in Soweto over the past few weeks climaxed at the weekend with eight South African flags being set alight while two flags with the blacks' national colours were hoisted throughout a meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto.

During the meetings, which were characterised by freedom songs praising the leadership of the African National Congress in exile and on Robben Island, several miniature flags with the black, green and gold colours were waved.

Several pamphlets, some of them produced by the ANC and calling for the boycott of the Republic Festivities were distributed at the meetings.

The Freedom Charter was hailed and leaders like Jonas Savimbi and Bishop Abel Muzorewa were slated by one speaker at Regina Mundi. At the Anglican Church in Emndeni, Rev E. Temasa said cultural groups like Khuvangano had to be given a platform to perform even during church services.

Own Reporter, AFP and SAPA

by police.

During the service, a contingent of about 30 policemen in camouflage uniform stood by about 200 metres from the church hall.

About 200 people, most of them students, marched through the streets of Atteridgeville on Sunday in protest against the Republic Day festivities. The marchers, some waving placards reading: "Away with the white minority Republic," chanted freedom songs and shouted slogans.

A similar march in Mamelodi was reportedly dispersed by police, but there were no incidents reported during the two marches.

Meanwhile in Moscow the Soviet Communist Party expressed satisfaction



Students chant freedom songs while hoisting one of the eight SA flags which were set alight during the weekend's anti-Republic protest meetings.

of the labour actions.

It said they had arisen naturally from the "deplorable situation of the African people, deprived of political rights" and "increasingly affected by the economic crisis".

The resurgence of the "liberation movement in South Africa is linked to the general intensification of national liberation struggles in the South of the continent and the strengthening of the young newly liberated states," Pravda said.

In Cape Town four University of Cape Town

students were arrested last week in connection with the burning of the Republic Day flag on the foreshore. They are expected to face charges of malicious damage to property and theft.

The almost 1 000 pupils of the Noorder-Paarl Senior Secondary School at Paarl have been suspended for allegedly burning the national flag and for demanding that school inspectors leave the premises. The pupils will have to re-apply for admission.

Police use teargas on city pupils

Terrified young girls sjambokked

By Rahi Peacock and Carolyn Dempster

Riot police today went into action with dogs, sneeze machines, teargas and rubber sjamboks against thousands of Johannesburg pupils.

The children from schools in Bosmont, Coronationville and Newclare townships were marching in protest against the detention of a student leader.

"Protest is the only weapon we have to show

solidarity with Aziz Jar-dine, our student leader who was detained by Security Police last week," a pupil from the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont said.

He was one of 1 000 coloured pupils who started the march at 8.30 am.

To avoid police action, students split up into small groups and marched to the Westbury High School to enlist the support of pupils.

According to some of the students, the Riot Squad moved on the pupils before they split up, hurling teargas canisters and scattering them.

About 40 students reached Westbury High and demanded to be let into the school grounds.

There they took off their blazers to mingle with the Westbury pupils.

Riot police chased them on to the school grounds and began hurling teargas canisters into classrooms where pupils were writing tests and preparing for exams.

Mr Henry Petersen, the principal, said: "I was forced out of my office by teargas."

"My children were baton-charged and beaten up."

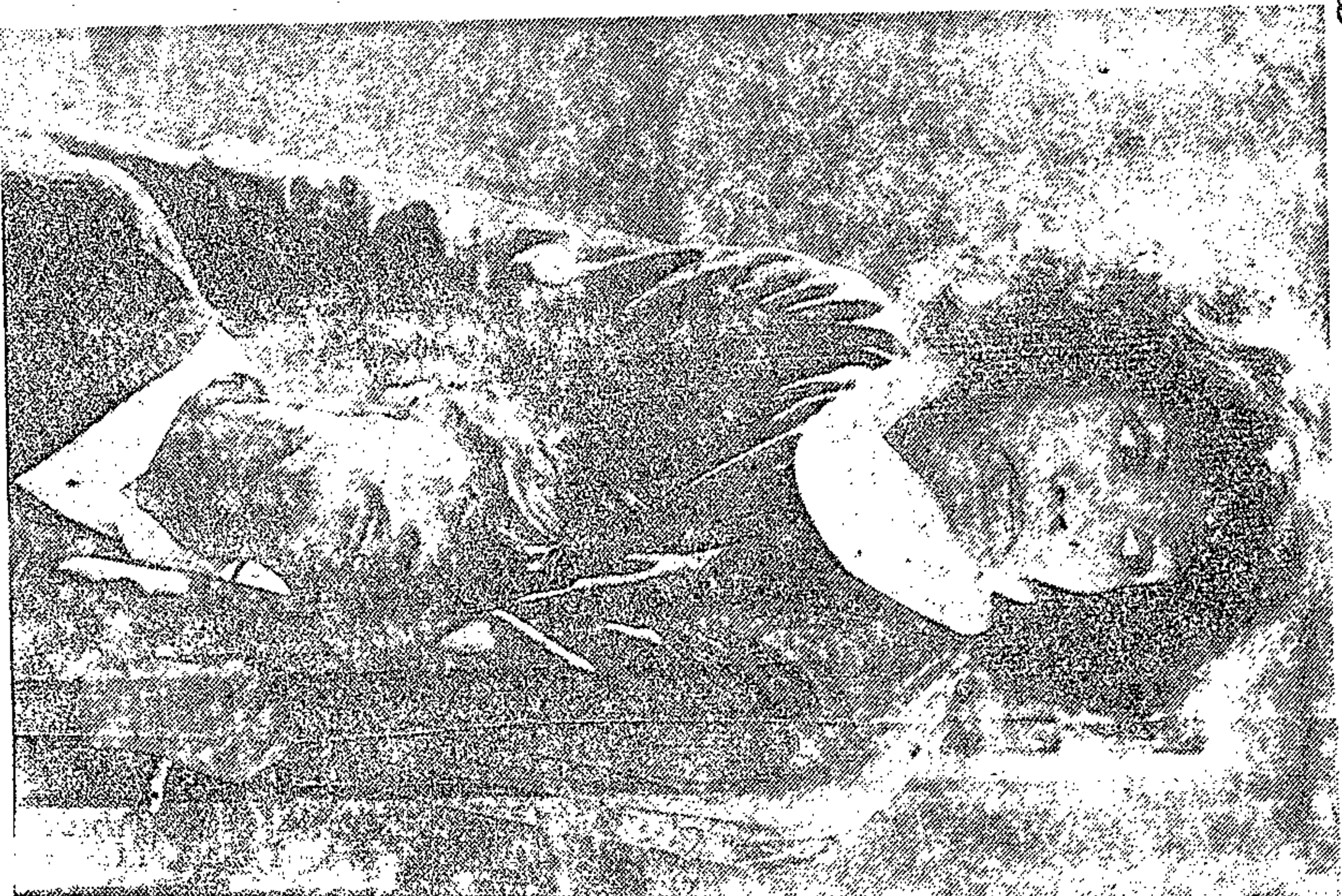
"And what for? They weren't marching. It was a normal school day."

Young girls fled to the hostels for refuge from sjambok-wielding police but were followed and beaten as they ran, said Mrs Yvonne Petersen, the principal's wife and house-mother.

The kitchen door was smashed open and pupils were pulled screaming from store rooms.

"All the children wanted to do was to get away from the classrooms."

A policeman with sjambok at today's demonstration.



A Westbury High School teacher comforts a pupil who collapsed after riot police fired teargas canisters into classrooms and on to stairs early today.

One of the young girls at Westbury High School who was overcome by teargas was carried into the school courtyard by another pupil. Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

Mourners at a funeral gathering dispersed

By Yussuf Nazeer

coloured car.

Mourners scattered and young children screamed and began vomiting after police fired teargas into a crowd of people attending a funeral today in Wanderers Street, Newclare, Johannesburg.

Weeping mourners complained about the action of "blue-uniformed" policemen in a peach-

Mrs Fatima Barnes, who was attending the funeral of a relative, Mr Ebrahim Bastien (58), said a police car, patrolling Newclare-Westbury was pursuing schoolchildren who were fleeing riot police. It pulled up in Wanderers Street.

"The police warned mourners to break up the

gathering," said Mrs Bastien. "We were all waiting to take the body away at 10 am today for burial. Some of men told the police a funeral was taking place."

She said a teargas canister was fired and people scattered.

Other eyewitnesses said young children began screaming and vomiting

from the funerals.

"There were mothers with little children present," Mrs Barnes said. Mrs N Jaffer told The Star the police were driving around Newclare-Westbury and Bosmont, looking for schoolchildren who fled a police charge at a Westbury school.

Pupils were holding a peaceful demonstration

when the police arrived and told them to leave the school premises.

Later the police fired teargas at the pupils and charged them with batons.

"I saw mothers and bystanders beaten and chased into homes. The police were going wild."

Mr Jaffer said, Mrs Barnes and eyewitnesses continued Mr Jaffer's statements.

Police teargas, sjambok city pupils

▶ from page 1

where they were suffocating.

"This is their home, but they were dragged across the floors of the hostel and kicked."

"I had a total feeling of helplessness and when I protested they came at me with a sjambok and hit me."

Police then herded the children into the school courtyard, where they were told to stand in lines in front of their teachers.

Pupils caught in classrooms trying to avoid teargas fumes could be heard screaming two blocks away.

Desperate mothers try-

ing to find out what was happening stood screaming at policemen from the street.

The sneeze machine sprayed clouds of gas at parents, who ran into nearby houses.

A reporter from The Star saw a middle-aged mother being chased into her property by two young policemen who beat her with their sjamboks.

Several pupils from the Chris Jan Botha school were arrested and taken to the Newlands Police Station.

They were still being questioned at the time of going to Press.

Police later told pupils at Westbury High School

to return to class and continue lessons, but were not allowed to leave the premises.

Coronationville High School students left their classrooms about 10 am to join the protest, but were cut off by riot police.

A police spokesman said the three Western Coloured township secondary schools had planned a protest march to John Vorster Square this morning, but most of the Westbury pupils knew nothing about a protest.

While police were at Westbury High, pupils from Chris Jan Botha gathered again in the school grounds.

Carloads of riot policemen and the sneeze

machine went to the school, where at least 10 teargas canisters were thrown at pupils.

Some of the pupils tried to run out of the school grounds and were chased by sjambok-wielding policemen.

Four Westbury High pupils were admitted to Coronation Hospital — one suffering from shock, two suffering from acute asthmatic attacks as a result of teargas poisoning and one with a fractured leg. Several pupils were treated for sjambok wounds.

A spokesman at the hospital said the gas sprayed from the sneeze machine had drifted into the hospital and affected staff and patients.

Sharpeville re-enacted

CAPE TOWN - More than 1 500 students and pupils watched a symbolic re-enactment of the Sharpeville tragedy at a mass meeting on the campus of the University of the Western Cape on Monday.

The "Guerrilla theatre" took place during a three-hour meeting to protest against the closure of the university, training colleges and schools for the Republic Day holiday.

Apart from isolated stone-throwing incidents in Modderdam Road, in which

little damage was caused, the holiday passed peacefully in the Peninsula.

A few lectures were held during the morning at U W C but all schools and training colleges were closed for the day.

Several hundreds schoolchildren attended the meeting at U W C.

The debate centred on whether students should boycott classes in protest against the Republic festival.

The students decided to meet at a later date once the issues had been thoroughly discussed at all schools and colleges in the Western Cape. - Sapa

YOUTH SHOT IN ANTI- REPUBLIC DEMO

By MONK NKOMO
A 16-YEAR-OLD Atteridgeville youth is under police guard at the Kalafong Hospital after he was shot by police during a march by more than 200 youths on Sunday in protest against the Republic festival.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday the

youths went on the march in the vicinity of Morae and Sehlobo streets at about 6 pm and started stoning a police vehicle.

The front and rear windscreen were shattered by stones and a shot was fired, hitting the youth in the right leg. He was rushed to Kalafong hospital where his condition is said to be satisfactory.

The group of protesters dispersed after the shot was fired and nobody else was arrested or injured in the march. No arrest has been made, though the youth would probably be charged for public violence, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, 13 youths ranging from ages 14 to 18 have been arrested following damage done at several shebeens in Soshanguve on Thursday and Saturday by youths protesting against the Republic festivities.

A police spokesman said

a group of youths raided houses in Soshanguve throwing stones and damaging a number of houses. He said the youths would be charged for malicious damage to property.

A number of shebeen owners were raided on Thursday night by a group of youths who ordered them to stop selling liquor over the weekend as this would have seemed as a celebration of the Republic festival.

A house in Section H had 11 window panes smashed and the roof and the walls damaged.

Pamphlets boycotting the celebrations were distributed in the township during the weekend. Bearing the picture of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, they read: "There is no reason why black people should celebrate because they were not consulted when the Republic was established."

Socialists' terms may scare off Reds

PARIS. — The French Socialist and Communist Parties opened negotiations yesterday on an alliance in parliamentary elections this month and possible future communist participation in the government.

But the conditions which the Socialist Party is laying down for the participation of the Communist Party in the new Cabinet to be formed after the June 14 and 21 elections appear so stiff that many commentators expect the communists will ultimately drop their demands for portfolios.

Leaders of the two groups have held several meetings since socialist Mr Francois Mitterrand was elected President on May 10.

Most commentators say the Socialist Party is entering into the negotiations with practically all the advantages following a poor showing by the Communist Party leader Mr Georges Marchais in the first round of the presidential poll.

While the talks were going on the Ministry of Defence announced that France had decided to continue nuclear tests at its testing ground in the south Pacific for the development of nuclear arms. — Sapa-Reuter.

Wits students demand release of Nusas chief

MORE than 1 000 University of the Witwatersrand students, the university's vice-chancellor and 30 campus organisations yesterday called for the immediate release of the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and three other "Republic Day detainees".

At a mass rally in the university's Great Hall, they said the detention of the Nusas president, Mr Andy Boraine, Mr Aziz Jardine, headboy and SRC chairman at Christiaan Botha High School in Bosmont, and trade unionists Mr Joseph Mavi and Mr Sisa Njikelane, "could not be tolerated" by a campus united in its opposition to arbitrary detention.

The meeting was addressed by the vice-chancellor, Professor J D du Plessis, the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, the president of the Wits SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman, and Dr J Coovadia of the Natal-based Congress Movement.

Prof Dugard said that even if detainees were not physically assaulted, the sensory deprivation of solitary confinement for interrogation was seen in the West as a form of torture.

He said Mr Boraine, for all

practical purposes, could be held indefinitely.

"The only restraint or protection is public protest, and that is why we are here.

He said he hoped the Republic Day security crackdown had made students more aware of the "real society" in which they lived.

Dr Coovadia, of the University of Durban-Westville, said: "Andrew Boraine's detention and that of many sung and unsung heroes will not stop the unstoppable movement for change."

He said the "storm of disapproval from the Establishment" directed at Wits showed that libertarian ideas did not serve the status quo, and that the State expected universities to be authoritarian.

"What we need to do is explode the myth of the existence of law and order in South Africa."

Mr Adelman said Mr Boraine's detention was "in keeping with the continuing State attacks on universities".

Prof J D du Plessis called for Mr Boraine to be charged or released and said detention without trial was "obviously wrong".

make his choice, taking into consideration which medical practice will suit his realm of acceptable possibilities.

Medicine today needs flexibility especially in the training to meet the needs of patients from all walks of life. The future scientific doctor needs a liberal education intended to increase his capacity to accept the patient as a total individual bringing social, psychological and physical aspects to the therapeutic relationship.

At present there is more emphasis in the Sc curriculum on the science subjects. To meet country it is strongly suggested that there of emphasis from the sciences to the human social sciences. Such a shift would assist practitioners (especially preventive medical are responsible for the local needs. For t desirable that the medical students spend period with the rural population in order t with the traditional cultural setting. Since most of the endemic diseases could be prevented, he needs to discover how to motivate the population to take the necessary steps to improve the environment.

Traditional medicine has persisted in the area of chronic or psychosomatic ills where scientific medicine has either failed to produce equally good results or has simply ignored the need for systematic attention research. The functional scope of each medical system has been mainly determined by its ability to get

results in specific cases of illness. Functionally, scientific medicine in this area is not specific to the types of disorders. Scientific medicine is sometimes able to cope with many of the symptoms of mental illness by drug therapy and other medical techniques, but faced with such chronic ills, complicated with social psychological factors, the sick person may find it more satisfying (in terms of relieving some of the underlying social psychological factors such as fears and anxieties) to approach traditional medicine.

Peninsula coloured schools closed

Education Reporter

AT least two coloured schools in the Peninsula have been closed by the Department of Internal Affairs following student protests at the presence of panels of inspectors.

According to a principal it is customary for panels of 10 to 20 inspectors to visit schools from time to time.

It has always been a problem, everyone resents it and this time the students decided to do something about it, he said.

At Noorder Paarl High School, when students objected to the inspectors last week, they were given letters telling them the school would be closed until tomorrow and they would have to reapply for admission.

BURNT FLAG

According to a source the students burnt the letters and the South African flag.

Students at Elswood High School in Elsies River also objected to the inspectors and the school has been closed until Friday according to a teacher.

Sources said students at Manenberg High School, Mountview and Heideveld

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

the remote village areas traditional medicine would persist in its original forms.

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- Lambo T.A. in African Traditional Beliefs
- Wilson, M. in Witch beliefs and Social Structure
- Ackerknecht, E.M. in Problems of Primitive Medicine
- Gelfand, M. : An African Religion
- Field, M.J. : Search for Security
- Kiev, A. : Magic, Faith and Healing

(324) nm 2/6/81

Number of black armbands counted

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE numbers of runners wearing black armbands were recorded by a Comrades Marathon official at the end of the race for 'purely statistical reasons,' according to Mr Mick Winn,

organiser of the race.

'It was just a survey to see where the runners came from,' he said yesterday. 'Everybody has made such an issue of it. The committee is certainly not considering taking any action against those runners.'

newly, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community has developed the following selection method 20.

Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with B Grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the appropriate 50 posts. At the interviews the following characteristics are assessed:

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

VALUE CHARACTERISTICS:

The desire to assume responsibility for providing help to people in distress and interest in community health services, the desire

Call for amnesty rejected

Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Justice has rejected a request from Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, to reconsider his decision not to grant remission of sentence to prisoners held under security legislation.

In a brief statement yesterday, Mr Koble Coetsee said his department would stand by their decision not to grant remission to prisoners held under security legislation.

Certain categories of prisoners were granted amnesty as part of the Republic Day festival celebrations, but not all these prisoners would actually be released.

Most prisoners would receive a reduction of up to 21 months on their sentences.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons was unable to say yesterday how many had benefitted from the amnesty.

Examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change, that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or

early evening.

The fourth change would be to reform the curriculum by adapting it to the needs for health services of the nation or community. To bring about such a reform would require a great deal more information about the needs for health services than is presently available and a pre-requisite therefore, would be to stimulate research in this area. Once the data becomes available the goals and objectives of the medical school should be examined in the light of the needs of the nation and community and could, if necessary, be adjusted accordingly. Students at the University of Cape Town are currently being taught by members of the Department of Community Medicine as early as their first year. However many medical schools throughout the world are actually introducing students into the Community Health Team in their first year of study and this programme is worth investigating.

I feel strongly that more of our medicine should be taught outside of the teaching hospital. To date, such teaching has involved placing students with general practitioners in an urban environment. I would like to see medical education extended to involve rural hospitals but there are obviously logistical problems arising from this exercise. I believe a system whereby a teaching hospital runs units in peripheral hospitals, and is responsible for placing suitable staff in these hospitals, and for sending visiting consultants and teachers to these hospitals, is feasible. The staff of such rural hospitals would then no longer feel isolated and would transmit information gleaned from the teaching hospital to members of the health care team in the clinics and dispensaries throughout their region. Similarly, and perhaps equally important, students would diffuse out to these clinics and dispensaries and the feedback to the teaching hospital via the students and staff would ensure that the activities of the teaching hospital remained relevant to the needs of the population at large. Such activities would also help to emphasize and reinforce the importance of promotive and preventative medicine. It would introduce the student to health care team work and allow him contact with, and understanding of, the problems faced by non-physician practitioners and other paramedics. Both within and without the teaching hospital, students should be trained to

(6.2.) Services at night.

The question of whether Day Hospitals should provide an evening clinic session has been raised, since this would be more convenient for workers and for mothers who have to leave children with during the day. However, this would raise the cost of running the Day Hospitals considerably given the labour intensity of the service. Secondly, evening clinic sessions are provided in many areas by the SHAWCO

Turfloop students hoist ANC flag

CT 3/5/81 327

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Students at the University of the North at Turfloop are protesting against the Republic's 20th anniversary celebrations by flying the banned African National Congress flag on campus.

The green-and-gold and black flag, which was hoisted on Monday morning on top of one of the high buildings comprising the men's hostel, was still flying late yesterday.

It is understood that the flag was placed on top of the building after Lebowa police had driven away about 1 000 demonstrating students who had marched to the local Mankweng police station about 9 am on Monday.

Quiet

Yesterday all was quiet at the university and students attended lectures as usual.

The 1 000 students, who marched from the campus to the police station singing "freedom songs", had apparently planned to replace the South African flag at the police station with that of the ANC.

But on arrival at the police station some students appar-

ently started throwing stones at the building. The march ended when the police took action against the demonstrators and they scattered, fleeing back to the campus.

At least three students are said to have been injured and taken to the Pietersburg Hospital.

Foot amputated

A hospital spokesman said one of the students, Mr Tshimangazo Madula, had had his right foot amputated. Another student, also admitted to the hospital, had a bullet wound in his left hand. The third student had been treated and discharged.

After reassembling at the campus, the students then put up roadblocks in an attempt to stop police from driving into the area. They hoisted the ANC flag on one of the buildings in the campus.

The Commissioner of Police in Lebowa, Brigadier J Van Zyl, said on Monday that the storming of the police station was part of protests against the Republic Day festival. No police were injured when the students "attacked the police station", he said.

mental question is what is the optimal degree of specialisation between and within centres.

Work on the effects of scale on hospital costs has been confined to the inpatient section of hospitals. (I) No study has been made on the optimal size of health centres although the optimal degree of specialisation has received much attention, particularly in the stress placed on the

... /

(6.) Discussion

In this section, the incidence of the costs and benefits, and the wider aspects of the efficiency of the system of primary health care in the Cape Peninsula will be discussed briefly.

(6.1.) The Incidence of Costs and Benefits

Who gains and who loses from the existence of the Day Hospitals? Those earning less than R240 per month have a clear gain—the cost of travelling to hospital and the time spent at the hospital is reduced—in their own areas there are clinics providing treatment of a high standard for a nominal fee. Those still attending outpatient departments also gain as the congestion at these centres is reduced. While the cost figures are inadequate, the conclusion may be drawn that it costs less to treat a patient at a Day Hospital than at an outpatient department. If the assumption is made that if the Day Hospitals did not exist, all patients would be treated at an alternative public institution, it cannot be said that the taxpayers suffer by a redistribution of resources to the health care of the indigent. If it is cheaper to treat patients at Day Hospitals than elsewhere, then the burden is reduced.

Without laboriously identifying the incidence of every cost and gain of a complex system, it appears justified to conclude that the benefits outweigh the costs and that the consequences for distribution are such that the existence of the Day Hospitals is not inequitable. Even if I do have to pay an extra rand in tax per annum to finance the Day Hospitals, or if I receive less subsidy on my education than I would if there were no Day Hospitals, my utility is increased by knowing that people who are less well-off than I am have easy access to medical care.

... /

Boycott Blues for 500 Indian pupils expelled by Krog

GO HOME

Parents worried as new bid to return to school fails

Mercury Reporter

WHILE thousands of Indian children went back to school yesterday after the Republic Festival holidays, the fate of more than 500 high school pupils, expelled for boycotting classes, still hung in the balance.

Some of the expelled pupils made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to return to their

classrooms at Merebank High School, Orient High and Apollo High in Chatsworth. They were told to go back home as they had been expelled by the director of Indian Education, Mr. Gabriel Krog, and only on his instructions could they be readmitted.

Worried parents of some of the expelled pupils told the Mercury last night they were concerned that their

children would miss the mid-year examinations if they were not immediately reinstated.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Krog will change his mind and allow all pupils back into their classrooms. They have already missed a lot of work and it's going to be difficult for them to catch up with their missed lessons in order to be fully

prepared for the June examinations, a parent said.

Mr. Krog could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but according to a source in the South African Indian Council, which met the director last week in a bid to have the pupils reinstated, he had been placed in 'an extremely difficult situation'.

If he bows to requests to

withdraw the expulsions there would be no guarantee that other pupils would not resort to boycotting of classes to demonstrate their grievances.

A case in point is June 16, which has been declared by schoolchildren and university students, as the anniversary of the Soweto disturbances. There is no guarantee that

Indian schoolchildren would not boycott classes again later this month to mark the Soweto anniversary.

This appears to be one of Mr. Krog's primary concerns, said the source, who added that it had been felt that as long as the expulsions were in force they would act as a deterrent to others.

BACKGROUN

Profits from apartheid

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NEW YORK — Three years ago, the United States agreed to an embargo on the sale of arms, equipment, computers and other sophisticated technology to the South African police and military. Despite efforts to monitor any supply of such goods to South Africa, the South African Police and military possess modern American equipment, goods which on the one hand, are a source of embarrassment to the US and, on the other hand, a source of profit to American free enterprise.

The trade embargo is a means of pressuring South Africa towards abandoning its internationally sanctioned apartheid policies, is increasingly being called a farce, a big stick without a handle.

Although still capable of drawing the world's attention to apartheid and of costing South African tax payers dearly for "forbidden" goods, trade restrictions are difficult to enforce.

Lately, however, there have been embarrassing suggestions that some of the United States watchdogs are not being as conscientious as they should be about monitoring the southward flow of embargoed items.

An article in the New York Post recently issued a challenge to the commerce department to investigate nine alleged violations of

Sophisticated computers are used in the pass system that controls us. Computers for these computers are reported to have been supplied by a British firm, under contract to the Control Data Corp in the US — in direct contravention of an embargo agreed to by the United States. And that is only one of dozens of instances of the embargo being broken, as CERNET RAINE reports.

the trade embargo.

One of the most efficient enforcement by the commerce department permits US companies to ignore the ban with impunity, said the Post.

In 1979 30 million dollars worth of US computers and other electronic equipment reached South Africa despite the embargo.

Multinational corporations, protective of their profits, have found ways to get around the US commerce department's watchful eyes by using loopholes in the law.

One such company is General Motors. It complies with the commerce department's policies, but despite some stockholders' concern regarding the ethical and social implications of GM's continued sales in South Africa, does not believe it should go beyond the commerce department's stipulations.

Furthermore the State Department has indicated that sales by a US subsidiary of non-US origin commodities and technical data to the South African police and military are not affected by US law and that the United States has not made it a policy objective to keep such commodities and technical data from reaching the South African military and police.

There is also a convenient contradiction between South African law and the US embargo.

The South African Government has the authority to require any company operating in the country to supply it with any product it manufactures.

Faced with this contradiction, American firms appear to have made their decision in favour of South African law — and profits.

due to ineffective norms.

implies a condition of relative structural disorganisation and insta-
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for achieving them. Such a strain of goals and means leads
tween culturally shared goals and institutionalized means

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Angry at 'indiscriminate' police action

By Waseem Nazeer

Angry parents, teachers and civic leaders today claimed that innocent primary schoolchildren, toddlers, babies and their mothers were indiscriminately teargassed by police yesterday in Newclare and Westbury coloured townships.

Coronation Hospital spokesmen said several children were brought to the hospital with injuries received when the police teargassed and sjambokked them.

Among the schoolchildren who were taken to hospital for treatment and then returned were primary schoolchildren, a two-month-old baby and toddlers of two and three years old, the children said.

Jeanne Warner (14) said she was injured on the leg when plain-clothes police hit her while she was lying on the ground after calling during a police teargas and later charge on Westbury High school.

She was being given lessons by our teacher, Miss A van Wyk, when police burst into our classroom and fired teargas at us and Lauren.

We were not involved in any marches.

'Innocent children teargassed'

Our teacher fainted with some other pupils when the gas overcame them. And those of us who managed to flee out were chased by riot and plain-clothes police.

"I fell and the police hit me while I was lying crying on the ground," she told reporters while doctors were treating her for a suspected fractured leg late yesterday afternoon.

Her sister, Natalie (12), a primary school pupil, was injured on the shin in a different incident. She said she was on her way home with friends when a police car suddenly appeared and teargas was fired at them.

Natalie said she injured her shin and ankle when she ran into a fence stump to escape the teargas burning her eyes and throat.

Other children who received sjambok injuries refused to give their names. They said they feared police reprisals.

Mrs Elizabeth Swarts cursed the policeman who shot a teargas canister into her Westbury home. She had to flee with a four-month-old baby, she said.

The Rev P J Lucas, minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Westbury-Coronation, alleged

that police teargassed homes, gardens, yards, streets, churches and mosques in an attempt to overwhelm the township.

Reporters staff and patients at Coronation Hospital were affected when teargas drifted into wards. Nurses had to run around with water and wet cloths to help panic-stricken patients with burning eyes and throats.

Dr Clifford Smith of the Transvaal Regional School Board said it appeared that the police were carrying out a "reign of terror" on the coloured townships inhabitants. He said the police action was "disgusting." He called

for an inquiry at Cabinet level.

Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee member Mr Ralph Pepper said it appeared there was no control over "this barbaric action against our people."

He said the children's protest was peaceful. He also called for a top-level Government inquiry.

A school head described the teargassing of primary school children as "an act of lunacy." He said these pupils were defenceless and had no part in any protest marches.

Dr Selma Browde, a PFP member of the Johannesburg City Council, said last night that she was "horrificated and appalled."

"What can one do? It makes one feel helpless as a member of the public to be aware of such brutality."

"This whole thing is beyond comprehension. Something must be done about it," said Dr Browde.

Riot police arrest 57 pupils

A special court was convened last night at Randburg, Johannesburg, to deal with charges against school pupils arrested by police.

The 57 boys and girls, 16 of them over 17 years of age, were charged with taking part in a riotous assembly near Westbury

School in Newclare. They were remanded to June 17.

The 21 girls and 36 boys were from the C J Botha High School, and the Third Avenue and Newclare No 2 primary schools.

Two pupils arrested with the others did not appear in court. Civic leaders said they had

been taken to John Vorster Square.

Riot squad police arrested the pupils yesterday morning and it was understood they were to be charged with trespassing. Parents refused to pay admission-of-guilt fines and the charges were changed to ones under the Riotous Assemblies

Act.

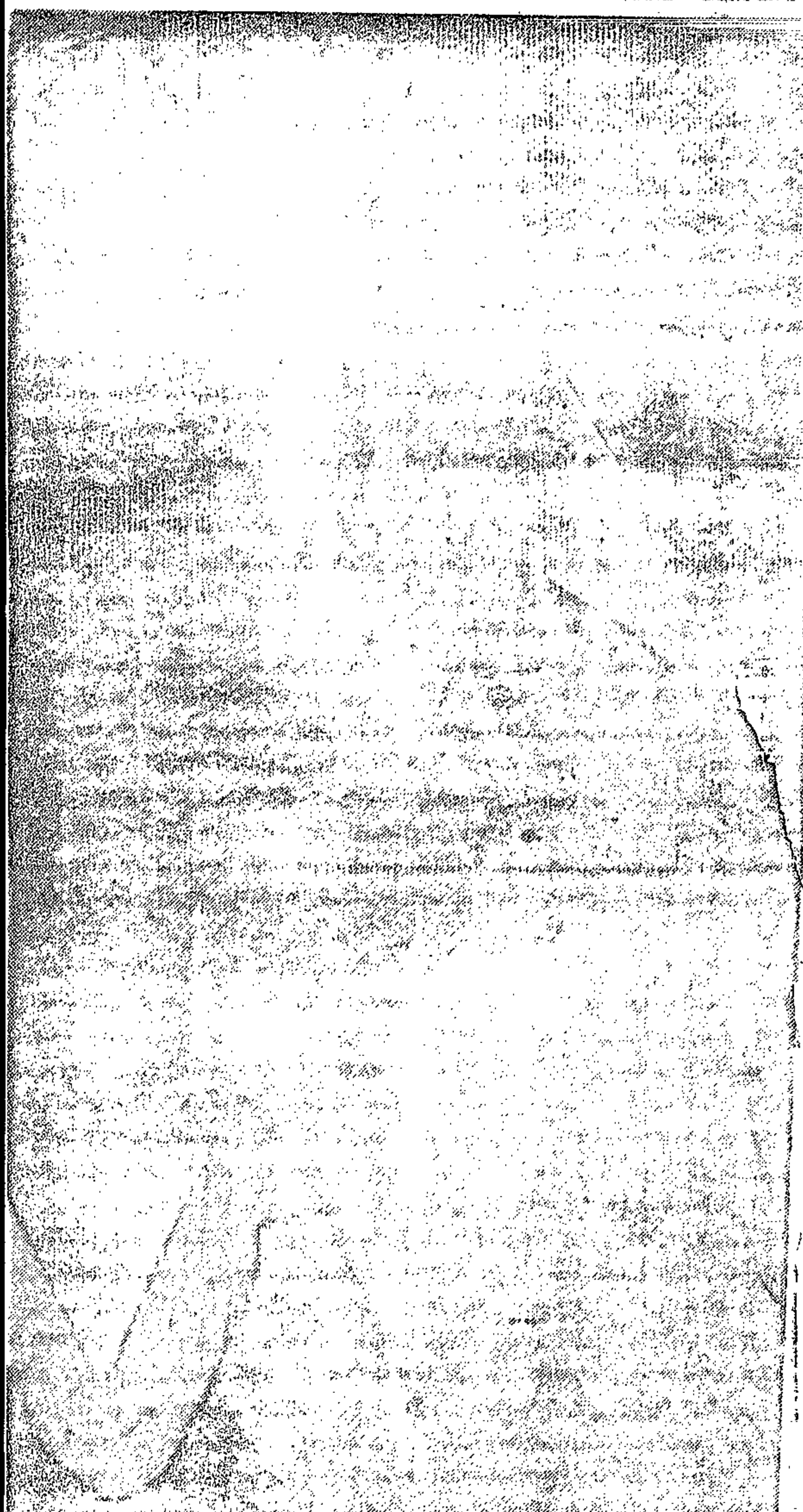
The court sat from 6.30 to 8.30 pm.

The pupils were not asked to plead. Sixteen of them were released on R30 each, and the rest were placed in the custody of their parents.

Two men also appeared on charges of public violence. Bahier

August (21) and Mervyn Johnson (18) were remanded in custody to June 17 after their applications for bail were turned down. Their hearings were camera.

Their lawyer, Mr Rashid Abdulla, said an appeal might be lodged today in the Supreme Court.



young girl being comforted outside Westbury High School was one of many
ing in their classrooms, not aware of clashes between police and pupils in
streets nearby, when police teargas canisters came crashing through the
windows.

© Picture by Alf Kumalo.

School boycott talks postponed

4/1/81 Argus

337
213
257

REPRESENTATIVES of about 40 Peninsula schools and other educational institutions yesterday postponed a meeting called to decide whether they should boycott classes in protest against the closure of two schools.

The meeting, at the University of the Western Cape, has been postponed until tomorrow to allow schools to give their representatives proper mandates.

At an earlier meeting about 2 000 UWC students decided overwhelmingly not to boycott classes.

The reasons given were that they had no representative organisation to organise and sustain a boycott, and the likelihood of community support was doubtful.

Students said a boycott would disrupt the work of community organisations and throw them into disarray.

Students proposing a boycott said it would be in protest against the closure of schools by the authorities, suspension of pupils at some schools and support for industrial strikes

in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

There were walk-outs at Peninsula schools and colleges yesterday.

This follows the closure of the Noorder Paarl High School and Elswood High School in Elsies River after pupils protested at the presence of inspectors.

Students at the Peninsula Technikon, the Bellville Training College and Zonnebloem Teachers' Training College walked out of classes.

Pupils at Belhar refused to write examinations, and also walked out of classes.

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No sympathy from me — Le Grange

5/1/81 4/12/81

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an interview yesterday that if children did not obey police requests, they should not expect any sympathy from him.

Mr Le Grange said he was still studying reports on the disturbances in Johannesburg coloured townships yesterday, but was prepared at this stage to say that the Government would not allow schoolchildren to dictate it.

"I am sorry if the occurrences which happened yesterday caused any inconvenience to the community at large, but that is the nature of things in a riot situation.

"I am convinced the people there understand that.

"But we will not be dictated to by schoolchildren on how the law should be applied.

"Children have their channels to go through — school committees, principals, inspectors and

so on — and they must use those," said Mr Le Grange.

"Schoolchildren who do not obey requests from the police, and throw stones or bombs at my police, must not expect any leniency. If they don't obey requests, they must not then expect any sympathy from me.

"I expect every law-abiding citizen in South Africa to obey a request from a policeman in uniform."

Stones fly in fresh unrest at Riverlea

327 4/6/81

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The violence which erupted between police and coloured schoolchildren in Johannesburg yesterday is being studied at top level by the Government and Opposition as a wave of anger sweeps through South Africa's coloured community.

Amid a flood of accusations of police overreaction and brutality, coloured political leaders are de-

coloured
anger
at police
'excesses'

Staff Reporters

Violence erupted in coloured areas again today when riot police with dogs, rubber sjamboks and teargas went into action against pupils at Riverlea High School.

Police say more than 200 people had gathered stoning vehicles and giving black power salutes.

A teacher said the boycotting pupils had gathered in their school courtyard at 8 am today and stood chanting. The teacher who witnessed what followed said: "The principal went out to reason with the children, because by this stage riot

police had surrounded the school.

"The pupils would not listen to him and one picked up a stone and threw it in the direction of a clump of police.

"This seemed the signal for the riot police to come into the school where they fired teargas canisters and chased the pupils with dogs."

Another teacher, Mrs S Davids, said it was a peaceful boycott by some of the pupils aimed at showing their solidarity with Chris Jan Botha High School pupils whose head boy and student leader, Aziz Jardine, was detained by security police last week.

The Riverlea pupils were standing in the courtyard. Some were in classrooms writing their exams when riot police burst into the school grounds and started throwing teargas canisters and chasing children, she said.

By 11 am the pupils had all been sent home but a number said they were determined to "go on with the struggle" and added that until Jardine was released the protest would not stop.

Police headquarters in Johannesburg said there were isolated incidents of stone-throwing in Riverlea at 11.20 am, but Star reporters who were in the vicinity of the school saw no incidents or police.

Policeman lashed me, says wife of teacher

By Yussuf Nazeer

The wife of a schoolmaster and mother of four grown children, Mrs Yvonne Peterson, said today that she was humiliated by a young policeman of about 18 years who lashed her across the buttocks yesterday and swore at her.

Mrs Peterson's husband, Henry (42), the principal of Westbury High School, was also hit with a baton by police.

Recalling yesterday's incident when police burst into the Westbury school, teargassed and sjambokked children and teachers, Mrs Peterson said she was in the girls' hostel at the time.

"I'm a secretary at the hostel, which is apart from the school. We did not know that the police had invaded the school. Only when screaming girls came fleeing into the hostel pursued by plainclothes and riot police, did we realise the gravity of the situation."

She said young policemen kicked in store-room doors, invaded the kitchen, kicked over tables and chairs, broke cups, and opened the refrigerator looking for children.

"And all the while they were carrying out their reign of terror, they were using the most foul language to women workers in the hostel.

"All of us in the hostel were innocent. No one was involved in any demonstrations, and no one attacked the police. It was the police who were on a reign of terror," said Mrs Peterson.

Injured

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the security police on the Witwatersrand, said today Aziz Jardine was still being detained and the possibility of a court appearance or his release in the near future was "not likely."

"The man is still being interrogated," Colonel Muller said.

Two of the pupils at Riverlea High School, Roger Jardine (15) and an unnamed girl, were injured during the police action.

Worried parents who came to the school were confronted by about 30 riot police with dogs.

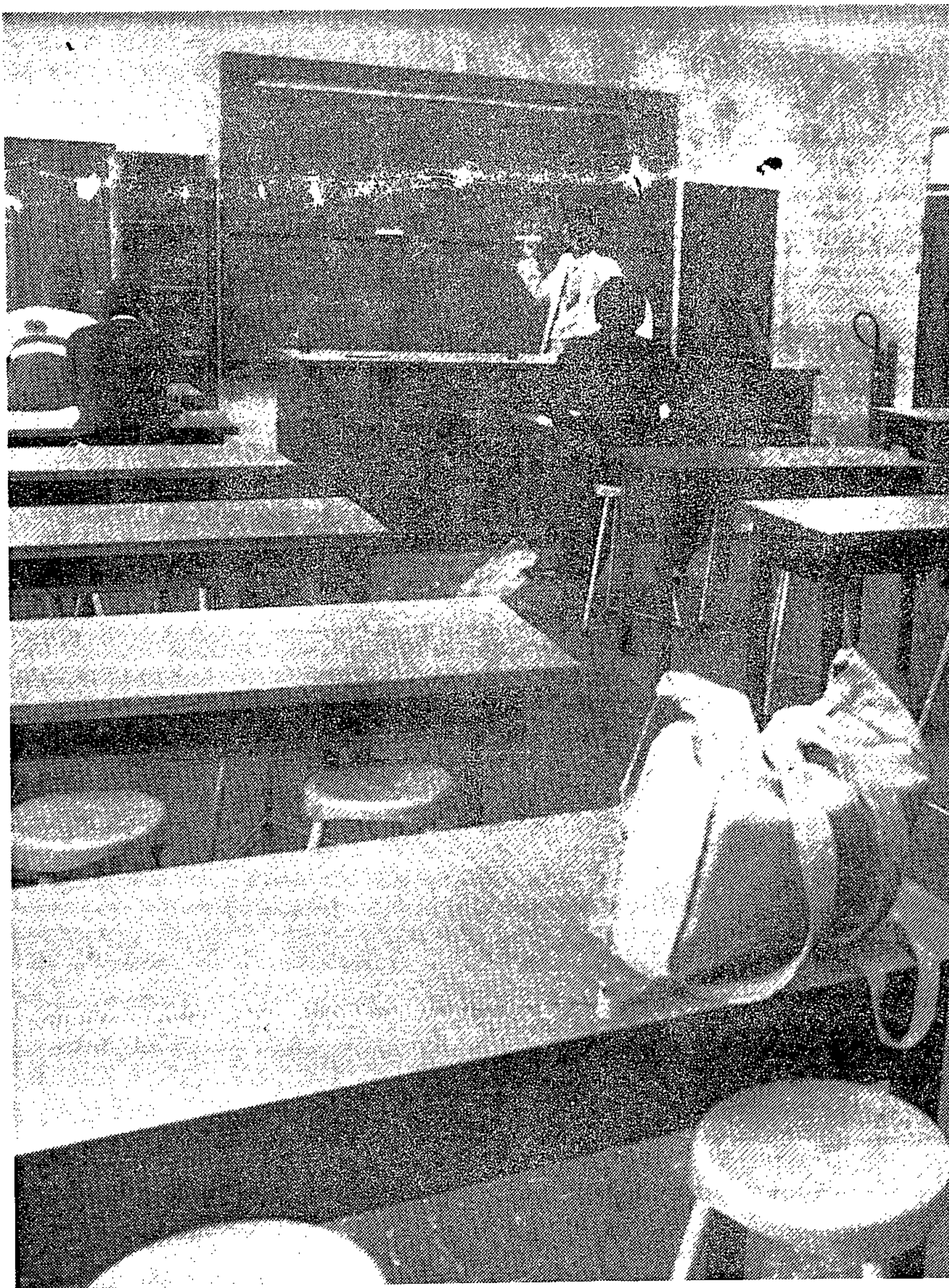
The officer in charge told parents to get out of the area and teargas canisters were shot into the crowd.

At 8.30 am yesterday about 1000 schoolchildren of the Chris Jan Botha High School started marching in protest.

They were confronted by a small group of policemen and started pelting police with stones. A number of police vehicles were slightly damaged. The police used teargas to disperse them.

Another group of about 1000 schoolchildren from Coronation High School left their classrooms at

To Page 3, Col 3



Coloured schoolchildren today staged a huge stayaway at most schools after yesterday's unrest in townships west of Johannesburg. This was the scene in one of the classrooms at Westbury High School today.

● Picture by Graham Gainsford.

Teargas fired in baby's room

By June Bearzi

A three-month-old girl narrowly escaped death yesterday after riot police broke a window and fired teargas into the bedroom where she was sleeping.

The child's mother, Mrs Debra Swart, of Westbury, Johannesburg said: "Thank God a neighbour managed to get my baby out of the gas-filled room.

She was blue in the face and foaming at the mouth and recovered only after she was treated at the hospital."

Mrs Swart, a Johannesburg building society employee, said that when she arrived at her home at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon she discovered that while her maid had been inside with her 15-month-old daughter

and the baby, teargas had been fired into the house.

"The maid was hysterical and unable to help — what if there had been nobody else in the vicinity at the time? My neighbour wrapped a wet nappy around his face, grabbed the baby and jumped through a closed window. He fainted as he landed on the ground. He and the baby could have been badly injured," she said.

Mrs Swart said she wanted some action taken against the police who had, she claimed, indiscriminately fired teargas into her home.

"If one of the students had run into the house it might still be excusable," she said.

"How can the police be allowed to endanger innocent people's lives? What if there had been a disabled person in the house? The police should

be more careful," she said.

A police spokesman said he would investigate the matter.

"I'm sorry if it happened but the police had to get the students out of all the buildings and teargas was the best way. It's one of those things that happen in such circumstances. If Mrs Swart wishes to lay a charge she should contact us," he said.

manding Cabinet intervention so that police tactics can be quickly changed to stop the violence from growing.

The acting leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, contacted the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, last night to get an assurance that police actions yesterday would be carefully scrutinised.

Mr Eglin said today that the Minister had told him he was calling for detailed police reports which would be studied immediately.

While Mr le Grange was not prepared to react to newspaper reports of rumours, he told Mr Eglin that he would not tolerate any excessive brutality or violence from the police.

Mr Eglin was assured that appropriate action would be taken if there was any evidence of this.

Mr Eglin said he had phoned the Minister at his home yesterday evening after the Progressive Federal Party had been inundated with calls.

INCREDIBLE
Meanwhile, the National Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, today called on the Minister of Police to hold urgent talks with senior police officers. "Policemen aggravated the situation yesterday by their actions according to all eyewitnesses," Mr Curry said.

Mr Eglin called for maximum police restraint.

"In a tense situation everything can rapidly escalate through acts of violence.

Reports of police over-reaction and brutality are to be investigated by three PFP MPCs in a fact-finding mission to the strife-torn areas today.

The three are Mr Douglas Gibson, Mr Sam Moss and Mrs Irene Menell.

Mr Gibson said today talks would be held with school principals and civic leaders.

Cops use
tear gas

AT least 59 scholars, 22 girls and 37 boys, some of them primary school pupils, were yesterday arrested when police used teargas, batons

By SELLO RABOTHATA and
WILLIE BOKALA

and rubber sjamboks in a student march through the Bosmont-Westbury-Newclare area.

Police last night

continued to bombard the coloured townships with teargas and in one case broke into a house and arrested two youths.

Feelings ran high with

members of the community who felt provoked by the continued police action.

Mrs Elizabeth Swarts, whose 4-year-old sick child was affected by tears smoke, said the police shot at random without provocation. "My innocent child was a victim of this tear gas and a lot other small children around here got affected. This action just makes us mad," she said.

Late yesterday those arrested were appearing in the Newlands Courts on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. According to the police the court started sitting from 6.30 pm.

Lieutenant Marius Bonthuys, police public relations officer for Johannesburg, said the situation was last night under control, with sporadic incidents of stone throwing.

Lt Bonthuys also said a

● To Page 2

Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic
Mgilo Hospital.

NEW CASES		1975		1976		1977	
Old Cases	860	756	797	843			
Cases admitted to Ingutsheni Hospital	284	287	316	278			
	672	857	556				

(* 'New cases' are defined here as patients who had not had a psychiatric illness during the previous year)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1212

5 June 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:

LIST/LYS P81/47

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/56.....	<i>Sane Occultism</i>	Dion Fortune.....	(b)
P81/5/37.....	<i>Otto's Phoney War</i> (Otto Stahl No 1).....	Leo Kessler.....	(a)
P81/5/86.....	Minte - 1982 (Calendar/Kalender).....	Mintex Limited, England.....	(a)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1212

5 Junie 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:

No. 1213

5 June 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.— CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6830, Government Notice 182 of 25 January 1981 substitute entries P80/1/55 and P80/1/56 with the following entries respectively:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section Artikel 47 (2)
P80/1/55.....	<i>South African Outlook</i> —Vol 111, No 1300, October 1979	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/1/56.....	<i>South African Outlook</i> —Vol 111, No 1301, November 1979	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch.	(e)

No. 1213

5 Junie 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.— REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6830, Goewermentskennisgewing 182 van 25 Januarie 1980, vervang die inskrywings P80/1/55 en P80/1/56 deur die volgende inskrywings onderskeidelik:

No. 1214

5 June 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

No. 1214

5 Junie 1981

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

the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/2/5.....	<i>Meneer, Jou Seksmaniere</i>	Robert Chartham.....	In GG/SK 7563, GN/GK 906 of van 22/4/1881

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 1188

5 June 1981

WAR GRAVES ACT, 1967

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Minister of National Education has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 (2) of the War Graves Act, 1967 (Act 34 of 1967), appointed the following persons to be members of the South African War Graves Board, with effect from 30 June 1981:

Dr A. Kieser (Chairman).
Mr P. J. Clase, MP.
Mr W. H. Delpont, MP.
Mrs J. M. Raath, DMS.
Brig. W. Otto.
Brig. J. B. Kriegler, CBE.
Col. G. R. Duxbury.
Lt-Col. A. J. Kenyon, MC.
Mr G. A. Chadwick.
Mr J. H. Stander.
Mr A. C. Long.
Mr A. H. Wade.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 1188

5 Junie 1981

WET OP OORLOGSGRAFTE, 1967

AANSTELLING VAN RAADSLEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 (2) van die Wet op Oorlogsgrafte, 1967 (Wet 34 van 1967), het die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding ondergenoemde persone met ingang van 30 Junie 1981 as lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Oorlogsgrafte aangestel:

Dr. A. Kieser (Voorsitter).
Mnr. P. J. Clase, LV.
Mnr. W. H. Delpont, LV.
Mev. J. M. Raath, DVD.
Brig. W. Otto.
Brig. J. B. Kriegler, CBE.
Kol. G. R. Duxbury.
Lt.-kol. A. J. Kenyon, MC.
Mnr. G. A. Chadwick.
Mnr. J. H. Stander.
Mnr. A. C. Long.
Mnr. A. H. Wade.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

[Handwritten signature]

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VOL. 192]

PRETORIA, 5 JUNE 1981
JUNIE

[No. 7611

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1230

5 June 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:

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1230

5 Junie 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:

LIST/LYS P81/48

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/5/60.....	<i>Year of the Freedom Charter</i> (Sticker/Kleefseël)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/65.....	<i>COSAWR</i>	COSAWR, London, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P81/5/71.....	<i>Boycott Republic Day/Boikot Republiek Dag</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/75.....	<i>Grassroots</i> —Vol 2, No 3, May 1981.....	Grassroots Publications, Cape Town.....	(e)
P81/5/78.....	<i>Namibia</i>	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/5/46.....	<i>African National Congress</i> (South Africa).....	Sechaba Publications, London.....	(e)
P81/5/15.....	<i>Namibia: The Strength of the Powerless</i>	IDOC International, Rome.....	(e)
P81/5/16.....	<i>Historier fra Namibia</i>	Forlaget Skipper Klement, Ulfborg.....	(e)
P81/5/58.....	<i>Freedom Charter, The/Mohoo Oa Tokoloho/Um- gulu Wenkululeko/Isivumelwano Senkululeko</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/59.....	<i>No to the Fascist Republic! Act Now!</i> (Pamphlet/ Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/61.....	<i>No to the Fascist Republic!</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet) ..	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/62.....	<i>Women of South Africa!</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/63.....	<i>Forward to People's Power in a People's Demo- cracy</i> (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/64.....	<i>Freedom Charter, The</i> (Poster/Plakkaat).....	The ANC (SA).....	(e)
P81/5/66.....	<i>Umkhonto—Lerumo</i>	Issued by ANC.....	(e)
P81/5/67.....	<i>Umkhonto—Lerumo</i> (Mouthpiece of African National Congress of South Africa) (Pamphlet/ Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/69.....	<i>Ascent</i> —April 1981.....	ASC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch...	(e)
P81/5/70.....	<i>Asinamali!</i> —March 1981.....	Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)
P81/5/88.....	<i>ANC (SA) News Report</i> —8th Issue, Sept 1980...	Canadian Mission of the ANC (SA), Toronto...	(e)
P81/5/117.....	<i>Congratulations to our Brothers and Sisters who took the Heroic Steps at Harry Oppenheimer's Sigma Motor Company!</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/120.....	<i>Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement</i> —January 1980— March 1981	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin.....	(e)
P81/5/123.....	<i>National</i> —Vol 2, No 3, May 1981.....	S A Students Press Union, Johannesburg.....	(d)+(e)
P81/5/124.....	<i>Salute to Sigma Workers!</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)...	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/130.....	<i>Ziphindile!</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet).....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

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Festival advert 'not ours'

DURBAN. — The Islamic Council of South Africa had nothing to do with an anti-Republic Festival advertisement that appeared under its name in a Durban newspaper, the secretary-general, Mr Ibrahim Bawa, said yesterday.

Mr Bawa said the advertisement, which appeared on May 29, had been placed by one of the 36 members of the council's board. The member had no authority to speak on behalf of the council and had done so without the council's knowledge.

"We issued a Press statement some time back on the Republic Festival and did not want to go beyond that," Mr Bawa said.

According to Mr Bawa the only council members authorised to publish statements were the president, the three vice-presidents and himself.

"But even I must consult the president and vice-presidents before I make any statements," Mr Bawa said.

The advertisement repeated Mr Bawa's Press statement and added quotations from the Koran and Islamic thinkers. — Sapa.

Sporadic support for schools' boycott

PUPILS at most coloured senior secondary schools in the Peninsula continued with their June examinations yesterday with only small groups refusing to write exams.

There was support for the boycott from pupils on the Reef and other Cape areas while students at the University of Durban-Westville and the University of the Western Cape joined the boycott.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, warned principals of schools in the Peninsula yesterday

that their teaching staff would be sent home without pay if schools were closed due to unrest.

At a meeting called to inform principals of steps being considered by the department to counter class boycotts, Mr Arendse said pupils guilty of misbehaviour and of influencing others to boycott might be expelled, and schools where the situation became "uncontrollable" might be closed. Students could also forfeit bursaries.

Principals were advised

not to set examinations for June 16, 17 — the days of commemoration of the June 16 unrest.

At several schools on the Cape Flats, a total boycott of examinations was observed and, exams scheduled for yesterday were not completed. Among these were Alexander Stinton High School, Trafalgar High School, Westridge High School in Mitchell's Plain and Zonnebloem Training College.

Pupils at Trafalgar said they understood the boycott of classes to also mean a boy-

cott of the examinations and refused to write. Examination scripts were burnt at Westridge High while student teachers at Zonnebloem continued with awareness programmes.

At Elswood High School in Elsie's River, inspectors were pelted with eggs by pupils who demanded that they leave the premises. Pupils deflated two tyres on an inspector's car and there were angry scenes when parents demanded that the inspectors return re-admission forms which they had signed.

Other schools reported normal attendances and examinations were completed according to schedule. Pupils at Spes Bona High and students at Hewat Training College have decided against the boycott of examinations and classes.

The boycott decision was taken at a weekend meeting of pupils' and students' representatives and follows the closing of schools, suspension of pupils and alleged police brutality during the unrest last week at schools in Johannesburg's

coloured townships.

Student leaders in the Cape have demanded the unconditional reinstatement of all suspended pupils and said they would call off the boycott as soon as this had been done.

A senior police officer at police headquarters said pupils boycotted classes at several coloured schools in the Western Cape yesterday. It was "quiet," however, and nothing unusual had been reported, he said.

In Durban the rector of the University of Durban-

Westville, Professor SP Olivier, yesterday banned all student meetings on the campus with effect from today.

The unprecedented step, seen yesterday as a move to quell the growing student unrest on the campus, follows a decision this week by the students to boycott lectures until all their demands have been met.

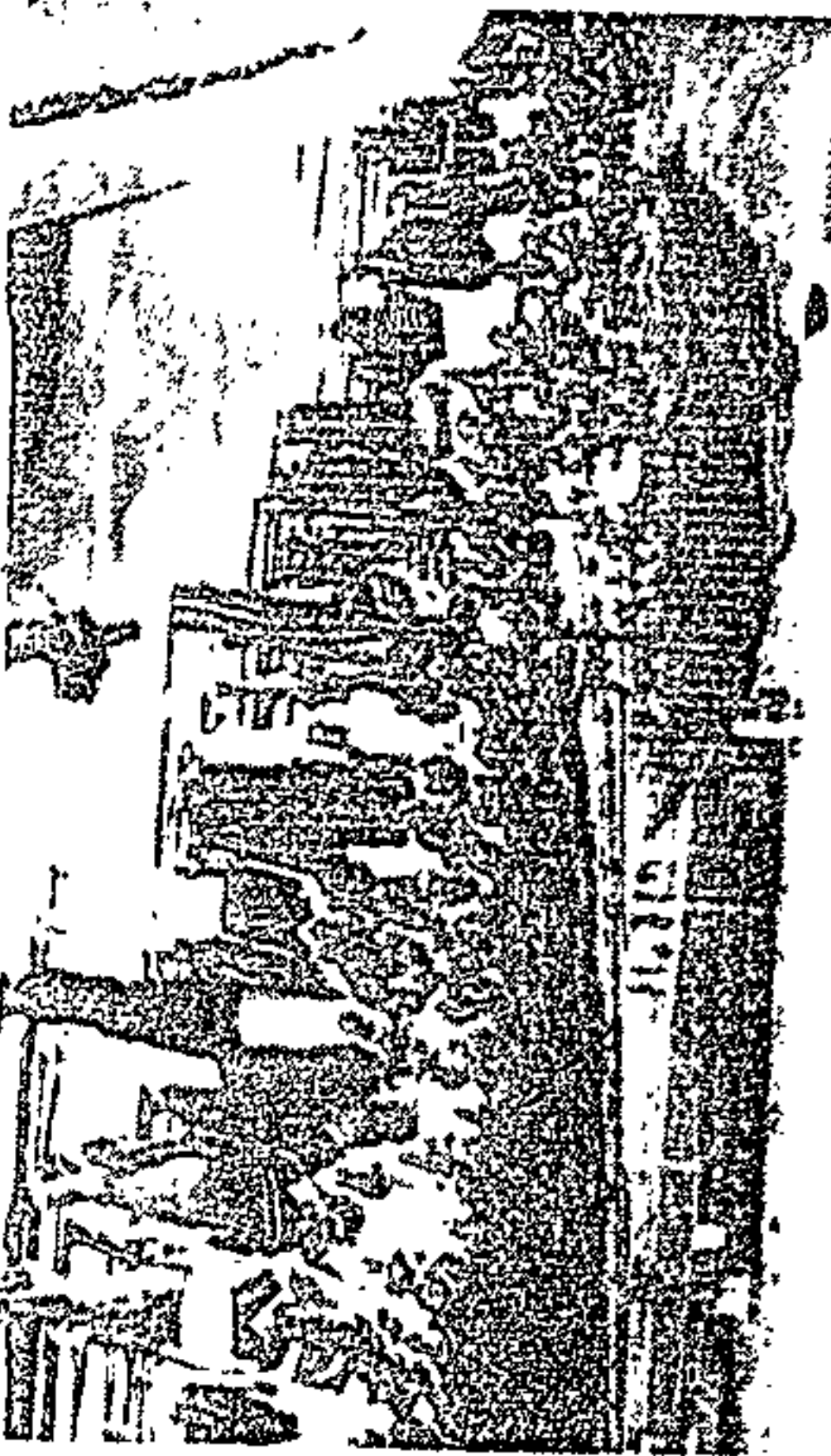
Students who do not write their mid-year examinations, which start next week, could lose a year or more of their education, Mr Nico Nel, the university's public relations

officer, warned yesterday.

About 2 000 students met on the campus yesterday and reaffirmed a decision taken earlier to boycott academic activity at the campus until their demands were met.

It was also decided that the boycott be called off if fewer than 3 000 students supported the call.

At the University of the Western Cape, students voted to boycott lectures until Friday in sympathy with pupils. — Staff Reporter. Own Correspondent and Sapa



Hundreds of University of Durban Westville students march through the campus yesterday following a decision for an indefinite boycott of academic activity at the university.

Drug Manufacturer	Book Publisher	Nail Manufacturer
Doctor	Professor	Furniture Manufacturer
Doctor Service + Drugs	Course + Book	Chair + Nails
Patient	Student	Consumer

Diagram 4.1: Comparison of markets considered analogous to the drug market.

The drug market is therefore distinguished by its information flows and resultant price inelasticity.

Lancaster has divided the act of consumption into the recognition of the bundle of satisfactions wanted (outline of consumption) and the identification of the products containing the attributes that will generate the desired satisfaction (the inputs of consumption). (C) e.g. when you realise that you are thirsty you reach for a glass of water.

Within the drug market uncertainty prevails. A sick person

MCA formation: SB question people

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY police have questioned a group of people trying to form the Mohlakeng Civic Association (MCA) in the West Rand.

A spokesman, serving in the ad hoc committee of the MCA said they have been visited by a security policeman who questioned them on the formation of the civic body.

The spokesman said: "The policeman came to us and said he was worried about the meeting we were going to hold on Sunday. He said he was going to consult his seniors about this and he would come back to us."

The Mohlakeng Civic Association will be officially launched on Sunday. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, is expected to address the Sunday meeting in Randfontein.

The spokesman also said that the policeman told them that he was worried about the Sunday meeting because June 16 was around the corner.

He also questioned them at length on the role of such a body would have in the community.

The spokesman said: "We fear that anything might happen to us between now and Sunday. The policeman also asked if we had received permission to hold the Sunday meeting. I see no reason to get any kind of permission to hold such a gathering. They are probably trying to intimidate us because they think Randfontein is a sleepy 'dorp'."

The civic body would be the first of its kind in the area. The body is being formed with the aim of looking and trying to solve the problems of the community.

The body will be launched at the local Salvation Army Church on Sunday. All residents are urged to attend.

Myocardial infarction is of special importance because the danger period is in the first four hours, usually before the patient has reached hospital. In a project carried out in Cape Town it was demonstrated that prompt treatment by the educated general practitioner diminished the death rate from myocardial infarction to a level lower than any previously

practitioner
been shown
the wards of the
lups of disease
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ne but which may
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diagnosis and
g. depression
chronic bronchitis
essential and may

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reported. (J.H. Levenstein, 1976)

12

Human Development.

This area of knowledge is concerned with physical, intellectual and emotional development from infancy to old age. This knowledge is important for two reasons.

(a) So that one can detect the earliest departure from normal which is the unique field of action of the primary care doctor;

(b) So that one can allay anxiety in the patient that she or her child is different or abnormal.

Human Behaviour.

This paper has previously referred to the importance of human behaviour and emotional illness in the work of the family doctor. Reference has also been made to the sound doctor-patient relationship which is essential in this field. However, this is not enough - the practitioner must also have the knowledge and skills to make best use of his advantageous position. For this reason the science of human behaviour is stressed in all phases of general practice education. There are many situations and stages of human experience where this knowledge is required but it has a special importance in the care of the dying patient and the bereaved family, the special responsibility of the general practitioner.

ay, June 5, 1981

Krog to reconsider when 'things have returned to normal'

BOYCOTT pupils will have to wait

Mercury Reporter

MR. Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, said yesterday that he would reconsider the position of more than 500 expelled high school pupils only when he was satisfied that 'things had returned to normal' at Indian schools.

He was replying to appeals by parents to lift the expulsions on the pupils, who have been barred from school following a boycott of classes in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

When asked by the Mercury whether any of the pupils could apply for re-admission, he said they could not do so while the expulsions were in force.

Asked to comment on parents' fears that their children might miss the mid-year examinations if they were not reinstated in time, Mr Krog said: 'Didn't they think about the examinations when their children boycotted classes?'

Before the decision to expel the pupils was taken, parents were informed by the principals of the schools concerned of their children's behaviour.

They were asked to ensure that they returned to school. But the plea was ignored.

Mr Krog said he was prepared to meet representatives of parents' committees from the affected schools to discuss the position of the expelled pupils.

He denied that one of his primary concerns about reinstating the pupils was that there was no guarantee that they would not again boycott schools.

DIFFICULT

A source in the South African Indian Council which met Mr Krog last week told the Mercury that Mr Krog had been placed in 'an extremely difficult situation' in view of the approaching June 16, which had been declared by school children and university students as the anniversary of the disturbances in Soweto.

The source said that it had been felt that while the expulsions were in force at least until June 16, it would act as a deterrent to other pupils.

MR Gabriel Kr



POLICE RAID FLATS

Sordan
5/16/81

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POLICE, with the help of van-loads of soldiers, yesterday afternoon cordoned off a section of the Westbury flats and conducted a house-to-house search arresting over 20 youths.

The incident came after a day of sjamboking and tearsmoke shooting in which police stormed the Riverlea High School with dogs, beating up children with sjamboks and shooting teargas right round the school ground, causing panic at a nearby lower primary school.

The police called in traffic cops to seal off all entrances into the Westbury flats area while they moved in to carry out the systematic search. Soldiers carrying arms and the contingent of police with sjamboks and dogs

BY WILLIE BOKALA

moved from flat to flat pulling out the youths who were finally taken to the Newlands Police Station.

Enraged residents shouted abuse at the police while others scrambled for safety and mothers with

small babies locked themselves in fearing teargas. A van-load of youths was taken to the police station when the confusion ended.

In Riverlea several schoolchildren were

treated for injuries after police entered the school grounds and sealed off the area with teargas smoke and charged at the students with dogs and sjamboks.

Police say that more than 200 Riverlea students had gathered and stoned vehicles while they gave black power salutes.

And the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that the students should not expect any sympathy from him if they did not obey requests from the police. He said "we will not be dictated to by schoolchildren on how the law should be applied".

Reacting to this the Rev Cecil Bagbie said it seemed like the police were getting a lot of pleasure from committing unprovoked acts against the students. "I feel that they feel they are having a party by beating children and using teargas at random and recklessly in school-grounds", he said.

staff, personal communication.

compare the processes it may be necessary makers to express their objectives more However, if there is a significant difference ty of care achieved by different methods a rison is impossible. In these circumstances ve method of determining cost effectiveness compare the outcome of spending an equivalent ney on each alternative. For example it is ile the cost of employing a number of diagnos- ned nurses is roughly equivalent to that of ee the same number of patients, the quality of ior because an interpreter is unnecessary and are longer (6).

ness analysis is the method which uses this at a choice of technique. However besides up the costs and comparing the different rge part of the work will be the definition e methods which achieve the same objective; rogrammes achieve slightly different combin- ectives and obtaining precise comparability types of systems for primary health care do slightly different things, and the relative ill differ according to how much preventive e care is to be included, what proportion of referred, etc.

JUNE 16 SERVICES PLANNED

By LIN HALLAND

SOWETO has planned three June 16 anniversary services - and the first will be held at noon on Tuesday, June 16, at the Regina Maudslayi.

AZAPSA, the organ isers, have called on people to observe the period between June 14 to June 21 as a

period of mourning. More than 100 people are planned throughout the country. Dances and various other services are planned for the period.

A night vigil commencing at 8 pm on Tuesday, June 16, will be held on June 16 at the Regina Maudslayi. The vigil is planned for the period between June 14 to June 21 as a

the last service will be held at 10 pm on Tuesday, June 16, at the Regina Maudslayi and is expected to attract thousands.

The Government has announced that it will not participate in any of the June 16 services planned throughout the country. The ban was placed on the June 16 services because the Government would be liable for the cost of the services. The Government has also announced that it will not participate in any of the June 16 services planned throughout the country.

using television.

AZAPSA's publicity secretary, Mr. George Masekane, said that the June 16 services were planned for the period between June 14 to June 21 as a period of mourning. This is a period when the people of Soweto are mourning the death of the people who were killed during the June 16 riots. The June 16 services are planned for the period between June 14 to June 21 as a period of mourning.

Mr. Masekane said that the June 16 services are planned for the period between June 14 to June 21 as a period of mourning.

Because of growing concern at escalating costs economists are taking a long hard look at health care and many cost-benefit studies are now being done. In applying the

results, health authorities have not always taken the medical profession into their confidence and mutual distrust is the inevitable result but doctors, by not recognising trends and failing to fit themselves to changes must take some share of the responsibility for this communication gap. As a result of the spiralling costs, pressures are mounting for Nationalisation or increased State financial participation, which is now almost universal.

Even more radical solutions have been voiced and the time has now arrived where measures with a potential for cost containment must be investigated or applied urgently.

never be cheap though this is no excuse for wasteful application.

Much can be done to prevent potentially harmful and often extravagantly wasteful investigations and procedures or somewhat less than discriminating use of drugs by a thoughtful attitude based upon the application of the twin principles of primum non nocere and the scientific approach.

Time of honour for Hector

WHILE blacks all over the country are preparing to commemorate the 11th anniversary of June 16 in a few days, the African National Youth Party (ANYP) has decided to honour the first victim of the riots, Hector Pieterse, by erecting a tombstone in his memory.

Hector, who was a student at Belle Higher Primary School in Friesem, was the first person to die when police opened fire on a crowd of demonstrating students on June 16, 1976. After his shooting, large scale violence gripped Soweto, culminating in hundreds of deaths.

The unrest soon spread to various parts of the country.

The publicity secretary for ANYP, Mr Dan Mthimanye, said the tombstone was initially planned to be unveiled on June 16 as a climax to the country-wide commemoration services.

Said Mr Mthimanye, "Circumstances beyond our control have forced us to postpone the issue. However, we want to make it clear that we are planning to do it soon after the commemorations."

We will soon be asking for community involvement in this activity and we will appreciate a positive response.

Hector, aged 11, shot into international news when on the day of his killing, accusations were levelled at the police for mishandling the situation. Counter accusations came from the police saying it was the students who started it all.

However, when the country-wide riots had calmed down, and hundreds were killed by police bullets - the police claimed they were forced to shoot on several occasions because their lives were in danger - it was announced that not one policeman had been found guilty of any incident pertaining to the riots.

Trigger was the strong anti-R

Brutality by police a main issue

By Carolyn Dempster

Police brutality and the detention of student leader Aziz Jardine were the two main grievances given by pupils who boycotted classes at Riverlea and Eldorado Park high schools yesterday.

At Riverlea Senior Secondary School, 200 pupils gathered in the courtyard at 8.30 am yesterday.

Their intention was to show solidarity with the Chris Jan Botha pupils in their protest against the detention of Jardine.

The chanting group was kept under surveillance by riot police, who stood on the perimeter of the school grounds but did not at first enter.

Then, according to pupils and teachers, the principal, Mr A. Snell, came out and told them to return to class.

A few stones were hurled at the police and 30 members of the riot squad charged into the school grounds, firing teargas canisters and chasing the children into classrooms.

This was witnessed by teachers, who also succumbed to the fumes and had to run outside — and watched children being beaten.

At 11 am pupils at the Eldorado Park High School left their classrooms to hold a meeting.

A representative from the Riverlea Student Representative Council told the crowd what had happened at Riverlea and the

students then formed a column, circling the school buildings to cries of "Amandla-Ngawethu" (power to the people).

There were no riot police present at the march and pupils dispersed, collected their bags and went home at noon — two hours before official closing time.

Why the protest, the boycotts?

The police-pupil conflict started more than

"Then the police arrived and started throwing teargas canisters around the school.

"When we ran out of the classrooms to escape the teargas they baton-charged us.

"Some of the younger pupils were taken to Coronationville Hospital as a result of their injuries and the rest of us were sent home.

"But they also took Aziz Jardine, the head boy and SRC president,

Police claim the pupils were stoning vehicles, raising their fists in black power salutes and singing freedom songs.

The march to Westbury High School to muster support ended in chaos when riot police with rubber sjamboks and dogs and firing teargas canisters followed the children into Westbury High and disrupted classes, forcing the Westbury pupils out of classes to escape the fumes.

A sneeze machine was used to disperse groups of onlookers and teargas canisters were fired into the surrounding flatland area.

Several casualties were reported at Coronationville Hospital.

Student reaction to the violence was immediate.

"We have had enough of attacks on pupils, particularly girls, who were only studying inside when the police threw teargas canisters into the classrooms and then chased them and beat them," an SRC representative from Eldorado Park said.

"Stayaways are a useless form of protest. We just lose out in the end. So we have decided to boycott classes instead."

The planned protest boycotts, supported by 90 percent of the pupils, come at an extremely bad time of year.

Most of the schools were due to start writing examinations today but teachers feel it would be pointless to carry on with exams when there are no pupils to write them.

"We will continue to protest until Aziz is released," was one of the demands made by student leaders.

6 Protest is the only weapon we have against the system, against detentions and police action.

and ransacked his home. "Protest is the only weapon we have against the system, against detention and police action," he said. Trouble flared up again in the Western Native Coloured Townships at the beginning of this week.

This is the story of a 15-year-old pupil at Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont:

"We staged a sit-in on Wednesday 27 to protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

"It was a peaceful sit-in and most of the students were studying for examinations, although we were not actually being taught.

Students at the classes to mar-

Pupils stay away from class

**Elswood pupils
told to re-apply**

C. Herald

6/6/81

(327)

(~~325~~)





PUPILS of some high schools in the Western Cape refused to attend classes on Wednesday and, particularly in the Elsies River area, there was much disruption of normal school activity.

HERALD REPORTERS

morning — to discuss whether or not to boycott.

● Representatives from schools all over the Peninsula were due to attend a meeting at the University of the Western Cape on Wednesday afternoon.

Senior Secondary School pupils were refusing to write examinations and had alternative programmes instead.

Pupils at Mountview Senior Secondary School attended classes until about 10.30 on Wednesday

● A meeting of school principals in the Elsies River area was due to be held on Wednesday afternoon at the regional office of the Department of Internal Relations (Coloured Affairs).

This school was closed down after pupils had demanded that inspectors leave the school. When the inspectors refused to leave, the pupils held a meeting at which they decided to stay away from class until the inspectors left.

The school was then shut and the pupils dispersed.

SYMPATHY

At the Uitsig Senior Secondary, pupils stayed away from classes on Tuesday and Wednesday in support of the Elswood pupils, and also in response to a crackdown on pupils throughout the country.

Meanwhile, students from the Peninsula Technikon and Bellville Teachers' Training College decided on Tuesday to boycott classes until Friday.

On the other side of the Peninsula 200 Oaklands

● **CAUGHT** in a cross-fire of teargas canisters, a Westbury High School pupil collapsed in her classroom, tears streaming down her face. She had to be carried out into the open to recuperate from the overpowering fumes.

Police move in on demos

C. Herald 6/6/81 (5) 327
278 229 287

IN Johannesburg riot police with dogs, sneeze machines, batons and teargas moved on thousands of coloured pupils on a protest march in Bosmont, Coronation and Newclare early on Wednesday morning.

In an attempt to stop any demonstrations riot police chased the pupils at Westbury High School.

Pupils caught in classrooms trying to evade the teargas fumes could be heard screaming two blocks away from the school while others rushed to the refuge of surrounding flats asking for protection by residents.

A column of Coronation pupils marching towards Westbury numbered about 2 000. They said they had been dismissed from school and were going home while, in fact, they were marching to join the Westbury and Christiaan Botha High School pupils.

The reason underlying the initial march, which started at 8.30 am from Christiaan Botha, is the detention of the school's SRC president, Mr Aziz Jardine.

'Difficulty' in finding flag-burners at Wits

Professor D J du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, said difficulties were being experienced in identifying those who burnt the South African flag on the campus last week.

He said once those involved had been identified, disciplinary action would be taken.

Professor du Plessis issued the statement in the wake of a threat by Reef municipalities to withdraw a grant from the university unless action was taken.

Professor du Plessis said there was some doubt whether the people involved were Wits students.

● A former chairman of the Mus-

lim Student's Alliance at the University of Cape Town, Mr Christopher Darrah (22), has appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on a charge of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

The hearing arose from events last week at a meeting on the UCT campus during which Republic Festival flags were burnt and the chairman of the UCT Festival Committee was allegedly assaulted.

The magistrate, Mr S S K Liebenberg, adjourned the hearing to August 21 and released Mr Darrah on his own recognisances.

CT 6/6/81
**Journalists
hit at ban
on paper**

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape region of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) yesterday condemned the banning of the latest edition of the Western Cape community newspaper, Grassroots.

In a statement issued by the vice-president of the SASJ, Mr John Battersby, the SASJ expressed alarm at "another arbitrary silencing of a genuine and popular outlet for black aspirations".

"The SASJ recognises the important and constructive contribution that this publication is making to the wider community."

● Sapa reported the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, which initiated "Grassroots", as describing the banning of the newspaper's latest edition as "yet another manifestation of the government's total onslaught against the black media".

In a statement, Mwasa's president, Mr Charles Nqakula, said the newspaper had, within the restrictive laws against free expression, done commendable work in trying to reflect the authentic feelings of the black community.

The banning of the issue of "Grassroots" was announced in yesterday's Government Gazette.

● List of banned publications, page 11

Burning of flag: identity doubts

By ANNE SACKS

THE University of the Witwatersrand doubts whether the people involved in burning the South African flag at an anti-Republic Day meeting were Wits students.

A statement issued by the university yesterday said:

"Considerable difficulty is being experienced in identifying those involved, and there is some doubt whether the people concerned were in fact Wits students.

"If and when the students have been identified, the university will take appropriate disciplinary action."

Meanwhile, the Johannesburg City Council has said it would not be influenced by the Council of Reef Municipalities' recommendation to freeze grants to Wits.

This was said this week by Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of Johannesburg's management committee, after the Reef body advised its 24 members to suspend grants to Wits until action was taken against the students who burnt the South African flag.

"The council would not take such a decision," Mr Oberholzer said.

The university stands to lose thousands of rands in donations if individual councils decide to carry out the advice contained in a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting in Randburg this week.

The resolution expressed "grave disapproval" of the Wits students who burnt the South African flag — and advised members not to give grants to the university until action was taken against those responsible.

All resolutions passed by the Council of Reef Municipalities have to be referred to individual councils for debate.

Mr Ernst Pienaar, immediate past-chairman of the organisation, said the student body in general would not be penalised if individual councils withdrew their grants.

The 24 members of the Council of Reef Municipalities are:

Alberton, Heidelberg, Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Johannesburg, Edenvale, Kompton Park, Sandton, Verwoerdburg, Bedfordview, Modderfontein, Germiston, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Nigel, Springs, Krugersdorp, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodopport, Westonaria, and the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas.

Police brutality claims to be probed

327
slow
6/6/6

Staff Reporters

A special investigation has been launched into allegations of police brutality during this week's disturbances in the coloured areas of Johannesburg.

An investigation has already been initiated into reports that a teargas canister was thrown into a house and people were choked by the fumes.

The announcement of the investigation was made by Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Com-

missioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, who said any person with a complaint of police brutality in the troubled coloured areas should make a statement.

Individual cases will be investigated and Brigadier Kruger has appointed a senior officer to spearhead the investigation.

A complaint by Mrs. Evonne Petersen, who claims she was hit by a policeman wielding a quirt, is being investigated.

A spokesman for police

headquarters in Pretoria said that any person "who can honestly state that unlawful force was used on him or her is advised to report the matter to the nearest police station."

The reports will be thoroughly investigated and the dockets and statements will be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, for his decision.

Mr Hilton Petersen, a teacher at Westbury High School where police tossed teargas canisters into classrooms and chased and allegedly beat girls, welcomed the announcement of the investigations.

Meeting

He is to organise a group meeting of all the children who were injured during the "unprovoked police attack."

"I think most people will not come forward on their own to make statements because they cannot identify their police attackers."

"They were all wearing gas masks and most of them were in camouflage uniform. It was difficult to tell exactly who was responsible," Mr Petersen said.

Mr Petersen claims that at the time the Christian Botha pupils entered the schoolgrounds, Westbury pupils changed classes for their next lesson.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said the reaction of the authorities to the unrest "appears to have been completely out of proportion."

Mr John Rees, the director of the Institute of Race Relations, has sent a statement to the Commissioner of Police strongly condemning the apparent unprovoked attacks on parents.

The Republic Festival row still simmers

Why
Paton
and
Krige

backed our ad



Alan Paton



Uys Krige

We can't
celebrate
unity if
the Nats
break it up

WE would like to take this opportunity of thanking all who supported the advertisement "We Cannot Celebrate Republic Day" which appeared in the Sunday Tribune on May 31.

Unfortunately a number of names arrived too late for inclusion, and are listed here:

Prof Chris Ballantyne, Gillian Browne, Ian Campbell-Gillies, Elaine Ensor-Smith, Lisa Franklin, Penelope Jane Goulding, Rene Henochsberg, Elaine Hudson, Sandi Hudson, Pauline Cornwell Ingle, Ronald F. Ingle, Uys Krige, Lionel Louw, Vice-chairman, Society for Social Workers (Western Cape), W. S. Lean, H. M. Moolman, Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, Dean of Johannesburg, Rt. Rev. Michael O'Shea OSM, Rev. Rubin Phillip, Richard Steele, Star of the Sea Mission, Ngwanaze, Star of the Sea High School, Ngwanaze, Fr. Bernard Thorne OSM, G. C. Tomlinson, Dr. N. O. van Gylswyk, V. Viljoen, Lucy Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs L. Weinberg.

With the addition of donations from these subscribers our target has been exceeded by more than R1 000 and this sum will be donated to the S.A. Red Cross Fund for drought relief in Natal.

Many letters and messages were

received from those who wished to be identified with the advertisement, and a few from those opposed, and several questioned aspects of the wording. A very significant comment of this kind came from Dr Alan Paton who added his name but wrote: "I know that you cannot put everything in a manifesto of this kind, but I greatly regretted that no mention was made of the erosion of law, detention without trial or access, and the shocking scandal of African education". By phone he added that his principal reason for not celebrating was the memory "of all that they have done to my friends" — by way of bannings and detentions.

Space permits only one other quotation and that from another famous South African author. For those who might have thought the advertisement motivated by a hankering after a non-republican system of government, Uys Krige's telegram of support probably expresses the views of many signatories — "As a convinced authentic republican I am fundamentally opposed to what is in essence an unrepublican republic".

A. COLVIN, JUNE COPE, P. KEARNEY,
A. RYCROFT.

Durban.

I READ with interest the pros and cons of the Republic Festival in the Sunday Tribune of May 24.

It seems to me that it was planned to hold the festival in Natal to celebrate the expected Nationalist take-over of the Province in the general election. It is interesting to see how badly the Nationalists misjudged the mood of the electorate. The best propaganda for the NRP was issued by the Nationalists, in the form of a leaflet entitled "Can Natal survive NRP rule?" In this, all the kind of things promised by "verlig" Cabinet Ministers ("apartheid is dead" etc) were attributed to the NRP and the electorate was warned that these things would lead to disaster.

Now if, as the Nats say, the NRP is doing the things that the Nats are only talking of doing, Nat rule must be an un-

mitigated disaster for Natal, and for the country as a whole. One can only hope that the NRP will take the hint, and get on with the things that the Nats say they are doing, because that is what the electorate voted them in for. And if Natal can't "go it alone" as the Nats claim, how much less can KwaZulu?

May 1 was not only the 20th anniversary of a minor constitutional change which has made little difference in the life of the nation: it is also the 71st anniversary of the four states which went to make up the country, and which the present government is trying to break up into a series of imaginary national states. How can we celebrate unity on May 1 if the Government insists on breaking it up, and will not allow Natal to have any diversity at all?

MICHAEL BLANE
Pietermaritzburg.

IT WASN'T ME...

I, Mrs WENDY JACKSON, also W. P. Jackson, wish to disassociate myself from the advertisement that appeared in your newspaper on May 31, 1981. Two of the signatories on the statement regarding non-participation in the Republic Festival had the same name and initials as mine and several friends have expressed surprise that I could have signed that statement.

Mrs WENDY PAMELA JACKSON
Woodhaven, Durban

Mr Schlebusch denies secrecy

S. Express 7/6/81 (327)

THE chairman of the President's Council, Mr A L Schlebusch, has objected to a report published in the Sunday Express on May 24 under the heading "Shroud of secrecy envelops full session of President's Council".

Mr Schlebusch contends that the report sought to convey an exaggerated degree of secrecy surrounding the council's proceedings.

He also contends that it sought to create the impression that he had deliberately acted

unobjectively to suppress free expression in his capacity as chairman during an open debate in the council.

Mr Schlebusch objected to the section of the report which stated that during debate on a motion proposing an investigation into the Group Areas Act "there were obvious attempts by council leadership to prevent discussion of the Act itself".

The report then went on to motivate the statement by describing the limitations set for the debate, the remarks of the chairman of the planning committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, and the calling to order of a councillor, Mr Pat Poovalingham.

Mr Schlebusch contends, however, that the report had failed to quote a crucial section of his ruling on the matter, which was as follows:

"The President's Council with its committees is an investigative body which, to a certain extent, shows similarities with a commission appointed by the State President in terms of the Commissions Act, where it is customary not to make prejudicial statements beforehand.

"Honourable members must consequently refrain from making statements which are prejudicial to a sound investigation.

"Honourable members have ample opportunity to discuss the matter fully when the committee reports back, and then to reveal their own judgment unconditionally and without any impediments."

Mr Schlebusch also defended his calling to order of Mr Poo-

By JOHN BATTERSBY

valingham as quite justified in terms of the ruling.

Mr Schlebusch also objected to a paragraph which stated that "according to sources, no interim reports were presented (during the plenary session) ..."

He said that, in fact, progress reports had been presented and discussed in camera. He also said the report was incorrect in stating that "on Wednesday the council continued to consider procedural matters in camera".

He said that, in fact, the discussions on procedural matters had been in the open.

Mr Schlebusch referred the Sunday Express to a ruling given before the council proceedings were closed to the public.

"Before asking non-members to leave the chamber for the duration of the discussions under this motion, I would like to explain that the sole reason for "in camera" discussions is the fact that all the matters that are to be raised are still at the deliberative stage.

"All final recommendations of committees to the council and the State President will be discussed in open sittings, but subject to the rules of procedure of the council."

● The Sunday Express did not intend to reflect on Mr Schlebusch's objectivity in his capacity as chairman of the council. If this construction could be placed on any portion of the report then we offer our regrets.

MATTER OF FACT

IN SOWETAN of Tuesday, ^{Sowetan} day.
May 2, it was reported that It has been pointed out
buses which were to take that the outing was in fact
members of the Garment undertaken on Thursday,
Workers' Union on a plea- Sand while the group was
sure outing were turned approached by five youths,
away by people who had the purpose of the trip was
attended an anti-Republic explained to them and it did
Day meeting on the Satur- materialise.

South African exiles 'ready to wage war'

LONDON — South African blacks who have had military training abroad and are now ready to wage war inside their own

country will be seen on BBC Television this month.

They will appear on the BBC 1 current affairs programme "Panorama",

entitled "South Africa — To the Last Drop of Blood" on June 15.

The showing coincides with the fifth anniversary of the Soweto riots of 1976 when hundreds of black youths were killed and many left the country to go to military camps of the banned African National Congress.

The special programme, compiled by Peter Taylor, claims that there is now a growing but as yet largely unreported guerilla war in South Africa.

For the first time, blacks involved in it will talk on television.

The programme includes a secretly filmed interview with Mrs Winnie Mandela, who has been banned for 17 years, and it examines the growing power of black trade unions, following one strike from the inside where violence on a picket line led to the shooting and death of a striker.

During the making of the programme the film team were twice stopped by Security Police and arrested once. — SOWETAN Correspondent.

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

 Date: Signature:
 Cheque/Postal Order/Cash for R

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)
 2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS of the Centre for Intergroup Studies (gratis)

'n COORSIG VAN DIE EERSTE TIEN JAAR van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies (gratis)

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1980 (gratis)

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (gratis)

- No. 14 Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.
 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Coloured exam boycott

AS a prelude to a general boycott at more than 60 Peninsula schools and other educational institutions, starting tomorrow in protest against 'police brutality,' no examinations were being written today.

At a three-hour meeting on Friday members of students' representative councils decided that any decision taken on a boycott would be binding on all schools in the Peninsula as well as the University of the Western Cape.

At a meeting yesterday students' representatives decided to boycott classes from tomorrow.

Pupils said they would call off the boycott immediately once pupils who had been suspended were readmitted unconditionally.

Their decision follows the closure of two schools during the past two weeks. These were Noorder Paarl High School and Elswood High School.

Both schools were closed after pupils protested against the presence of inspectors during classes.

Pupils at both schools have been told that before

they are readmitted they will have to sign forms promising to abide by certain conditions and undertakings.

The majority of children at Noorder Paarl have refused to sign the document.

The past two weeks have been marked by walk-outs and many pupils have refused to write examinations.

Leaders have emphasised they are opposed to violence and will return to school peacefully once all schools are reopened and

all pupils are unconditionally readmitted.

Pupils have been instructed not to write examinations today.

HISTORY

Pupils have planned to hold awareness programmes for the duration of the boycott. These will include history workshops, poetry readings and discussions on trade unions and other relevant issues.

A source said the boycott decision would be under constant review.

(Continued on Page 3 col 1)

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

(Continued from page 1)

The initial boycott was planned until Friday but if there were a positive response from the Government it could be called off earlier, the source said.

Students at the University of the Western Cape today planned another meeting to review a decision last week not to boycott lectures.

The students had rejected proposals for a boycott because they had no representative organisation to

Boycott

sustain a boycott and the likelihood of community support was doubtful.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has warned in Pretoria that his department would do everything possible to stamp out unruly behaviour at schools under its jurisdiction.

In a statement, Mr Heunis said he had issued instructions to his department that all means at its disposal should be used to

stamp out unruly behaviour at schools under its jurisdiction, Sapa reports.

'I did so for the benefit of those students and pupils who wish to continue with their education without interruption,' he said.

'FACELESS'

Commenting on unrest at schools and other educational institutions during the past weeks, Mr Heunis said, during disturbances last year parents, students and pupils had been the victims of 'face-

less instigators who used them for their own purposes.'

● A planned boycott of coloured high schools on the Reef failed today with pupil attendance figures almost back to normal, after last week's unrest.

At Chris Jan Botha High School Johannesburg, where coloured students started a march last Wednesday, 90 percent according to the principal Mr R Feldman.

Although examinations were due to start today, he said they would be postponed to allow pupils to get back into a working groove.

At Coronationville High attendance was still below 50 percent, but a spokesman for the school thought this might be because of parent anxiety.

BEATEN

Mr H Petersen, principal of Westbury High where the pupils were allegedly chased, tear-gassed and beaten with sjamboks, said today almost 60 percent of the

pupils had returned to school.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers, representing more than 500 teachers in the Transvaal is to send telegrams to the Minister of Police, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Internal Affairs.

'The basis of the content will be that the association deplores the unnecessary force used by the police to break up a student march, and will call for more restraint,' said Mr Petersen vice-president of the association.

25 281 327 144 (argus 9/6/8)

'Abducted to work on W Cape farm'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Vereeniging man who was allegedly abducted with his colleagues by a farmer from Worcester under false pretences last month vowed to help reporters 'to track down' the farm in a bid to free four colleagues who were also abducted.

Mr Aaron Lehohla, 28, of Residensia township, said today he would not rest until the farmer has been found and his colleagues who work as abducted 'farm labourers' were released.

He was among the four abducted men who escaped from the farm where they were guarded day and night by the farm's foremen.

They were abducted from Vereeniging through the

local labour bureau after the farmer had submitted false credentials to the authorities.

The farmer claimed to be from nearby Meyerton and wanted contract labourers for building in the area.

But when the family of Mr Lehohla sought him to inform him about the death of his younger brother, they could not find him at the false address.

Mr Lehohla made a dramatic turn-up at the funeral service of his brother and told of his abduction by the farmer and his escape.

'I'll devote this week to an intensive search of this farmer until he is found. I've been having sleepless nights since we escaped because my other colleagues are still in captivity,' he said.

National convention planned

Sowetan

SOWETAN Correspondent

A PLAN to call a national conference to hammer out a new constitution for South Africa has been disclosed.

The plan involves the restructuring of the system of government and the creation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa based on the principles of one man, one vote, a unitary education system and freedom of movement.

Taking part in the Indaba to produce an alternative to Government policy are the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu; the Progressive Federal Party; Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha; the Indian Reform Party; and the coloured Labour Party. It is to be hosted by the Black Sash.

No date has been set but the conference, the culmination of three years of unpublished unity talks hosted by Black Sash to bring together black politicians with different political views, is expected to be held later this year in Johannesburg.

The Soweto Committee of 10, which attended the initial talks, will not attend the conference because its leader, Dr Nthato Motlana, believes it will be futile.

'No Purpose' - Azapo

The black-consciousness body Azapo has turned down an invitation because it believes a conference called by Government opponents will serve no purpose.

But the national leader of the Black Sash, Joyce Harris, says the aim of the initiative is to come up with a constitution acceptable to all and then force the Government to a conference table to restructure the country's future.

Mrs Harris disclosed it has taken her three years to get the black politicians to agree on what she described as a convention movement. Most of the meetings held over the past three years and the latest, a fortnight ago, were held at Mrs Harris' Houghton house.

She said the Black Sash tried to get opposition groups together after the

The Black Sash is organising a national convention of groups opposed to the Government to hammer out a new constitution for South Africa. Bishop Desmond Tutu, Inkatha, the PFP, the Indian Reform Party and the Labour Party have agreed to participate, but Azapo and the Soweto Committee of Ten have refused.

Government released its three-parliament plan three years ago.

"All the meetings were private and informal and the intention has been to bring together people opposed to Government policy to work as one broad-based unit," she said.

"Now that the issue has become public, I am forced to talk because I want to see the correct situation disclosed. But I must emphasise, I am distressed that the Press knows about our meetings and plans."

She said that after the Government dropped its three-tier plan and created the President's Council, which the majority of blacks rejected because of the Government's refusal to allow African participation, the group held a series of discussions on how to oppose the President's Council.

Afrikaner speakers

At this time, she said, discussions were held on the constitutions of the groups involved in the meetings. Discussions varied from the need for a unitary education system, socialism and free enterprise to Afrikaner strategies.

Top Afrikaners spoke at meetings after being invited. She refused to name them. "Most of our time has been taken up discussing politics and issues that concern everybody in this country."

"If there is anything we have achieved it is that we have actually got people who differ in strategy and views to work together."

The PFP's representatives at the meetings included Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine; representative of Inkatha was Dr Oscar Dhlomo; for the Reform Party were Mr

Yellan Chinsamy and Mr Jayaram Reddy; and for the Labour Party the Rev Alan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry. Bishop Tutu attended many meetings. They agreed:

- South Africa should have a non-racial society.
- Blacks should acquire tenure of land, political rights, freedom of speech and freedom of movement.
- The pass laws should be abolished.
- A national convention should be held.
- There is room for participation and non-participation in Government-created institutions. Strategies must be tailored to meet circumstances.

Bishop Tutu has confirmed he attended meetings and said he found nothing wrong with talking to people with whom he did not agree.

"I have talked to the Government," he said, "and I will continue talking. I am a Christian leader. I have no political axes to grind."

While his political views differed from those of the others, he was prepared to talk to anybody to put across his views.

"I am not prepared to be boxed in a corner. I have no constituency. My loyalty lies with the Lord," he added.

'Futile' - Motlana

Dr Motlana said the conference would be futile mainly because it lacked Government participation. Blacks were not ready to take part because they had not done enough to force the Government to a conference table.

"The Government must come running to talk to us. We must not beg it to hold a convention."

Azapo's public relations officer.

Black Sash leader Joyce Harris said "how to oppose President's Council."

George Wabhope, said the black consciousness body rejected talks because Mrs Harris and others had not agreed to its pre-condition that imprisoned political prisoners and those banned in exile be allowed to attend.

And Mrs Harris and some of the others did not say where they stood in terms of black majority rule.

'White liberals'

"The whole exercise is an initiative by white liberals who want to do things for us blacks," he said.

Mr Colin Eglin, MP, the PFP's national chairman, said he was not in a position to comment on steps towards a national conference. But such a conference would be a positive step towards finding common ground on a new deal for the country.

~~8/6/8~~

Attendance at two of the four Reef coloured schools hit by unrest last week were almost back to normal today after a joint parent-pupil decision to return to classes.

High School in Esomont. Where coloured pupils started a march last Wednesday, attendance was "over 90 percent" according to the principal, Mr R. Feldman.

Although examinations were to begin today, they would be postponed to allow pupils to get back into a working groove, he said.

At least 500 Indian pupils in Natal and elsewhere have sparked a move for a boycott from tomorrow.

At the Chris Jan Polka

pal of Westbury High, where pupils last week were allegedly chased and beaten with sjambeks and had teargas fired at them, said today that almost 60 percent had returned to school.

"But they might all have gone by 12 today," he added.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers, representing more than 500 teachers in the Transvaal, is to send telegrams to the Minister of Police, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Internal Affairs.

"The basis of the content will be that the association deplors the unnecessary force used by the police to break up a student march, and will call for more restraint," said Mr. Petersen, vice-president of the association.

A meeting of student and pupil representatives in the Peninsula yesterday decided to boycott schools until certain of their demands were met.

These included the re-statement of all pupils expelled and the reopening of all schools that had

been closed, a spot-.....
said.

Kathi Peacock, of The Star's Crime Staff, reports that police headquarters at John Vorster Square had received only one

brutality in the handling of the unrest in Johannesburg's coloured township.

Brigadier Gen. Pringle, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said today that police had received numerous telephone calls from rich blacks

To Page 3. (61)

of the public, notwithstanding the police.

The only complaint was by Mrs. Norma Peterson, wife of the man in a car accident, 14th School. She said she had been told with a number of people

The Board, however, decided in their report that after a conference at Worcester, October 10-11, 1890, the members of the company in the education of the deaf should be divided into two classes of *Public* and *Private* pupils, and that the *Public* pupils be taken to the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment

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 2. 2004 2006.12 15 000000
 3. 2004 2006.12 15 000000
 4. 2004 2006.12 15 000000
 5. 2004 2006.12 15 000000

In Pakistan, the "Secretary of Internal Affairs" and his deputy are involved in everything possible to stifle and repress the "out of school" population in Islamabad.

T'kei placed on alert basis

9/6/86
403 627
UMTATA — Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has declared a state of emergency in a proclamation in the latest Government Gazette.

The proclamation imposes drastic curbs on the movements and activities of pupils or students, or employees of any educational system in Transkei. They are prohibited from being in public places or leaving their homes unless for the purposes of attending classes or church.

It also makes it an offence for affected persons to be absent from school without permission, to threaten or encourage others not to attend classes. — Sapa

of substantial programmes to foster agricultural and community development in the widest sense (6).

Choosing the correct policy package to achieve the social objectives is further complicated by the fact that public policies are often interdependent in either a positive or a negative manner. The implementation of government projects that are designed to improve the standard of living can, for example, have unfortunate health side effects. Quite apart from the positive correlation that exists between economic development and environmental pollution. Sorkin has argued that the provision of irrigation schemes in scistomiasis infected areas can greatly increase the rate of infection amongst the rural population and unless accompanied by spraying campaigns may also increase the level of malarial infestation. In other instances the provision of public health services may be a prerequisite for attaining either of the two goals of a higher rate of economic development and the elimination of poverty. Output may be constrained by the lack of a suitable labour supply. The provision of

showed that there were no children in the playgrounds.

EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions were Alexander Sinton and Mount View High Schools.

While many pupil bodies were debating the merits of the boycott, pupils at Spes Bona High School and students at the Hewat Student Teacher Training College wrote exams after deciding at the weekend not to boycott.

PAARL

At Noorder Paarl, which opened for re-registration on Thursday, about 40 per cent of the students have registered, according to a source. Parents have opposed the arbitrary closure of the school and will hold a meeting tomorrow.

Belhar High School, which was closed yesterday, was reported back to normal today.

Elswood High School reopened for registration today but Uitsig and Bellville South High Schools were still closed.

CONFUSION

There was confusion at Westridge High School, where pupils yesterday marched round the grounds. Some pupils attended classes while

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

School inspectors under siege after egg pelting

FOUR inspectors of the Department of Internal Affairs were under siege in the principal's office of the Elswood High School today after pupils had pelted them with eggs.

One of the inspectors was hit by an egg before seeking refuge in the principal's office. He and his colleagues were being kept there before lunch under threat of more egg-throwing.

The school was closed last week after pupils demanded that department inspectors leave the premises.

ARGUMENTS

There were heated exchanges between parents of the pupils and inspectors earlier when parents demanded that the inspectors return readmission forms which they had signed.

The inspectors refused to return the forms, and told parents that only pupils whose parents had signed readmission forms would be allowed back tomorrow.

UNCERTAINTY

A weekend call to boycott classes from today was met by uncertainty and some reluctance by pupils at Peninsula schools today.

A tour of the schools today indicated that the boycott had been about 50 per cent effective, while principals at many Peninsula schools reported a normal turnout of students.

Three of the five schools closed by the Government over the past two weeks have re-opened, but a tour of Athlone, where most of

- (6) Bruce L. Johnston, 'Food, Health and Population in Development', Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XV, No. 3, September 1977.
- (7) Sorkin, op cit.,
- (8) James E. Meade: 'Mauritius: A Case Study in Malthusian Economics', Economic Journal Vol. No. Meade argues that the eradication of Malaria in Mauritius led to a population explosion which resulted in lower, rather than higher, per capita incomes in the country.

Data Problems.

A prerequisite for a decision to be correct in terms of any criteria that may be selected is that the data base upon which the decision was made is itself adequate in coverage and accurate in content. Data

- (9) Johnston, op cit. p. 901.



Bellville area, Mr J Olivier, sets out on a 1 km drive to a wood High School let down his tyres this morning.

Pupil siege

(Continued from Page 1)

others went home or stood around outside the school.

A teacher at Hanover Park High School said pupils were boycotting.

The University of the Western Cape yesterday took a decision to join the boycott.

The decision to boycott classes was made at a special meeting in Bellville over the weekend.

The boycott was called to protest against police brutality against pupils in Johannesburg, the closure of certain schools and the suspension of many pupils. A directive was also issued that pupils should not write exams.

UWC students started their 'solidarity' boycott by holding a mass meeting in the main hall on the campus.

Some students at the meetings threatened to disrupt examinations which were already under way.

Emergency declared in Transkei

Own Corresponding
UMTATA—Another state
of emergency has been de-
clared in Transkei.

The proclamation, simi-
lar to last year's, follows
closely on the recent un-
rest in farm schools in
Transkei.

Students at certain post-
primary schools boycotted
classes after literature of
the banned ANC had been
found at the schools.

The proclamation con-
fines "affected persons"
to their institutions,
homes or hostels between
6 am and 6 pm on any day
other than Sundays, except
to attend classes.

It prohibits and interdicts
and places the onus on the
accused to prove his inno-
cence.

It is believed the emer-
gency has been re-imposed
because a proclamation re-
mains in force for only
one year.

Roots calls on blacks to commemorate disturbances

EP 24/6 9/6/81 327

By JIMMY MATYU

ROOTS, the New Brighton-based cultural movement, is to hold services in Port Elizabeth to commemorate the fifth anniversary of disturbances which began on June 16, 1976.

In a statement today, the movement called on blacks to observe the three days from June 14 to 16 as a period of mourning.

A similar appeal has been made by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation.

The statement declares June 16 as a day of "re-dedication and re-devotion to our struggle".

A spokesman for Roots said a night vigil would be held in the Victory Hall, Walmer Township, on Saturday night. On Sunday a feast would be slaughtered to mark the occasion.

Roots has called on all the blacks to abstain from liquor during the three days and to behave properly.

The organisation has appealed to the East Cape Administration Board to close its township liquor outlets on Monday and Tuesday, and to shebeens to remained closed for the three days.

Sports organisations and show organisers have been asked to postpone their meetings, and shows during the period and township shops are asked to close between noon and 3pm on June 16.

People going to work on Tuesday are requested to wear black armbands to demonstrate that they are in mourning.

The spokesman said: "It is imperative that, as the Afrikaners remember Republic Day and the Day of Covenant, blacks remember their own important sad days."

Games cancelled to mark Soweto riots anniversary.

Mercury Reporter

ALL sport controlled by affiliates of the South African Council of Sport has been cancelled this weekend to mark the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Professional soccer games organised by the South African Soccer Federation Professional League (FPL) and the NPSL, which were to have been played this Sunday, have also been called off.

The FPL and the NPSL have decided, however, not to cancel games from June 15 to June 20 in spite of a call from Sacos to do so.

Mr Morgan Naidoo, newly elected president of Sacos, said yesterday that all affiliates of the council had responded to a call to cancel fixtures during the week-long commemoration of the 1976 Soweto Riots.

'The South African Rugby Board has come out in full support even though they were scheduled to play a provincial game on June 19 and 20,' Mr Naidoo said.

Meanwhile, thousands of coloured, Indian and African pupils, including students from several universities, are planning to stay away from school and lectures on June 16 — the official anniversary day of the 1976 disturbances in Soweto. Pupils and students stayed away last year.

Transkei imposes student curbs

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — A state of emergency has been declared in Transkei's Government Gazette.

The proclamation was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Minister of Police.

It imposes drastic curbs on "affected persons" — pupils, students or any person in the employ of an educational institution. A similar state of emergency was declared last June after student unrest.

The proclamation lasts a year and is renewable.

It restricts affected persons to the kraals, hostels or other places where they reside between 6am and 6pm except on Sunday other than to attend classes which they are required to attend or to receive medical treatment or to attend a bona fide funeral.

It is an offence for students to be absent from classes without permission, to encourage others not to attend or to distribute pamphlets calling for a boycott.

Offenders face a sentence of up to five years or 10 strokes. The Commissioner of Police may detain anyone he believes intends contravening the proclamation.

It empowers police to arrest anyone contravening the regulations or who intends committing an offence under them or any other law. It prohibits interdicts or legal processes against the order. The onus is on the accused to prove his innocence.

'Blacklisted artists can appeal' says anti-festival official

Nm
9/6/81
327

Republic celebration turns sour for some

Mercury Reporter

ARTISTS who have been blacklisted for taking part in Republic Festival celebration presentations in Natal could have their names withdrawn if they have valid excuses, Mr M J Naidoo, vice-chairman of the Anti-Republic Festival Committee, said yesterday.

A number of telephone calls had been received from participants who did not know that certain shows were for the Republic Festival, said Mr Naidoo, who chaired last month's anti-republic conference where the blacklist resolution was taken.

Mr Naidoo said more names of artists were being added to the blacklist, but if people were prepared to give an honest explanation why they took part, or to undertake not to do so again, their names would be excluded from the blacklist.

'The blacklist, which is being compiled, will be sent to several countries, particularly India where most of South Africa's Indian artists are trained.'

His committee was confident of action by the India Government against the artists on the blacklist.

So far only Indian artists have approached the Anti-Republic Committee regarding their participation in shows during the Republic celebrations, but the issue was also raised at a meeting of the local branch of the South African Theatre Union by cast members of Napac's *The Taming Of The Shrew*.

They complained they were not told this was part of the Republic Festival before they signed their contracts. No action was taken, according to the local chairman, Mr Andrew Salm.

'We decided it was regrettable, but it was not our business,' he said, adding that now, in the light of the blacklist, it had become union business.

Mr Naidoo said another blacklist had been compiled of people serving on Government-created bodies such as the Indian Council, and of people involved in the Republic celebrations.

'It was unanimously agreed at the conference to send this to India and the United Nations asking them to ban entry to India — and some of the Third World countries — to people who had collaborated with the Government in participating in the Republic Festival.'

Attorney

Mr Naidoo said the artists' list, which was subject to change and updating, had not yet been sent.

An attorney and vice-chairman of the Natal Indian Congress, he said, he had come under fierce attack for the blacklists.

'But it was not only a personal decision. There were 61 delegates at the conference,' he said.

Those with complaints should telephone Mr Naidoo at 66171 or Mr A J Gumede at 728598.

THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 10 1981

Staff Reporters

THE Peninsula schools boycott appeared today to be fizzling out as large numbers of pupils returned to classrooms. Examinations were also held at some schools yesterday.

Senior officials from the Department of Internal Affairs including the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, are holding an emergency meeting today to discuss the wave of unrest which has swept Peninsula schools.

The deputy-director general, Mr A P V Kempen, the director, Mr A J Arendse and senior inspectors will attend.

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the circumstances that is quite good.'

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'But if it is an external problem there's nothing we can do about it except

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A parent said: 'This just highlights our total helplessness against the legislation the Government brings in.'

'It would be foolish of parents to insist that teachers take a stand because teachers also have families to take care of. There is a lot of anger among parents about the pressure put on teachers.'

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Now registered letters are being sent to parents warning them that their children face expulsion if they continued to absent themselves from classes.

Boycott fizzles—exams written

275 377 377 377 Argus 10/6/81

"stuapnts teciipaw jo uoitpctalas aht rof elstaitio buipottof aht jo acueitrodwi aht yuawR"

- uoitpctalas jo acueitrodwi aht yuawR

Govt plan to break Saawu is published

By Craig Charney
Details of a Government strategy to break the fastest-growing black trade union in the country, the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), have been published.

The plans are contained in a confidential Government circular sent to companies in East London, the main centre of Saawu activity. They are published in the current issue of the social science journal "Work In Progress."

ATTITUDES

The memo was produced jointly by the Department of Manpower Utilisation, the Security Police and the Department of Co-operation and Development, according to Saawu general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, who has a copy.

The document sets out the attitudes behind ongoing State action against Saawu, which has resulted in at least 30 Saawu officials and members being detained.

The document, dated September 11 1980, says urgent action is needed "to break the power of Saawu and unregistered (black) unions."

MILLSTONE

It calls for a number of measures "to act as a millstone around the neck



Mr Fanie Botha

of Saawu to prevent the acceleration of the successes" of the militant unregistered general workers' union. These include:

- Employers drawing up lists of potential strike-breakers, so they can fire their workers and replace them quickly in event of a Saawu-led strike.

- Efforts "to activate and motivate the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) to show more interest and to be more active" in recruiting members and organising workers.

- Legislation to ban general workers' unions like Saawu, by requiring unions to act for just one industry or trade.

- Legislation requiring all unions to register, which would have the same practical effect as the previous measure.

UNIFORM ACTION

The document says "the chairmen of the Chamber of Industries, Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaanse Saakamer are attending meetings where the aims of Saawu are explained to them as well as the necessity of uniform action by industry in East London against Saawu."

It was reported last year that at one of these meetings, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, urged businessmen to resist Saawu demands until legislation could be introduced to curb the union.

CHALLENGE

According to the leaked document, these high-level meetings were to be the forerunners of further meetings to rally all major businesses in East London against Saawu.

Mr Kikine said the union had been aware of the document's distribution. "It makes us angry," he said. "We challenge them."

He said he was confident Saawu would be able to overcome whatever measures were taken against it.

- Page 23: Exposed: State's views on Saawu.

7 to 8 years, protein deficiency plays a minor role. In the young age group the mean weight for height is very close to the ideal and decreases rapidly to 87% in the 7 to 8 year old group. Since, in the latter group, there is very little indication of protein deficiency, this finding could only be due to a lack of energy intake.

The results obtained for t expressed as percentage weight age and percentage weight ards (5) as reference, are centage weight for age is classification. In the a less evidence of growth re and height, than was found in the 7-8 year old childr in the decrease which occu creasing age, for all three the mean percentage weight was found to be 115% with a high incidence of obasit

BL = Border-line

DIAGNOSIS	6 MONTHS - 2 YEARS		3 - 4 YEARS		7 - 8 YEARS		6-23 months		2-3 years		7-8 years	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	Mean	S D	93,9	5,23	92,8	5,16
	n = 94	n = 109	n = 149	n = 139	n = 117	n = 105						
Kwashiorkor	9,5	1,1	2,8	0,9								
Marasmus	5,3	3,7	0,9									
Rickets	1,1	-	-	-								
Pellagra	1,1	-	-	-								

Gómez classification of malnutrition	6-23 mon		Rural	Urban
	Mean	S D		
	n			
'severe' <60%			2%	1%
'moderate' 60-74%			1%	26%
'mild' 75-89%			26%	71%
'normal' >90%			71%	

*Calculated in relation to Harvard 50th percentile.

Exposed: State's views on Saawu

By Craig Charney

The threat which the Government thinks the South African Allied Workers Union poses to employers was explained in an official briefing paper, circulated to firms in East London late last year and published in the latest issue of the social science journal "Work in Progress."

The document begins with a remarkably frank analysis of the reasons for black labour unrest.

It points to "unsatisfactory working and living conditions" and "the lack of decent eating and relaxation facilities." It also singles out pay discrimination, job reservation, and family disruption by the migrant labour system as causes of dissatisfaction.

REFUGE

The document notes "that employers were aware for a long time of the dissatisfaction but, in their quest for higher profits, took refuge in the minimum wage scale determined by the Wage Act."

Inevitably, perhaps, it also lays part of the responsibility on the shoulders of "white agitators" such as the National Union of South African Students who inform workers of their rights to organise. It admits, however, that these activities are perfectly legal.

The briefing paper explains the beginnings of Saawu, which originated in a split of nine members from the Black and Allied Workers Union in Durban late in 1979.

In November 1979, it says, Saawu general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, visited East London, where he appointed Mr Thozamile Gqweta to start a branch of the union there.

GAIN GROUND

Mr Gqweta soon swung into action, issuing pamphlets and organising mass meetings.

About the same time, the African Food and Canning Workers Union began organising in East London. Their local man, Mr Bonisile Norushe, worked closely with Mr Gqweta. "The one meeting follows the other and daily they gain ground," the document says.

Striking evidence of the progress made by Saawu was unearthed last July 16, according to the document, when Security Police raided the Saawu office in East London. Information gathered there showed that Saawu already had organisers in almost every big firm in town.

WITHSTAND

The fear of the authorities, expressed in the briefing paper, is that its broad base could give Saawu the power to call a general strike encompassing most plants in East London.

It therefore urges steps "to break the power of Saawu," since "such a total assault or confrontation will not be withstood by any firm because it is clear that dismissed workers will not be easily replaced in such a situation, as they are when strikes are isolated."

East London has thus become a test case. The potential power shown there by the militant Saawu — and Government's and employers' battle to contain it — may foreshadow similar struggles in other major industrial centres of South Africa.

The vast majority of subjects indicated that milk, sugar, fruit and boiled vegetables should be used as weaning foods in addition to maize porridge.

Cultural superstitious attitudes are still found in the population. 7% of subjects indicated that kwashiorkor resulted because the ancestral spirits were annoyed. Some 36% indicated that if a baby dies 'poison in the mother's breast' would still affect the next born child. About 60% of subjects were also in agreement that the milk in the mother's breast will go bad if she travels, whereas 40% thought that the mother's milk will go sour if she conceived while still breast-feeding. In contrast, it was found that the traditional taboo relating to the use of eggs by children and females, has largely disappeared.

These attitudes probably indicate the way in which this population views and explains disease for lack of knowledge of rational explanations. It is obvious that these attitudes could have a very strong bearing on the incidence of diseases of nutritional origin.

1. Du Plessis, J.P. (1967) : Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Report No. 261, Pretoria, South Africa, p. 77.
2. ODA Advisory Committee on Protein (1974) : In: British Aid and the Relief of Malnutrition. London : Ministry of Overseas Development.
3. Metz, J., du Plessis, J.P., Bothwell, T.H., de Wit, J.P., Hansen, J.D.L., Kriel, L. and Seftel, H. (1978) : S. Afr. med. J., 53, 744.
4. Jelliffe, D.B. (1966) : The Assessment of the Nutritional Status of the Community. Geneva : W.H.O.
5. Stuart, H.C. and Stevenson, S.S. (1959) : Physical Growth

REFERENCES

* 5 *

tended to trim our sails accordingly. In the U.S.A. a 13-15% rise in the total cost of medical care has taken place annually in recent years, far outstripping the

Cor

Fire

but

Staff Reporters

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But if it is an external problem there's nothing we can do about it except

* 6 *

has arisen to advocate what virtually amounts to dismantling the current health care apparatus and its replacement by what can only be described as Patient Soviets? One wonders what more can be said to convince the medical profession and the administrators and planners that it is now five

THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 10 1981

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Now registered letters are being sent to parents warning them that their children face expulsion if they continued to absent themselves from classes.

Ne before Congress, and if the budget for HEW at \$ 182 billion for the fiscal year is any guide, comprehensive national Health coverage for the entire United States is going to be staggeringly expensive.

Is it any wonder that a radical thinker like Ivan Illich

community rather than to compete as a matter of course for a place in the health palace hierarchy. This implies general practitioners as faculty members and a whole new look at criteria for the selection of medical students. Happily these trends are already apparent.

b) Postgraduate There is already a swing away from certain oversubscribed specialties and in the United



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Vol. 192]

PRETORIA, 10 JUNE 1981
JUNIE 1981

[No. 7619

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1263

10 June 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:

LIST/LYS P81/51

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/6/50.....	Republic Day Slide Tape Show (May 1981) (cassette tape/kassetband)	NUSAS, Observatory.....	(d)+(e)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1263

10 Junie 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:

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	Internal Affairs, Department of Government Notice		
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No.		Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
	Binnelandse Aangeleenthere, Departement van Goewermmentskennisgewing		
1263	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/51....	1	7619

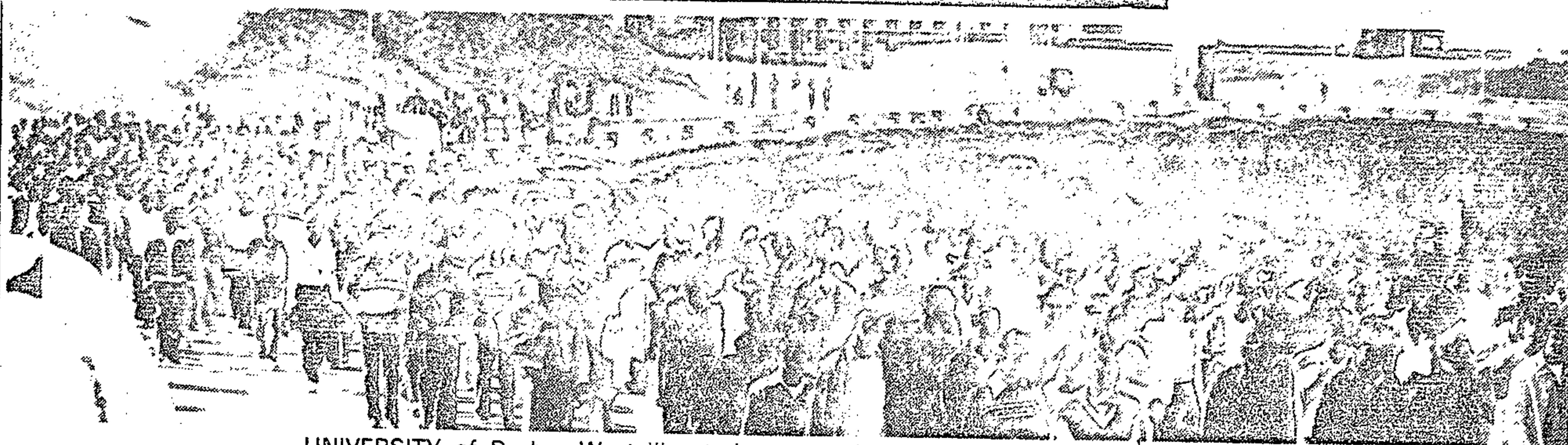
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7619-1

695-A

2 000 students decide to boycott until demands are met



UNIVERSITY of Durban-Westville students march out of the campus yesterday after their vote for an indefinite boycott.

The big walkout

Mercury Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Durban-Westville students who do not write their mid-year examinations, which start next week, could lose a year or more of their education. Mr Nico Nel, the university's public relations officer, warned yesterday.

His warning came after 2 000 students met on the campus yesterday and reaffirmed a decision taken the previous day to boycott academic activity at the campus until three of their demands are met.

The original decision was that students remain on boycott until the demands are met. It was also decided that the boycott be called off if fewer than 3 000 students supported the call.

Though only about 2 000 students turned out for yesterday's meeting, it was nevertheless agreed to go on an indefinite boycott.

Students say they are boycotting lectures because they want the expelled high school pupils reinstated, a physiology lecturer replaced and that examinations on June 16 —

the day of the 1976 Soweto disturbances — be postponed.

A move by some students to call off the boycott, suggesting that black armbands be worn on June 16, failed.

Following the decision to go on an indefinite boycott, more than 1 000 students, some carrying placards, later marched through the campus calling on others to join the boycott.

Freedom songs were sung while they marched along, closely watched by Security Branch men

As the students passed the administration block they yelled out their demands and also their disapproval with the appointment of Prof J J C Greyling as the new rector of the university.

A spokesman for the University's Students Representative Council, said yesterday that they were aware of the consequences if students did not write the mid-year examinations.

'It was a majority decision to go on boycott,' he said.

Olivier bans all meetings

Mercury Reporter

THE Rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof S P Olivier, yesterday banned all student meetings on the campus from today.

The unprecedented step was seen yesterday as a move to quell the growing student unrest on the campus.

In notices to all staff and students, the rector said no further meetings would be permitted this term without his consent. The Students' Representative Council president Mr Alfthaff Karrim was also instructed by Prof Olivier not to convene or administer any student meeting on the campus.

Prof Olivier also announced that all lectures and practicals would continue as normal today, the last day of lectures at the

University this term.

Parents in new plea to Krog

Mercury Reporter

PARENTS of expelled pupils yesterday made a pledge to Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, that they would ensure that their children would not boycott classes after they have been reinstated.

The pledge is contained in a memorandum handed to Mr Krog yesterday by the Apollo High School Education Committee, in a fresh bid to persuade him to lift the expulsions on hundreds of pupils, following a boycott of classes.

Mr George Thaver, vice-chairman of the committee, who led the deputation comprising Mrs D Naidoo, Mr M N Ramson and Mr Lennie Mannie, told the Mercury afterwards that the meeting had been 'fruitful' and they had no doubt in their minds that all pupils would be

reinstated.

South Africa's flag: Union to Republic

Staff Reporter

THE South African flag, with its orange, white and blue bands and the three smaller flags in the centre bar, was introduced by an Act of Parliament in 1927.

The Union Nationality and Flags Act (1927) made it law for this flag, and the Union Jack, to be declared the flags of the Union of South Africa.

The Act described the newly designed flag as: "Three horizontal stripes of equal width from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe the old Orange Free State flag, hanging vertically, spread in full, with the Union Jack adjoining horizontally, spread in full towards the pole, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur adjoining horizontally, spread in full away from the pole, equi-distant from the margins of the white stripe.

"The flags shall all be of the same size and their shape shall be proportionally the same as the National Flag and the width of each equal to one-third of the width of the white stripe."

The three main bars were derived from the old flag of the United Netherlands, now called the Van Riebeeck flag, and the positioning of the smaller flags shows a knowledge of heraldic laws: no one flag has precedence over the others.

The flag was first hoisted, with the Union Jack, on Union Day, May 31, 1928. The two flags flew alongside each other until an amending Act in March 1957 deleted all references to the British flag.

The Act declared that national flag to be "the flag of the Union" and so it remained until South Africa's conversion into a Republic on May 31, 1961 when it became the national flag of the new Republic.

pharmacist for a consultation, but the pharmacists do play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system. The traditional and conservative pharmacist will emphasise that "counter prescribing" is bad medicine and poor medical ethics - his job is simply to make up the scripts brought by the patient from his doctor. Beyond that, he may dispense "non-ethical" medicines to those who tell him precisely what they have got or exactly what they want. Professionally correct, this approach may be bad business - and an experienced pharmacist can utilise his knowledge and skill to the benefit of his customers and his business by giving advice when asked.

Many Ocean View people, on their way home from work, or during their lunch hour, may call at a pharmacy for help with a minor disorder, and for assistance in choosing the best of the available range of medicines for their particular complaint. Using his judgement on the basis of the patient's testimony the pharmacist will recommend either a specific medicine or a visit to a doctor. The busiest pharmacy in the area patronised by Ocean View people reported that the major problems presented were precisely those for which there is the widest range of medicines (infections of the respiratory tract and stomach aches). Users of Dutch remedies generally knew exactly what they wanted, and such

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meatrine - vaccination, T.B. screening and family planning. The clinic was also able to ensure that no child went without milk through poverty alone - skimmed milk powder being sold at cost price for all young children and available free where necessary. These services, combined with a situation in which it was necessary for a high proportion of young mothers to go out to work, leaving their children with the oldest generation, ensured that most women, or at least one member of the household was in regular touch with the clinic and its presiding sister. Further, as each new family moved in, the sister visited it to introduce herself (if such were necessary) and to urge participation in the community health service. A measure of her success is that tuberculosis, which once accounted for a substantial proportion of all deaths in Simon's Town, is now a rarity in Ocean View, the children being

has played a who used its view, to an by rough sand buildings save he in there was man, was people slowly brought many of those three used themselves sed flock, many e hospital and

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screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare cases being vigorously followed up. Also, in the last three years of her service (1975-7) the sister estimated that 90% of the adult women had attended the family planning clinic and "there were good reasons for the other 10%." Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their children on to their own parents.

Because of the comprehensiveness of its contacts, the clinic provided for many of the poor their first point of communication with professional medicare. As such it was and remains of crucial importance, not only in making referrals to the most competent and appropriate services for those in need, but in establishing an attitude of mind in the patients conducive to successful treatment. For as long as the population of the township was small enough to make it physically possible for one woman to manage, the personal contacts, the regular follow up, the insistence that courses of pills be completed, helped to promote an attitude towards medicare which is apparent in many ways today. Of their patients in Ocean View the doctors who serve the township from the local surgeries and from Fish Hoek say, "They do not call you out unless it is really necessary, and they follow advice for the most part." On their side, the patients have well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both in hospitals and in private practice. They are not unsympathetic to human failing and error, but their other expectations are high.

Because of the close family ties which link virtually everyone together in the township, the judicious use of accumulated wisdom and the clinic service for the children, the assessment of the sister is probably accurate - "they're a pretty healthy lot in Ocean View." Scabies is a problem, but infestation is rare and a neglected (as opposed to a healthily dirty) child is hardly ever seen in the township.

The effectiveness of the clinic and its links with the hospital services has virtually eliminated the final para-professional role relevant in the township - that of the mid-wife. Although some mid-wives had had a full medical training, most of those mentioned in interviews and discussions appear to have had little to do with their customers beyond their annual visit to welcome the stock. Most women seem to have had their recent babies in hospital rather than at home in Ocean View, and with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal care, the call for the midwife has virtually vanished.

Part 3. The Professionals.

Homey wisdom and preventive medicine through the clinic cannot keep all ills at bay, and the services of the doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought generally, as has been observed, only when really necessary. Two doctors have surgeries in Ocean View which they normally attend for an hour each morning and each afternoon, in addition to making such house calls as are necessary in the township and visiting their patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars", but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor with a journey to work or to shop.

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Tough law planned to protect SA flag

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com 14/6/81

By JOUBERT MALHERBE, Pretoria Bureau

THE burnir of the South African flag will be outlawed by legislation to be introduced during the coming parliamentary session, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday.

Under the proposed law offenders could face a R10 000 fine or five years jail — or both, the Minister said.

The announcement was heavily criticised by politicians and academics. Only the police welcomed the move.

According to the announcement, the Government had noticed, with alarm, recent actions in which the national flag was mutilated and "brought into contempt".

"The Government regards such actions in such a serious light that it has already decided to amend the Constitution to provide for such protection at the soonest opportunity during the coming parliamentary session.

"A fine, not exceeding R10 000, or both, may be imposed for a contravention of the relevant provisions," the statement said.

Mr Dave Dalling, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, described the proposed law as being similar to using a sledgehammer to kill a fly. It was ridiculous, he said.

"Flag burning is an act of emotional symbolism and very often no more than an expression of anger," Mr Dalling said. While

such action could not be condoned, the proposed legislation was tantamount to trying to force patriotism upon the people.

Patriotism and a love for South Africa and those things which the flag seeks to symbolise could only be achieved through conciliation and unity — and this could not be created by the introduction of a law.

Mr Dalling said: "Draconian measures like the proposed flag legislation would make South Africa the laughing-stock of the world."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said that he had repeatedly spoken about the need to find common symbols which would unite all the people of South Africa.

The NP's policy was to deny South Africans these unifying features. The Day of the Vow, the National Anthem, as well as the flag meant nothing to blacks, he said.

Describing Mr Heunis' statement as an over-reaction, Dr

By ADA STUJIT

NATIONALISTS seem to have forgotten their own defacing of the South African flag, with Afrikaners burning it and cutting the Union Jack from its centre during the Second World War, legal experts said yesterday.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor Marius Wiechers, professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, also warn that the South African Government's proposed legislation on defacing the flag (yesterday's Rand Daily Mail) could have far wider implications.

Prof. Dugard said that Nationalists themselves have in

Flag burning: the Nats have short memories

the past defaced the South African flag by cutting out the Union Jack.

"Such proposed legislation will simply serve to emphasise the existing divisions in our society as, unfortunately, our flag does not at present symbolise unity among all population groups," he said.

"It was not long ago that Nationalists themselves advocated the Vierkleur instead of the present flag, and in some instances actually mutilated the South African flag by cutting

the Union Jack out of it.

"Unfortunately, many blacks feel much the same way about the South African flag today as the Nationalists did 30 years ago.

"Legislation of this kind will be counter-productive," he said.

"In the US, where flag burning is an offence, the burning of the flag has frequently been resorted to as a sign of opposition to government policy.

hand, where flag burning is not an offence, this phenomena is unheard of.

"By enacting legislation it will simply encourage radical forces to display their anger by burning the flag and this will be counter-productive," he said.

our flag further into controversy," Prof Dugard said.

Mr E Cameron, of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department, said it was entirely possible that such a law could be made retroactive

by Parliament.

"In the case of the Terrorism Act in 1967 some of the actions have been made retroactively punishable and it could also, in this case, theoretically be done. Parliament can do anything it wishes, really."

Prof Marius Wiechers, professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, warned that the proposed law could have far wider implications if framed in vague language.

"Under common law, a long tradition of precedents had grown up under the crime of *crimen laesae venerationis* for those who impugned the honour of the State.

"This new proposed law would destroy the history behind this common law crime and would remove the 'suppleness' of the old law which gave discretion to the courts," he said.

Prof Floris van Jaarsveld, a historian, said it would be

"foolish and childish" to enact such legislation.

"I cannot understand the Government's over-sensitive mentality about this matter. Have the Nationalists forgotten that they were burning the South African flag in the streets of Johannesburg during the war years?"

Mr Jannie Gagien, of the law department at the University of Stellenbosch, said: "It is unfortunate that our Government considers it necessary to

create patriotism through laws."

Prof D P Wessels, of the department of political science at the University of the Free State, said that people should express their loyalty to the flag in a spontaneous manner. But he believed the proposed law was justified.

"The national flag is elevated above political differences. I'm sorry that the law seems necessary but it is totally justified," he said.

Political analyst Professor Willem Kieynhans has described the proposed legislation as a complete over-reaction on behalf of the Government.

Mr Sammy Adelman, president of the Wits SRC, said: "Why don't they make the jail sentence 100 years and put them away forever?"

"The anger and frustration which manifested itself in this unfortunate flag burning incident is not going to go away by this law. I think it's ridiculous

to put such offenders in jail for five years. They should look into the causes of the anger which were vented in this act of destruction, instead of making laws protecting the flag," Mr Adelman said.

Defacing national flags in the United States happened frequently during the anti-Vietnam War demonstrations.

In 1972, an Arizona woman was sentenced to four months jail for throwing yellow paint on a flag and burning it.

Mr Chris Hennis, the Minister proposing the legislation, said in his statement the Government had noticed with alarm recent actions in which the national flag was mutilated and "brought into contempt".

Exam students may receive armed protection

(329) 11/6/81

Mercury Reporter
SAFETY measures, including the possibility of armed guards being posted outside examination rooms, have been taken by the University of Durban-Westville to protect students who want to write the mid-year examinations starting next week.

This assurance was given last night by a spokesman for the university following a decision taken yesterday by about 500 of the nearly 4 700 students to boycott all academic activity, including tests and examinations.

Yesterday about 500 students met in the cafeteria in defiance of the Rector, Prof S P Olivier's, ban on meetings on the campus and reaffirmed their decision to continue the boycott as a demand for the removal of a physiology lecturer whom, they claim, is not suitable.

Meeting

They also want the immediate reinstatement of 500 expelled high school pupils and the postponement of examinations on June 16, which has been declared a 'day of mourning' to mark the 1976 Soweto unrest.

On Tuesday about 2 000 students decided at a meeting on the campus to go on with an indefinite boycott of all academic activities.

Prof Olivier yesterday assured students writing the exams that 'proper measures have been taken to ensure that all mid-year examinations and tests will be held according to the timetable'.

Although he did not specify what steps would be taken to protect students writing the exams, it was learned that the university was considering posting security guards outside each examination room to ensure exams would not be disrupted.

Continue

Yesterday's two-hour meeting also resolved not to disrupt examinations or interfere with students who wished to write the exams.

A spokesman for the Students' Representative Council said the SRC expected that the majority of the 4 700 students would stand by the decision to continue the boycott and refrain from writing the tests and exams.

Nusas slide show on Republic Day banned

Staff Reporter

A REPUBLIC Day slide show by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has been declared undesirable by the Publications Control Board.

Yesterday the Nusas secretary general, Mr Franz Kruger, said there was nothing illegal about the slide show which was made up of photographs taken by a group of University of Cape Town students.

"It was a comment on Republic Day, and it posed questions

about the celebration," said Mr Kruger.

It was clear that anything which expressed opposition to Republic Day was "undesirable" in the Government's eyes, he said.

The president of UCT's Students' Representative Council, Miss Sarah Cullinan, denounced the banning, and said it was an indication of the Government's "Draconian" attitude.

"The Government still imagines it can stop this attitude among people by banning things like the slide show," she said.

(72)

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Durban-Westville student suspended, another barred over academic boycott

Mercury Reporter

A SECOND-YEAR BA student of the University of Durban-Westville was suspended yesterday and a final-year law student barred from the university following the boycott of academic activities.

The students, who preferred to remain unidentified, said yesterday they were told in letters by the rector, Prof S P Olivier, that the decision against them had been taken following charges of misconduct during the last boycott in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

'The charges are still being investigated by the university's disciplinary committee and until you have been informed to the contrary you may not enter or be on the campus,' the students were told.

Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, declined to comment, except to say that disciplinary committee measures were treated in strict confidence.

Meanwhile, an uneasy calm prevailed on campus yesterday as about 500 boycotting students gathered in the quadrangle and cafeteria while police stood by.

The boycott of academic activities, including mid-year examinations, entered its fourth day yesterday with no indication by the university administration of acceding to student demands for the removal of a senior lecturer whom, they claim, is not suitable.

They also want the immediate reinstatement of the 500 expelled high school pupils and the postponement of examinations on June 18 — 'a day of mourning' to mark the 1976 Soweto unrest.

Attendance at examinations written by engineering students yesterday was reported to have been good. Examinations start in earnest from Monday.

Baseless

Commenting on the police presence on campus, Mr Nel denied they had been called to the university. 'They are here purely as a routine measure as members of the crime prevention unit,' he said.

Asked to comment on student demands for the removal of a white lecturer, Mr Nel said the allegations against him were baseless. 'The lecturer concerned is a highly qualified man and holds a doctorate degree,' he said.

Tomorrow, next week, next year

Mercury Reporter

THE Director of Indian Education, Mr. Gabriel Krog, yesterday told a delegation that he would stand by his decision not to reinstate expelled high school pupils until the situation at all schools returned to normal.

"I am sticking to my decision, and I am not prepared to say when I will consider the situation of expelled or suspended pupils," he said. "It could be tomorrow, next week or next year."

Mr. Krog said no amount of pressure from any delegation would change his mind.

The delegation, which was led by a blind advocate, Mr. Zac Yacobi, was appointed at a meeting of more than 1000 parents, students and pupils in Durban earlier this week.

The meeting mandated the delegation to urge Mr. Krog to reinstate all expelled and suspended pupils unconditionally, and not to penalise them if they did not write the mid-year examinations.

The director was told that the situation at schools would get worse if pupils were not allowed back soon.

Advertisements

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OK bars pupils after 'trouble' tip

PLAINCLOTHES police and security officers yesterday prevented black pupils dressed in school uniforms from entering the supermarket in OK Bazaars, Adderley Street, and the adjoining Golden Acre shopping complex.

The action was seen by a reporter after a group of pupils had complained to The Argus.

There did not appear to be any police or security officers at the supermarket entrances this morning.

At the one entrance to the supermarket, pupils were stopped by a man who identified himself as 'the manager of OK Bazaars'.

He said the supermarket 'had the right to reserve admission'.

'POLICE'

When the pupils asked to be given a reason, a man dressed in civilian clothes stepped forward and said reasons did not have to be given 'because this is a police matter'.

When pupils asked who he was, he showed them his police card.

At another entrance a plainclothes policeman said if pupils did not leave there would be trouble. 'Julle sal seer kry' (you will get hurt), he warned.

At a third entrance, a senior man in charge said only 'black and coloured' pupils were being stopped.

The regional representative and operations manager of OK Bazaars, Cape Town, Mr A Coppin, today confirmed that pupils were stopped at entrances to his store and Golden Acre yesterday.

'PRECAUTIONS'

He said the store and the arcade had been told that pupils would be coming to the city centre to disrupt business. 'We were only taking precautions to protect our property and our customers,' he said.

He could not account for the police presence at his store yesterday.

The Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier G Odenaal, said he knew nothing of the matter.

Last year during the education boycott, pupils disrupted business in the city centre.

They pulled goods from the shelves at the OK Bazaars and threw them on the floors.

New tough line on school boycotts

257 327
34 275

Argus
12/6/51

Political Staff

ANY study aid or grants would be withdrawn at once if pupils were suspended because of disturbances, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, said in Cape Town today.

His statement followed talks with a Labour Party delegation this week on unrest at coloured and Indian schools and coloured colleges of education.

The situation at the coloured colleges of education had returned to normal after it was 'unfortunately necessary to suspend 100 students,' Mr Heunis said.

Normal

The situation at Indian schools had been normal during the past 10 days after disturbances had occurred at seven senior secondary schools at which 636 scholars were suspended.

The situation at 37 coloured schools had returned to normal after disruptions had occurred at 46 schools.

On June 10, 5 148 pupils had been involved in disturbances at the remaining nine schools.

'Insignificant'

'Although this number represents an insignificant 0.7 percent of the total pupil population of 720 234 attending coloured primary and secondary schools, I am not prepared to tolerate the disruption which was caused,' Mr Heunis said.

'My basic premise is that the steps necessary to restore discipline should give recognition to the rights of the vast majority, namely 99.3 percent of the students and pupils who wish to carry on with their studies, and to the parents and other members of the community for whom the education of their children is of primary importance and who prefer to see peace and order prevail.

Innocent

'To date four coloured schools have been closed for approximately one week, and when they reopen parents are expected to reapply for admission of their children and furnish an undertaking that the children will submit to the discipline.

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

(Conversion Course - March

1982.
stated in his financial statement of stock valuation calculated 4. Assuming that on March 1981

3. Mr Tubelless has been told that value his stock on the last- advantages and disadvantages basis of stock valuation, the change will have on the

12/6/51
Heunis

(Continued from Page 1)

pline of the school. However, this arrangement also involves the innocent pupils.

Up to now, said Mr Heunis, the situation at coloured schools had been handled with the utmost patience, goodwill and compassion, but school principals have now been instructed to apply the prescribed statutory suspension procedures in respect of individual pupils who are guilty of activities which foment unrest.

Expulsion

'The result could be permanent expulsion, and considering the fact that the scale of provision of staff at schools depends on the number of enrolled pupils, the decrease in numbers could result in the reduction of the provision of staff resulting in the transfer of permanent teaching staff to other centres, and in the case of temporary staff, who are then locality bound, in the forfeiting of their services,' Mr Heunis said.

In the case of coloured education, the authorities were at present involved in considering whether to place greater emphasis on recognised examinations during the course of the year so that those might be related to the pass requirements for the pupil at the end of the year.

There was no question of deviating from any programme for public or internal examinations in the future.

Pupils who failed or refused to write any examination because of their involvement in disturbances, would forfeit the opportunity to do so.

Students at the University of the Western Cape decided today to end their week-long boycott and return to classes on Monday.

Their return would be subject to no student writing examinations. This was to protect a large number of boarding students who had already left for their homes for the mid-year vacation.

Students said it was necessary to call off the boycott to consolidate support for the Leyland strikers and to strengthen student organisations.

US fears for banning of Boraine

Political Staff

THE possible banning of the detained president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, caused grave concern among the team of United States negotiators who held talks with the Government on South West Africa this week.

It is understood that the Assistant US Secretary of State, Mr William Clark, and his party were keenly aware of the detention of Mr Boraine and other leaders, including the Transvaal student leader, Mr Aziz Jardine, before the talks began.

* * * There was concern that the South African authorities might not be fully attuned to the embarrassment which action against prominent student leaders would cause the Reagan administration internationally and at home while it was leading a new Western initiative on SWA.

CONTACTS

It is believed that some members of the US party were concerned that the issue might overshadow the SWA talks and encourage opposition in the US and elsewhere to the administration's friendlier approach towards South Africa.

Mr Boraine is widely known in the US and has many contacts in the US student community. His detention has already been reported prominently and has evoked sharp criticism.

American student leaders have claimed that the US administration's new approach to South Africa had encouraged the Government to take high-handed action against opponents who it could not successfully prosecute in court and who had committed no breach of law.

They have also argued that the US should be promoting those beliefs which were fundamental to the American system such as freedom of the individual and freedom of speech.

Fears have been expressed that the Government has already decided to ban Mr Boraine and was holding back on the announcement until the US team had left the region.

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No. 1231

12 June 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:

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LIST/LYS P81/49

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/4/107	<i>Coda Alliance, The</i>	Michael Brady	(a)
P81/5/107	<i>Penthouse, The—1977 Desk Calendar (Calendar/ Kalender)</i>	Penthouse International Ltd	(a)
P81/5/74	<i>Dome—Number 2, April</i>	SRC, University of Natal, Durban	(b)
P81/5/31	<i>Donavan's Delight</i>	Carter Brown	(a)
P81/5/32	<i>Rip-Off, The</i>	Carter Brown	(a)
P81/3/78	<i>Salamander</i>	Julia Fitzgerald	(a)

No. 1234

12 June 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—GUNN TO ERASMUS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Sirpa Bronwen Gunn, residing at 1102 Majestic Gate, c/o Empire Road and Louis Botha Avenue, Parktown, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Erasmus.

No. 1234

12 Junie 1981

WET OF VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—GUNN IN ERASMUS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Sirpa Bronwen Gunn, woonagtig te Majestic Gate 1102, hoek van Empirerweg en Louis Botha laan, Parktown, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Erasmus aan te neem.

No. 1235

12 June 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—COLE TO EVERTS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Kavern Cole, residing at 756 Dammert Street, Bellville South, to assume the surname of Everts.

No. 1235

12 Junie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—COLE IN EVERTS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Kavern Cole, woonagtig te Dammertstraat 756, Bellville-Suid, te magtig om die van Everts aan te neem.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1227

12 June 1981

ALTERATION OF THE LIMITS OF THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL REGIONAL DIVISION

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (d) and (1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, hereby amend Government Notice 641 of 1981 by increasing the limits of the above-mentioned Regional Division by the inclusion therein of the Districts of Bochum, Bolobedu, Mdotjana, Mokerong, Moutse, Namakgale, Naphuno, Nebo, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Seshego, Soshanguve and Thabamopo.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1227

12 Junie 1981

VERANDERING VAN DIE GRENSE VAN DIE STREEKAFDELING NOORD-TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (d) en (1) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), wysig ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Goewermentskennisgewing 641 van 1981 deur die grense van bogenoemde Streekafdeling uit te brei deur die distrikte Bochum, Bolobedu, Mdotjana, Mokerong, Moutse, Namakgale, Naphuno, Nebo, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Seshego, Soshanguve en Thabamopo, daarby in te sluit.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.



327

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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PRETORIA, 12 JUNE 1981
 JUNIE

[No. 7621

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1281

12 June 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
 AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1281

12 Junie 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:

LIST/LYS P81/50

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/5/97.....	<i>When bullets begin to flower</i>	Edited by Margaret Dickinson.....	(e)
P81/5/140.....	<i>C.A.P. South Africa—Pro Subjectis</i> Vol 1, No 1, January/March 1981	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/5/147.....	<i>Portrait of a People</i>	Eli Weinberg.....	(e)
P81/6/1.....	<i>Boycott white Republic! Forward to a people's Republic</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/6/2.....	<i>Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania— March 21, 1981</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P81/6/3.....	<i>Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania— Bulletin No 3, May 1981</i> (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)

No. 1282

12 June 1981

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—
 CORRECTION**

In *Government Gazette* 7619, Government Notice 1263 of 10 June 1981, substitute the following entry P81/6/50:

No. 1282

12 Junie 1981

**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
 REGSTELLING**

In *Staatskoerant* 7619, Goewermentskennisgewing 1263 van 10 Junie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/6/50 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/6/50.....	<i>Republic Day Slide Tape Show</i> (May 1981) slides with cassette tape/skyfies met kassetband)	NUSAS, Observatory.....	(d)+(e)

SA flag issue is 'explosive'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

A BROEDERBOND initiative on a new flag was about the last thing South Africa needed at this critical stage in its political development, the PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

The chairman of the Broederbond and chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, Professor Carel Boschoff, this week announced his intention of submitting a recommendation for a new flag to the President's Council.

Mr Schwarz said that to reopen the flag issue could have explosive consequences.

South Africa could not afford a repeat of the bitterness generated by the flag controversy of the 1920s.

The flag was respected by generations of South Africans, many of whom had fought, died

or were seriously wounded under it.

"It's not a symbol of a government or political party and certainly it cannot be allowed to be changed on the initiative of a secret and sectional organisation like the Broederbond."

There were more than enough grave problems to grapple with, without resurrecting the emotional issue of a new flag, he said.

Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the Labour Party and now member of the President's Council, said he would oppose any Broederbond suggestion of a new flag that came before the Council.

"This sectional organisation must be ignored on important issues like the national flag."

Mr Leon stressed that a national flag had to be an accepted symbol of unity by all the race groups.

	HOLY CROSS		RIETVLEI	
	Sample	Control	Sample	Control
Number of children	36 (+2*)	7 (+2*)	42	7
Deaths	12 (+2*)	1 (+2*)	7	2
Alive at follow-up	24	6	35	5
<u>%EW Changes</u>				
Gain	14	5	24	5
Constant	2	-	1	-
Fall	8	1	10	-
<u>Clinical Condition</u>				
Good	13	2	16	2
Kwashiorkor	6	3	8	1
Karasmic-kwashiorkor	-	-	1	1
Karasmus	1	-	2	-
Diarrhoea	4	1	7	1
? Pulmonary TB	4	-	3	1
Garden	17	-	16	4

TABLE I

%EW : % of expected weight

- * : deaths known previously to the hospital
- : deaths prior to guardians' departure from the area.

Community Follow-up: It is evident from the study that some form of on-going follow-up and "support service" of the children and their

from the NRU, and the need to be community-of each location elected to act as the co-ordinator that area, that this NRU concerned and that he/she would follow-up and instruction to them as vegetable gardeners of community garden through the NRU, etc. agricultural officer such a community-base that the teaching of and so bring greater

Broederbond chief calls for a new national flag

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR Carel Boshoff, chairman of the Broederbond and of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, confirmed last night that he intended putting forward a proposal to the President's Council recommending a new South African flag.

His call comes at a time when feelings are running high about the recent burning of a SA flag at the University of the

Witwatersrand — and measures to control future acts of this nature.

He stressed that every "nation" in South Africa should have its own flag.

Prof Boshoff said he felt the flag was "outdated" and that it should be changed.

If the flag was changed, he would always be loyal to it.

His proposal stems from a memorandum drawn up by Pretoria advocate, Dr Eugene

Bergh, and himself in 1979. A copy of the memorandum was sent to the Schlebusch Commission but met with little response.

Meanwhile, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said any change to the South African flag which did not make it "a symbol for all the country's people", would be meaningless.

Dr Motlana said every nation had its own symbols of unity,

such as a flag, national anthem and public holidays. In South Africa the flag was only as symbol for whites.

"Most white South Africans deny their fellow blacks citizenship and other rights. Any attempt at creating a symbol which must be respected by blacks, will fail."

Dr Motlana said "the day surely must come when all people in this country will have a say in designing the flag".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to acknowledge of this study by the Studies, UCT.

This article is condensed available on request 7925.

REFERENCE

1. Beach, H. and Iwar

legitimately be argued that a vast number of excessive drinkers, especially from the lower working classes, exhibit the same dependence on alcohol, because of the "escape from rea-

implies a dependence on and loss of control over alcohol intake;

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1) In both cases drink

2) Both usually have a

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An analytical problem that

distinction between alcoholism and chronic excessive drink-

king involves the psychological and physiological dependen-

ce that the drinkers manifestate. Although the above sta-

ted definition ascribe dependence to the alcoholic, it may

STUDENTS POLICE BOYCOTTS VIOLENCE

Eldorado Wits school erupts BSS leader detained Police just pass by

AS THE coloured high schools boycott entered its fourth day on the Reef, violence erupted between pupils and police in Eldorado Park.

The incident occurred at about 11.30 yesterday morning when pupils from the Kliptown High School marched to the Eldorado Park high school to gain the support of the pupils there in their protest.

According to the teachers of Eldorado Park High, they were having a staff meeting at the time.

Camouflaged uniformed riot police with rubber sjamboks chased the pupils and were seen beating several of the girls.

Two sneeze machines were also seen parked next to the school grounds by the teachers.

There were six pupils allegedly held by the police for questioning. Four girls and two boys, but this has not been confirmed.

The Eldorado Park Number Two High School in Willow Crescent was also the scene of pupil demonstrations yesterday.

The principals of the three schools, Mr M Jacobs — Eldorado Park High No 1, Mr Noble — Eldorado Park High No 2 and Mr SE Scholfield — Kliptown High, have all been summoned to an emergency meeting with the chief inspector of coloured education in the Transvaal, following unrest at the schools over the past three days. They were unavailable for comment.

Yesterday's protests follow a police announcement of the continued detention of student leader, Aziz Jardine under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows for indefinite detention.

At all of the schools principals have decided to postpone exams, some until June 18.

THE vice-chairman of the University of Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society (BSS), Mr Azhar Cachalia, and his brother, Feroze, were taken by Security Police from their Benoni home last night.

The two Wits students, who are also members of the Benoni Students' Movement are held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which entitles police to keep them in detention for up to 14 days without trial.

Feroze is a former chairman of BSS and according to a close member of the family, about seven policemen arrived at their home at about midnight and took them away after searching the room in which they slept.

Reacting to their detention yesterday, Mr Sammy Adelman, with SRC president, said it was astonishing that students were being detained when university activities had been stopped in preparation for examinations.

Further security detentions this week include four members of the Young Christian Workers who were detained in Port Elizabeth. They are Mr Edward Stanley, Mr Simazile Nondumo, Shepherd Maluzi Mati and Mr Mlungisi Johnson, whose detentions have been confirmed by the Directorate of Police Public relations in Pretoria.

Also detained under security legislation in the Eastern Cape are three members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda (chairman), Mr Maxwell Madlingozi (executive member) and Mr Mxolisi Didiza (organiser).

POLICE moved in on the campus of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday following Wednesday's ban on all meetings by the rector.

They were parked outside the main hall, while nearby in the quadrangle a few hundred students had gathered holding informal discussions.

A spokesman for the SRC said the arrival of the police was seen as an "intimidatory measure to prevent any likelihood of a disruption of exams."

"It is obvious they are here to protect those students who have ignored the calls to boycott and have decided to write the exams. However, we will hold informal meetings to counter the ban" a student said.

The students are protesting over the expulsion of about 5600 pupils from schools in and around Durban, the appointment of a lecturer in the physiology department and the setting of exams on June 16.

The Public Relations Officer of the University, Mr Nico Nel, described the presence of the police as a "courtesy call".

"They are here as part of their crime prevention routine, visiting many areas of Durban. They were not called by the university. The colonel, who just had tea with us, said he was just passing by" Mr Nel said. — Sapa.

Working with the 1977 midyear population estimates for the Coloured and white population groups of greater Cape Town, it can be calculated that there are + 10 000 Coloured and +7 700

* This includes the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simons-town and Bellville.

Remember June 16

By SAM MABE

VARIOUS political, student and community organisations throughout the country were this week gearing themselves for the forthcoming massive June 16 commemoration services which are scheduled to start tomorrow until Sunday June 21.

The Congress of SA Students (Cosas), the Soweto Ad Hoc Anti Republic Committee and Azapo among others, have arranged venues and invited speakers who will address the services.

A spokesman for the Soweto Student-Parents Committee said: "Five years have passed since the June 16 killings and the Pretoria regime has not responded to the inferior education calls by the majority of the people in South Africa.

"Instead, the same poisonous education we were opposed to has been made compulsory — workers will now have to pay to have their children moulded into obedient servants of the exploitative and dehumanising capitalistic system.

"Furthermore, the Botha regime's tactics of divide and rule is clearly seen in the increase of tribal and ethnic colleges and the granting of "independence" to the so-called homelands.

"But the people's fighting spirit has not been destroyed. Instead, the struggle for a non-racial and democratic society is intensifying as was indicated by the people in the widespread anti-Republic campaign and the symbolic burning of the Nationalist flag."

Services organised by the Committee are at the following venues:

Sunday June 14 at St Matthews Anglican Church in Emdeni and at Regina Mundi Catholic Church in

Rockville at 2 pm.

On Tuesday June 16, also at 2 pm, services will be at Modisi yo Botse Lutheran Church in Zone 4 Diepkloof; Sefikeng, Zone 2 Meadowlands; San Souci Cinema in Kliptown; Christ the King Church in Coronationville and Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

Venues at Dobsonville and Meadowlands Zone Six will be announced later. The Kagiso Krugersdorp Ad Hoc Anti Republic Committee will hold its service at the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso II on Tuesday June 16.

The committee has appealed to taxi owners in Kagiso and Munsieville to offer free transport to the service and shopowners have been requested to close their shops for the day at 2 pm and shebeen owners to close on the eve of the service.

Tomorrow Azapo will have a service at the Roman Catholic Church in Ackerville, Witbank at 2 pm and at the YMCA in Beatrice Street, Durban at 2.30 pm.

On Sunday June 14: Faith Mission Church, Newtown Zone II, Seshego, Pietersburg at 2 pm and at the Lutheran Church in Mahwelereng, also in Pietersburg. In Springs it will be at the St Barnabas Anglican Church at 2 pm.

Tuesday June 16: Alexandra NG Kerk 1 pm; Seshego Methodist Church in Zone 1, Pietersburg 10 am; Roman Catholic Church, Zone 12 Sebokeng, Evaton 10 am; St Peers Anglican Church, Witbank 5 pm and Regina Mundi in Soweto at 12 noon.

Azapo will also be holding branch meetings at 114 Difateng Section, Tembisa at 2 pm and in Soweto at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church in Dlamini at 2.30 pm.

Cosas' service in Pretoria will be at St Bernard Church in Atteridgeville at 7 pm on Tuesday. Cosas have also issued a strong warning to shebeen owners to close their shebeens and to residents to abstain from liquor from June 14 to June 21.

scientific or academic attention.

The first meaningful and organized scientific endeavour to come to a better understanding of the most important alcohol-related issues was made in the United States, with the founding of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. Some of the foremost academics, particularly those from the medical sciences, constituted the first board of directors.

Mainly due to a lack of consistent institutionalized support and a consequent chronic shortage of funds, this Council failed to become the strong arm and voice of science in the field of alcohol problems which had been its original purpose and potential.

Nevertheless, the fact that some of America's leading scientists in psychology, sociology, biochemistry, psychiatry and medicine openly associated them with this Council, created a climate that was favourable and acceptable for young scientists to become engaged in alcohol-problem research.

The period from 1950 up to the present day has seen a tremendous escalation in alcohol research programmes. With the establishment of new insights and facts through extensive and intensive research programmes, more and more academic disciplines became involved. Particularly with regard to so-called alcoholism, with its multi-facet-nature, the need of an integrative academic approach for a better understanding thereof, is generally accepted and propagated, but unfortunately, poorly implemented.

Police prohibit weekend service

with
(324)
13/6/81

BY JIMMY MATYU

THREE members of Roots, the New Brighton-based cultural movement, were served by the Security Police early today with orders prohibiting the service they planned to hold in Walmer this weekend to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the June 16 Soweto riots.

The 48-hour ban was signed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, after a request by the head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape.

The ban issued in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act is effective from 6am today until 6am on Monday.

Roots had planned an all-night vigil in the Victory Hall, Walmer Location, today and the slaughtering of an ox tomorrow.

Those served with the orders were the founder of the movement, the Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Magina, and leading members, Mr Mzuzima Mayekiso and Mr T Hoyi.

A spokesman for Roots today said the three members were picked up by the Security Police and taken to the Sanlam Building — the headquarters of the Security Police — yesterday morning where they were served with the orders.

They were further warned that if they carried on with the service, they faced the prospect of being detained.

In a brief statement issued today, in reaction to the orders, Roots said, "We call upon our people not to be discouraged by the ban in their observance of the mourning period."

The statement further said that it was hoped that the authorities concerned would, in the future, realise that such drastic actions like the banning of traditional black services, would not solve the problems of the country.

"We view the ban on our service as an unfortunate step, and we had never thought by holding it we would be causing unrest," it stated.

The spokesman said that last year Roots held the commemoration service at Kwanobuhle township in Uitenhage, and that in March this year the movement commemorated the Heroes Day, and there were no incidents at either of the services.

Table (4.4)

(32)

AVERAGE COST PER INPATIENT DAY (Rands)				
Year	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
1970	18,83	17,76	13,97	15,70
1971	21,57	19,57	15,08	16,68
1972	23,43	21,12	15,45	15,84
1973	27,80	24,01	19,12	15,56
1974	33,10	26,54	17,77	17,62
1975	36,94	33,93	27,28	22,51
1976	47,42	n/a	n/a	n/a

which would be affected were a rally planned for tomorrow by the Congress of South African Students and another by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, an all-night vigil in Walmer township tonight and the slaughtering of an ox by the black cultural organisation Roots.

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A 48-hour ban has been imposed on weekend meetings planned to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the June 16 Soweto uprising here.

A Security Police spokesman said today meetings

not available

cost per inpatient = $\frac{\text{Net expenditure}}{\text{Total daily units} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ out-patient attendance}}$

Groote Schuur : Groote Schuur Hospital Group
Annual Reports 1970 - 1976

Other hospitals : Director of Hospital Services
Reports CPA 1970-1975

AVERAGE COST PER OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCE

als	-Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
	6,28	5,92	4,65	5,23
	7,19	6,52	5,03	5,89
	7,81	7,04	5,13	5,28
	9,30	8,01	6,34	5,18
	11,03	8,84	5,92	5,87
	12,31	11,31	9,09	7,50
	15,80	n/a	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Average cost per outpatient attendance = $\frac{1}{3}$ average cost per inpatient day for all except Day Hospitals.

For Day Hospitals: Average cost per outpatient attendance = $\frac{\text{Net expenditure}}{\text{Number of outpatient attendances}}$

Sources: Day Hospitals : DHD Head Office Records.
Others: As for Table 4.4

(33)

These costs are intended to give a general indication of the relative cost savings by treating a patient at the Day Hospitals. Until such time as hospital cost data improve in quality, a more scientific analysis is not possible. The cost figures given may bear very little relation to the true value of resources used in the care of patients.

Provincial hospitals services to both inpatients and outpatients are not free. The charges for outpatient treatment at all CPA institutions are listed in Table 4.6. Day Hospitals are classed as non-teaching institutions. If patients currently attending the Day Hospitals had been forced to attend another non-teaching hospital outpatient department there would have been no difference in the tariffs they would have to pay. If they had attended a teaching hospital, the difference in charge is not great. If, on the other hand, the patients had been unwilling to wait in long queues, they would have to consult private doctors. Many patients interviewed at Groote Schuur and the Day Hospitals said they attended these institutions as they could not afford the R6 and R7 fees they were required to pay a doctor in private practice. While price discrimination is possible to the advantage of less wealthy patients, it would be more likely to exist in charging for procedures than for ordinary consultation. Added to the cost of private consultation is the cost to the patient of purchasing prescribed drugs. Drugs are dispensed in Provincial institutions at no extra cost to the patient.

Table (4.6)

CHARGES FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AT ALL CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS as at 1st April, 1976.

1. NORMAL OUTPATIENT CHARGES		
Gross monthly income (Rands)	Teaching hospital (Rands)	Non-teaching hospital (Rands)
0-50	0,50	0,50
50-100	1,00	1,00
100-200	4,00	3,00
200 +	8,00	6,00

Notes:

1. Social pensioners are exempt from payment. Social pensioners include: old age pensioners, outsidetender pensioners, those receiving: family allowance; maintenance grants or disability grants.
2. Patients with monthly incomes in excess of R240 are not treated at Provincial Hospitals except in the case of emergency or where treatment required can only be obtained at a Provincial Hospital.
3. Patients on any form of medical insurance are not normally treated at Provincial Hospitals.

QUIT PROTEST BOYCOTT

Johannesburg Teaching Hospital which opened in July 1948 after 6 years to build. This was made possible by the Government. However, it was in 1948 that the Government decided to close the old General Hospital and to build the new one.

STUDENT representatives from Cape Peninsula schools and educational institutions unanimously decided yesterday to call off their week-long education boycott.

At a special three-hour report back meeting in Bellville, the representatives said that to continue the boycott would be 'destructive and corrosive to community and pupil support.'

The boycott was called last week to protest

against the closure of certain schools, the suspension of pupils and alleged police brutality against pupils in Johannesburg.

NO UNITY

A student spokesman claimed that because of 'pressure and intimidation' of SRCs by principals, the SRCs were often split, resulting in little pupil unity at schools.

It was hoped that by calling off the boycott students and pupils would have the chance to 'build unity and strong organisations.'

It was also decided to form new school representative structures which would make them firmer.

The spokesman said it was agreed at the meeting that before a boycott was initiated again, the pupils' determination had to be strong. There also had to be a firm community backing.

The student and pupil representatives were elected at the meeting and mandated by their schools and universities to act on their behalf.

NORMAL

The administration of the University of Durban-Westville has announced that 'appropriate measures' have been taken to ensure that all mid-year exams and tests will be held as normal and according to the timetable.

The announcement is contained in a newspaper advertisement following uncertainty over whether the exams will go on as planned.

The administration also said the normal rules would apply for those not writing exams.

SCHOOLS

This hospital has cost about R18 million (excluding medical equipment and the new medical school.) It is not known what the outpatients section has cost. A conventional structure like Tygerberg hospital takes between 12-15 years to construct. It would be illustrative to know what it costs to build a new outpatients department only, or what it would have cost to extend existing outpatients departments to cope with the patients that the Day Hospitals now treat, but unfortunately such figures are not available.

While only a rough comparison of capital costs is possible, what is possibly more important is the time between planning and construction of Day Hospitals compared to other hospitals. The shorter period for Day Hospitals allows greater responsiveness to needs as these become felt. In conjunction with the National Building Research Institute (NBRI) at the CSIR, the CPA is planning three prototypes of buildings which will further reduce costs of planning and construction of Day Hospitals. In particular the NBRI is concerned with achieving better patient flow through the hospital so that waiting space can be reduced to the minimum necessary. In all outpatient departments, a large proportion of the total space is taken up by waiting rooms.

THE STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL
As was mentioned in Section (1.2) this study is not strictly within a cost effectiveness framework, but is a systems analysis within the cost benefit framework. The intention is to consider the

Table 4.1
Capital Costs of Day Hospitals.

Day Hospital	Area of	Final contract	Time to completion	
Retreat	1780	370 000	11 months (19/6-1977)	1973 1973 2-1973 2)

Source: CPA Works Department.

alcoholism.

In addition to the genetic theory, there exists a large number of investigations which have tested hypotheses that there is a constitutional abnormality which is responsible for alcoholism. Specific attention has been given to endocrinological

cal functioning, physiological nervous system, neurochemistry.

These studies, being methodological problems and neurological standards, as ours would undertake a prospective study years.

4.2 PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

A second set of causal

ism to be a symptom of some underlying personality disorder. Three main approaches can be identified - the personality trait analysis, learning theory and psychoanalytic theory.

There have been many attempts to construct an alcoholic personality in order to enable people with a pre-disposition to alcoholism to be identified, warned and helped beforehand (Blanc, 1968 & Lisansky, 1960).

Some of the most frequently mentioned personality traits al-

legedly common among problem drinkers are a low frustration tolerance, feeling of extreme inferiority, combined with attitudes of superiority, fearfulness and dependency. Other characteristics include oral dependence, low self-esteem, immaturity, over-dependence and over-sensitivity.

Police move in as meeting ban is defied

Staff Reporter

WHILE the schools boycott continued with one minor incident reported in Johannesburg's coloured townships, trouble flared at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday.

Hundreds of boycotting students at the university were chased by police and ordered off the campus after they unsuccessfully attempted to defy a ban on student meetings.

The ban was imposed by the rector, Prof S P Oliver, earlier this week following a decision by about 500 students to boycott all academic activities, including exams.

The students assembled in the quadrangle as they had been locked out of the cafeteria - their usual meeting place - and attempted to hold a meeting to decide whether to continue the boycott when the police moved in.

They were given ten minutes to disperse and told the riot police would be called if they did not. Some students moved away.

The tense situation was interrupted at short intervals by students singing freedom songs. They stood a considerable distance away from the police.

The police, some armed with whips, chased the students following isolated stone-throwing incidents. The students later left the campus.

The university's chief security officer, Mr Alec Burger, opened a charge of assault after he had been allegedly hit by a stone.

Prof Olivier said that under no circumstances would the examinations be postponed.

In other incidents yesterday: ● Cars passing by the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School Number 1, in south-west Johannesburg, were stoned by pupils; ● The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, told a

delegation of parents and students he would stand by his decision not to reinstate expelled high schools pupils until the situation at all schools returned to normal. About 3 000 parents have signed a petition, which will be sent to Mr Krog, demanding the immediate reinstatement of all affected pupils;

● In separate statements, the Black Sash, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Professor Phillip Tobias condemned the detentions of student and trade union leaders; and

● Five Seshego township youths who were detained by Lebowa police yesterday had not yet been charged, a Lebowa Police officer Lieutenant-Colonel P Moloto, said in Seshego yesterday. The youths were arrested after allegedly stoning vehicles near Mmadikoti Technical College in Zone 3, Seshego.

Meanwhile, a case in which three Western Coloured Township youths applied for bail at the Newclare District Court yesterday was postponed until early next week. The three youths were arrested on June 4. They are charged with public violence.

Preparations are continuing for the staging of services throughout the country to mark the fifth anniversary of the start of the outbreak of the Soweto unrest on June 16, 1976.

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation said the first meeting would be held in Durban today, while services in other centres would be held tomorrow and on Tuesday.

The Soweto Tavern Association said shebeens it represented would not serve liquor on Tuesday, while the Soweto Chamber of Commerce announced that shops would be closed between 1pm and 4pm in the townships on Tuesday.

Learning theories of various types have been invoked not only in the attempt to explain why some people become alcoholics, but to explain why people drink at all.

Alcohol consumption according to these theories, is a reflex to certain kinds of stimuli or a way of reducing fear and anxiety. The basic assumption of the reinforcement theory of learning is that the learning of an association between a stimulus and a response requires the presence of some sort of

Heunis gets tough on student protests

van 13/5/81

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA, Political Reporter

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday took a tough line on the coloured educational protests, outlining steps that could be taken against students guilty of fomenting unrest.

He warned that students could now face expulsion, forfeit the opportunity to write exams and lose study grants, while teachers' jobs could be affected if the student enrolment dropped as a result.

But coloured community leaders in Johannesburg, who are preparing to make representations at the highest Government level, said "kradadige"

approaches would not solve the problem so long as the apartheid system was enforced.

They called instead for the immediate scrapping of the Department of Coloured Affairs and its replacement by a single, centralised, non-racial education system.

A statement issued to Sapa in Cape Town, Mr Heunis noted figures and outlined the situation at coloured and Indian educational institutions.

He said although the number of scholars involved in disturbances "represents an insignificant 0.7% of the total pupil population of 720 234 attending coloured primary and secondary schools, I am not prepared to tolerate the disruption which was caused."

"My basic premise is that the steps necessary to restore discipline should give recognition to the rights of the vast majority (of those) who wish to carry on with their studies and

whom the education of their children is of primary importance and who prefer to see peace and order prevail."

Four coloured schools had been closed for about a week, and when they reopened, parents would be expected to re-apply for their children's admission, and to give an undertaking the children would submit to the discipline of the school.

Up to now, Mr Heunis said, the situation at coloured schools had been handled with "the utmost patience, goodwill and compassion, but school principals have now been instructed to apply the prescribed statutory suspension procedures in respect of individual pupils who are guilty of activities which foment unrest."

"The result could be permanent expulsion, and considering the fact that the scale of provision of staff at schools depends on the number of enrolled pupils, the decrease in numbers could result in the reduction of the provision of staff resulting in the transfer of permanent teaching staff to other centres, and in the case of temporary staff, who are often locally bound, in the forfeiting of their services."

The authorities were considering whether to place greater emphasis on recognised exams during the course of the year, so that those might be related to the pass requirements at the end of the year.

There was no question of deviating from any programme for public or internal exams in the future. Students who failed or refused to write any exam because of their involvement in disturbances, would forfeit the opportunity.

"In the event of scholars being suspended in consequence of disturbances, or being in any way associated with such disturbances, any study aid or grants will be withdrawn at once."

Provision was also made in existing contracts for the cancellation of bursaries on the ground of poor attendance, progress and conduct.

Mr Heunis added: "I am aware of the need for physical teaching facilities, and because of that need the Government has virtually doubled the allocation of funds for this purpose."

The fulfilment of needs had to be given priority, and com-

AND RECONCILIATION IN THE MEAT

t ?

Table Bay Cold Storage and National Management to recognise democratically elected committees elected under the auspices of the General Workers' Union and company workers. Management has refused to set up committees on which only African workers. Management has refused to negotiate with management.

pute escalate ?

At Table Bay Cold Storage had 10 weeks through dialogue to get the workers walked out in protest whereupon management refused to meet worker representatives. After the managing director had the unanimous support of all workers of 15 other meat firms walked out in protest and solidarity demonstration so dismissed bringing to about 1000 employees

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he meat work management is a their employee dispute wo non-racial

□ To Page 2

reconciliation has taken place.

Blacks angry at neckdisc pass suggestion

Tribune Reporter

BLACK leaders have reacted with anger to a suggestion by a Hoexter Commission member, Professor A. J. Middleton, that blacks be made to wear discs around their necks instead of having to carry passes.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, described the suggestion — reported in daily newspapers yesterday — as insensitive and said blacks would be made to feel like dogs with collars around their necks if the measure were implemented.

According to reports, Prof Middleton made the suggestion in Pretoria on Friday while cross-examining a witness, Mr F. J. Fourie, a former chief of the legal aid centre for blacks in Pretoria. The

Hoexter Commission is investigating the structure and functioning of courts.

Mr Fourie said he thought the suggestion was an "excellent" idea.

Prof Middleton refused to comment yesterday, saying the reports were "misleading".

"I would suggest you obtain a copy of the transcript of what I said at the hearing. I am not prepared to engage in a debate with the Press," he said.

But according to reports, Prof Middleton suggested it would be much easier if blacks were issued with a disc which they could wear around their necks to prove they were entitled to be in the urban area.

Mr Fourie said at the hearing his hair some-

times stood on end when he heard of the way pass law offenders were treated by police.

He suggested police be compelled to study a course in anthropology so they could fully understand the importance of forging good race relations in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday he was shocked at what he described as the insensitivity of Prof Middleton.

He's "unbelievable," he said. "If Prof Middleton's suggestion is implemented, we will be made to feel like dogs with collars around our necks."

"The basic issue is to scrap the pass laws. Nothing else will satisfy blacks."

He equated Prof Middleton's suggestion to the time

in nazi Germany when Jews were forced to use armbands to identify themselves.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said he was horrified when he read the reports.

"It's monstrous. I can't imagine blacks using discs around their necks in 1981. It would have been possible when blacks were slaves in America," he said.

He also said the only solution was to abolish the pass laws. Any attempts to "humanise" the offensive laws would only worsen the situation.

"If Mr Fourie went along with the disc idea, I can only imagine what kind of assistance he had been giving blacks at his legal aid centre in Pretoria," he said.

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'I am very, very sorry every time June 16 comes around'

A day of grief for Sowetan mum

By DAVID NIDRIE

African National Congress guerrilla camps throughout Africa.

Dorothy Peterson will attend the public church service at Regina Mundi church in Soweto to commemorate June 16. It will be the first time since Hector's death that she has done so and her attendance will only be possible because she now works at night.

FOR Mrs Dorothy Peterson, a night cleaner at Johannesburg's Wesbank Centre, Tuesday will not be the fifth anniversary of "The Children's Revolt" — one name given to the Soweto riots of 1976 — nor a day of national mourning. It will be a day of private grief in her Soweto home.

Two days short of five years old, her only son, 12-year-old Hector, fell under a hail of police bullets to become the first victim of black student unrest that exploded on June 16, 1976.

A picture of Hector, carried in the arms of a youth in dungarees, and with his sobbing sister running alongside, appeared on front pages throughout the world to become synonymous with the black "children's revolt" that erupted on that day and lasted for more than a year.

The events of that year radicalised a generation, in the words of Dr Mphahlele, leader of the Soweto Civic Association, and sent hundreds — if not thousands — out of the country to train in

turbances is 575. In one month estimated damage to government property in Soweto alone amounted to well over R10-million.

For the thousands who will join Mrs Peterson at Regina Mundi on Tuesday, the anger is still there.

"Nothing has changed — unless it's got worse," a black student veteran of 76 said this week.

What has changed since Hector died? "Most importantly, attitudes and approach to the problems," says former judge Jan Steyn, head of the Urban Foundation, formed as a result of the "disturbances."

"There has been an articulated acceptance of the necessity for equality of opportunity, there has been a recognition of the dignity of the individual."

While he admits that much of this "articulation" has not yet been translated into reality, he points to changes in labour laws, and government of investigations into education and the rights of urban blacks as "a real hope for stability."

"If these result in fundamental changes, there is real hope," he said.

"At the moment, however, moderates are hanging on, adopting a wait-and-see attitude."

And what is the possibility of a recurrence of the violence of 1976?

It is doubtful whether it could escalate to that level again, says Brigadier Jan Visser, who headed police units in Soweto during "the time of the black power."

"Today there is a more mature approach," he said.

He also believes that attitudes have changed. "There wasn't sufficient understanding on the part of the then Minister (Jimmy Kruger)."

"Perhaps even a lack of sympathy — compare that to Dr Piet Koornhof, and the present Prime Minister. Approaches are poles apart."

But, added Brig Visser, who has since left the force, his friends in Soweto, while happy about changed attitudes, felt material changes were not taking place fast enough and that more could be done.

By contrast Dr Mphahlele, regarded as a devotee of "black middle-classism" (an attempt to establish a stable middle class as a buffer against revolution), says anger in Soweto is growing daily and that improvements in housing and living conditions in black urban areas are "an irritant, nothing else," because they just spotlight the problem.

"An entire generation was radicalised by the events of 1976 — they lost their fear of violence and the police, but not their hatred for the system."

The only thing keeping them from more radical action, he said, was increased police and official harassment and intimidation.

"If you want to see how much people are willing to sacrifice, you only need to look at the motor assembly workers in the Western Cape."

"They face expulsion to their so-called homelands, the loss of their livelihood when they strike. But they are prepared to do it."

On government moves to improve housing in Soweto, and the activities of the Urban Foundation and other organisations, he said: "A few hundred houses is no solution — more an irritant and a highlight of the problem than anything else. We urgently need as a short-term solution at least 30 000 housing units in Soweto."

The government this week announced that 800 houses and 400 homes would be built in Soweto's Chlawelo township.

On the past laws — another reason given in the report of the Cliffe Commission into the unrest as a cause of dissatisfaction — Dr Mphahlele quoted a senior official of the Highveld

Administration Board as saying the government should examine the advisability of building houses in urban areas for blacks.

"When the government passed laws in the Fifties and Sixties turning all blacks into citizens of the homelands, we thought they were joking — it seemed unbelievable."

Probably speaks for the Broederbond, and we're in trouble. It means there are no black South Africans, any liberalisation of apartheid is negated if the improvements are being carried out for foreigners."

To the outsider, Soweto seems much the same as it was before June 16, 1976. The same tiny houses wreathed in clouds of choking smoke from coal fires for cooking and heating, almost impassable roads once one leaves the main thoroughway, hundreds of ill-dressed children playing in the streets, and, every few minutes, police vehicles cruising by.

New houses are going up and there are more labour gangs at work on storm water drains and trenches for electricity cables — but most of the houses are for sale not rent.

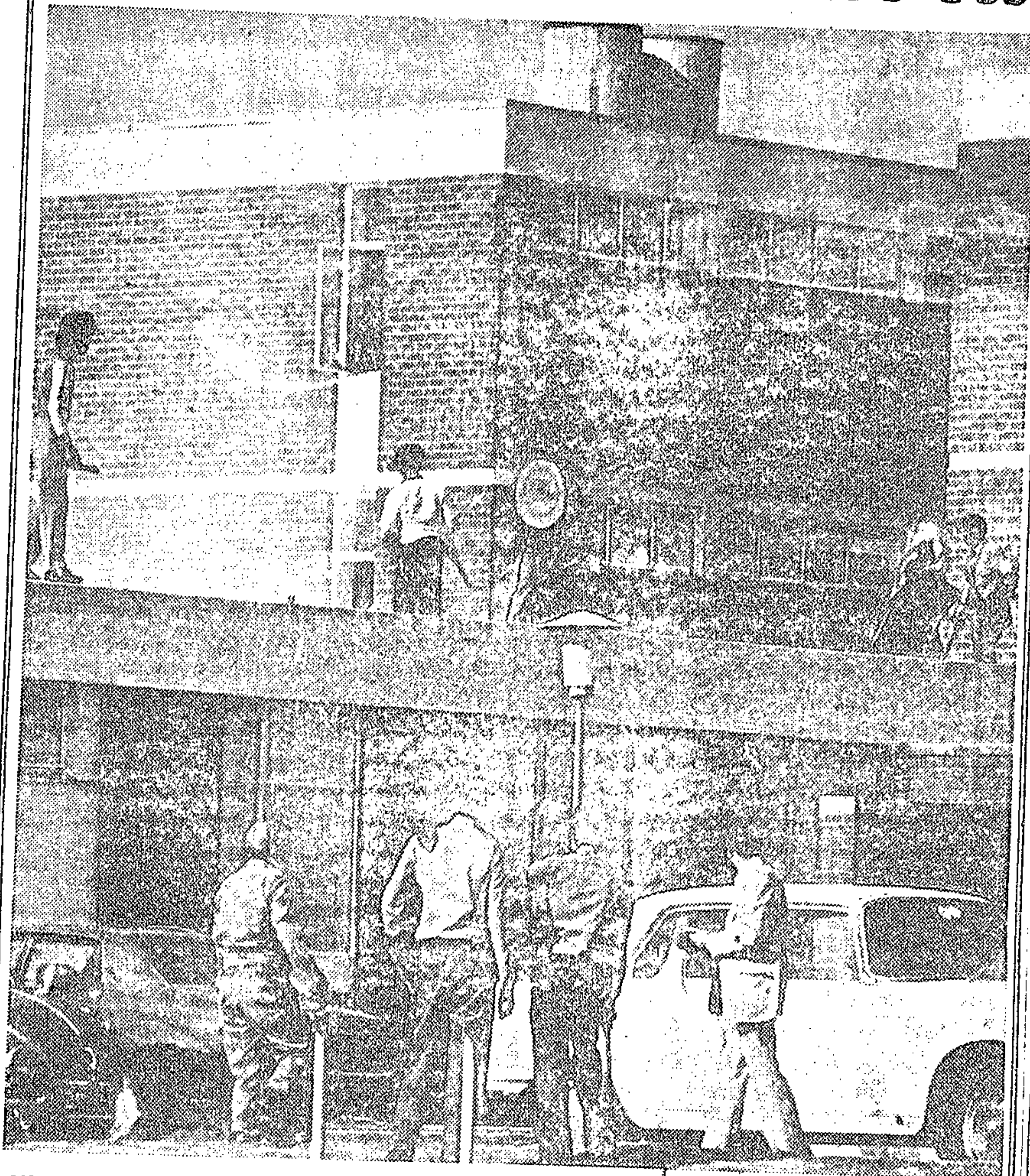
And Mrs Peterson still uses candles to light the tiny, 9x8 metre home from which her son left on that fateful Wednesday in June 1976.

Dorothy Peterson remembers that fatal day



This week's picture: Mrs Dorothy Peterson visits her son's simple grave in Soweto

UDW students, guards clash in running battle at men's res



UNIVERSITY of Durban-Westville campus guards on a men's residence rooftop after chasing students who had been throwing stones at police below.

ROOFTOP BATTLE AT UNIVERSITY

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Tribune Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Durban-Westville students and campus security guards waged a short running battle on the rooftop of a men's residence yesterday.

The unrest broke out after students had been told to leave the area of an examination hall because it was felt they were intimidating students wanting to write the exams.

At the same time a fire broke out in the physiology laboratories at the campus. Senior firemen at the scene said they had not established the cause of the fire yesterday and police are investigating.

The incident on the residence rooftop broke out after students on the roof took to pelting police below with rocks.

Campus security guards climbed on to the roof and the students retreated to the cover of the residence buildings. From windows they continued to throw objects at the guards on the rooftop and sprayed hoses at them.

Windows were shattered during the fracas. Police at the scene took no part.

University authorities at the campus said yesterday "quite a few" students wrote exams, but students said only 6 out of 329 wrote a geography exam and one out of 400 an applied mathematics exam.

Mystery over move to smash black trade unions

By DAVID NIDDRIE

A MYSTERY document that sketches a joint Government employer strategy to smash black trade unions has been circulated among East London businessmen.

Trade unionists say the document was put out by two Government departments and the Security Police — a claim which drew prompt denials from both the Departments of Manpower Utilisation and Co-operation and Development.

But a police spokesman in Pretoria said this week they were still investigating a possible police link to the document.

"It is highly sensitive, and we cannot comment until we have completed our investigations," the spokesman said.

Trade unionists pointed out that detailed information contained in the confidential document — in particular details of what was found during a police search of trade union offices in East London on July 16 last year — could only have come from sources with access to police files.

At the same time, Mr Sam Kikine, head of the SA Allied Workers Union — main target of the document's suggested strategy — said union members had been told that the document had originated with the Security Police and was being circulated among East London businessmen.

"Informers have attempted to infiltrate our factory committees and persuade our shop stewards to inform on union activities," he said. "Some stewards agreed, but continued to report to the union. These stewards were told of the document's origins by the

Although the document is obviously intended to generate united action to break SAAAWU and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, it gives a remarkably frank assessment of poor working and living conditions among East London's black workers.

It also concludes that Saawu particularly has an extremely strong influence among workers in the area.

It refers to "low pay," "unequal pay for equal work" and the disruption of family life caused by migrant labour as causes for dissatisfaction among the workforce.

In a backhanded compliment to SAAWU, the report says: "In practically every big industry or business in East London, SAAWU, already has an agent or one or two or three people who could do organisational work. It is only a question of time, before a Saawu committee would be appointed in these industries, which will then demand acknowledgement of the union."

"This suspicion is further confirmed by the fact that dismissed black workers of SATV (a TV manufacturing factory in East London) are prepared at this stage, practically without any wage or compensation, voluntarily to work in the Saawu offices to try and get the aims of the union to come to fruition."

The source of this information is given as a search of SAAWU's East London office in July last year.

The document ends with a section headed: "What is seen as a possible solution to break the power of SAAWU unregistered black unions and to normalise labour unrest?" which deals with long-term (legislative) "solutions" and short-term (management-instituted) solutions.

The long term solutions, which set out the thinking behind new labour legislation announced last year, suggests making union registration obligatory and legally preventing unions from organising in more than one industry.

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Meetings banned

WEEKEND meetings planned in Port Elizabeth to mark the fifth anniversary of the June 16 Soweto uprising have been banned for 48 hours.

The order, from 6am yesterday until 6am tomorrow, was issued by the chief magistrate, Mr J A Coetzee, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act at the request of the security branch.

All meetings in the magisterial district of Durban were also prohibited under the Act during the same hours.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

Newsman hassled by SB

THE security police raided the house of a local journalist in Evaton, Mr Daizer Mqhaba, at the weekend.

Major A Steyn, the head of the Vereeniging Security Branch and two other policemen — one white, and one black, searched the house for pamphlets or banned literature, according to Mr Mqhaba.

Mr Mqhaba, who is a member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and a reporter for the Vaal Triangle Extra, told the SOWETAN that he was taken to the police car and questioned extensively about his activities.

"I was asked whether I had recently attended any meetings. Major Steyn also wanted to know what my relationship with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) is," said Mr Mqhaba.

65+	0,18	0,13	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Call for 2 days mourning

THE Western Cape, Athlone and Mitchell's Plain traders' associations have issued statements calling on their members to observe two days of mourning for the schoolchildren who died in the unrest in 1976.

Several businesses, including chain stores and banks, said they would close on both days but some said they would watch the situation and open if necessary on Wednesday.

Shops in Athlone and Mitchell's Plain displayed posters saying they would not be open tomorrow and Wednesday in commemoration of 'Heroes' Day', the name black organisations have given to June 16.

In Mitchell's Plain, the umbrella ratepayers' association, Compra, has issued circulars calling on traders in the area 'to take cognisance of the community's wishes to close business premises.'

The Students' Inter-Regional Committee (Sirco), the body representing 54 Peninsula schools and colleges which called off the week-long schools' boycott, are to meet today to

work out programmes for the commemoration days. Most weekend soccer and netball fixtures were cancelled.

In terms of a decision not to play at the weekend closest to June 16, units affiliated to the South African Soccer Federation called off their weekend fixtures.

But three independent units in Mitchell's Plain, Rylands and Elsie's River, as well as all the rugby units affiliated to the SA Rugby Union (SARU) and the men's and women's hockey clubs, played at the weekend.

The hockey clubs are expected to call off this weekend's fixtures and the City and Suburban and Western Province rugby units are awaiting a decision of their national body.

The Western Cape Traders' Association has appealed to consumers to co-operate and to make their purchases in time to prevent a repetition of what happened last year when there was looting in some areas.

A spokesman for the Athlone Business and Professional Association said although they had called for a two-day closure, they expected some shops to open on Wednesday because there was an old age pension payout.

Mr Thomas Mandla of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce said they supported sentiments to remember June 16 but would adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

● Plain shops to close for two days — Page 4.

Schools 'normal'

THE situation at black schools in the Peninsula was normal today and most schools wrote examinations.

Certain schools postponed their examinations

last week during the one-week school boycott.

No examinations are scheduled for tomorrow and the next day after a directive was issued by the Department of Internal Affairs.

facilitation of motor vehicle accidents costs society thousands of rands annually. This applies for three basic types of accidents, i.e. fatal, personal injury and property damage. The logical question arising from this is whether the

both central government and local administrations. Central government must allocate more money for treatment, and particularly for prevention and education.

Provincial authorities should create more medical treatment and rehabilitation centres, where specialized attention can be given to problem drinkers. he compulsory introduction of carefully constructed educational programmes in alcohol-related matters at school level must be given serious thought.

Greater emphasis should be given to alcoholism in the curriculum of medical and para-medical students.

In the final analysis the relevant authorities must take a long and hard look at what possible factors exist within the socio-economic and political milieu of South Africa that facilitate the misuse of alcohol.

viate the problem, the inadequateness of the latter becomes very apparent and disturbing.

I would suggest a much greater emphasis on these problems by

- (a) The degree to which the culture operates to bring about inner tensions, anxiety or acute needs for adjustment in its members.
- (b) The sort of attitude towards drinking the culture produces in its members.
- (c) The degree to which the culture provides suitable substitutes as channels of satisfying anxieties.

Staff Reporters

SEVERAL meetings to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the June 16 disturbances were banned at the weekend.

But several more are planned for this week and a warning has been issued that the atmosphere at the meetings and services will be determined by the police attitude towards mourning blacks.

The meetings and commemoration services have become an annual feature to mark the day five years ago when Soweto students took to the streets in a protest that began as a rejection of inferior education.

A commemoration meeting in Durban called by the South African Allied Workers Union

(Saawu) for Saturday was banned by Durban's chief magistrate, the union's general secretary, Mr Samuel Kikine, said yesterday.

He said the commemoration meeting was planned together with an ordinary union meeting at a Durban hall.

However, the meeting ban had applied only to the Durban magisterial district and the union had managed to get round it by holding a meeting yesterday in a smaller hall outside Durban, Mr Kikine said. He said he had arrived at the

hall on Saturday to find police there. A notice banning the meeting had been pinned to the door of the hall.

Workers had already begun to arrive for the meeting, but union officials persuaded them to disperse, Mr Kikine said.

At yesterday's meeting, Saawu called for the release of all trade unionists presently in detention as well as jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. The meeting also criticised the decision of Saawu's East London branch to petition the Ciskeian Minister of Justice for

the release of detained unionists.

A resolution said this decision was a "mistake" because it could be seen as recognising the Ciskeian Government and said similar petitions would not be drawn up in future.

Resolutions reaffirming Saawu's anti-registration stance and support for consumer boycotts against Wilson-Rowntree and Huletts, which have been involved in labour disputes with Saawu members, were passed.

In Port Elizabeth the chief

tween culturally shared goals and institutionalized means for achieving them. Such a strain of goals and means leads to lowered conformity to goals and means and thereby to a state of anomie and deviant behaviour. Anomie thus implies a condition of relative structural disorganisation and instability due to ineffective norms.

Merton spells out the logically possible ways in which people can adapt to this above-mentioned disjunction: they may

magistrate, Mr J A Coetzee, issued a 48-hour order banning weekend meetings in the city to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

The banning order, issued on Friday, affected an all-night vigil in Walmer on Saturday, a Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation rally yesterday, and a mass meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

In Alexandra, a symbolic wreath with the names of those who died in Alexandra during

the unrest in 1976 was displayed at Alexandra Stadium, when residents celebrated Alexandra Day on Saturday.

Several meetings and services have been planned for this week.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has arranged commemoration services throughout the country. An Azapo spokesman said details would be released this week.

In Pretoria, Cosas will hold commemoration services in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville tomorrow.

The service in Atteridgeville will be held at the Anglican Church tomorrow night, but no venue has yet been acquired for the Mamelodi service.

In Lenasia, a memorial service will be held at the Jiswa Hall on Saturday, June 20, at 3pm. Speakers from several black organisations have been invited.

The principal urban representative of KwaZulu, Mr Gibson Thula, told police and community councillors from Soweto that the atmosphere of the commemoration services

throughout the country would be determined by the police attitude towards mourning blacks.

Mr Thula was giving the vote of thanks at a meeting between Soweto police and councillor from Greater Soweto to discuss crime in the township.

Mr Thula said this week was particularly "sensitive" to blacks and none of them could afford to forget what had happened to "our brothers and sisters" who died during the 1976 uprisings.

He appealed to the police to keep a low profile throughout the various services and said unnecessary confrontation between police and the people could be avoided.

(specific) norms, sanctions and values specific to different societies, then the theoretical possibility exists to transcend or violate these normative and regulatory prescriptions. If this occurs, it is usually referred to as "deviant behaviour" in sociological literature.

Within this perspective the anomie theory of deviant behaviour is used to explain alcoholism. Merton (Merton, 1957, p. 215) postulates that anomie is brought about by a disjunction be-

but finds inaccessible the institutionalized means to obtain them. Under internalized pressure not to obtain the goal by illegitimate means, the individual finds himself frustrated and handicapped. He does not renounce the success goal but instead adopts escape mechanisms such as defeatism and retreatism.

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Consumer Reporter

THE new shopping centre at Mitchells Plain, including branches of Pick 'n Pay, OK Bazaars and Woolworths, will be closed tomorrow and on Wednesday — the anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Spokesmen for supermarkets explained that they would close their Mitchell's Plain branches to fall in with a decision by the small shopkeepers who belong to the merch-

Plain shops to close for 2 days

ants' association at the centre.

They said they would not close branches anywhere else.

Mitchell's Plain was quiet while there was trouble in some of the townships last year.

The merchants' association called a meeting and

voted to close for two days so we decided to fall in with their wishes,' said Mr Aubrey Coppen, operations manager for OK Bazaars in the Eastern and Western Cape.

'We would definitely not have decided to close if they had not requested us to do so.'

Mr Norman Leibov, a director of Pick 'n Pay, said he had been told the small shopkeepers in the centre wanted to close for fear of trouble from students if they stayed open.

No comment was available from the Mitchell's Plain Town Centre Merchants' Association.

A spokeswoman for Woolworths said they understood the centre would be closed for the two days to draw attention to the need for more books for coloured schools and to the fact that many still had broken windows which have never been replaced.

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natural gifts and prolonged and intensive training he can
mediate between the living and the living dead and inter-
pret the often obscure, at times disturbing and even
frightening messages and wishes of the ancestors. He
can do more, he can summon the helping and benevolent
spirits which help him and his patient with the healing
work in hand. This aspect of his work rests on sound
psychological principles.

(2) In the second facet of his work, according to my observa-
tions, neurophysiological functions are used extensively.
The aim of their ritual dancing is to stir up certain
bodily functions which have a clearly observable effect
on their sense of physical and bodily wellbeing.
Some of the herbal remedies which are routinely used
might well also have an effect on neuronal activity.

These two aspects do not operate separately but are present to a
greater or lesser degree in all the healing procedures.

VALUE OF A SHARED CULTURE:

Carstairs⁵ concludes that the indigenous healer plays a key role
in the health of the individual and the social cohesion of the group.
Kiev⁶ considers that primitive psychotherapies are complex culture bound
procedures and that no one institutional model can meet the divergent
needs in all societies. All cultures produce tensions and over the
centuries they have all acquired and provided valuable mechanisms for
the release of these tensions.

Anthropologists have made great contributions to a better under-
standing of the world view of black people and their ideas about the
causation of ill-health and the treatment required. In this connection

Elizabethtown River memorial service

ABOUT 250 people attended a memorial service in Elsie's River yesterday for the 29 people who are known to have died during the unrest in June last year.

The service, at the St. Nicholas church, was led by Father Lawrence

Henry, Vice-General of the Roman Catholic church. Sheikh Nazem Mohamed of the Muslim Judicial Council, and Bishop Patrick Marolengo of the Anglican church.

mother of one of the victims, Mrs I Lombard of Retreat and Mrs E Loza, wife of Mr Elijah Loza who died in detention.

and the unrest last year — was the desire for freedom.

‘Freedom to live a life in a country where your destiny is in your hands — freedom to gain the basic necessities of life and freedom to speak what the mind thinks,’ he said.

Sheikh Nazem said the supreme sacrifice — life — was never in vain because: 'If the price is paid, a reward will have to come. Justice and freedom will come if we are committed to a life of fairness,' he said.

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pseudo myth. This seems to be the present
case when the myth disappears or says

[illegible]

- 4 -

By BRIAN POTTINGER
and JIMMY MATYU

BLACK political and cultural groups in Eastern Cape townships have appealed to residents to show restraint tomorrow — the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots — and not to indulge in violence.

The black cultural group Roots has called on people to wear black arm-bands as symbols of their "re-dedication and re-devotion to our struggle".

They also appealed for people to behave with dignity and not to indulge in violence.

Roots called for abstention from liquor, closure of the Administration Board liquor outlets and shebeens and a symbolic closure of all shops from noon till 3pm.

The call for restraint was echoed by the Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, which urged people to refrain from stoning buses or burning schools tomorrow.

Security Police in the Eastern Cape today warned they would apply for the banning of two proposed Soweto riots

E Cape black groups call for restraint tomorrow

commemoration meetings scheduled for Port Elizabeth tomorrow if the pupil bodies concerned went ahead with their plans.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Divisional Commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, said today his men were still seeking confirmation of the intentions of pupils to hold commemoration meetings tomorrow at St Martin de Porres, Gelvandale, at 9.30am and at St Stephen's, New Brighton, at 4.30pm.

If the pupils intended going ahead with the meetings, he would apply to the Chief Magistrate to ban the meetings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Col Erasmus also confirmed police in his division were holding 17 people under secu-

rity legislation — nine under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and eight under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — for investigation.

Education authorities are preparing for a possible stayaway at black and coloured schools throughout the country.

Police reported an extremely quiet weekend in Port Elizabeth with Colonel Erasmus claiming that the banning of the commemoration meetings played an important part in defusing tension.

In Soweto itself, Sapa reports, the fifth anniversary commemoration of the unrest started quietly today with no outward sign of excitement or apprehension.

Buses and trains ran normally and there were no signs

of commuters being intimidated, according to a spokesman for the Soweto Divisional Commissioner of Police.

Shops are doing a brisk trade as people stock up in anticipation of a closure of all businesses in Soweto tomorrow, the main day of the week-long commemoration.

Speakers at the Regina Mundi service in Soweto tomorrow include the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and several of its members, as well as senior members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and the Azanian Peoples Organisation.

In Evaton township, near Vereeniging, two buses carrying people to work were stopped, stoned and then set alight by a group of people

this morning. A police spokesman said nobody was injured in the incident and the situation was under control.

The incident occurred at about 6.30am when scores of people boarded buses to go to work in the neighbouring Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark industrial complexes.

Passengers said they were ordered to get out the buses by a group of people who later stoned and burnt the buses.

The people told them not to go to work and to observe the period of mourning. Shortly afterwards a police squad arrived and helped to extinguish the fire.

Most workers used other means of transport to get to work, while other buses arrived later to transport the

remainder. All was reported normal in other parts of the Vaal area.

In Durban a conservative group at the University of Natal has called on students to wear white armbands tomorrow in opposition to the call by the Students' Representative Council for the wearing of black bands.

Today police in riot gear armed with sjamboks and teargas returned to the campus of the University of Durban-Westville while hundreds of students continued their boycott of the mid-year exams.

The boycotting students, who had assembled in the quadrangle, were given 10 minutes to disperse after the last deadline for them to sit for their papers had expired.

In another incident a press photographer, Mr Omar Badsha, was involved in an altercation with a university security guard. The public relations officer of the university, Mr Nico Nel, said a charge of assault was to be laid against Mr Badsha. — Sapa

implies a dependence on and loss of control over alcohol intake;

- 2) usually as a reaction to a situation of stress;
- 3) with numerous and varied implications and consequences for the individual and his society.

One striking feature of this, and for that matter any definition of alcoholism, is the absence of any quantifiable criterion. Also, from this definition it can be deducted that we have no "final" knowledge about the origins of alcoholism.

A critical concept from this definition which is not applicable in the case of the habitual alcohol abuser is that of "loss of control". Although there need not be a marked difference between the alcoholic's and abuser's drinking pattern, the latter still has the luxury of control and power of decision over his alcohol intake. This is essentially the crux of the matter. In many other areas the characteristics of the phenomena are identical:

- 1) In both cases drinking can be induced by stress.
- 2) Both usually have a high frequency of problems as a result of their drinking behaviour.

An analytical problem that does arise from this conceptual distinction between alcoholism and chronic excessive drinking involves the psychological and physiological dependence that the drinkers manifestate. Although the above stated definition ascribe dependence to the alcoholic, it may

legitimately be argued that a vast number of excessive drinkers, especially from the lower working classes, exhibit the same dependence on alcohol, because of the "escape from reality" potential of alcoholic beverages.

Although I do concede that there is validity in this reasoning, and that there exists no sharp analytical borderline as to whether

Pass tags better than pass books, commission told

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

BLACKS could be made to wear discs around their necks instead of having to carry passes, a member of the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the Structure and Functioning of the Courts, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Professor A J Middleton, the commissioner, made the suggestion while cross-examining a witness, Mr F J Fourie, a former chief of the legal aid centre for blacks in Pretoria, who had criticised police treatment of pass law offenders.

Prof Middleton asked Mr Fourie whether it was not unfair to expect blacks to carry their reference books at all times.

He suggested it would be much easier if blacks were issued with a disc which they could wear around their necks to prove they were entitled to be in the urban area.

Mr Fourie said he thought it was an "excellent" idea.

He said his hair sometimes stood on end when he heard of the way pass law offenders were treated by the police.

He suggested police be compelled to study a course in

anthropology so they could fully understand the importance of forging good relations between all races in South Africa.

The way in which the influx control regulations were implemented had long been a source of bitterness in the black community and the time had come that a solution had to be found.

The new solution could only work if blacks and whites could reach consensus over how the new measures were to be implemented.

It was unforgivable that young policemen were permitted to act in a blatantly reckless way when dealing with pass law offenders. Their actions were often condoned by senior policemen, Mr Fourie said.

He stressed the importance of avoiding the prosecution and imprisonment of pass law offenders because prisons could not accommodate any more prisoners — they were already over occupied by 300%.

This was where the aid centres played an invaluable role, he said. Cases which did not warrant prosecution could be dealt with administratively in the aid centres.

Mr Fourie will continue his evidence on Tuesday.

ties with free distribution of alcoholic beverages. Economic, cultural, societal and environmental variables may either increase or decrease this percentage for any given society or part thereof, though.

Working with the 1977 midyear population estimates for the Coloured and white population groups of greater Cape Town, it can be calculated that there are + 10 000 Coloured and +7 700

* This includes the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simons-town and Bellville.

Wollheim urges

LARGE-SCALE induction programmes to accustom country migrants to city life were proposed by Dr Oscar



Dr Oscar Wollheim

Wollheim in his address at the midyear graduation ceremony in the Jameson Hall.

Dr Wollheim said the fact that he was the second honorary graduand to be awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science (*honoris causa*) by UCT in recent years (the first was Dr W J B Slater) reflected the University's growing concern with research, experimentation and activity in diagnosing and remedying social malfunction.

Further evidence of this concern was the existence at UCT of organisations such as the Southern Africa Labour Development Unit (SALDRU), the Urban Problems Research Unit, the Centre for Intergroup Studies, the Institute of Criminology, the Students Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (SHAWCO) and others.

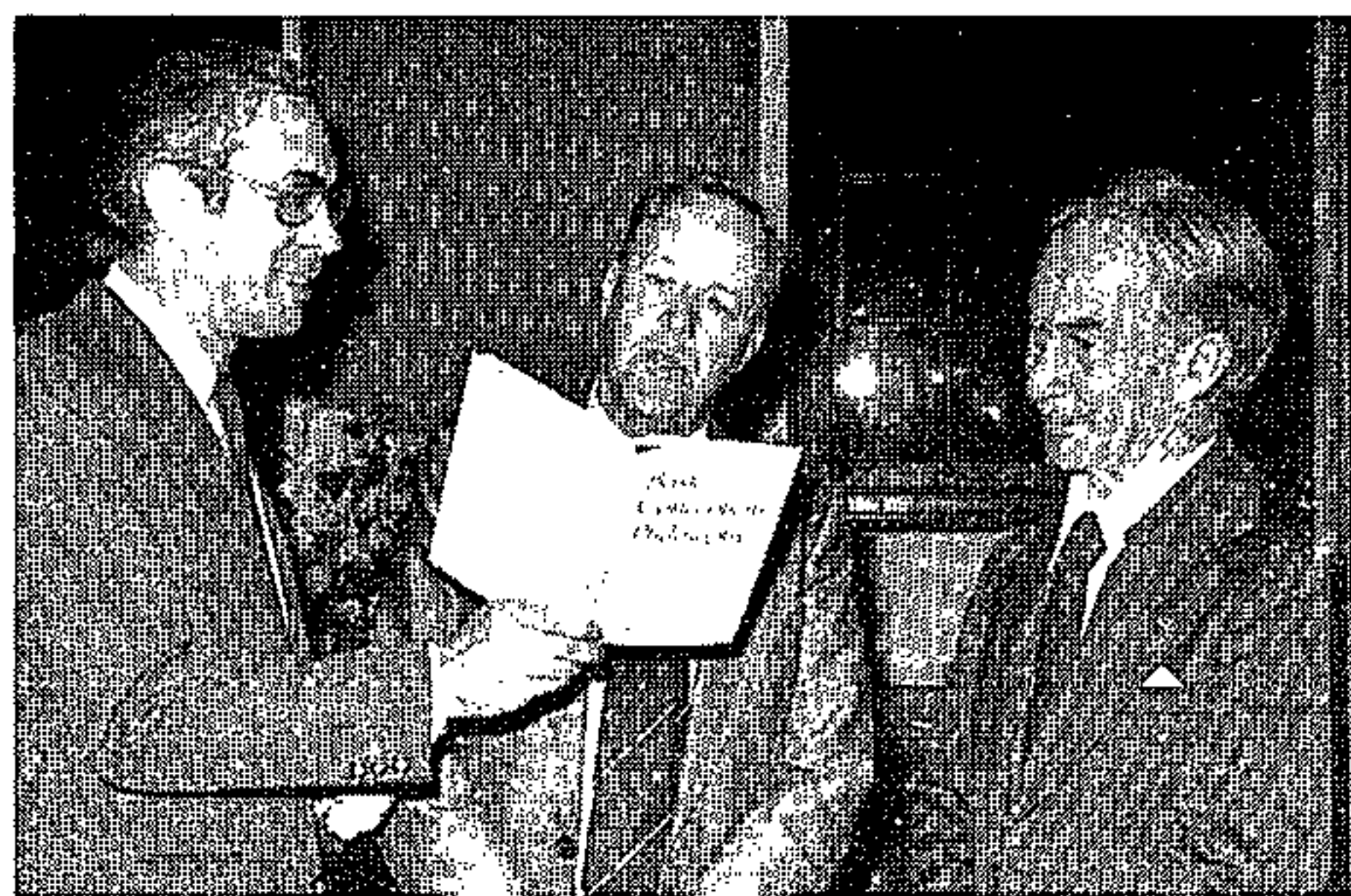
Three new Fellows

THREE members of the academic staff joined the distinguished company of Fellows of the University of Cape Town at the mid-year graduation ceremony.

Fellowship of the University is conferred in recognition of outstanding international contributions in the disciplines concerned.

The three new Fellows are: Professor John Brand Martin (Civil Engineering); Mr Thomas Rajna (Music); and Professor Claus von Holt (Biochemistry).

Extracts from the citations for the award of these Fellowships were published in the October 1980 issue of *UCT News*.



Discussing Basic Concepts in Philosophy at a recent function to launch the book are (from left): Professor Zak van Straaten, head of the Philosophy Department; Dr Stuart Saunders, the Vice-Chancellor; and Mr Neville Gracie, General Manager of Oxford University Press in South Africa, the publishers. The work is edited by Professor van Straaten and has contributions by 18 of the 25 professional philosophy teachers in Southern African English-language universities. It is the first English philosophy text book aimed specifically at undergraduate students published in South Africa and the first philosophy text which specifically examines basic concepts in a module format, proceeding step by step from fundamental to more sophisticated concepts. Including Professor van Straaten, seven of the contributors are members of UCT. The others are: Anne Bezuidenhout, David Brooks, Denise Meyerson, Augustine Shutte, Paul Taylor and Dr James Moulder.

(photo: Bob Steyn)

Peterson did not die in vain - speaker

PEOPLE at a service at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emdeni were yesterday called upon to work for a better South Africa for all.

Speaker after speaker condemned Bantu Education and the fact that it has now been made compulsory.

"We are opposed to it because it is indoctrinating us for the benefit of the capitalists and when we demonstrate our opposition to it, it is not scrapped but the Government is now hollering (sic) about making this indoctrination free and compulsory," one speaker said.

A spokesman for the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) said when the students rioted against Bantu Education in 1976, it was not because they wanted it to be substituted with the education given to white children.

"White education is merely different, but not necessarily the best education required by black children. We don't want it because it prepares white children to become masters, when Bantu Education prepares us for

servitude."

A representative of the Azanian Student Organisation (Azaso) said: "We have not come here to mourn but to rededicate ourselves to the cause Hector Petersen died for; a cause for which many of our brothers are now crippled for life."

"We have heard of people said to have died from stray bullets, but no bullet can stray unless the Government itself is straying. The Hector Petersens of this country did not die in vain but for definite goals to which we should rededicate ourselves."

Pamphlets issued by the Ad Hoc Anti-Republic Committee calling on people not to go to work or school were distributed during the service.

Freedom songs praising Mr Oliver Tambo, acting president of the ANC were chanted and the chanting of the national anthem was done with the thumbs up ANC sign. A service which was to have been at Regina Mundi in

Moroka did not materialise as had been announced. A spokesman for the Ad Hoc Anti-Republic Committee said the announcement of the venue was a mistake.

While people waited outside the church before being informed that the service would be in Emdeni only, police kept a tight watch from cars parked nearby.

Yesterday the Benoni Student Movement issued a statement condemning the detention of their two members who are brothers and also students at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The two students are Mr Azhar Cachalia, vice-chairman of the Wits' Black Students Society (BSS), and his brother Feroze.

"It is significant to note that over 150 people are in detention while the American circus is involved in 'constructive engagement'. Detentions will not solve South Africa's problems nor deter people from striving for a just society."

As week's mourning begins, protection call from...

WORRIED COUNCIL

A CALL for police protection of members of the Soweto Council was made at the weekend as thousands of blacks throughout the country began a week of mourning in commemoration of the hundreds who died in the

SOWETAN REPORTERS

unrest of June 16, 1976.

The call for protection was made by Councillor Mrs Martha Taylor in a meeting with top Soweto police officers at Protea. She was assured that police

will be "mobilised to the last man to protect all peace-loving citizens from trouble-makers".

Tomorrow Mrs Dorothy Petersen, mother of Hector, the first victim of the unrest, is to attend the commemoration service at Regina Mundi for the first

time since her son died. Early in the morning she will visit his grave.

A tombstone in the memory of Hector has been commissioned by the Azanian Youth Unity, now working hand in glove with the Soweto Civic Association (SCA).

As services were being held in various centres, police, assisted by army units, manned roadblocks at the weekend, searching people.

A blackout call has been issued and most organisations have responded. Shops in most black townships will be closed tomorrow for part or most of the day.

The Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and Soweto Traders Associations have asked their members to observe the day and sporting associations have announced suspension of fixtures.

At the Regina Mundi service tomorrow organised by the Azanian

On Page 2

ANONALIES

C	M	F	M	B	F
1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74	0,05	0,05
0,05	0,02	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,00

June 16

From Page 1

Peoples' Organisation (Azapo). Rev Frank Chikane, Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Khehla Mthembu will be among the speakers. Other speakers will come from the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Azanyu.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, Azapo's National Secretary for Labour, yesterday addressed a commemoration service in Seshego Township, near Pietersburg.

He said the rule of the black majority by a white minority and disproportionate land distribution had forced us to be beggars in our fatherland.

"Reconciliation is a commodity I do not possess — not until liberation," he said.

Mwasa representative Jaje Mokgolo told the gathering that Mwasa is committed towards the liberation struggle of the oppressed black nation in South Africa.

The chairman of the Seshego branch of Azapo, Mr Mamabolo Raphesu, told the gathering they should not be deterred. This should be a period of rededication towards the liberation of the black nation in South Africa.

Speaker after speaker condemned draconian laws such as the Group Areas Act, pass laws, influx control regulations and Bantu Education, which were described as the source of frustration among blacks in the country.

The service included a reading of poems and dramas showing the sufferings of the black man.

XIV

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5-24

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ALL

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The day the children revolted

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE ROOT cause of the violence today - five years ago - was bitterness and frustration among blacks about the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction organised resistance to this by blacks and the failure of education authorities and the police to foresee the inherent danger, according to the Cillie Commission report.

And today blacks will be going to the church to commemorate the deaths of their 494 (official figures) children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, who died during the uprisings which followed after the first shots were fired on that fateful day in Orlando West, Soweto.

It is the happenings of that day SOWETAN recalls today.

8 am - 830: Naledi High School and Morris Isaacson students leave school grounds to start the march which is being joined by students from other schools and the number of marchers is growing. Naledi high moves to the nearby Thomas Mofolo and Morris Isaacson moves towards deep White City where they are joined by Thesele and the primaries including Ishpeng - Hector Peterson's school.

8.30 - 9 am: Students from Naledi are joined by others

from Tladi and Molelane as they move up towards central Soweto. The other groups that have Morris Isaacson students have now reached Cross Roads near Mofolo. The march is peaceful with students carrying placards and singing freedom songs and shouting 'Away with Afrikaans'.

Most of the placards are anti-Bantu Education and Afrikaans.

9 am: The first group from Cross Roads reach Sizwe Stores. There is a traffic problem but, student leaders make it possible for cars to pass by asking the marchers to open up for vehicles to pass.

9.30: The first group reaches Orlando West High



The children's revolt.

School in Pheleni and is joined by students in that area. The other group has now been joined by students from Sekano Ntane and has reached Mofolo, moving up towards Orlando West as well.

The march is still peaceful and students in Orlando West gather in front of the school gate. It is a big number and reporters estimated it at over 2 000.

9.30 - 10 am: Police vehicles arrive on the scene in Orlando West and park their cars along the street facing the students who then start shouting that the police should 'go away'. It is a mixture of black and white policemen although blacks are in the majority with about four whites. Two whites move from the police cars towards the crowd of students who are by this time still gathered at the gates facing the police. The policemen throw what looks like a stone - it was later said to have been a teargas canister.

Another object is thrown by the policeman and the students scatter and start throwing stones. All hell breaks loose with policemen - the others are joining the shooting - opening more fire and the students breaking up and continuing to throw stones against the police bullets.

A lot of students are hit and those injured limp back to the back of the crowd. Hector Peterson is hit and as he is helped another student, Peter Makhubane, is hit.

The shooting continues and anger among the students also grows. More are being hit.

10 am - 11.30 am: Police move up to just above a stream between Orlando West and Orlando East. Students are angry and continue singing songs along the main road leading to where the police are now parked. A police dog is killed. A white man travelling in a West Rand Board vehicle is killed near Pheleni station and four white women travelling in a small car are stoned but manage to escape. Rioting spreads to Mofolo and Jabavu and more policemen are coming in. Helicopters are also being used by police and the area is permeated with teargas.

11.30 am - 1 pm: The situation gets worse in White City Javavu and bitter students stone the West Rand Board Juvenile office. Dr Edelman, who worked at the office is stoned and killed.

2 pm: Many areas are now affected.

Some stay away but business as usual

Staff Reporters

CAPE TOWN construction companies were hit to a limited extent by a stayaway of labourers today, the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Industry and commerce in general were unaffected but some small businesses have been hard hit in cases where none of their staff arrived.

This trend has been repeated in other major centres like Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban.

Transport spokesmen said there were fewer passengers on rail and road systems.

Major construction firms reported that the stayaway had affected their contracts. A spokesman for Murray and Roberts Building said most migrant workers had not reported for work and an ITA construction spokesman said work was still going on but at a reduced rate.

Guarded

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said he had received no reports of violence in the Peninsula.

In the Peninsula, although hundreds of workers obeyed the stayaway call, thousands went to work as usual.

As workers streamed to bus stops and stations throughout the Peninsula, police in vans guarded stations to prevent intimidation of workers, but no incidents were reported.

A railways spokesman said all passenger trains on the Cape Flats line were running normally.

A City Tramways spokesman said all their

(Continued on Page 3 col 1)

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF the Centre for In

Studies (gratis)

in CORDEIG VAN DIE EERS

groepstudies (gratis

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REP

REPRINTS/HERDRUKKE (c

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Verdere Toelichting met 'n Steekproef van Stud

18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in

Southern Africa.

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Name and Address:

(Continued from Page 1)

drivers had turned up for work, but added that buses on normal schedules were carrying 'noticeably' reduced loads.

Buses on contract trips from the black townships had travelled virtually 'empty' he said.

Most businesses in townships throughout the Peninsula were closed.

In some areas not a single shop was open. These included Athlone, Langa, Guguletu, Crossroads, Nyanga, Lansdowne Road and Hanover Park.

Some businesses were open in Bishop Lavis, Elsies River and Retreat, while in Grassy Park only the bottle store and a few

Business as usual

isolated shops remained closed.

Police generally maintained a low profile and were not in evidence other than at selected railway stations. A police sergeant in a van outside the main Mitchell's Plain station estimated that more than three-quarters of the normal number of commuters had boarded trains by 7.30 am.

Buses filled to capacity passed queues of workers at bus stops along Wel-

vreden Road, Halt Road and Lansdowne Road.

There were two police vans at the Kalksteentfontein Station, but the policemen reported everything normal and no incidents.

Spokesmen for major employers in the clothing, textile, and food processing industries said work was proceeding normally today.

Dairies and bakeries completed their rounds as usual, spokesmen said and supermarkets reported normal staff turnout.

Conflicting reports on the extent of the stayaway there have emerged, with companies reporting negligible absenteeism.

However, a spokesman for Putco said passenger

capacity from Soweto was down by 50 percent this morning.

According to reports from Soweto, scores of residents did not report for work today while many more slept in the city for fear of intimidation.

TRAINS

Commemorative services are being held in Soweto and Lenasia.

The South African Railways reported their trains were running to schedule and a spokesman said commuter traffic appeared normal.

The stayaway in the Pinville and Klipspruit area was estimated to be 60 percent with few commuters using trains at peak hour.

One bus was stoned in Soweto today outside the Morris Isaacson School in central Western Jabavu and five windows were shattered.

Another Putco bus was stoned at Eldorado Park outside Johannesburg while last night a petrol bomb was thrown through a window of the Mtiko High School in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle causing extensive damage.

Also in Sebokeng last night, two buses from the Vaal Transport Company were petrol bombed causing thousands of rands damage.

The buses were fully loaded and passengers had to escape through emergency exits and windows. No one was injured.

STONED

A truck was stoned and hijacked in the coloured township of Coronationville, near Johannesburg.

A policespokesman said the driver and crew of the truck ran away when the crowd in the township began stoning them. The vehicle was later found abandoned.

Petrol bombs were hurled through the windows of two buses in Sebokeng township near Vereeniging last night, causing passengers to flee through the windows and emergency exits.

A police spokesman said a petrol bomb was also thrown through a school window in the township but caused little damage.

Earlier in the day two buses were stoned and set alight in the neighbouring township of Evaton. Nobody was hurt.

It is reported from Durban that unsuccessful attempts were made to set fire to three offices there today.

For each of the outputs in the demand schedule, find the gross value of the crop in each year and the gross value. Plot this schedule on the graph. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity.)

- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount on the market in order to fetch the price. From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years. Does the stabilization of the gross value of a crop

* * * * *

Coloured boycott classes

Education Reporter

PUPILS at coloured schools throughout the Peninsula have responded to a call to treat June 16 and 17 as days of mourning with a total school boycott.

The days of mourning have been called to commemorate the death of schoolchildren during the 1976 unrest.

Principals said schools were quiet and no violence was expected. They reported that most teachers were at their schools this morning.

The Government has asked principals and teachers for the names of ringleaders.

HOLIDAYS

Principals refused to say whether they would accede to this demand.

* *

Schools at Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu closed for the July holidays last Friday — two weeks early. They will reopen on July 6.

All other Cape schools close officially for the holidays on June 25 and open on July 21.

A parent said: The Government wanted to make sure that this week the black pupils would not boycott.

prices discovered in part (4). From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered

for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years. gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 60, 50, 40, Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual

graph paper. (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using

2. cont.....

Some stayaways, but PE quiet on riots anniversary

By BRIAN POTTINGER
and JIMMY MATYU

THE fifth anniversary of the Soweto riots began relatively peacefully today, despite work stayaways in some areas, one strike and the partial extension of the coloured classroom boycott to schools in the Eastern Cape.

Among incidents of violence reported by midday were a bomb blast on a railway line in the East London area, the stoning of a bus in Soweto, and petrol bombs being thrown through the windows of two buses in Sebokeng township, near Vereeniging, and another thrown at a school building.

In Soweto itself, transport authorities reported the number of commuters carried by their services to be down as much as 50%. Shops in several areas were closed to commemorate the riots.

In Port Elizabeth, 500 workers at Federated Timbers went out on strike and workers' spokesmen claimed the action was partly in solidarity with the Soweto riots anniversary and partly over pay.

Port Elizabeth police reported "all quiet", and major employers confirmed full attendances of workers.

Early today the flow of workers to the city appeared normal, with few people apparently heeding calls by black community groups to wear black armbands. Police kept a low profile.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Relations in

Port Elizabeth confirmed a stayaway of pupils, especially at two schools, the Bethelsdorp Senior Secondary School and St Thomas.

Elsewhere, attendances averaged about 60%, varying from full attendance to "very low". The spokesman said that except for the two Port Elizabeth schools, the stayaway was "noticeable, but not that bad".

Pupils at coloured schools throughout the Cape Peninsula responded to a call for a two-day mourning period with a complete stayaway.

Black community groups had called on shops in the Port Elizabeth area to close from noon today until 3pm in memory of the riot victims.

At the Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage, workers observed three five-minute periods of silence at various times of the day in memory of the riot victims. This was done with management's approval.

Black civic and community groups have condemned the actions of the authorities in banning three proposed commemoration services at churches in the Port Elizabeth area as "unchristian".

The Council of South African Students said it had organised a peaceful service and the response in the townships had been very good. The new orders had come as a blow to the people.

A spokesman for Roots, the New Brighton-based cultural movement, condemned the

banning of services.

He said people had expressed fear of intimidation by Security Police if they were seen wearing black armbands on their way to work. They were also afraid of being labelled as "trouble-makers" by their employers.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Q Godolozzi, said he found it strange that the Security Police should hinder the duties of church ministers who were treated by the blacks as leaders.

Midyear exams were "waived" at the George Senior Secondary School today, according to the principal, Mr John Franzman.

The deputy director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr A P. Kempen, later said 80% of the pupils attended today.

In Durban unsuccessful attempts were made to set fire to three offices early today.

Later a petrol bomb was thrown into another Kwazulu Government building, causing only slight damage.

A bottle containing an inflammable liquid was tossed into the principal's office at the Sastri Indian College in Winterton Walk, Durban, at about 8.15am. Only slight damage was caused.

Police reported that 100 of the 380 pupils at the Harding Coloured High School boycotted examinations today.

tially more bananas than Natal.

The labour requirements of livestock production are more stable than those of horticulture. Casual labour is seldom needed. Because animals have to be tended 365 days a year, it is normal for stock farmers to employ enough permanent staff to ensure that they can cope with weekends, holidays, sickness and absenteeism. The tendency to over-staff for that reason also gives them the resilience to cope with what surges in labour demand there may be. Sheep farmers may take on extra staff or hire contract labour at shearing time and dairy farmers may use casual women in

Police chase defiant students

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of boycotting students of the University of Durban-Westville were yesterday chased by police and ordered off the campus after they unsuccessfully attempted to defy a ban on student meetings.

The ban was imposed by the rector, Prof S P Olivier, earlier this week following a decision by about 500 students to boycott all academic activities, including examinations.

The students assembled in the quadrangle because they had been locked out

of the cafeteria — their usual meeting place — and attempted to hold a meeting to decide whether to continue the boycott when the police moved in.

They were given 10 minutes to disperse — or the riot police would be called, they were told. While some of the students moved off, others remained in the quadrangle.

Uniformed policemen, some armed with quirts, chased the students after isolated incidents of stone-throwing. The students later left the campus by bus.

The university's chief security officer, Mr Alec Burger, has laid a charge of assault after he allegedly had been hit by a stone.

Earlier, Mr Burger stopped a Mercury reporter from taking photographs as police chased students. Mr Burger grabbed the camera from the reporter, but handed it back after taking the film.

The film was later returned to the reporter after the intervention of the rector who apologised to the reporter for Mr Burger's actions. Mr Burger also apologised.

Commenting on student demands for the postponement of examinations on June 16 — 'a day of mourning' to mark the 1976 unrest in Soweto — Prof Olivier said that the examinations would not be postponed in any circumstances.

'We have taken adequate precautions for those students who want to write, but those who still insist on not writing the compulsory examinations must be warned that they could be penalised to the extent of 50 percent of this year's work.'

Natal University senate urged to declare June 16 a holiday

Mercury Reporter

THE Academic Freedom Committee of the University of Natal has recommended that the senate executive consider making June 16 a university holiday.

The chairman of the committee and acting principal of the university, Prof Piet Booysens, said this would mean that no

lectures or examinations would take place on that day.

The Students' Representative Committee of the university's Durban campus has arranged a meeting for June 16 in memory of the Soweto riots.

'All students have also been requested to wear black armbands,' said an SRC spokesman.

'The wearing of armbands will mean that the day will be remembered by the students even if the meeting is banned as it was last year,' he added.

Student leader Andrew Boraine and Chris Swart, former SRC president, were convicted earlier this year for holding and addressing a prohibited meeting on June 16 last year.

Nation tense as 16/6/76 for millions wait to mourn

APART from the stoning and burning of two buses in Ekvaton Township, near Vereeniging, Reef townships were quietly tense yesterday before today's commemoration of the 1976 unrest.

With police patrolling townships, stations and principal transport areas, there were no reports of commuter intimidation. However, a large drop in commuter traffic was expected today.

The date has been marked by a series of school boycotts. Hundreds of students at the University of Durban-Westville continued their boycott of classes with police — dressed in riot gear and armed with sjamboks and teargas — outside the campus.

Only about 1 500 students wrote exams yesterday. On Saturday about 20 of a possible 430 sat exams.

Students at the Indian Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg will boycott classes today, but also to protest the detention of student leaders throughout the country.

All the pupils at five coloured senior secondary schools in Johannesburg stayed away from school yesterday in a continuation of the education boycotts of the past few weeks.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs confirmed the stayaway. He assumed the pupils had decided "to celebrate Soweto Day", but added that attendances at other coloured schools in the area ranged from 43 to 75%.

Yesterday morning, two buses carrying people to work were stopped, stoned and burned by people hurling petrol bombs in Ekvaton, near Vereeniging.

Soweto police had lunch with more than 200 black leaders and professional people at the weekend in one of the "get togethers" that police and Soweto community leaders are having to discuss relations between residents and police.

In Pretoria, police said they were prepared for any trouble but were just maintaining normal patrols.

Shops, however, are expected to be closed for much of the day in townships in the Pretoria-Reef area.

In Durban a rally to have been held at a Congregational

church was banned.

Students on the Durban campus of the University of Natal have been asked by the SRC to wear black armbands in sympathy with those killed in 1976, but the situation was complicated by a call by a conservative student group for students to wear white armbands.

Cape Town traders' associations and student bodies called on members to observe the anniversary. A spokesman for the Athlone Businessmen and Professional Association said yesterday that all businesses would be closed.

The chairman of the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Associations, Mr James Petersen, said he had been instructed by his association to ask traders to close on June 16.

The National Union of South African Students yesterday called on all students to commemorate the day.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Tertius Myburgh, John Ryan, Lin Menge, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Boycott prevents university ex

Mercury Reporter

INTIMIDATION was preventing students of the University of Durban-Westville writing their mid-year exams, which started in earnest yesterday, Mr Nico Nel, public relations officer of the campus, said.

In spite of the presence of armed police with batons, sjamboks, teargas and special shields, who had arrived on the campus in 20 riot vehicles, only about 10 percent of the students wrote the examinations yesterday.

A spokesman for the Students' Representative Council said about 168 out out of 1 644 students sat the exams.

Mr Nel said the boycotting students were intimidating those who were keen to write the exams.

'The students are afraid. I personally escorted several who said they could not write the exams for fear of victimisation,' said Mr Nel, adding that one student had told him that his life had been threatened.

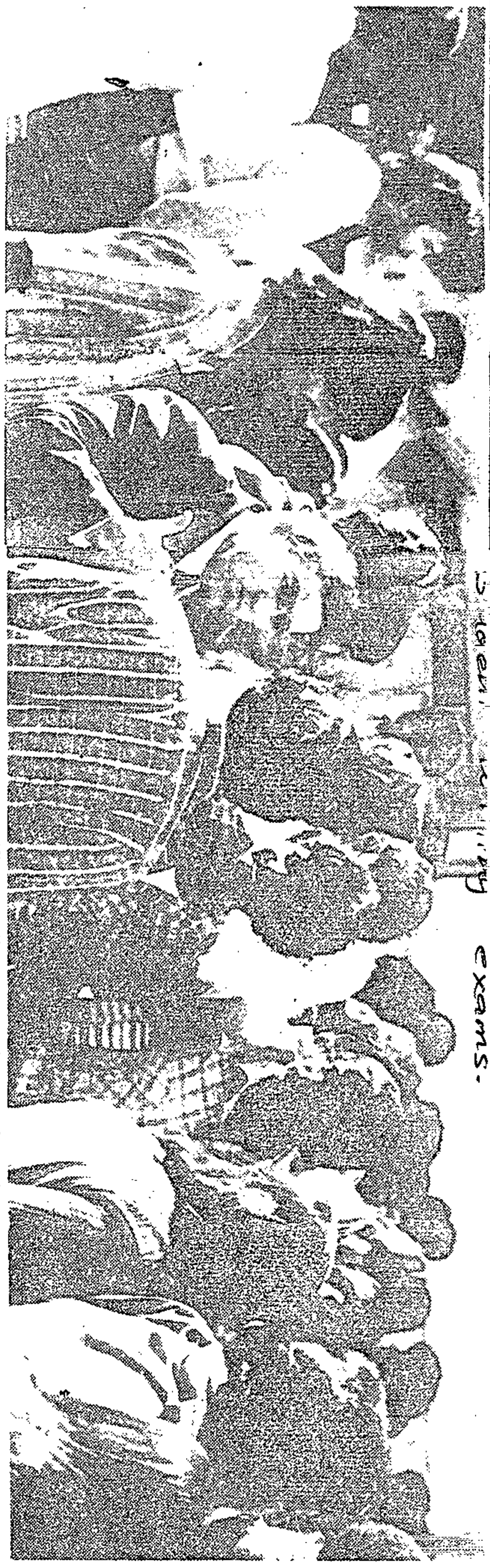
The riot police, with the university's internal security, stood by while hundreds of students continued their boycott of the mid-year exams.

The boycotting students, who had assembled in the quadrangle, were given 10 minutes to disperse after the last deadline for them to sit for their papers had expired. Students, some who had been studying in the mosque, library and cafeteria, which were later closed, were ordered to leave the campus.

The students dispersed and waited at the hostel, but returned to the cafeteria and quadrangle after the first paper. They were again told to disperse.

A Press photographer, Mr Omar Badsha, who was involved in an altercation with a university security guard, Mr Alec Burger, received a gash above the eye. His camera was confiscated and he was taken to the university's security offices.

Mr Burger said yesterday that a charge of assault was to be laid against Mr Badsha. He said a charge



MR Nico Nel, the university's public relations officer, talks to students after they were given 10 minutes to disperse.

Fear on the campus

of attempted murder is also to be laid against a student who tried to run him down with a car.

Meanwhile, Mr Athaff Karim, the president of the SRC, was barred from the campus yesterday.

Mr Vish Panday, another member of the SRC and the vice-chairman, Mr Mo Shaik, also received letters banning them from the campus, the SRC spokesman said last night.

The atmosphere at the campus remained tense throughout yesterday. Most of the riot police stood outside centres where exams

were being held, while a further squad armed with shields kept guard outside the main hall and at the entrance to the quadrangle.

The police were called in to supplement the university's internal security following a flare-up of unrest on Friday and Saturday.

Students indicated yesterday that the boycott would continue until their demands were met.

All student meetings on the University of Durban-Westville have been banned.

'Play it cool' call to the 600 expelled pupils

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 600 high school pupils who were expelled for boycotting classes were urged yesterday by Mr Pat Samuels, president of the South African Teachers' Association, mouthpiece of about 6 000 Indian teachers, to 'play it cool' so that the situation at all schools returned to normal.

Mr Samuels, who had spoken to Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, in connection with the expelled pupils, warned that none of the pupils would be re-admitted to school until there was a return to normal at all schools.

Mr Krog has made up his mind, but if pupils play it cool and the situation returns to normal, then he will have to re-admit the pupils in terms of his promises, said Mr Samuels.

Soweto riot anniversary rally is banned in Durban

Mercury Reporter

A RALLY which was to have been held at the Beatrix Street Congregational Church tonight to mark the fifth anniversary of the Soweto riot has been banned.

Organised by the Students' Representative Councils at the University of Natal in Durban, the University of Durban-Westville, and the Medical School of the University of Natal, as well as

banned, in terms of a prohibition order issued by Durban Magistrate H E Thompson.

The order, which was issued yesterday, is effective for not more than 48 hours. It came into effect at 6 p m yesterday.

The order makes it clear that the meeting may not be held anywhere else in the Durban magisterial district. It has been issued in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The meeting has been banned because the magistrate has reason to fear that the 'public peace would be seriously endangered' if it were held.

The gathering had been

by the Natal Provincial Congress and the Release Mandela Committee

Students on the Durban campus of the University of Natal have been asked by the SRC to wear black arm-bands in memory of those killed in the disturbances of 1976.

The situation was complicated yesterday afternoon with a call by a conservative student group for students to wear white arm-bands.

Organised commerce and industry are not expecting major stay-aways today, according to spokesmen for the Durban Chamber of Commerce and Natal Chamber of Industries.

Arson probe started

Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating a fire which destroyed R3 000 worth of equipment and rats used for experiments in the physiology laboratory at the University of Durban Westville at the weekend.

An arson docket has been opened after a rag smelling

ANYONE expecting concrete advances in areas where the Government is attempting reform is likely to be disappointed during the coming parliamentary session.

The most that can be expected are certain policy announcements that will give greater clarity to the Government's plans. Otherwise the political scene is likely to be dominated by developments on South West Africa, the launching of the planned Southern African development bank, a possible report from the President's Council, and a furious debate on the country's education system that is certain to follow the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into the matter.

All the controversial areas of apartheid will probably only become more so, as investigating committees and commissions begin to recommend important changes and National Party Rightwingers continue to dig in their heels.

Each major issue has aroused so much controversy, particularly inside the NP, that Government officials themselves admit that significant reform legislation is still a long way off.

The nub of the problem, they say, is attempting to introduce enough changes to win the co-operation of other groups while at the same time avoiding a strong verkrampde backlash. These conflicting demands are clearly proving irreconcilable in many cases.

Take the citizenship issue. This is perhaps the most important of all, because resolution of almost all the other constitutional problems depends on the extent to which the Government is prepared to move away from the apartheid doctrine that "there are no black South Africans".

The issue has been investigated for years — and no initiative has been taken, although the Government received the report of the Nieuwoudt Commission into the matter almost a year ago.

The Nieuwoudt Commission apparently caused more problems than it solved. Its recommendations were so verkrampd that senior Government Ministers believed they would never have been able to form a basis for solving one of the major objections blacks have to the apartheid system: being stripped of their South African citizenship.

The commission recommended a system of "associate citizenship" for blacks, with no accompanying rights, not even South African passport privileges which would remain at the discretion of the white central

Reform: dig in for yet another long wait

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KPM
16/6/81

The Government's reform initiatives are running into serious obstacles in all key areas. This has emerged in a Rand Daily Mail survey of the views of influential people in Government circles, some of whom are involved in drawing up proposals for change in the most controversial policy areas.

The areas include citizenship for blacks, the new system of influx control, the political future of urban blacks and non-independent homelands in the planned confederation, the political future of the coloured and Indian communities, and the role of local and municipal government in future constitutional planning. Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE reports.



Another long wait... Mr P W Botha seems to sum up the message that is emerging from Nationalist advisers on the Government's reform plans.

"eight regions" plan devised by the influential Professor Jan Lombard.

Urban blacks

And what is the Government's thinking on blacks outside the homelands — that group of some eight million who have always defied pigeon-holing by apartheid's theorists?

The most immediate problem the Government faces is its plan to revamp the pass laws, which have been described by various black leaders as the greatest cause of black resentment.

Dr Koorndorff's three Bills, hailed as a "new deal" for urban blacks, proved to be a hopeless flop when, on closer public scrutiny, they were found in many respects to do exactly the opposite of the stated intention.

Instead of increasing urban black security, the Bills threatened to deprive future generations of their precious Section 10 rights (which are earned by birth in urban

areas, 10 years employment with one employer or 15 years residence) and replace these with the tenuous sanction of permits administered at the discretion of Government officials.

There were also other major objections to the Bills, which were finally shelved, and a committee appointed under Mr Justice Ernst Grosskopf to investigate a system of influx control along lines proposed by the Riekert Commission. In terms of this, a man's right to be in the urban areas would depend on a fixed job and "approved" housing.

The Grosskopf committee has now completed its fairly lengthy report and has submitted its proposals to the Cabinet. They are bound to be highly controversial, not only among many blacks who call for the complete scrapping of influx control, but also among verkrampes who are bound to say that the proposed changes will make influx control unworkable and unenforceable.

Although no details of the commission's report have been made public, there is widespread speculation that it recommends some improvements particularly for those blacks who have come close to attaining "Section 10" rights: apparently there is a suggestion that such people be credited with the full time and granted permanent residence rights.

The recommendations are also expected to include proposals that some categories of workers, such as skilled permanent residence rights after a period of five years, although this is unlikely to be accepted by the Government.

Another proposal certain to be highly controversial is the likely recommendation that the massive R300 fines for employers of "illegal" labour be further increased. The same would apparently apply to homeowners giving shelter to people not entitled to be in urban areas.

an insecure position, according to the proposals and will have to reside "legally" in an urban area for an unspecified longer period before being granted permanent residence rights.

There have been suggestions that the scheme would be monitored at the workplace by officials of the Department of Manpower Utilization and in urban townships by the police acting on "complaints".

Apart from the opposition such proposals would generate among many blacks, there is little doubt that they would also be opposed by many Nationalists, particularly Rightwingers, who would charge that they were unenforceable.

It is understood that the "Bloemfontein and Pretoria" experiments to apply influx control along the lines suggested in the Riekert report were not a success.

The subject has caused so much division in NP ranks that Government sources

have suggested that the revised Bills may not be passed in Parliament this session. For a start, the re-drafting has not yet begun.

If this exercise was completed in time, the Bills would only come before Parliament late in the session — and then there is a distinct possibility that they would be referred to a Select Committee after the first reading.

It is therefore clear that a resolution of the influx control issue has a long way to go.

Another problem area in Government planning on blacks outside the homelands is how they are to be included in the planned confederation.

There are two opposing views inside Government ranks. Conservatives believe there can be no compromise on the plan for urban blacks to be represented through homeland channels, an idea which could be implemented by having urban constituencies linked to different homelands.

Verligtes believe that there should be direct representation for urban blacks in the confederal structure.

Government advisers are trying to work on a "compromise" between the two ideas, and there have been suggestions that urban blacks could be represented both directly and through the homelands, as all decisions taken at the confederal level would be done by consensus, they say there is no chance of a numerical majority outvoting a minority.

Any concrete proposals on the future of the urban blacks will clearly not be taken this year.

Coloureds and Indians

The constitutional future of the coloureds and Indian communities is far more immediate, and is causing almost as much controversy within the NP as the other issues.

The Prime Minister, Mr P

W Botha, who would clearly like to see progress in this area, has only ruled out one thing — a common voters role for whites, coloureds and Indians.

All other options are open, with verligtes clearly supporting one Parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians while verkrampes refuse to advance on the party's 1977 constitutional proposals for three parliaments for the groups.

A possible compromise would be a common parliament with three chambers, but even this is highly controversial in conservative ranks. Verkrampes argue that this would introduce joint decision making and power sharing into government, which would open the door for a federal system rather than the accepted confederal model in which self-determination and the separation of powers are the dominant features.

The President's Council is looking at the issue at present and if there is progress on

anything during the next six months, it could be on the question of political rights for coloureds and Indians.

However, the question of central Government representation for these groups is such a hot potato that there have been suggestions that the matter be started from the "bottom-up", and that joint structures be worked out at municipal and regional level first. These joint structures would then form the basis for representative central government bodies that could develop "organically" from those below.

This is seen by constitutional advisers as the only way to have representative central government structures.

But the fact remains that the political vacuum, particularly for the coloured people, exists at the highest level of government, since the Coloured Representative Council was scrapped last year, and it seems unlikely that this situation could remain unresolved while local government structures are established.

Education

In fact, the major political issue of the next six months is likely to revolve around the Report of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education, due to be submitted to the Cabinet next month.

The HSRC's expected recommendations for changes in the present education system are certain to evoke intense interest in all sectors of the community, and will undoubtedly unleash a controversy that will leave all others way behind.

But for those waiting for the Government to deliver change where it counts — through parliamentary legislation — the message is the same as it was 12 months ago: Wait until next year.

This plan destroyed all chances of winning the support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other homeland leaders, and was therefore regarded as a non-starter by the verligtes.

Although the Nieuwoudt report has been with the Cabinet for about a year, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said last July that a Cabinet decision on the matter was imminent, the plan seems to have been shunted aside.

But Pretoria sources are adamant the citizenship debate is still alive and is being looked at by officials in the departments of Co-operation and Development, Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

The thinking in verligte circles is that there should be a common South African nationality and passport, but "differentiated" citizenship to form the basis of internal constitutional planning.

Although Chief Buthelezi — whose co-operation is considered vital if any Government initiatives are to succeed — has repeatedly said he stands for a common nationality, a common citizenship and a common passport, verligtes believe it will be possible to reach some form of compromise on the issue, but any resolution is clearly a long way off.

Confederation

Until the citizenship issue has been cleared up, there can be little progress on the planned confederation, which is intended to draw independent homelands into a loose association with Pretoria on the basis of multilateral "treaties".

Several homeland leaders have made it quite clear that they are not prepared to enter into any agreement by which their people would have to forfeit their South African citizenship. At least two have indicated that they would be prepared to accept a confederal-style "independence" if the citizenship issue could be resolved.

But other homeland leaders — notably Chief Buthelezi — have stated that they will never accept independence, which raises another problem: how will non-independent homelands be brought into the Government's plan for a confederation?

Verkrampies believe independence as a qualification of admission to the confederation is a non-negotiable issue. If this is compromised, they believe it will be impossible to maintain ethnic "self-determination" in separate political institutions.

However, other Nationalists believe there must be flexibility on this matter. The same strong differences exist inside the NP on whether the confederation should be based strictly on ethnic units, or on geographic regions. Eventually, key thinkers believe the two concepts will be combined and that both ethnic and geographic components could be built into the confederal

June 16: a day to be humble

327 Rom 44/18

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IT IS five years today since a pupils' protest march in Soweto turned into nation-wide rioting which raged, off and on, for the next four months and left 575 people dead.

It was an enormously destructive event, shattering lives, property, inter-racial goodwill, confidence and trust. Each commemoration is marked by dread that there will be renewed conflict. Police are on standby, meetings are banned, individuals are detained. This time university and coloured school unrest has maintained the tension.

All week police will be watching the blacks attending commemoration services, and the blacks will be watching police reaction. Such a preoccupation with the possibility of conflict, with the maintenance of law and order, is unavoidable, but it detracts from the dignity and spirit which should mark June 16. Instead of a day of national mourning, it is a day of national preparedness. All that matters is that the day should pass without trouble.

Yet it is not only the memory of the dead, be they black or white, that should be cause for sadness today, but also the five-year long disappearance of black youth beyond the country's borders. Some of them have already returned, captives in police raids on ANC

bases, or in coffins following the carnage that ended the Silverton bank siege. Some have returned to stand trial on charges of sabotage or terrorism and to go to prison.

There isn't a single person, white or black, who should not bitterly regret the events of June 16, 1976, because there isn't a single person who is not affected, even threatened by the aftermath.

Some of the damage has been repaired, a great deal remains undone. The protest against fundamental Nationalist policies, which the Cillie commission blamed for creating dissatisfaction and hatred in 1976, is still deeply felt: only its expression has found new avenues.

Government response is to detain without trial, to try to forbid black worker involvement in politics, to wield the big stick against those who desecrate the national flag, and to wish away the unthinkable prospect of blacks supporting the ANC. Thus even the ANC's conditions for ending armed conflict cannot be quoted here. The lesson of Zimbabwe, of a war that marched on enforced ignorance about the nature of the enemy, still escapes this Government.

We suggest, especially for today, a humbler national response to the events of June 16: that we are, all of us, truly sorry.

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Five infants at the time of interview had not reached the age of yet; five infants had already died at the time of interview, at age of six months.

A little more than a third of the mothers interviewed were still feeding at six months. 32 of the mothers used unpasteurized milk the time of interview was available from local suppliers. 17 used and/or powdered milk.

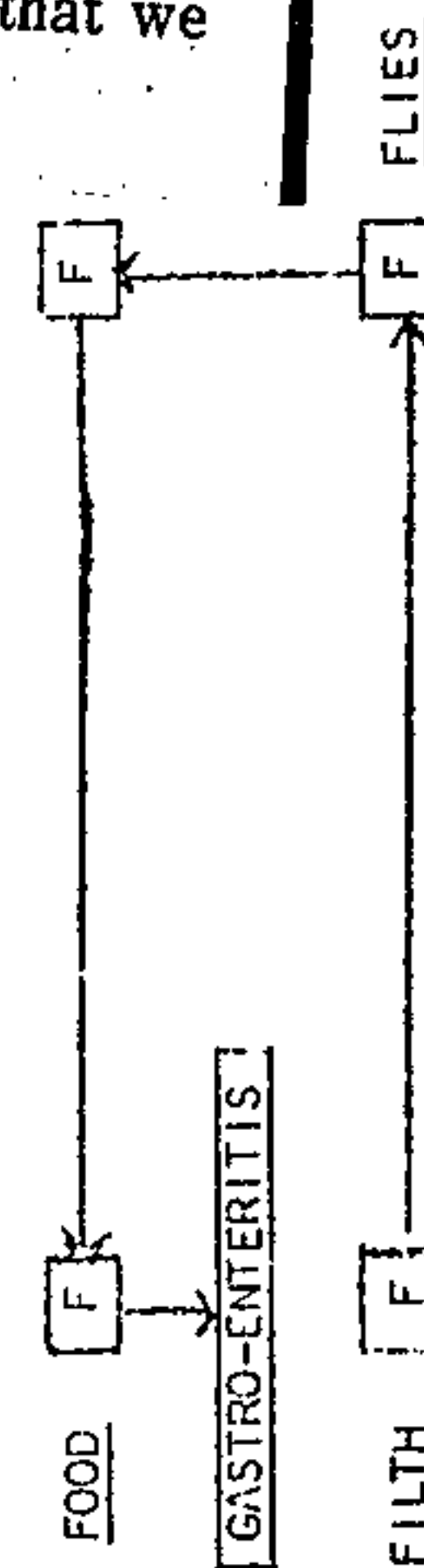
REFRIGERATION: Of the 80 families, only 10 had refrigerators.

SANITATION: 48 had internal sanitation 27 had outside oriental-type toilets All homes had piped water available.

PERSONAL HYGIENE OF MOTHER: To the question: "When preparing your infants you wash your hands?" over 50% answered that their hands after preparing the feed, as only their hands dirty.

EDUCATION: Of 80 mothers asked, 53 had had no formal schooling, 23 had had up to eight grades of schooling, and only four had had more than eight grades of schooling.

This survey, limited as it was, dramatically illustrated the lack of knowledge of personal hygiene, the decrease in feeding, the poor environmental hygiene, the profusion of flies, the lack of knowledge of the causal agent of gastro-enteritis (be it bacterial or viral), the lack of knowledge of the areas to which the infant's food (mostly milk) or feeding utensils. This is a simple diagram which illustrates the areas to which education program should be directed:



THE 4-F's - PATHWAY TO GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Sowetan 327

June 16 uprisings — five years later

Popi remembers

By WILLIE BOKALA

POPI Zama Buthelezi is not bitter at all with the policemen who shot and crippled her for life on the afternoon of that fateful June 16, five years ago.

Popi (22), now confined to a wheelchair, says she prays for the men who deformed her "for they knew not what they were doing". She still regards them as human beings who have to live with other people.

"I don't know why I was shot. I marched only up to Mofolo that morning and realising that police were already shooting children at Orlando West I went back home but I still became a victim. This is why I regard June 16 as a special day, for I believe I was picked out by God as one of those who were set aside for death or injury that day," she says.

She says she wants to attend the commemoration services but she is afraid something might happen and she will not be able to run away like other people.

"If only I had the strength I would go and be with the rest of the people when they remember the day", she says.

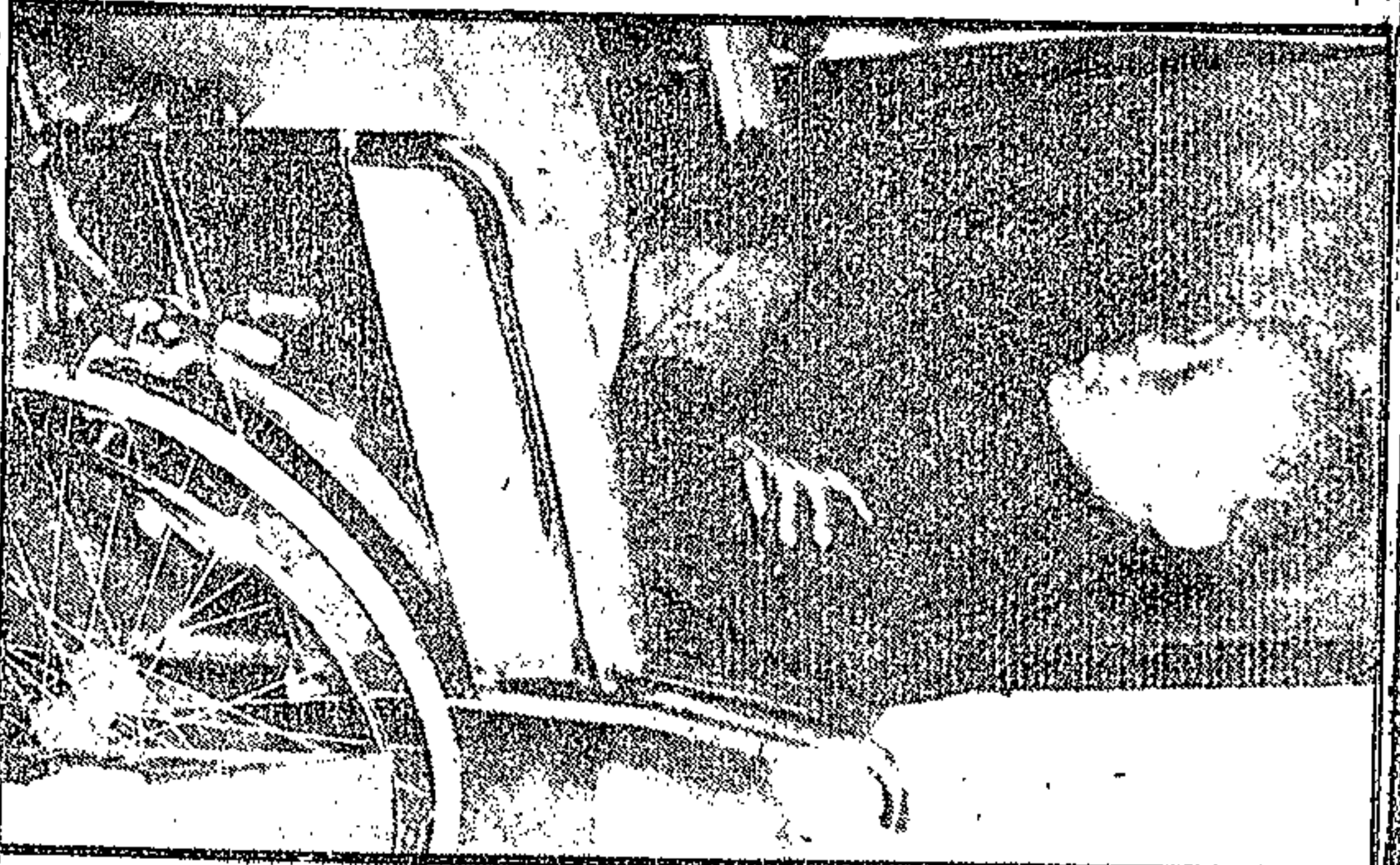
Popi was 17 years old and a Form Two student at the Sekano Ntoane High School in Senaane when she was shot on June 16.

1976. She is now doing Form Five at the same school but, unlike the little girl of five years ago who used to run to school, she now steadily and carefully rolls her wheelchair to school every morning.

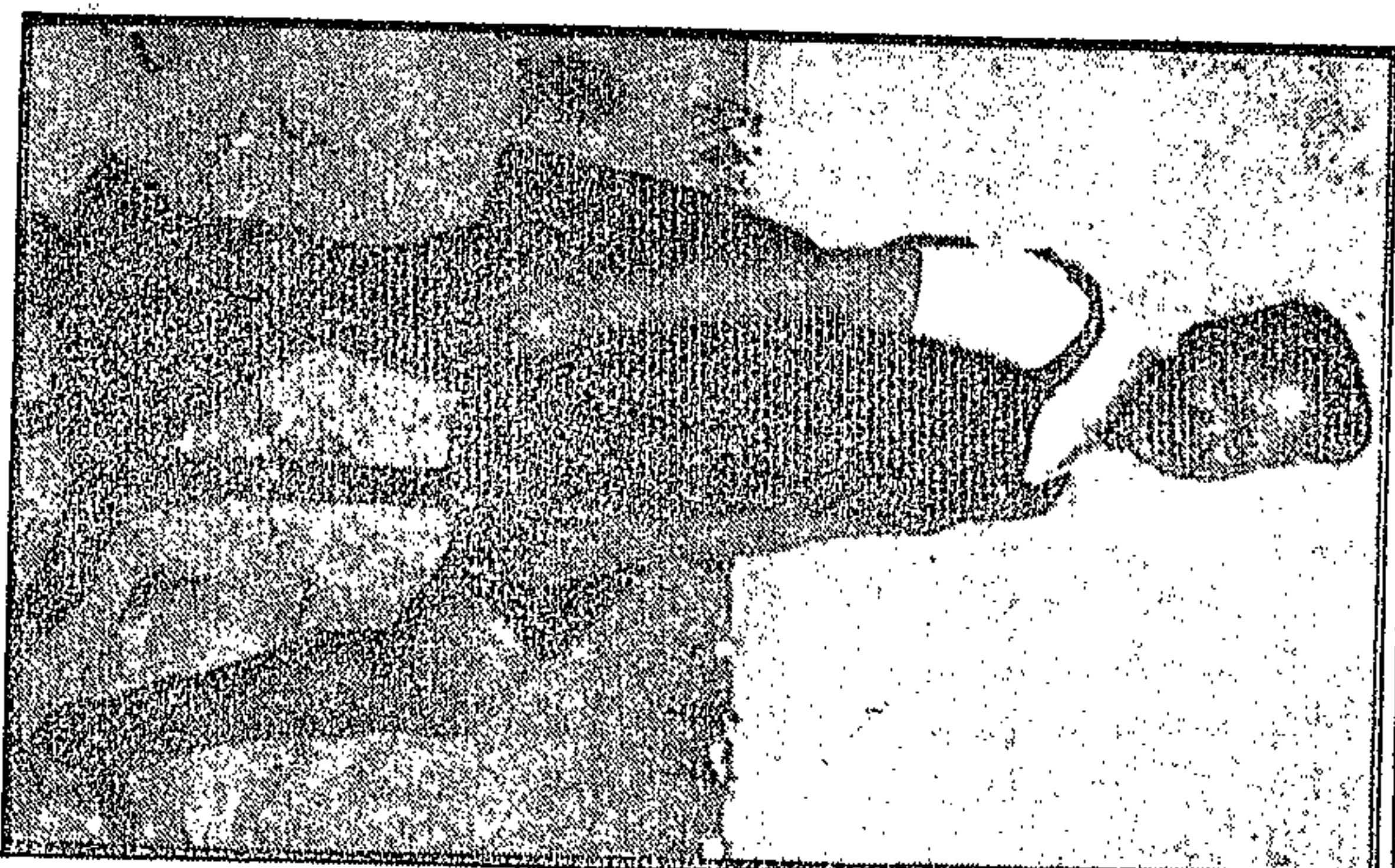
She left home in the afternoon after returning from the students' procession that was going to Orlando West. She later decided to visit her aunt in Chlawelo, not far away from her Senaane home. Unsuspecting — Popi was going home from her aunt's place when she noticed a fleet of police cars on the road she was about to cross.

"I heard shots and I fell. I had just crossed the street when the shots rang out. I don't know what happened, I just fell and the next thing I knew I was in hospital. I was told after spending sometime in hospital that I would not be able to walk again," she says.

She blames the Government and their "intransigent attitude" during the row over Afrikaans. "I am not bitter and I will still regard those policemen as people. They are just pawns in a political chessboard who do not know why they are doing it", she adds.



Now confined to a wheelchair, Popi Zama Buthelezi is not bitter and still regards the men who shot and crippled her as human beings.



The enthusiastic 17-year-old Popi Zama Buthelezi of five years ago.

Hector would not turn back

HECTOR PETERSON, the 13-year-old first victim of the 1976 police shootings, was among the small group of primary school children who did not leave the students' procession to Orlando West when senior students



suggested at Mofolo that mothers should turn back.

This was revealed by Hector's sister Mrs Antoinette Tabane, who was then a Form Three student at the Thesele Junior Secondary School in White City Jabavu. Antoinette, who was 16 years old in 1976, is now married and lives with her husband.

"When the march started, primary school children joined in, but when the procession reached Mofolo, an instruction went out that the small ones should go home as they would get tired on the way. Some did but others did not and Hector was probably among those who continued the march," she said.

Hector was hit when police opened fire and he was rushed to a nearby clinic in a press car. Only 13 years old at that time, he was a Standard Four pupil at the Itshepeng Higher Primary School in White City, Jabavu.

Antoinette said she saw her brother in Orlando West before he died. "I called him and told him we should leave for home but suddenly shooting started and we scattered. When I saw him again it was when a group of students were carrying him and I could see he was injured.

"I was horrified. I wanted to shake him to make sure he was still alive. I ran helplessly as his limp body was being carried away," she said.

Hector's mother, Mrs Dorothy Molefi, has welcomed moves by youth organisations to erect a tombstone for her son. "In fact I will be going to the graveyard with the youths early today to lay some flowers," she said.

Mrs Molefi said it was still difficult for her to accept that her son is dead. "We buried him but memories still disturb me particularly when it is this time of the year. But I know that nothing will ever bring my little Hector back to me again," she said.

Mrs Molefi said Hector's father had wanted him to become a doctor because he showed signs of being a highly intelligent child at home and at school. "But now our doctor is no more. We can only wish he was alive today and as jolly as he used to be," she said.



Mrs Dorothy Molefi, Hector Peterson's

JUNE 16

Buses stoned

By CHARLES MOGALE

Hundreds of people in the Vaal yesterday were delayed for work after early morning bus burning and stoning incidents in Evaton.

Two buses were burnt and at least one stoned and passengers forced to flee on their way to work.

The incidents took place at about 6 am along the main bus route in Adams Road a few metres from the climax spot of the fierce riots three months ago.

There were no buses running in the township until about 8 am.

Sapa reports that passengers said they were ordered to get out of the buses by a group of people who later stoned and burned the buses. The people told them not to go to work and to observe the June 16, 1976, period of mourning.

Shortly afterwards a police squad arrived and helped to extinguish the fire.

Most of the workers used other means of transport to work, while other buses arrived later to transport commuters.

There was utter confusion as hundreds of



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• To Page 3

Hector Peterson . . . first victim of the '76 unrest.

June 16 commemoration services banned

SEVERAL services scheduled for the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the June 16 1976 riots during which over 500 people were killed in Soweto and elsewhere were banned yesterday.

Services were banned in Durban and Port Elizabeth at the weekend and

yesterday they were banned in the Lenyene district in Northern Transvaal.

Today, services will be held at the following venues:

• Modisi Yo Botse Lutheran Church, Zone 4, Diepkloof, Soweto, at 2 pm.

• Sefikeng, Zone 2, Meadowlands, Soweto at 2 pm.

• San Souei Cinema, Kliptown.

• Christ The King Church, Coronationville.

• Jiswa Centre, Lenasia.

• Roman Catholic Church, Kagiso II, Krugersdorp.

• St Francis Anglican Church, Mamelodi West 5 pm.

• Methodist Church, Dobsonville, Soweto.

• NG Kerk, Alexandra, near Johannesburg.

• Regina Mundi, Rockville Soweto 12 noon.

• Roman Catholic Church, Zone 12, Sebokeng, Evaton.

All is quite in Soweto

• From Page 1

people returned to their homes while throngs swelled the numbers at the terminuses.

Although all affected buses belonged to the Vaal Transport Corporation bus company, even Putco buses stopped running until later in the morning.

Minutes after the outbreak of the incident, heavily armed police in camouflage uniform patrolled the township with dogs while others stood guard near the three attacked buses, which were left parked in the middle of the road.

Meanwhile taxis were doing a roaring business on the first morning of the increased fares. They defied a call by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) president in the Vaal, Mr Geina Malindi, to charge the old fares during the period of mourning, which started yesterday.

A commemoration service planned for the Roman Catholic Church in Small Farms did not take place.

A Cosas spokesman said another service will be held at the Roman

Catholic Church in Zone 12, Sebokeng, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Meanwhile ^{Soweto} 16/6/81 the president of the Vaal branch of COSAS, Mr Geina Malindi, was detained by the Security Police yesterday. 327

Mr Malindi (30) was picked up from his home in Zone 14 Sebokeng. His mother, Marthe, said: "Three black Security Police came to my house just after midday and started searching through Geina's belongings."

Soweto was quiet yesterday on the eve of its fifth commemoration of the June 1976 unrest, according to Sapa.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the townships, Brig Mulder van Eyk, said it was a 'normal' day and no incidents had been reported.

Police were patrolling the township but were keeping a low profile.

A 'handful' of anonymous pamphlets calling for a two-day stay away from work had been distributed at the weekend, but to his knowledge they had had no effect, Brig van Eyk said.

No incidents of worker

intimidation had been reported, although he was aware that some employers intended accommodating their Soweto employees overnight in case this happened in the morning.

Roadblocks had been set up later in the day on several main roads leading out of Soweto, mainly for the routine checking of vehicles.

Police in riot gear armed with sjamboks and teargas returned to the campus of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday while hundreds of students continued their boycott of the mid-year exams.

The boycotting students, who had assembled in the quadrangle, were given 10 minutes to disperse after the last deadline for them to sit for their papers had expired.

In another incident a press photographer, Mr Omar Badsha, was involved in an altercation with a university security guard.

He received a gash above the eye. His camera was taken and he was taken to the university's security offices.

June 16 uprisings — five years later

NO FREEDOM STRUGGLE WITHOUT CASUALTIES

JUST like Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other liberated countries, South Africa has to have casualties — in fact there is no struggle for freedom without casualties.

This bold talk comes from Phindile Mavuso, the 20-year-old former Soweto schoolgirl who lost her leg after being shot by police during the riots five years ago.

Showing no strain, and with no sign of someone who has gone through difficulties, Phindile this week said her case was only one of the many in Soweto and throughout the country. But, "I must stress that it is also a sign that at least we have begun our struggle, a sign to mark the beginning and the continuation".

Phindile was only 15 years old when the police bullet put her down among trees in the Doornkop Cemetery in 1976. "Yes, I was just an innocent little girl but I knew what the riots and protests were all about. I knew police were shooting and I knew someone was going to die, someone was going to be crippled. I knew it. But I knew also that all that was for a just cause", she says. And in a message to

By WILLIE BOKALA

other families who suffered as a result of the riots and police shootings, Phindile says: "The death of your children, your sisters and brothers, your parents and your beloved ones, during the riots, shall not be in vain. You will forget your sorrows one day and enjoy the fruits of the tree of freedom that was watered with the blood of your children.

"There is no struggle without casualties. Somebody has to get hurt, somebody's child has to die, or lose a limb and get blinded. I have lost a leg."

She smiles and all her beauty shows as she recalls the incidents that cost her a leg. She had to spend more than three months in hospital, and her leg, which was hit just below the knee was amputated. She now walks on crutches.

"I had attended the funeral of a schoolmate, Jacob Mashobane, of Dube. At the Doornkop

Cemetery we found that police had already gathered at the gates and were blocking the way. I was among those walking in front of the long procession.

"Some cop shouted something like an order through the loudspeaker and shooting started. All hell broke loose as people scattered in all directions. I was already inside the cemetery, so I ran on blindly in that direction. Suddenly I felt limp and I was losing my strength, but I ran on until I collapsed.

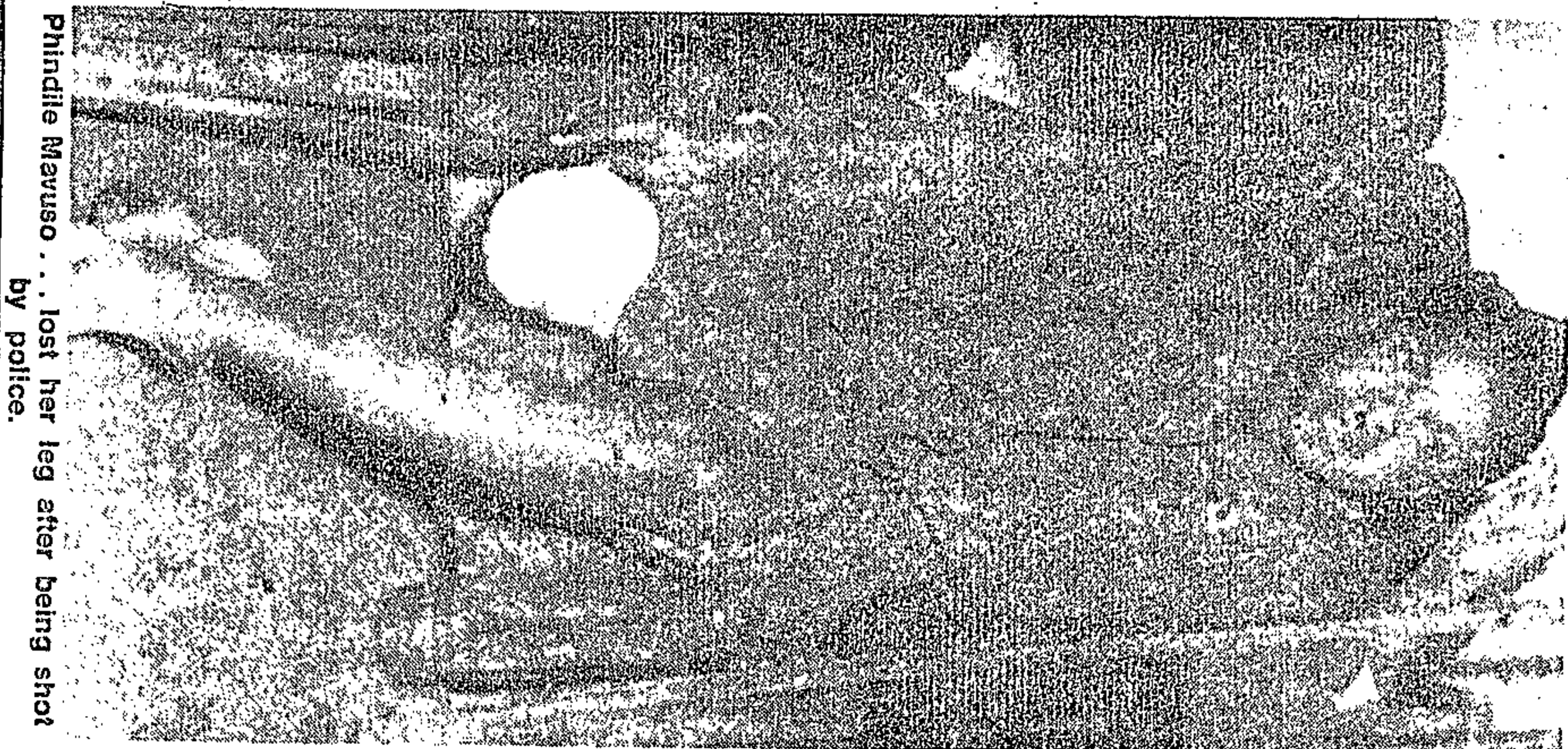
"I heard people talking and I was picked up. I could not see them clearly, but I could hear they were friendly voices. They told me to have courage, but everything went dark and I lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness, I was in a bed at the Baragwanath Hospital," she says.

To show that she is determined to go on with life, Phindile, who was then doing Form Two at the Kwamahobo Junior Secondary, has already completed her matric and says she is now going to do a Computer Program-

ming Course and still hopes to further her studies after that.

She will be praying today but, she will not be praying for herself. "I will be praying for others and that our struggle be blessed," she says.

To those who are crippled like herself she says: "They should know that they are a source of remembrance for others. When people see us they remember June 16 and it reminds them of our struggle. Have courage sisters and brothers, it will not be in vain."



Phindile Mavuso . . . lost her leg after being shot by police.

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Sowetan 14/6/81 (32P)

June 16 uprisings — five years later

'It's not possible for a mother to forget'

A SOWETO mother broke down and wept bitterly when she was asked to recall the death of her son — the boy who was gunned down almost at the same time as Hector Peterson — on June 16, 1976.

"My child, it is difficult to put it in words. I remember but, I always don't want to talk about it. You must understand that I am a mother and naturally such things weaken me. You will have to bear with me if I waste your time by crying. I am bleeding inside and my heart is still heavy", she said.

The mother is Mrs Anastasia Makhabane (46), of Central Western Jabavu, whose son, Peter "Hop" Makhabane (16-years-old then), was shot in Orlando West almost at the same time as 13-year-old Hector, was hit by a police bullet. The bullet ended his life.

Peter, the third of Mrs Makhabane's six children, was a Form Two pupil at the Thesele Junior Secondary School in White City Jabavu and was among the students who marched on June 16 protesting against Afrikaans being used as a medium of instruction.

Five years later, Mrs Makhabane remembers clearly how she felt when the shootings in Orlando West were first reported to her, when two schoolboys told her Peter had been shot, the ordeal she underwent trying to secure his body from the Government mortuary, and the many police visits to her house in the following days and years.

By WILLIE BOKALA

"Every year on this day I wake up early in the morning to go to the church and with the help of the priest, I pray for his soul. I then go to the cemetery to clean his grave. One other important thing that I never miss out on this day is the national commemoration services. The services comfort me, although when people start talking about it all, my courage goes soft and tears follow," she said.

June 16, 1976 has left a scar that opens wider every time security police come to her house. "I always ask myself the question, do other mothers understand my ordeal. Do people know that these men keep on coming and coming and the ordeal is just not ending," she said.

Her sad story does not end with her dead son. After the death of Peter, her elder son, Joseph was forced to leave the country because of what she called "a witch hunt" by the police. And since then, they have not stopped coming."

Still weeping, she recalled: "I was home on June 16 because the youngest of my children was not well. I was

preparing to take her to hospital when those boys brought the message. I broke down. I could not bear the pain that was going through my stomach. I was told Peter had been taken to hospital so I rushed there with his sick sister.

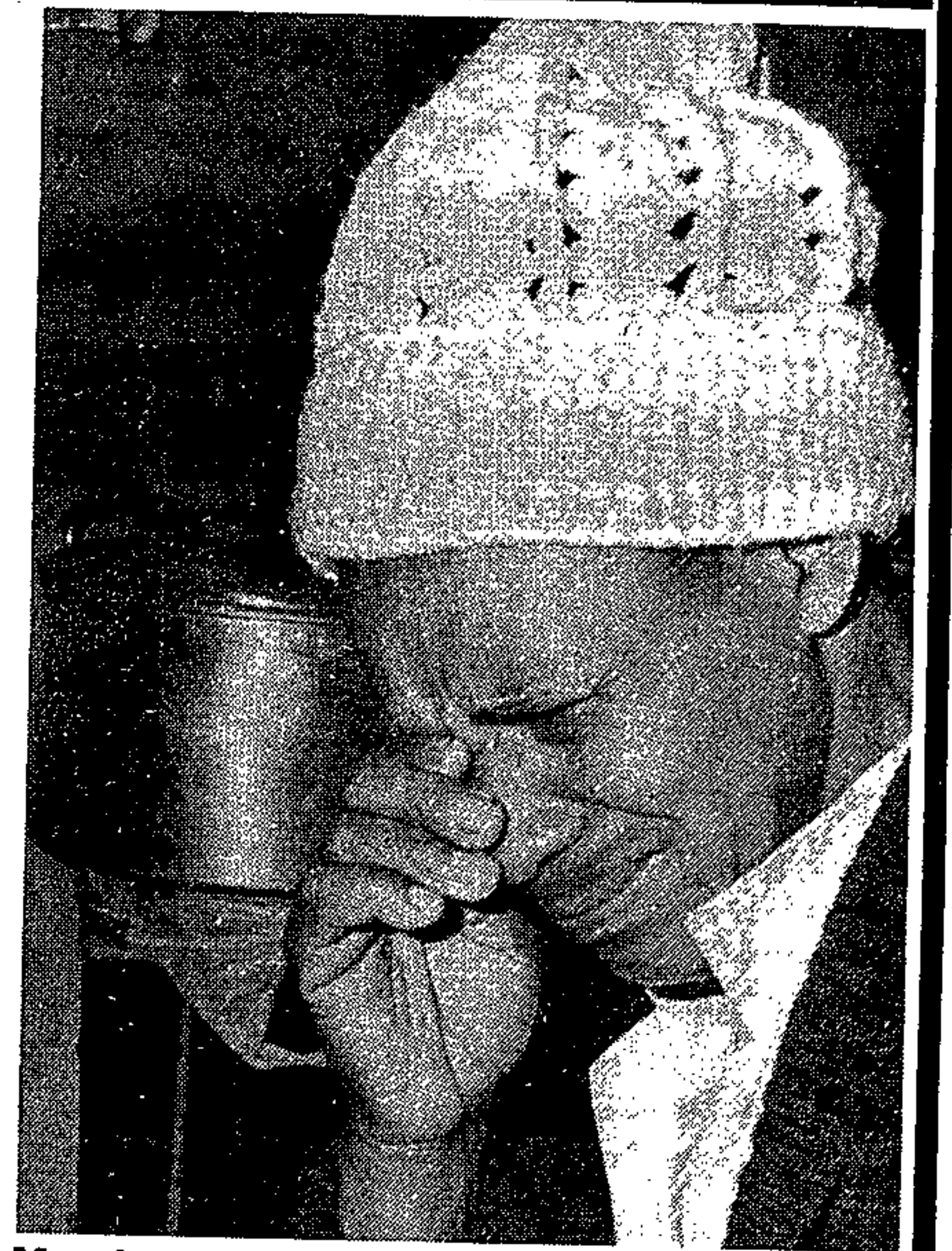
"His name was not among the list of students admitted that day. A clerk advised me to check the mortuary. Can you imagine how I felt then? Everything that was alive in me stopped. But I went to the Government mortuary. It was horrible," she stopped and for 10 minutes she could not say anything. She was crying uncontrollably.

"Do you know what that

mortuary looked like on the third day of the shootings? If you know how bags are packed on top of others or how dirt is piled up on top of dirt, you will understand. I could not find my son's body. He was among the first killed and so he was right at the bottom of the heap," she said, as tears kept rolling down her cheeks.

Peter was buried at the Avalon Cemetery a month after his death because it took the family so long to find him at the mortuary.

"We found his body after three weeks. I could not eat or sleep for those three weeks," the heartbroken mother said.



Mrs Annastasia Makhabane, weeping uncontrollably as she recalls the death of her son, Peter, on June 16, 1976.

One minute he saw cop cars, the next there was darkness

By WILLIE BOKOLA

"I saw the many cars passing near my home and I could recognise them as police cars but, suddenly everything went dark as I was watching them go past and it has been night for me since that day," the boy says as he nervously fidgets with the bottom of his coat.

Young Muzi Nkosi, today 14-year-old, is blind and has to have a guide whenever he wants to move — whether it be at Vuleka School for the blind in Nk-

andla, Natal, or at his home in Zola township, Soweto.

Muzi is just one of the many who suffered during the shootings, burnings and killings which followed the outbreak of violence on June 16. He was just a child of nine years attending school at the nearby Zola Esitsheni Higher Primary school.

"I cannot see. I have never seen since that day. The cars and the police were the last objects I saw on earth. When I try to remember, I particularly remember them because they were the last things I saw five years ago," he said.

But young Muzi is not bitter. "I don't know what it is to be bitter. I was too young to understand and I still don't understand why they were shooting. Perhaps I will learn to be bitter as I grow up. What I know is that they have blinded me for life. I was told they shot at me as they went past that day," he says.

He rearranges his position on the bench nervously

when I talk about the incident that cost him his sight five years ago. "I was standing next to the kitchen of our home. I was not interested in anything in particular but, I noticed the cars appearing along the road and recognised the police."

"Everything went dark as I was watching. I did not hear any loud bangs but, I became scared and quickly tried to run away. It was dark right round me but I managed to find my way to the kitchen door at the back of the house. My mother grabbed me and I could hear her screaming and asking if I was hurt. I tried to look at her but I could not see her and up to today I have never seen her face," he says.

His mother, Mrs Regina Nkosi says when she heard shooting outside she immediately thought of Muzi who had been standing outside. "I rushed to the door and there he was, groping, and I could see blood coming from his forehead," she says.

Muzi was hit just above the eyes. He spent three months at the St John Eye Hospital with two other boys who were also blinded by bullets.

He is now doing Standard One at the Vuleka School for the blind in Nkandla, Natal. His mother met him from the Johannesburg railway station last week to spend the school holidays at home with his family.

Muzi says he did not go to school that day because his mother had told him to stay at home as children were being injured at school because of police shootings. Other boys did not go to school too, that day he adds.

And his mother says she did not know that going to school and staying at home were the same. "My child was shot inside my yard when I had thought I was keeping him away from trouble by preventing him from going to school. It was the day students were marching to town. It was September 23, 1976," she says.

Shooting left her crippled for life



EVERY day, five years ago, a healthy 21-year-old woman used to dash happily to and from the taxi rank near her house for her daily toil in the city — but today, now 26-years-old, she sits in a wheelchair depending on the family to push her in and out of the house.

Mavis Ngubane was not aware and did not suspect that Soweto was going to go up in smoke or that there would be shooting and teargassing as she left her Dlamini home for work on the morning of June 16 1976. She was still not aware that Hector Peterson had died and that the township was burning when she innocently came back

home in the early evening.

"When I started knowing and understanding all those things I was in hospital with a bullet in my stomach and news that I will never walk again. I had bled. I had been injured and more people were being injured and killed and the hospital was belching with limping and shot people by the time I finally realised what was happening," Miss Ngubane says.

It was on the evening of Wednesday, June 16, when the terrible thing happened to her. She recalls that she was at a taxi rank about 200 metres away from her home. "It looked unusual to me. The area was teeming with people and cars. Then I saw police cars coming up along the Potchefstroom Road which I was about to cross.

"I heard the shooting and people were scattering. I was about to make up my mind whether to run with them when I was hit. I fell to the ground and went limp but, I did not know I had been shot. Consciousness left me as I lay on the ground and I only came to in hospital," she says.

"I am trying to forget but I have this permanent injury that makes me remember myself as a healthy girl of five years ago. I was working. I was always in a good mood and I never thought they would do this to me. There is nothing I can do now but to depend on my parents and the whole family to do things for me. And naturally I am bitter at those policemen.



Young Muzi Nkosi was just a young child of nine years when he was blinded in 1976. His mother, Mrs Regina Nkosi, buttons up his coat as he speaks to SOWETAN.

Pic: JOE MOLEFE

Secret Broederbond document on SA flag released to the 'Mail'

By ADASTUIT

THE secret memorandum proposing the design for a new South African flag, which was submitted to the President's Council by the Broederbond, was released to the Rand Daily Mail by one of its co-authors yesterday.

Mr Eugene Berg of Pretoria, who wrote the proposal two years ago with Prof C W H Boschhoff, chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, explained that the flag suggested would be exactly like the one brought from Holland by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652.

They had proposed dropping the three smaller flags from the middle of the present flag.

According to the secret memorandum, dated October 1979, many leaders, including Indians and coloureds were consulted about the flag proposals.

"Of those we questioned, 96% responded favourably," Mr Berg told the 'Mail' yesterday.

The memorandum says coloured community leaders consulted were found to be strongly in favour of the proposals.

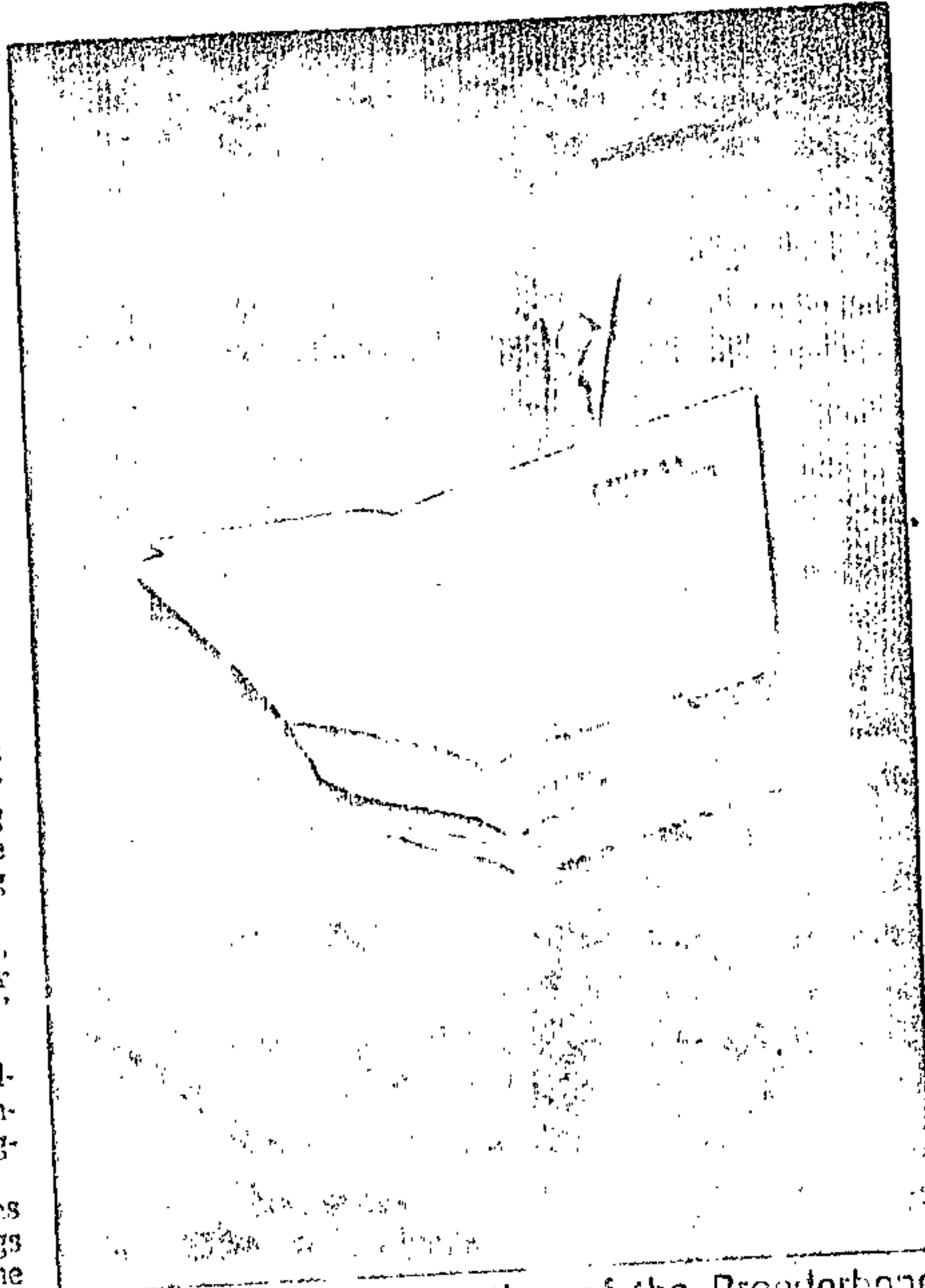
One of the reasons given was that the three smaller flags were exclusive symbols of the White population.

In the Indian community, the memorandum says, similar support was found.

Dr C Pama, the heraldist mentioned in the memorandum as being the greatest expert regarding the national flag, was quoted as follows:

"It would be a very simple matter to solve the problem about our flag.

"Simply remove the three flags from the white centre



Mr Eugene Berg, co-author of the Broederbond proposal for a new South African flag.

CLARENCE GOSTHUYSEN

band.

"The flag remaining ... was already flown in the days of Jan van Riebeeck in the Cape Province.

"Such a flag will be handsome. The colours are ideal and I believe it to be acceptable to all."

The memorandum also quotes the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, as having said no new flag would be adopted until the Select Committee had submitted its report to him.

The proposals have been met

Micro Race 4

GENERAL NEWS

Freed editor says ban is crazy

By SUE ROBERTSON

A YOUNG woman acquitted yesterday of charges under the Publications Act said it was crazy to be found innocent of the same offences for which the magazine she edited was banned.

Miss Christine Hofmeyr was cleared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of offences connected with the publication of a magazine called Inspan.

The magazine was banned in January 1979 after its second issue was found by the Publications Board to be blasphemous, indecent and a danger to the security of the State.

It was the only issue edited by Miss Hofmeyr.

Though reluctant to be interviewed about the case, Miss Hofmeyr blamed censorship for "bizarre" cases similar to hers.

"It is crazy, but I am not prepared to make any statements of policy or give any interviews," she told the Rand Daily Mail outside her Yeoville home yesterday.

Many well-known local writers contributed to the magazine — Professor Ampie Coetzee, Stephen Grey and Sheila Fugard were some — but it was used mainly as a forum for young contemporary writers.

The magazine sold only about 450 copies to a small following.

While editor, Miss Hofmeyr was studying for a master's degree in South African literature at the University of the Witwatersrand.

She has also lectured at the university and at the University of Durban-Westville.

She is employed as a course writer for the South African Council for Higher Education.



Miss Christine Hofmeyr at her home yesterday after being acquitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of publishing a magazine that was undesirable.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

the age of six months and thereafter to wean them onto a substandard diet of cereals. Until they reach the age of six months, the babies do well but when they are taken off the breast they do not progress as well. The diet of older babies is not deficient in calories but rather in character, ignorance rather than poverty is the factor that operates

are referred to the nearest unit of the Midlands Outpatient Department.

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Housewives' Handiwork Class. The Clinic's small vanette covered a total of 14 539 kms. during the year.

The two units manage to cover all the farms in the District at least once

day, June 16, 1981

South 16/6/81

327

June 16 uprisings — five years later

UNLESS GOVT ACTS FAST, JUNE '76 WILL LOOK LIKE A SCHOOL PICNIC

AFTER June 16 1976, many said South Africa would never be the same again. And a truer word was never spoken.

Have you ever seen such determined young people, determined with a new determination that they and all of us, black and white, will be free?

Have you ever seen anything like what borders on recklessness in their confrontation with and lack of fear of the police — running the gauntlet of police dogs, teargas, police bullets and prison as if these were just ordinary daily occurrences, as they display with increasing daring what everybody knows are ANC insignia, rosettes and flags; their leaders making fiery speeches and giving heroes' funerals to those whom the authorities call terrorists?

Can you doubt that things won't ever be the same again when you assess the increase in political consciousness in the black community?

We will look at other aspects of the impact of June 16 1976 on the black psyche and the black apprehension of reality and the black response to that reality.

Paradoxically, we need to point out that whilst June 16 set in motion a spate of changes in the sociopolitical dispensation in this land, the more things seem to change the more they remain the same.

For instance, June 16 1976, was triggered off by a stubborn refusal on the part of the authorities to appreciate the depth of feeling aroused by insisting on Afrikaans as a compulsory medium of instruction.

They refused to hear the pleas that were being made that Afrikaans was a highly emotive symbol for the blacks of what they saw as white injustice and oppression, of which they were the innocent victims. The authorities refused to budge.

They had to demonstrate their toughness, their Kragdadigheid, and so they refused to make even a minor concession until they were compelled by something that grew to be so big that they could not control it. When they did make the concession, as has become tragically familiar, it was too little and too late.

Afrikaans was no longer to be rammed down unwilling black throats. They failed to realise that Afrikaans was but a symbol for Bantu Education which

By BISHOP DESMOND TUTU

had to go and that more significantly, bantu education was itself a symbol of the hated apartheid system of inferiority, exploitation, injustice and oppression.

Too little and too late — the Department of Education and Training (a name change that showed some people were still up to the semantic games at which we are so adept in South Africa) tried to improve Bantu Education by increasing expenditure on it.

In some ways this is laudable — trying to close the gap between white and black education and the Government's spending on them. But again the authorities have failed to understand that even if they were to achieve parity of expenditure in all respects, it would be totally irrelevant and unacceptable to blacks.

Our rejection of Bantu education is complete because it was designed by Dr Verwoerd as an education system for serfdom and inferiority and he did not camouflage this intention. He made no bones about the whys and wherefores of Bantu education.

We have been regaled with the so-called changes represented by so-called mixed sport, international hotels and restaurants, the removal of discriminatory signs from park benches and public places and we are expected to be ecstatic. Whereas the reality of apartheid remains unchanged by all this

peripheral tinkering. This is what blacks call cosmetic, superficial changes — which have only minimal significance.

They do nothing for the black person who lives in a smoke-filled ghetto, rides in overcrowded buses, receives a low salary which is totally inadequate to deal with galloping inflation and an increasing cost of living, and whose house is a box-like, overcrowded structure resembling thousands of others that are repeated in monotonous row after monotonous row in the black townships.

The reality of apartheid is that political power will reside in the hands of a white racist oligarchy and everything the authorities do is intended to reinforce that position.

They are determined to snatch from every black his South African citizenship by making him the citizen of some bantustan or other which does not stand a snowball's chance in hell to make it to financial viability.

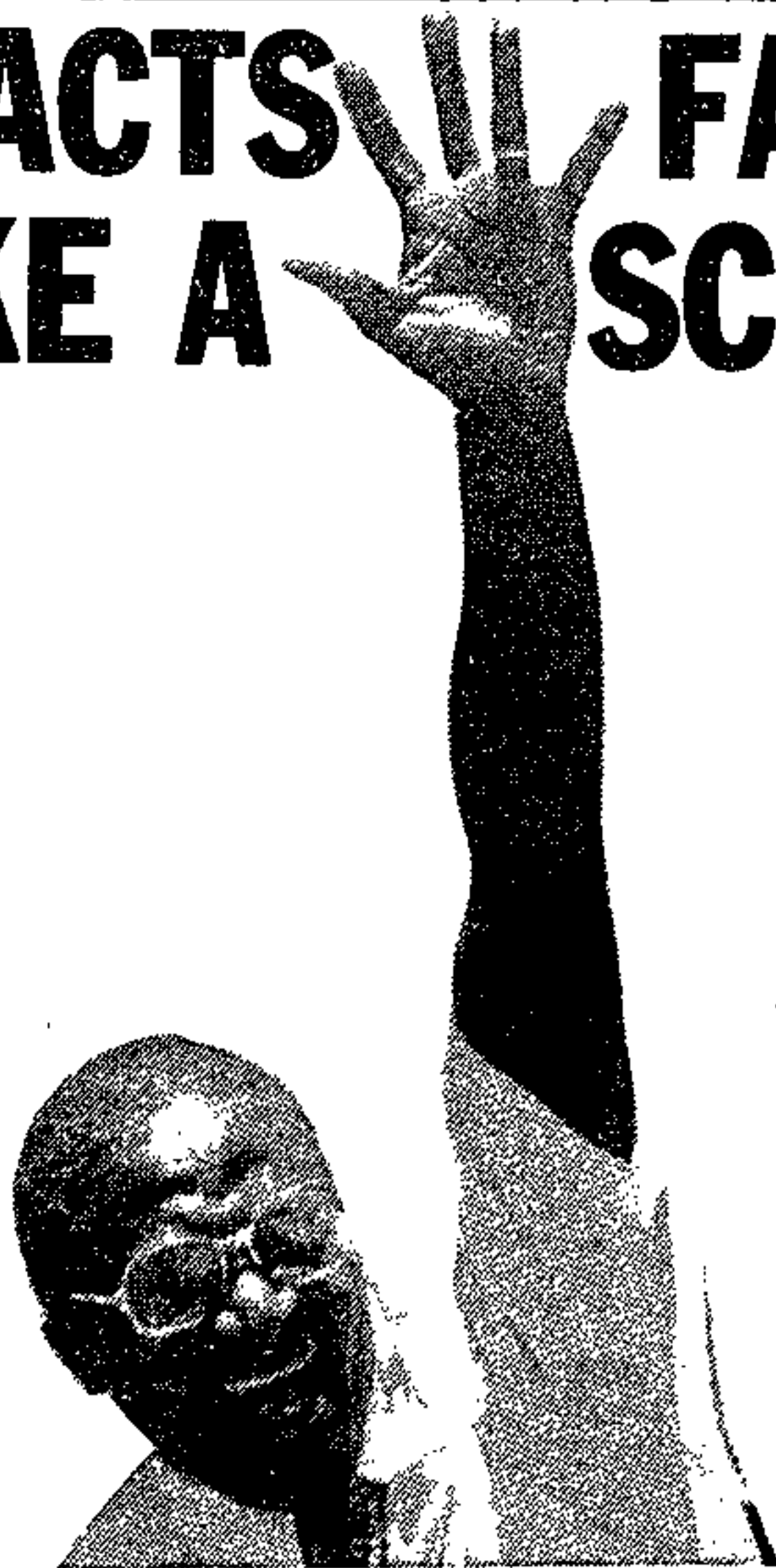
The authorities have learned very few lessons from June 16, 1976. Look at how recently they dealt with the so-called Coloureds of Bosmont, Coronationville, etc. They have showed them that in an unjust society you are either oppressed or you are an oppressor.

The country is more polarised than ever before. The Republic festival showed that to be the case with all the protests accompanying it. Again the authorities do not seem to have learned how to deal with articulate opposition and dissent. They seem to know only the mailed fist, the harsh reprisal, the harassment, the detention without trial, the arbitrary banning, the vilification, etc.

But, the more harsh the official response the more determined it seems the opposition is becoming. There is more — not less — labour unrest, despite the draconian reaction to black trade union leaders; there is still unrest in the schools despite the threats, the tear gas, etc. Many young people believe that force and violence are the only methods that people in power understand. So there is an escalation of that kind of violence.

We all know that we are going to reach the goal of free, nonracial and democratic South Africa. And there are only two routes to that goal — the way of negotiation and discussion or the way of violence and bloodshed.

Unless the government acts fast, then we will have an outbreak of violence and bloodshed which will make June 1976 look like a Sunday School picnic.



Church chaos as police move in

17/6/51 1.20m

- Six coloured senior secondary schools in the Johannesburg area were deserted as pupils staged a boycott to commemorate June 16;
- Indian schools in Lenasia were boycotted and almost all the shops in the township were closed — but the situation in the area was reported quiet.
- In the Western Coloured Townships, a small group of youths stoned a delivery van and hijacked it when the occupants jumped out — but later abandoned it as police arrived on the scene, a police spokesman said;
- In George, Cape, examinations were cancelled for the day at a coloured high school;

From Page 1

- In Kliptown, police seized pamphlets calling on residents to stay away from work;
- Pupils at coloured schools throughout the Cape Peninsula responded to a two-day mourning call by staging a total school boycott;
- Cape Town construction companies were affected by a partial stayaway of labourers, and no staff arrived at some small businesses, but Peninsula industry and commerce in general were unaffected.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel,

said he had received no reports of violence in the Peninsula. Most businesses in townships in the Peninsula were closed. Police generally maintained a low profile. A bottle containing inflammable liquid was tossed into the principal's office at the Sastri College in Durban, but damage was slight. Police reported that 100 of the 380 pupils at the Harding coloured high school in Natal boycotted exams. In Port Elizabeth, a strike, a partial stayaway at coloured schools and a three-hour closure of shops in townships marked a quiet observance of the anniversary.

Throughout the day buses ran unchecked, and the flow of commuters appeared normal. Meetings and commemorative services in Port Elizabeth were cut by a 48-hour banning order signed by the Chief Magistrate, Mr J A Coetzee, which ends at 4pm today. Meanwhile it was learnt that petrol bombs were hurled through the windows of two buses in Sebokeng township near Vereeniging on Monday night, causing passengers to flee through the windows and emergency exits. Earlier two buses were stoned and set alight in the neighbouring township of Evaton.

Once objectives are expressed in terms of measurable indicators programmes can be ranked according to their impact on these measures and those achieving the largest reductions in mortality/morbidity per rand chosen. Again, since information on the impact of programmes is frequently lacking, the effect of using indicators systematically to assess health programmes would be to direct research more from the purely scientific to epidemiological lines of inquiry, and from collection of data on health status, only, to research into the impact of different dispositions of resources on these indicators.

The effect of introducing overall measures of health status, is, by introducing select value judgements about the relative importance of various kinds of health problems, to render the analysis of a much wider range of choices possible as if they were questions of efficiency: of choosing the most cost-effective methods of reducing mortality and morbidity.

The same end is achieved in cost-benefit analysis, where money, instead of an indicator of health is used as the numéraire for the comparison of benefits. The additional advantage is that projects falling within the health ministry can more easily be compared with those carried out by other authorities. The importance of this will be discussed below. The additional cost is the far more horrendous value judgements implicit in the translation of health benefits into money terms. We can only justify these if it can be shown that these judgements too are made already in the political process by which funds are allocated; and that there are clear advantages in making such judgements explicit.

4.2.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The aim of cost-benefit analysis is to compare the total cost of a programme to society with the social benefits, and thus to arrive at a measure of the Net Social Benefits. If Net Benefit is positive the project should be undertaken. If however, there are too many projects for the available funds, one would rank the projects on the basis of their benefit-cost ratios and choose those with the most favourable ratios (16). In either case the procedure gives an answer to the question whether a project should be carried out at all, and thus could have a bearing on the relative size of the health budget. (It is felt that the development of the use of economics in the evaluation of health programmes in the U.S. and the U.K. has been partly a defensive move by the respective ministries to safeguard the size of their budgets against encroachment by other ministries.)

argue for funds on a more 'economic' basis.

Method

(Continued from Page 1)

Stoning

Yesterday, Stronger police patrols would continue today, Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said today.

He said a 'skollie element' was responsible for the barricades and the stone-throwing in the Retreat/Lavender Hill area last night.

Asked why police were not in riot uniform, he said there was no need for camouflage uniforms as there was no significant unrest.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that isolated incidents of arson and stone-throwing, partial schools boycotts, a strike and a three-hour closure of a black township marked the otherwise low-key fifth anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

16. For a discussion of cost-benefit techniques and their problems see 'Guidelines for Project Evaluation', P. Dasgupta, S. Marglin & A. Sen, UNIDO, New York, 1972.
17. A.L. Sorkin, 'Health Economics for Developing Countries' Lexington, New York, 1976.

Delegation expresses concern at police acts

PRETORIA — A delegation of coloured leaders, labour party members and white and coloured churchmen, met the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in Pretoria today to register their "deep concern" over police action in the coloured areas near Johannesburg in recent weeks.

The delegation, headed by the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Ruses, included the Reverend and Peter Storey, the Reverend M October, the Reverend Collin Cassabie, the Reverend Cecil Begbie, and the two labour party members, Mr Mohammed Dangor and Mr M Richards.

In a memorandum, the delegation also criticised the head of Johannesburg's Crime Prevention Unit, Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, of "discriminating in his application of justice".

Mr le Grange declined to comment after the meeting, but said "fruitful discussions" had taken place between members of the delegation and himself. — Sapa

All quiet in PE

Chief Reporter

ALL was quiet in Port Elizabeth townships in the aftermath of Soweto uprising commemoration disturbances, except for two incidents.

In Veeplaas yesterday, passers set fire to a bus seat and when the driver stopped to put out the blaze, the bus was stoned. Several windows were broken. However, damage was minimal and nobody was injured.

In an incident in Kwazakhele, a burning object was thrown into the cab of a bread delivery van. The driver managed to put out the blaze. Damage estimated at R400 was caused.

A police spokesman said otherwise things were very quiet in black areas.

While attendance at coloured schools averaged about 50% yesterday, it was back to normal today, according to the acting Chief Inspector of Education in the Department of Coloured Relations, Mr R D Smit.

A Sapa report from Johannesburg meanwhile reports that Soweto and the rest of the Witwatersrand returned to work today and a blanket of calm settled over yesterday's troubled townships.

Buses, trains and taxis ran smoothly while vans brought

supplies to the townships.

The rest of this week has been declared a period of mourning by Azapo, to end with a prayer service in the Regina Mundi Church on Sunday.

Yesterday 150 of Putco's 500 Soweto buses were stoned in the township and six drivers were hurt — five of them slightly by flying glass and a sixth badly after being struck on the head by a large rock.

Police have reported more than 20 injuries, many of them as a result of stone-throwing incidents.

In Seboeng, near Vanderbijlpark, a bottle store

was plundered and set alight and a car was burnt out as violence continued.

Police in vehicles patrolled the townships, which were quiet but tense.

In Durban's Kwamashu township yesterday, at least 70 vehicles were stoned and a petrol bomb was thrown at the home of a high school headmaster.

Police, who used teargas once to disperse a crowd of youths armed with stones, today continued to patrol the township, which was described as "quiet but slightly tense".

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Port Natal,

Brig John Visser, said the death of a schoolgirl under the wheels of a bus had been an accident and not connected with the unrest.

"The bus had been stoned earlier but it was a long way from the scene when it accidentally ran over the girl," he said.

Fifty-seven Putco buses were stoned in Kwamashu yesterday and several of the drivers were injured. Almost R5 000 worth of damage was caused to the buses, according to a Putco spokesman.

In the Cape Peninsula, pupils of high schools and stu-

dents of other educational institutions stayed away for the second day today.

Principals have reacted angrily to the Department of Internal Affairs instruction that the names of ringleaders be handed to the authorities for possible action against them.

"If there are problems I would try to solve them myself, rather than have the department brandmark pupils," one principal said.

Three pupils were suspended by the Elsie's River High School Committee last week. It is believed two pupils of the Arcadia High School were suspended this week. — Sapa

o portion of this paper
permission of Saldru,
University of Cape Town.

ductivity

R E N C E

Crowds forced to flee

• From Page 1

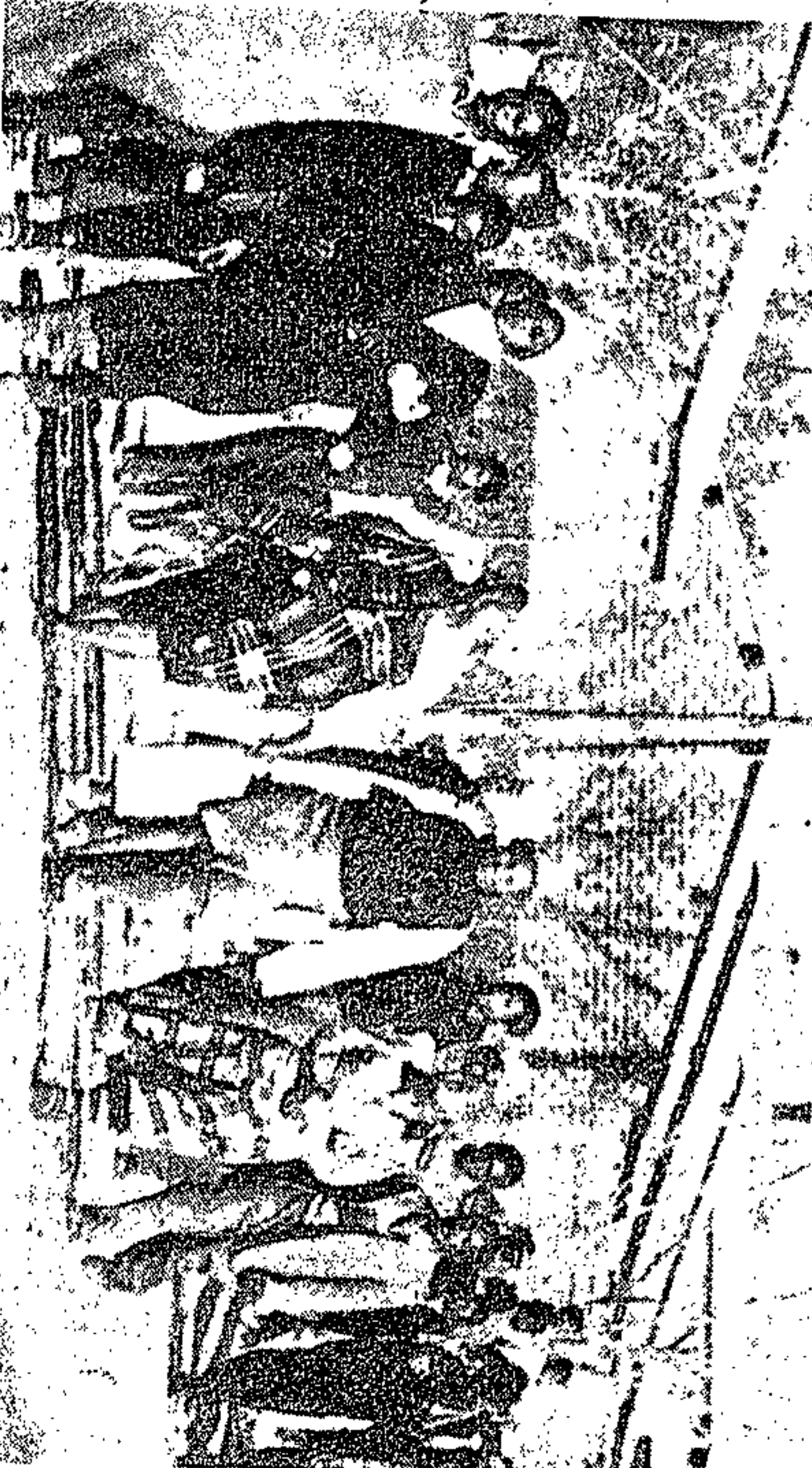
stoned and a shot was fired into the air.

In Sebokeng at least four buses and a truck were stoned in a spontaneous wave of violence shortly after a service. Police moved in and the crowd scattered.

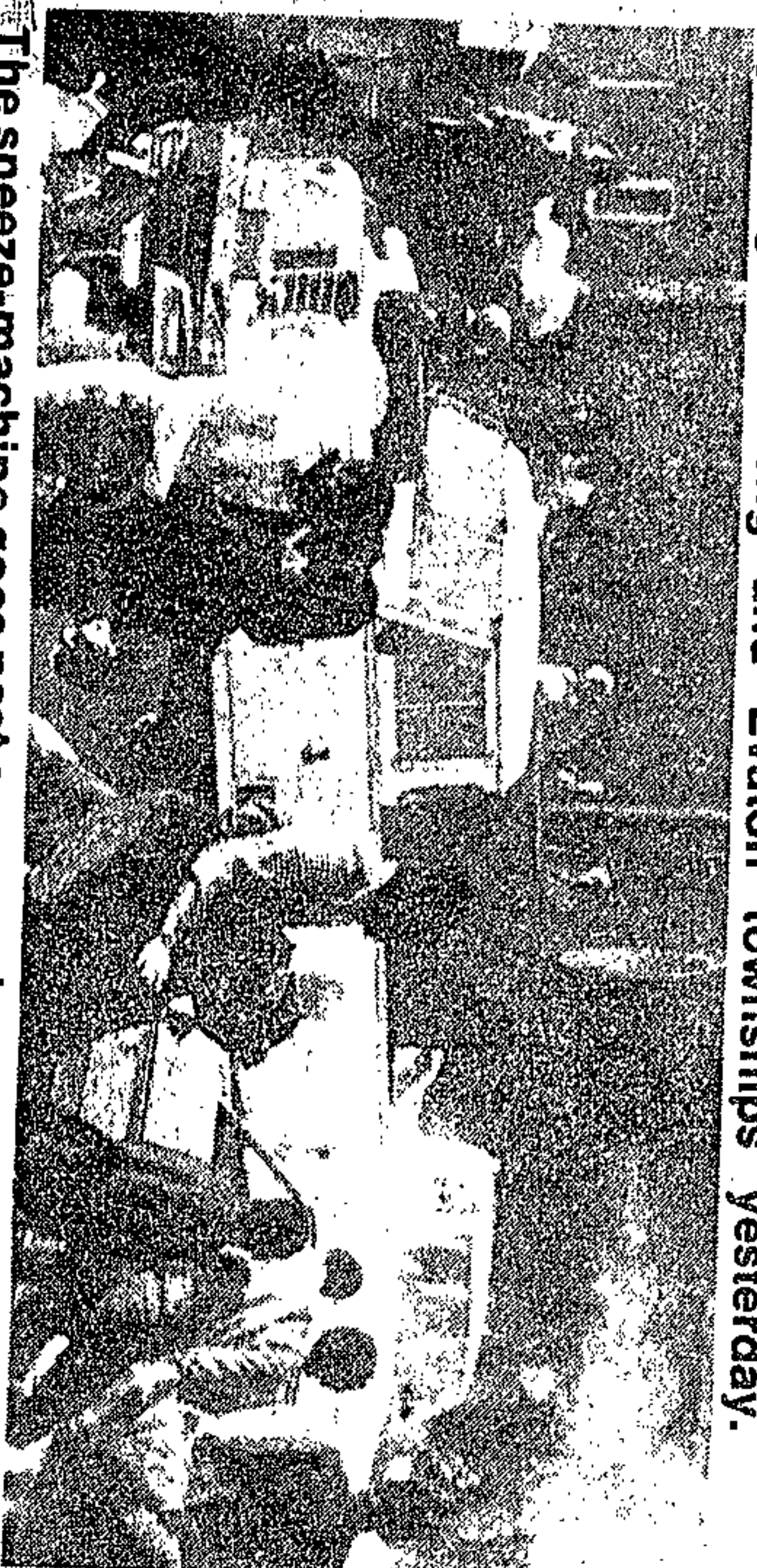
The service at Regina Mundi was organised by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), whose president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was among the main speakers. Several people were injured. Putco buses stoned and cars damaged when violence erupted towards the end of the big commemoration service held at Regina Mundi.

In several instances groups of sjambok-wielding policemen in camouflage uniform raided houses in the Moroka area near the church beating up people who were fleeing the scene to seek refuge in the houses.

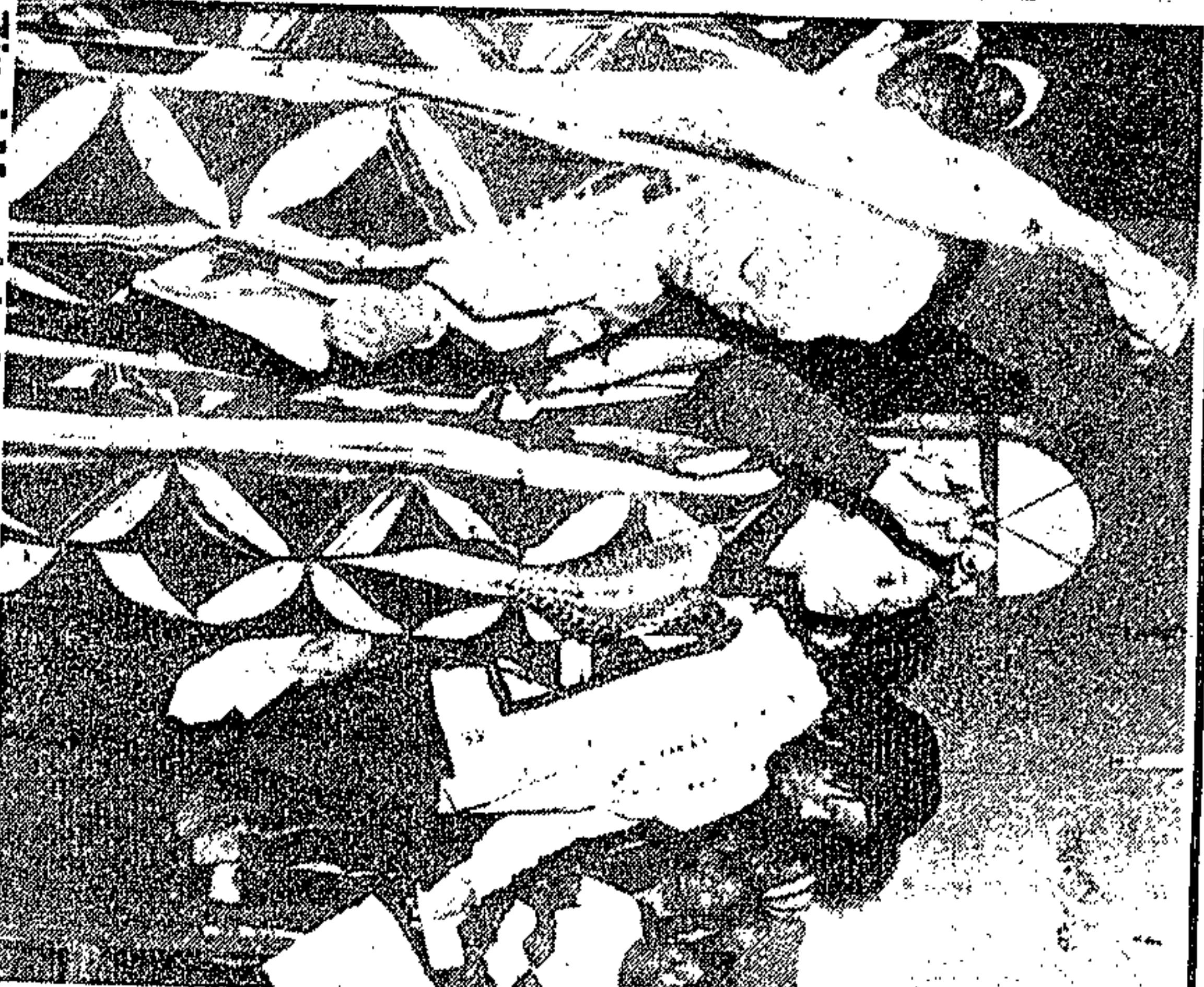
For almost an hour police stationed opposite the church bombarded the church building with teargas canisters trapping people who were still continuing the service inside. Canisters hit the rooftop, windows and the side door of the church as those inside



Vaal people walk home after being told to alight from buses entering Sebokeng and Evaton townships yesterday.



The sneeze-machine goes past as several people run for cover at Regina Mundi yesterday.



Zinzi Mandela in the Afro garb (centre) at Kagiso service.

Reports by Willie Bokala, Sam Mabe, Charles Mogale, Len Kalane, Elliot Tshingwala, John Phadu, ZB Molefe, Mandla Ndlazi Muziwakhe Dubazana, Meshack Molloung and Mzikayise Edom.

Pictures by Joe Molefe, Bongani Mnguni, Len Kumalo, Jan Modiwane, and Judas Ngwenya.

with fright and those inside panicked.

Stoning, teargas and sjamboking started at about 3,45 pm when a small section of the near 10000 crowd that gathered for the service started to leave. There was shouting and enthusiasm with the people raising clenched fists and waving when police threw the first canister and the sneeze-machine appeared.

All hell broke loose as police fired more tear-smoke and the sneeze-machine did its rounds as the angry crowd started picking up stones and stoned the police, and several cars parked near the church were damaged by the stones.

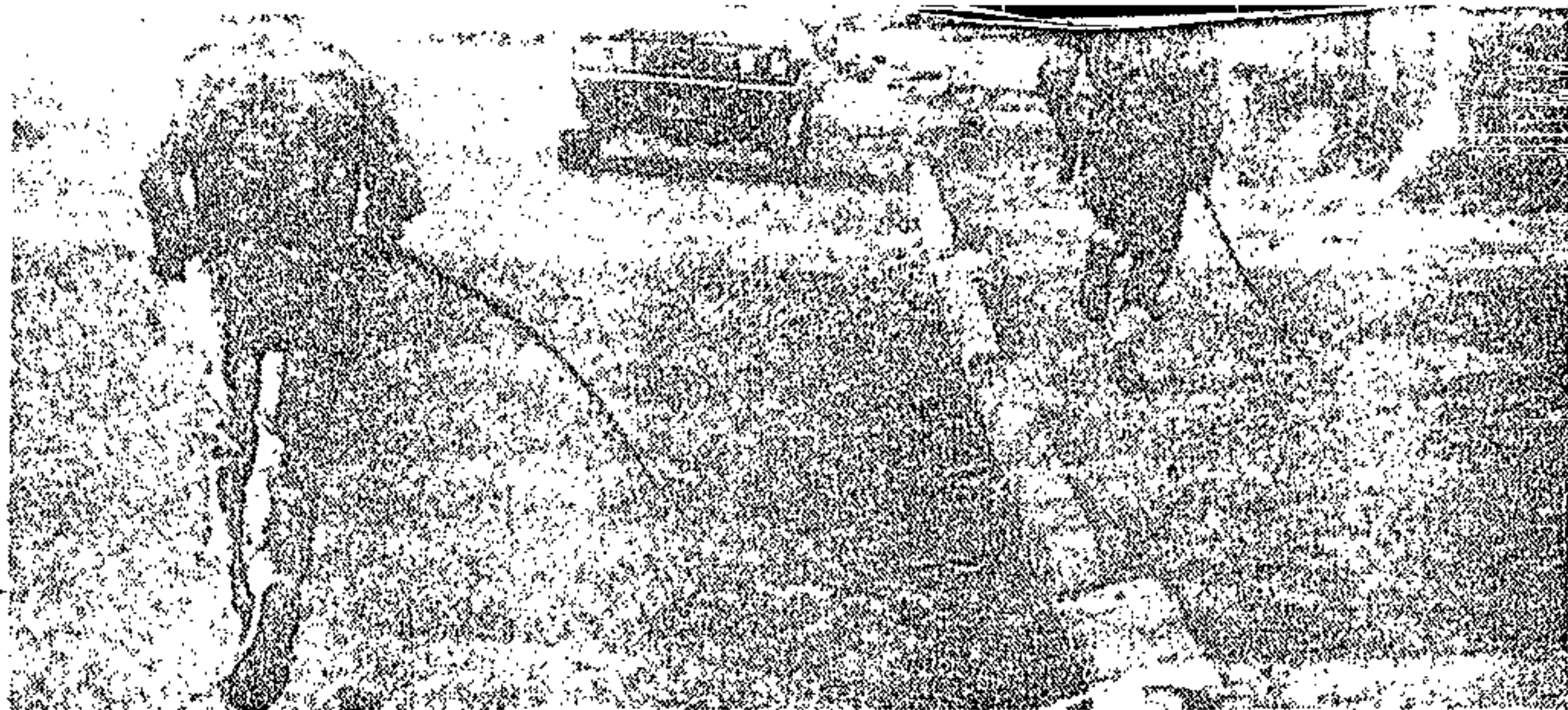
In a short ceremony earlier, a wreath was laid on the grave of Hector Peterson — the first victim of the riots five years ago by his mother at the Avalon Cemetery. The short service was conducted by Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

The massive crowd that filled the church heard speakers condemn the present Government and "police brutality" on students on June 16, 1976.

The system of Bantu Education came under attack from several speakers.

Bishop Tutu said, "We dedicate ourselves to the total and truly free South Africa. These people must be aware that nobody in this country will be free until we are free."

The crowd cheered when Dr Nthato Motlana said the only unifying symbol of blacks was Mr Nelson Mandela. Other speakers were an old woman who said liberation was a must, Miss Sibongile Mthembu and Mr Samson Ndou.



Sjambok-wielding police on the chase at Regina Mundi yesterday.

At least four buses and one truck were stoned in a spontaneous wave of violence just minutes after the end of a commemoration service in Sebokeng.

The stonings took place at a road intersection near the gate of the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 12, where the service had been held. Some mourners were still filing out of the church yard when a group of people attacked a bus, which was entering the township, with stones.

The driver was forced to divert from the normal route. Other buses which followed shortly thereafter were caught in the stonings and also had to change the route.

Police who had been watching the church from nearby moved in on the crowd which scattered on their arrival.

In Diepkloof, two buses were stoned and one of the police vans which arrived later was also stoned. One shot was fired in the air and the crowd scattered and disappeared into the township.

In Mofolo, two buses full of passengers were stoned and the passengers were

forced out. In some parts of Soweto, big stones and tree stumps were used to barricade streets.

A June 16 commemoration service in Bosmont yesterday nearly came to a standstill when a West Rand priest read from a book by the imprisoned nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela.

Rev Frank Chikane rocked the emotion-charged service at the Ebenezer Congregational Church when he read a portion from Mandela's *The Struggle Is My Life*.

Earlier he had charged that South Africa was an unChristian country. "I don't believe that South Africa is a Christian country because of its actions. But rest assured that if our struggle is based on the truth, it can't die even in the face of machine guns," added Mr Chikane.

Late yesterday, an atmosphere of tension and tranquility prevailed in Soweto and all surrounding black areas including Newclare, Bosmont, Kliptown and Lenasia.

In all areas, streets were deserted and void of the usual mobile and pedestrian traffic. Mobile traffic

was predominantly police cars and vans which patrolled the townships since early in the morning.

With the exception of only a handful, taxis were not operating in Soweto and Kliptown and a few commuters were stranded in taxi ranks and in bus stops.

More than 99 per cent of shops and other businesses were closed. Businesses which were opened were garages and butcheries in Kliptown and in Soweto, although business was not as usual.

Also closed were the West Rand Administration Board bottlestores.

**More Pictures
— PAGE 12**

VI
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W			A			C			B		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
0-1	0,02	0,03		0,20	0,21		0,06	0,16		0,06		0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01		0,02	0,00		0,02	0,04		0,01		0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00		0,01	0,01		0,01	0,01		0,01		0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01		0,01	0,02		0,00	0,01		0,01		0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02		0,03	0,03		0,06	0,04		0,01		0,03
65+	0,11	0,11		0,13	0,15		0,13	0,15		0,03		0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02		0,02	0,02		0,02	0,03		0,01		0,01
NO.	30	34		7	7		21	31		23		21

DOM 17/6/8
Objector can
wear his
own clothes

Pretoria Bureau

CONVICTED conscientious objector Mr Charles Yeats, can continue wearing blue overalls until at least August 4, instead of the military uniform he has refused to wear.

Mr Yeats, who is serving a one year sentence in detention barracks at Voortrekkershoogte, had the application against the South African Defence Force for the return of his civilian cloths postponed in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

He had earlier stated that his clothes had been removed and he had been kept in a cell dressed only in underpants and gym shorts.

Mr Yeats, an Anglican Church worker, said at his trial that he would refuse to wear military uniform in detention.

	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
65+								
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

20/11/78
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Police chief defends raids

UMTATA. — The Transkei Security Police would not interfere with the activities of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party in its preparations for the coming general elections if they "perform nothing illegal," the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Commenting on reports that a contingent of security policemen searched and confiscated documents from the homes of the national organiser of the DPP, Mr C B Pikashe; the treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo; Mr J Kati, a committee member, and another man, Maj-Gen Ngceba said his men must have acted "within their rights" and in the discharge of their official duties.

"I cannot deny they conducted the searches but I have not been informed of the matter yet. They must have heard something against the law was happening there," he said.

Mr Pikashe has complained he lost belongings after police raided his home and removed some documents without a search warrant.

Mr Xobololo also alleged the police raided his house and those of Mr Kati and Mr M F Gqobo, a regional organiser in the Dalindyebo region, in their absence last week.

"We regard this as the start of harassment to frighten people from voting for us in the coming general elections. Our appeals to the Transkei Government for free and fair elections this year seem to have gone unheard," Mr Xobololo said.

Maj-Gen Ngceba said: "I can assure you they will not be locked in or harassed in their activities if they do nothing subversive, but we will apply any pressure on them if we believe their activities are illegal."

His men had the right to search without a warrant if they felt there was need.

"They would not have gone there simply because they wanted to disturb the opposition from their campaign to win the general elections. This is a democratic country," Maj-Gen Ngceba said.

— Sapa.

JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16

Soweto

Wreath for Hector

ABOUT 20 members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation yesterday laid wreaths on the grave of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first victim of the Soweto June 16 unrest in 1976.

The short grave-side service was conducted by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu. Hector's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Molefe, was present.

The wreath-laying ceremony took place while more than 2000 people packed the Regina Mundi church in Soweto to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the 1976 unrest.

Leaflets distributed in the church by an apparently new black consciousness organisation, the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, said, "Innocent schoolkids were mercilessly massacred by trigger-happy Boer gangsters (in 1976)".



Kagiso

'I'm a sellout'

IN a dramatic incident during a Kagiso June 16 service yesterday, a man was brought up to the floor and he told the crowd: "I am a police informer".

The man told the people, "Police have sent me to work here and inform about the service."

The hysterical crowd, obviously angry at the man, jeered and said, "You are not alone. Point out the others who have been sent to do the same kind of dirty work. We will pay you for that".

People then started storming to the front and gave money to the man

By LEN
KALANE

were allegedly pointed out by the other man.

Hundreds of people who had crammed the local Roman Catholic church screamed, "Let them be crucified. Kill them".

But a spokesman running the service asked that the case be referred to the anti-Republic Day ad hoc committee. "We will deal with them accordingly", the man said.

...and produced in
Africa by the ANC
can National Con-
s) were also
buted.

Passengers duck stones as they jump out of a bus which was charged by youths outside Modise Yo Botse Lutheran Church in Diepkloof.

Petersburg

KwaThema

side by side

Cops chase crowd

1976 events were part of Government's strategy to continue their policy against the masses of this country acting violently.

gathering that unity was essential for liberation and that this was the time for self inspection and observation of our brothers who are in exile.

Mr Holly Kekana, secretary of the Mahwele branch of Azapo, said:

"The blood shed in 1976 was not in vain but the people's determination to break the chains which has kept them in a subservient state in the fatherland has risen. The people who had died in the riots had prematurely joined their ancestors not through God's will but through man's will."

Shops were closed in Seshego township for the first time to observe the occasion. Meetings were banned in the Lenyenye area in Tzaneen.

Two meetings will be held this weekend — on Saturday at Namakgala township, Phalaborwa, and another at Lebogakomo on Sunday.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Daveyton community council, Mr Tom Boya, was yesterday called upon to explain his stand during the fifth anniversary of the June 16, 1976 riot held in Daveyton, Benoni.

Mr Boya was called by the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo) which had organised yesterday's service.

The service which was poorly attended was held at

THE service, held at the St Barnabas church, was disrupted when police came to report that they had received a message from their head office

There were minor incidents of stone-throwing at the local administration board offices in KwaThema after a service to commemorate June 16 was declared illegal by the police.

banning all gatherings. People who had gathered to remember their dead, detained, banned and those in exile ran in all directions when they saw police cars. The police gave them ten minutes to disperse and one speaker, Mr Mandla Ntsweni, was challenged by the police to accompany them to their office.

Mr Ntsweni was told to confirm the banning order

the local Anglican church. Mr Boya said, "I know that I am a leper among other people because I am a member of the community council. I feel it is my own way of fighting the struggle by joining the community council and I am calling on the Government to scrap influx control completely."

Mr Sam Ntuli, secretary of Erapo, called on all blacks to fight for a better future.

the service, four names of other people were called and the people were asked to step forward. The four stepped to the front. They

the four were made to remain until after the service to face the committee.

The service was tense and emotion-filled as speaker after speaker recalled June 16, 1976. Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela was present at the service reading poetry with her group.

The organisers of the service asked that those present should leave quietly. The police kept low profile throughout.

ALEX

WE have gathered to commemorate the deaths of our brothers and sisters because of this evil and poisonous education, a Cosas representative told a commemoration service at the NG Kerk in Alexandra township yesterday.

by phoning head office. This was after he had told the police that such a notice was not published. The police left and came back with more vehicles. At this stage the stoning of buses and offices started.

At the time of going to press all buses were making a U-turn near Habedi police station. Some boys were seen being chased by police in two vans.

Last year over 200 people, mostly students, were arrested after being trapped inside the Dutch Reformed church.

By ANNE SACKS

THERE was a partial stayaway of black workers in Johannesburg yesterday.

Significant numbers of people took the day off to observe the fifth anniversary of the 1976 Soweto unrest.

But the stayaway was confined almost exclusively to Johannesburg, with national companies reporting a full turnout of staff in other centres.

In Johannesburg some employers reported attendances as low as 10%, and others full attendance by orkers.

There was no stayaway of workers on the East Rand, where factories contacted by the Rand Daily Mail said attendance had been normal.

A spokesman for the Putco bus company said buses carried 50% fewer passengers yesterday morning, but that they were fully loaded by yesterday afternoon.

He said there it was possible there had been fewer passengers in the morning because many people had spent the night in town.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said trains were running normally yesterday and were "as full as on any other day".

Residents in Soweto and Lenasia reported that almost all the shops in the two townships were closed yesterday, and Lenasia residents said the township was even quieter than

Johannesburg hardest hit by stayaway

on normal Sundays.

Most shops owned by Indian traders in the Diagonal Street area were also closed yesterday, and a Troye Street businessman telephoned the "Mail" to say most shops in the area closed at lunchtime because of a lack of trade.

Stayaway reports to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce varied. Some of the 3 600 members reported a 30% absenteeism, while others reported that all their employees were present.

Mr Marius de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, described stayaways as "few and far between" and said there had been no general impact in the city.

Workers employed by the Johannesburg City Council, one of

the city's biggest employers, were all at work yesterday.

"We've had no problems," said Mr John Bates, the city engineer's liaison officer.

He said all the clerical staff, most of whom live in Soweto, came to work, as did the field staff, who live in hostels provided by the council.

A few employers of clothing workers telephoned the Industrial Council for the clothing industry to report the majority of their workers had stayed away to observe the day of mourning.

Metal Box (SA) Ltd reported a 10% turnout of workers at their Industria factory.

However, the managing director, Mr Derek Jacobs, said there was no stayaway at the company's 19 other factories, many of which are situated on the Reef.

Chain stores reported stayaways at some of their Johannesburg branches.

Mr Vernon Staegemann, personnel director of Checkers, said attendance at some stores was as low as 40%, but that most workers in other centres came to work.

Edgars had a good turnout of staff, and stayaways were confined almost exclusively to Johannesburg.

Mr Adrian Bellamy, the managing director, said the company recognised certain staff members were under pressure and were given permission to take the day off.

All employers contacted by the "Mail" said no workers who had come to work had been intimidated, and some said they let employees go home early.

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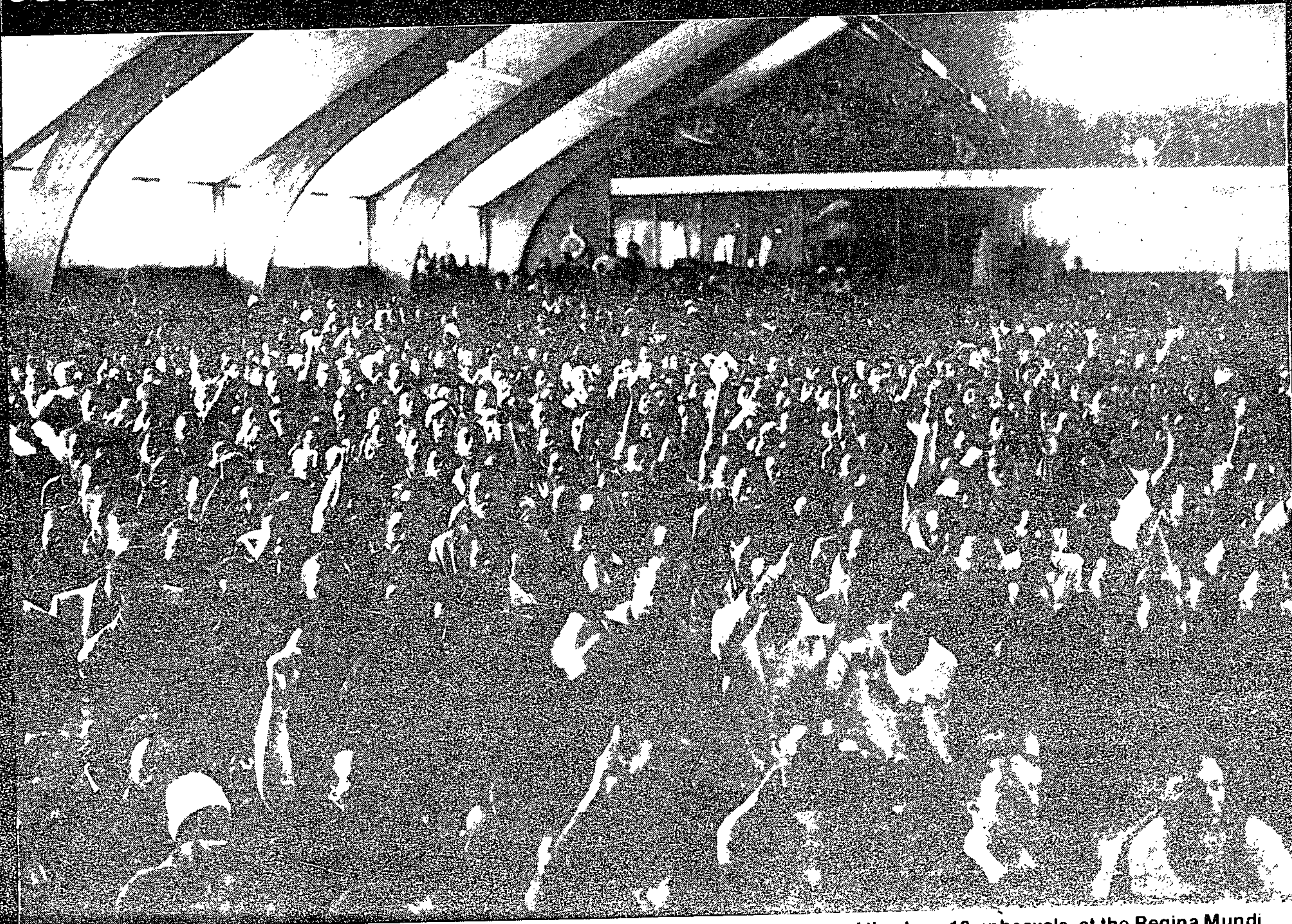
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Sowetan

17/6/81

JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16 JUNE 16



Part of the massive crowd at the commemoration service to mark the fifth anniversary of the June 16 upheavals, at the Regina Mundi church in Soweto yesterday.



Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, delivering a speech at the fifth anniversary of the June 16 upheavals in Soweto, at the Modisi yo Botse church in Diepkloof.

Hector Peterson, the first victim of the June 16, 1976, riots, was yesterday remembered in a wreath laying ceremony conducted by Bishop Desmond Tutu. Hector's mother, Mrs Dorothy Molefi, is holding the wreath.

Pics: BONGANI MNGUNI

Rector turns down request for meeting

Mercury Reporter

THE rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof S P Olivier, yesterday turned down a Students' Representative Council request to hold an open meeting on campus to discuss the boycott of mid-year exams, and also to allow four banned students to return to the university.

Yesterday's meeting between the rector and the SRC secretary, Mr Yacoob Abba Omar, follows a student decision to continue boycotting exams in spite of the rector's warning that mid-year exams would not be repeated.

Mr Omar said the rector was adamant that a student meeting on campus would serve no real purpose.

Allow

'He said a meeting of students on campus would not resolve the pressing issue, but would incite the students,' said Mr Omar, adding that the rector had asked the SRC to use its influence in bringing about normality on the campus.

Mr Omar said the rector also refused to allow four students, three of whom are SRC members, to return to the campus. Serious charges were levelled against the four banned students, Mr Omar said.

The rector told the SRC that he would have looked at a student demand to put off exams on June 16 in a 'different light' if a request was made in advance.

Meanwhile students continued to boycott the mid-year exams yesterday in spite of the rector's warning and the withdrawal of the riot police.

Improved

Mr Nico Nel, the university public relations officer, said last night that there was a 90 percent boycott of exams during the morning session yesterday although the police were not present.

'However, the position improved in the afternoon when the police were called to protect students wanting to sit for the exams. About 16 percent wrote the afternoon session,' he said.

Boycotting students again assembled on the university's quadrangle while some remained in the cafeteria and mosque, which remained open throughout yesterday.

A student, Mohamed Iqbal Sayed, claimed that he had been assaulted in the university's mosque by one of the security guards. He said a report had been made to the rector and the police.

Talks on coloured a 'success'

18/6/81
327

Accordingly, it is considered sound policy to admit all patients with anything more than a mild degree of thought disorder, whether clouding of consciousness is present or not. Schizophrenia may be masked by an intoxication causing slight clouding of consciousness or a temporal lobe epilepsy may present with a schizophrenia-like disorder without any evidence of clouding or a temporal lobe attack may have been precipitated by heavy drinking. Once admitted the natural history of the illness will

the Government by Mr Adams's movement is seen in coloured political circles as a possible State move to encourage more coloured 'moderates' to come forward.

- Lift general sales tax on essential foods and increase tax on luxury items to compensate for this;

COMMUNIST

This could have the effect of overshadowing the Labour Party's attempts to talk to the Government on issues facing the coloured people.

Mr Adams said: 'We told the Prime Minister we do not view the threat against South Africa as a threat against the white man, but as a Marxist-Communist threat to South Africa as a whole.'

During the meeting, the deputation urged the Prime Minister to:

- Stop all Group Areas removals and proclamations until the President's Council had completed its inquiry into the implementation of the legislation, with special reference to Cape Town's District Six and Johannesburg's Pageview.
- Examine the feasibility of a national contributory

pension fund for all South Africans, including farm labourers and domestics; and

- Erect more technikons and technical colleges adjoining residential areas.

MINISTERS

The deputation also discussed unrest at schools and the provision of social amenities.

Mr Adams said the deputation submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister dealing with problems of the coloured community.

'The Prime Minister gave us an assurance that the memorandum would be given to the relevant Ministers.

'Based on that, the indications are that we will meet him again. We will not hesitate to initiate further meetings with the Prime Minister or other Cabinet Ministers,' Mr Adams said.

The deputation also presented to the Prime Minister a leatherbound copy of the constitution of the Congress of the People, with Mr Botha's name inscribed in gold.

No statement about the outcome of the proceedings was made by the Prime Minister's office.

U.K. enabling the diagnosis to be placed on a firmer footing for at least one worker has advocated the management of newly diagnosed schizophrenics in the community using a long acting psychotropic drug (fluspirilene) (Soni 1977)(43). This would appear risky in our own practice, although a great deal more could be done with this type of drug for the known Schizophrenic who relapses.

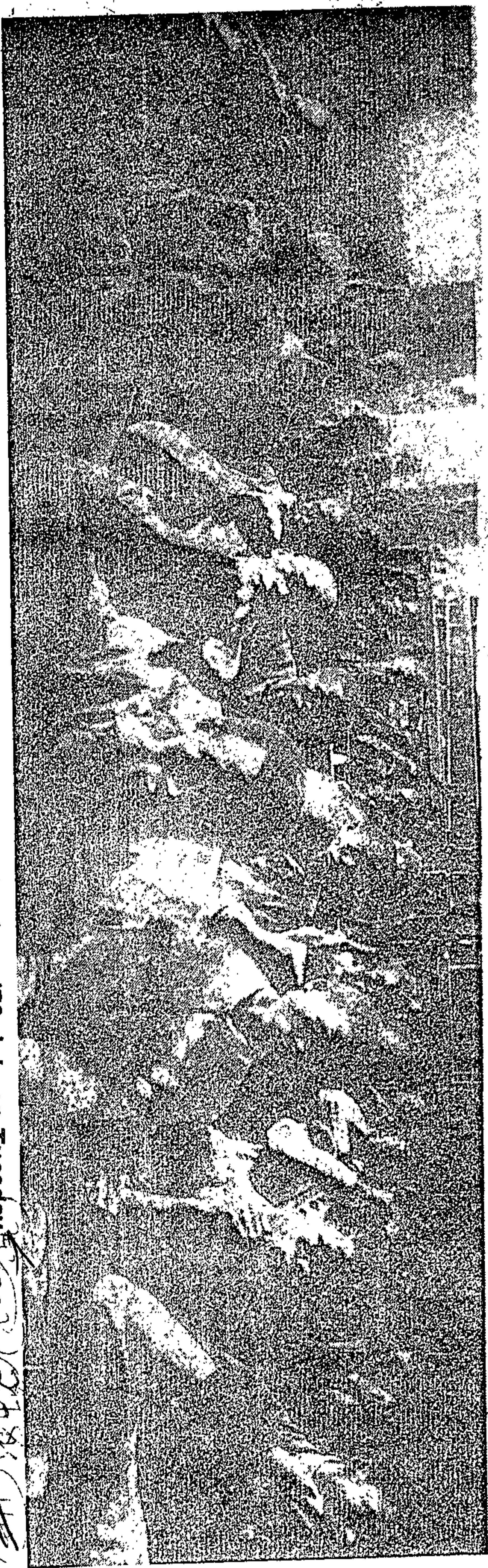
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TABLE VI

Medication Schedules and Results

Medication Schedules	No. of Patients	Results at 2 week follow up.
Amitryptiline 50 mg nocte	4	3 patients defaulted, 1 patient worse (admitted)
Amitryptiline 75 mg nocte	7	3 improved, 4 defaulted.
Amitryptiline 25 mg t.d.s. + Chlorpromazine 100 mg nocte.	7	4 improved, 1 referred to a gynaecologist for investigation of infertility, 2 defaulted.
Amitryptiline 50 mg nocte + Diazepam 5 mg t.d.s.	1	Improved

Silent moment for those who died



Some of the crowds that commemorated the June '76 riots on Tuesday.

SOWETAN REPORTERS

A MOMENT of silence was observed in Atteridgeville on Tuesday night, when the names of those who died during the '76 unrest, those in detention and those who died while serving banning orders were read out.

The names read out to more than 500 commemorators included Hector Peterson, Irene Phalatse, Khomoto Ditshego, Patrick Moloto, Steve Biko, Joseph Mdluli, Lillian Ngoyi, Solomon Mahlangu, Joseph Mahlangu, Robert Sobukwe, Hoffman Banda, Mapetla Mohapi and Chimane Modise.

The emotional but incident-free commemoration service at the St Bernard Martyr Anglican church in Atteridgeville, was among three services held in Pretoria on Tuesday night.

The services which all ran smoothly with police keeping a distant watch, were held to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the June 16, 1976 unrests.

The two other services — also well-attended — were held at the St Francis Anglican church, Mamelodi West and the Lutheran church in Soshanguve.

The ANC freedom charter was among several pamphlets distributed at the services.

People around Pretoria were strongly urged, through pamphlets, to abstain from liquor, and shebeens to close shop for the rest of this week.

"The white man has discovered the weakness of the black man in serving him liquor. Drunkenness is retarding the progress of the liberation struggle," a Cosas member told the Atteridgeville mourners.

Those of Mamelodi were told by a speaker that they should not look to the bible for their liberation because Christianity was as divided as "we are".

The speaker said Jan van Riebeeck had come to South Africa on April 6, 1652, carrying the bible and that on this date, two years ago, Solomon Mahlangu was hanged.

Soshanguve commemorators recalled occurrences of June 16, 1976 with freedom songs, poetry and speeches. After a three-hour service, they dispersed peacefully.

"Ma-Africa, we are here to re-dedicate ourselves and to assure our fallen heroes that their sacrifices were not in vain," a speaker said in Atteridgeville.

He said acts of violence were not to be feared by blacks for a black man had known violence since the arrival of whites.

"They shall kill the flesh, but not the soul. We condemn the police action on innocent children, who had protested against unequal education," the speaker said.

Most business premises in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve, were closed for more than three hours on Tuesday to mark the nation-wide commemoration.

Price increases are expected but figures cannot be equated.

General protest and package consultation time is country. Specialist care

Wits
condemns
flag
burning

THE Council of the University of the Witwatersrand strongly condemned the recent burning of the national flag on the university's campus, Dr N Stutterheim, the council chairman, said yesterday.

Dr Stutterheim said in a statement that the burning of the flag had been discussed at a meeting of the council on June 12.

12. "Council strongly condemned this act and insisted that every effort should be made to identify those responsible," he said.

"Any student of the university who is so identified will be brought before the disciplinary committee, but council noted the evidence to date is that the culprits may not be students of this university.

"Two of the three student observers on council, including the president of the SRC, were present for part of the discussion.

"The student leaders undertook to do all in their power to maintain a high standard of behaviour in future," Dr Stutterheim said in the statement.

"Insulting language, provocative behaviour, racism or racial incitement, violence, interruption of or interference with classes or any other activity of the university will not be allowed.

“Outdoor gatherings are forbidden because they contravene the Riotous Assemblies Act. Indoor meetings will be allowed, but until further notice, national leaders will not be invited to speak.

"Only students with university identification cards will be admitted. No flags, banners, posters, sticks or weapons will be allowed in the venues of meetings, and attempts at disrupting a meeting will not be tolerated," the statement said.

— Sapa.

	M	F	M
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,
65+	1,84	1,95	8,3
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,5
NO.	463	485	19

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

ONE of South Africa's most widely-known policemen, Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, has been accused of being "discriminatory in his application" of justice.

The accusation — including warnings concerning "this man" — was made yesterday in a memorandum presented by a delegation of coloured community and religious leaders to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

It followed the handling of protests — mainly by students — in Johannesburg's coloured townships in recent weeks.

The delegation said it was a matter for deep distress that in the (coloured) community, the image of the police was changing.

Brigadier accused of discriminatory justice

Referring to Brig Swanepoel, they said it was the community leaders' opinion that he was not the right type of person to handle "occurrences of this nature".

Outlining examples of the actions of some of those under Brig Swanepoel's control, they said that if he believed this was to subdue people and make them scared, it had had the very opposite effect.

They had come to regard this as discriminatory behaviour against them, and a deep resentment, bordering on hatred, had built up for this action. The delegation pointed out

why there was a feeling in the coloured community that Brig Swanepoel was discriminatory in his application of justice.

"Witness his action on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand (during anti-Race public Day protests) where no slamboks were used.

"However, when it comes to dealing with the black community, there has been excessive use of both slamboks and teargas.

"In the light of the present Supreme Court case in Johannesburg, in which riot damage is being debated, the leaders of the community wish to draw

your attention to the fact that the action of the police is regarded as nothing less than provocative," the delegation told Mr Le Grange.

"They urge you to heed their warnings concerning this man."

The memorandum was accompanied by affidavits, including two from high school principals. "There is deep concern among these responsible citizens who are charged with the education of children that their task has been made excessively difficult for the future," the delegation said.

The delegation said any violence which had erupted had been in response to police action.

The opinion could not be escaped "that the violence has been provoked, that there appears to be a very strong underlying motive to deal with issues in the community in a violent and brutal manner, and we believe that this does not augur well for future relationships between members of the community and the authorities, and particularly those whom the authorities are seen to represent — white South Africa."

In the introduction to their memorandum, the delegation urged Mr Le Grange's personal intervention in settling matters in the townships.

The issue had escalated so far that the confidence of residents in the people deployed by the police in the area had been lost.

"While for years it has been accepted that the police are there to maintain law and order and to be of assistance to the community, this image has changed rapidly in the past days where they have been

seen as brutal, heartless, and apparently not at all concerned with the issues of the community.

"It has been said within the community that they regard the police as having declared war upon them."

The delegation said there was anxiety about the rapid polarisation that had taken place, and "thereby the intense harm that had been done to race relations on these days."

They pointed to the need for swift, conciliatory action to restore not only trust in the role

of the police maintaining law and order, but also for the authorities to indicate that they did not agree with the undisciplined police brutality and their indiscriminate use of teargas and slamboks.

The delegation outlined the events leading to the unrest. They believed that if matters had been handled diplomatically, none of the unrest would have occurred, nor would it have spread around the country.

"It is absolutely tragic that people who are charged with dealing with young children do

not have the faintest knowledge of human relations."

Members of the community wanted it made clear that the did not agree with the undisciplined police brutality and their indiscriminate use of teargas and slamboks.

The only damage to property which has occurred has been by the police who have kicked down doors in homes and schools, and thrown tear-gas canisters through windows.

They felt one of the gestures Mr Le Grange could make immediately was to release all students (detained and arrested).



BRIG T SWANEPOEL
... discriminatory justice

These figures show rural clinics in the area on talking a valuable

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MUNICIPAL

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30

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Peninsula pupils still stay away

PUPILS at Peninsula high schools and other educational institutions stayed away for the second day yesterday in response to a call for two days' mourning for pupils who died in the 1976 unrest.

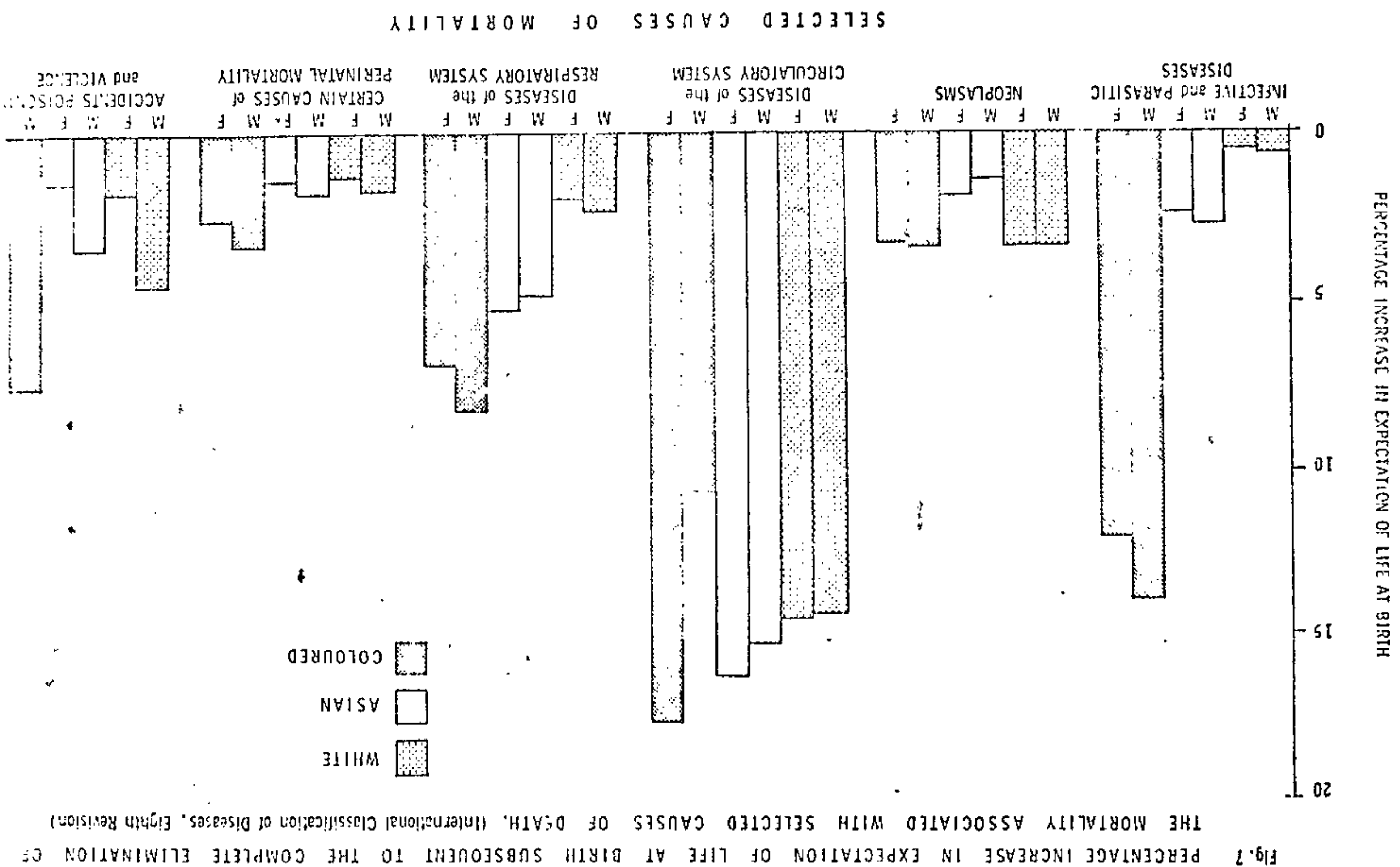
Principals have reacted

angrily to the Department of Internal Affairs instruction that the names of ring-leaders be handed to the authorities for possible action against them.

"If there are problems I would try to solve them myself, rather than have the department brandmark

pupils," a principal said.

Three pupils were suspended by Elsie's River High School Committee last week. It is believed the chairman and vice-chairman of the Arcadia High School Students' Representative Council were suspended this week.



Action against students guilty of violence

15/6/81

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THREE Pietermaritzburg students were found guilty by a student disciplinary court here last night on charges of violence on campus.

Two other students, accused of being involved in violence were acquitted.

Punishment ranged from expulsion of one of the students from the university, suspended on conditions which the disciplinary board was not prepared to state last night, to exclusion from the students' union and fines.

It is believed that the student who received a suspended expulsion will have to apologise publicly to the organisers of a function, which he and two other students disrupted on May 22.

The students were alleged to have launched a sortie against students who were holding an anti-Republic Festival Function. Paintings at an arts display were spat and vomited upon, fights started at a rock concert and students were reported to have urinated on a display in a foyer. They were also alleged to have attempted to damage a sculpture and to have demanded film from a Press photographer.

Krog has still not decided on expelled pupils

NM 18/6/81
327/50
327/50
327/50

Mercury Reporter

MR GABRIEL Krog, Director of Indian Education, had yesterday still not decided whether to allow the 600 expelled high school pupils to return to their classrooms.

In yet another bid to persuade the director to reconsider his decision yesterday a petition signed by more than 7 000 people was presented to him by a deputation headed by Dr Jerry Coovadia.

Mr Krog yesterday con-

firmed that he had received the petition but said he had not yet taken a decision on the future of the pupils who had been expelled from various high schools in Durban following a boycott of classes in protest against the recent Republic Festival celebrations.

Dr Coovadia warned that failure to re-admit the pupils was contributing to an 'abnormal situation at schools and could lead to an escalation of the crisis'.

Mr R Ramasar, secretary of the Interim Parents-Students Committee, who also accompanied the deputation, urged Mr Krog not to ignore the legitimate and reasonable expectations of the community.

Other members of the deputation included Mr Pat Samuels, president of the 7 000-strong Teachers' Association of South Africa and Mr Dhama Nair, the association's secretary.

Meanwhile letters re-

questing assurances are to be sent to the parents of the 112 pupils suspended from the coloured high school at Harding.

This was disclosed yesterday by a spokesman for the high school.

The spokesman said that the parents would be given 15 days to reply to the letters. He said the school wanted an undertaking from parents that they would support the authorities.

Extensive damage at Regina Mundi caused by stampede

3 SHOT AT SERVICES

15/6/77
Soweto

329
25
shot

By MANDLA NDLAZI

POLICE yesterday disclosed that three people were ^s although not seriously injured - during the outbreak ^{of} violence at the commemoration services on Tuesday

And yesterday officials at Regina Mundi disclosed that damage estimated at more than R1000 was caused during the stampede when people were trapped in the hall while police fired teargas outside.

These disclosures were among others made as public outrage and anger at the police action continued. At least 10 people were treated at the hospital, among them, those allegedly shot in the melee.

Colonel Leon Mellet, senior public relations officer for the police, yesterday said the shooting claims were being investigated by the police. He also defended the police moves saying they were forced into taking action.

Black leaders meanwhile roundly condemned the police action on the crowd, one of the biggest at the church for a long time.

Col Mellet said he did not have the names of the three people and that they sustained "slight" injuries. Police were investigating, he told SOWETAN.

Police, he said, fired teargas and rubber bullets and "at no stage live bullets." Mr L Heeg, Deputy Chief of the West Rand Administration Board police who was also at the scene of violence, referred SOWETAN to the board's head office. SOWETAN drew a blank at the head office yesterday afternoon.

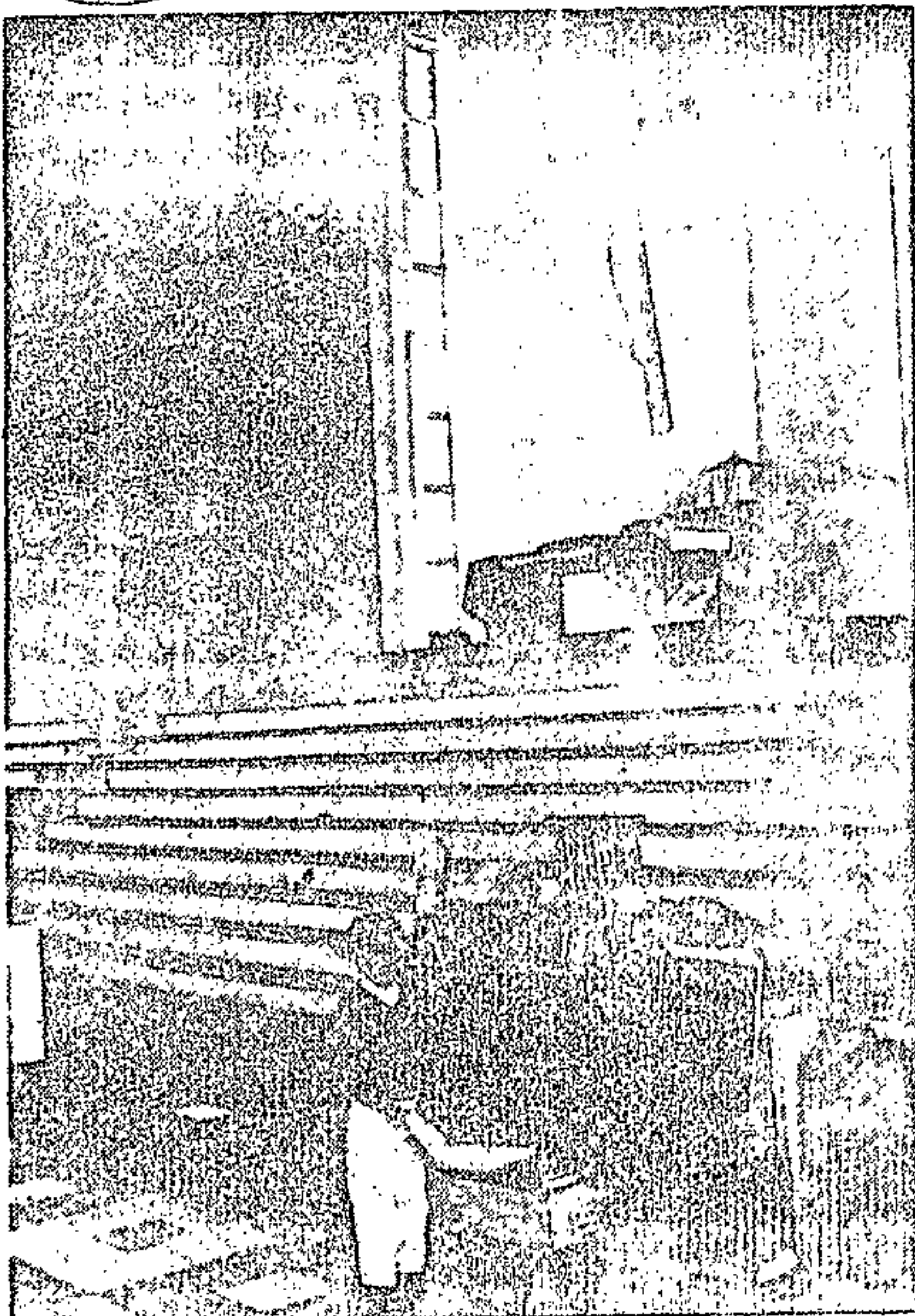
Giving details of the numbers and types of vehicles and injured people, Col Mellet said:

- 150 Putco buses had a total of 450 windows smashed.
- Six police vehicles were damaged.
- One policeman was injured.
- Ten people were treated at Baragwanath Hospital,

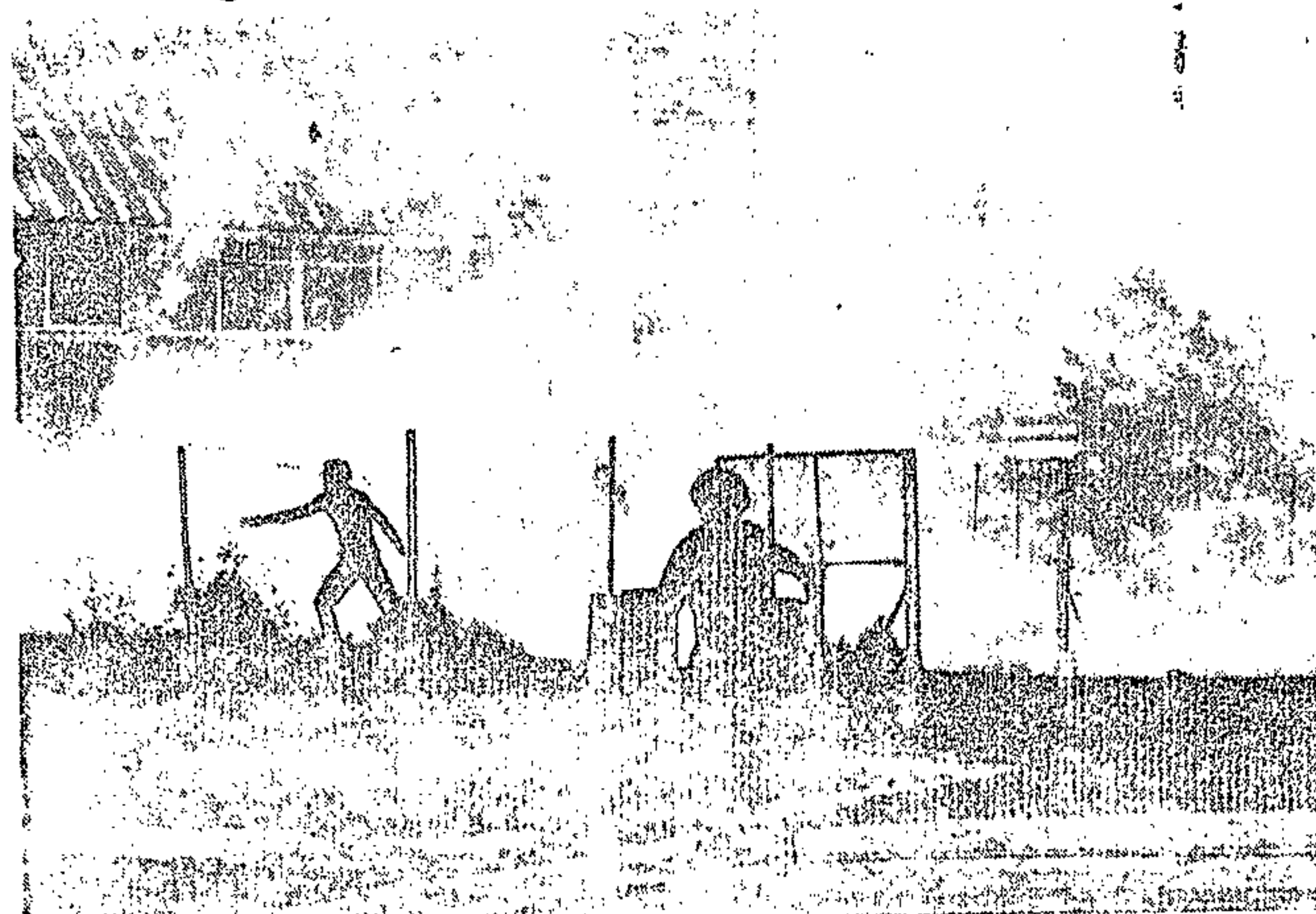
and three of these claimed to have been wounded by live bullets.

Col Mellet said it was only when police who were called to assist were also stoned that an order was given that they should fire teargas and use their sjamboks. This was after youths had barricaded streets behind Regina Mundi and had started stoning passengers, cars and buses.

But disturbed Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said, "From all the evidence now available to us it seems quite clear that the police resorted to their usual provocative actions at the conclusion of a tremendously successful and well-attended commemoration



Little Nkululeko Mthemba standing along the damaged altar rail at Regina Mundi.



One lone girl heads away from Regina Mundi after the June 16

Pic By BONGANI MNGUNI

Dr No²²² back to a hard^{18/4/61} line on verligtes

By HELEN ZILLIE
Political Correspondent

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht, conservative Transvaal leader of the National Party, has taken a hardline public stand on important areas of Government policy where some verligtes are attempting to introduce reforms.

Abandoning the low profile he maintained during the election campaign, Dr Treurnicht returned to his strategy of undercutting verligte initiatives during a speech he made at a Rapportryers meeting in Marble Hall.

He attacked the thrust of verligte thinking on labour, universities, sport, the scrapping of race discrimination and attempts to improve South Africa's relations with the West — particularly the United States.

Dr Treurnicht's speeches to Rapportryers are usually confidential so it is significant that his office released his speech — particularly at a time when verligte Nationalists have been "litter-flying" about reform.

One of the main targets of Dr Treurnicht's attack was the statement by several people at Afrikaans universities supporting the opening of universities to all races.

These statements were regarded by many observers as "litter-flying" — particularly as the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education reform is expected to recommend "open universities" in its report to the Cabinet next month.

Dr Treurnicht said all universities could not be opened without regard for the particular cultural community the university served.

"Too many people in South Africa speak and write about open universities, open sport, open this and open that," Dr Treurnicht said.

Dismissing claims that such action amounted to "normalisation" of race relations, Dr Treurnicht said:

"In our situation such an obsession with 'open' will simply mean integration, the winning out of culture, the smearing of a cultural area, and the destruction of a people in the name of good relations."

Dr Treurnicht's attack on labour reform was equally pointed. He pointed out that the "supposed" labour and criticised the word "monopoly" to refer to all workers as if there was one "un differentiated pool of labour regardless of nations".

He said the country's dependence on the labour of "other nations", the necessity of creating jobs and the need to maintain a high growth rate had become a lever in the hands of some to uproot white self-determination.

Dr Treurnicht warned that in the improvement of relations between South Africa and America — a development welcomed by verligte Nationalists — the US attitude had the proviso that all discrimination would have to go.

Dr Treurnicht said there would be no American support for white self-determination. The South African Government would not be able to sell its policy to the US in the American idiom, he said. While some countries were attempting to break South Africa's international isolation, they expected co-operation that came down to the destruction of separate development, Dr Treurnicht said.

NO.	ALT.
399	0,19
315	0,15
198	0,56
159	0,45
3792	3,33
3146	2,69
3472	1,66
2593	1,61

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

appear after a delay of several years. The 1974 report was the latest available at the commencement of this study. There are two series, one for Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds which cover the whole country², and one for Blacks for selected magisterial districts which comprise the main urban areas³. In 1974 there were 34 974 White, 4 795 Asiatic and 29 479 Coloured deaths in a population of 4155 000 Whites, 709 000 Asiatics and 2 368 000 Coloureds⁴, death registration is virtually complete. The estimated total Black population for the whole country for 1974 was 17 772 000⁴. On the basis of a crude death rate in 1970 of 10.3 per thousand for Blacks for the country as a whole⁵ one would expect 183 000 deaths. Since the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Amendment Act of 1970⁶ the registration of Black deaths is done by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. In 1974 the Bantu Reference Bureau registered about 130 000 deaths⁷. The published report for the selected urban areas accounts for 31 410 deaths. Thus about 100 000 residual deaths "are not categorically divided in urban or rural areas or cause of deaths" according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Blacks were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Blacks.

Methods.

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardized Mortality Rates.
and Wales representing a developed and Wales representing a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death groups for the seventeen major International Classification
4. Proportions of Causes of Death
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated under the hypothetical conditions of death were eliminated.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.
of that cause on the expected

covered in Part 3 of this series of papers.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for intercensal years. For Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds the 1970 population as

Calm returns to Soweto

Staff Reporters

SOWETO commuters had a chilly ride yesterday after 150 buses had been stoned on Tuesday and 450 windows smashed.

A spokesman for Duteo said yesterday that 150 buses out of the 500 buses operating to and from the township had been damaged by stones.

"The damage has not yet been estimated but it amounts to thousands of Rand," the spokesman said.

He said the buses were operating at half capacity during the peak hours on Tuesday but were fairly empty for the rest of the day.

All the buses were repaired by yesterday afternoon and the situation was back to normal with the buses running at full capacity.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere was subdued in Soweto yesterday and police reported no incidents in the township - as the fifth anniversary of the June 16, 1976 unrest ended its second day of commemoration. People returned to work.

Police headquarters in Pretoria described Tuesday - June 16 - as "a generally quiet day".

Ten police vehicles had been stoned. Private cars were also stoned at a number of places.

At Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle police used civis to disperse a crowd who began stoning cars, while at Naledi a policeman was taken to hospital when his eye was injured by splinters of glass from a broken bus window.

In Cape Town, pupils at Peninsula high schools and other educational institutions stayed away for a second day yesterday in response to a call for two days' mourning, while principals reacted angrily to the Department of Internal Affairs' instruction that the names of ringleaders be handed to the authorities for possible action against them.

Govt gets tough with the varsities

STAFF REPORTERS

THREE Cabinet Ministers yesterday issued tough warnings on student participation in symbolic protests against the State like the recent flag-burning incidents at two universities.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, lashed South Africa's three biggest English-language universities over campus incidents during Republic Day Festival protests.

And the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, warned aliens and foreign students their residential rights would be jeopardised if they took part in flag-burning or other symbolic protests against the State.

In a statement issued last night, Dr Viljoen said representatives of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal universities were told the Government viewed the attitudes of certain English-language universities to the Republic Festival with "extreme disapproval".

The statement follows a recent meeting between university representatives and both Mr Horwood and Dr Viljoen.

Also discussed at the meeting was the refusal by the UCT and Natal University authorities to make available certain facilities for festival events.

Dr Viljoen said that because universities were public institutions whose functioning was made possible by "very considerable subsidies" from public funds, the university councils were requested to take policy decisions that in future their amenities would be available for official national events.

He said UCT and Wits were requested to institute urgent disciplinary action against students guilty of burning South African and Republic Festival flags on the campuses.

The Ministers also conveyed the Government's "serious concern" at the campus events.

The representatives were told of widespread public disapproval, and resultant strong pressure on the Government to take "appropriate action".

In Cape Town yesterday, Mr Heunis said in a statement that the residential rights of aliens and foreign students could be affected if they sought to bring contempt on the South African flag or other State symbols.

Mr Heunis announced recently that he intended introducing legislation in Parliament next session making it a crime to burn the national flag and that provision would be made for a fine of R10 000 or five years' jail for offenders.

He said yesterday: "The Government will not allow aliens, and especially foreign students enjoying the hospitality of the Republic in highly subsidised educational institutions, to abuse that courtesy."

"They are expected to respect the rules of good order of the host country and to refrain from any doubtful behaviour amounting to an infringement of those rules or from political activities aimed at the State."

Commenting on Dr Viljoen's statement, Dr Alex Boraihe, Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday the threats by the Ministers gave a further indication of the enormous rightwing pressure for action against the universities over the Republic Festival campus protests.

"Assurances have been given that the matter has been dealt with and the matter should be left there."

The Government's overreaction would exacerbate tensions and increase opposition and hostility between different groups, he said.

The vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor D J Du Plessis, said last night he had no comment to make on Dr Viljoen's statement as he had not yet read it.

Neither the principal of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, nor the principal of the University of Natal, Professor Desmond Clarence, could be contacted for comment last night.

11 fired after mourning

ELEVEN ^{South} workers, the entire black work-force at the Standard Press in Johannesburg, were yesterday dismissed for not reporting to work on Tuesday as a result of a stay-away call to mark the June 16, 1976 upheavals.

A spokesman for the dismissed workers, seven men and four women, said, "Last week pamphlets were distributed in the townships calling on people not to go to work on Tuesday. One of these pamphlets was given to our manager by an employee.

"On Tuesday we all stayed at home and came to work yesterday," he said.

The spokesman said that when they reported for duty yesterday they were given one week's notice. They were fired for having stayed away on Tuesday.

When they told the manager why they had not reported for work and reminded him of the pamphlets they had earlier given him, he only told them that they were fired.

Mr Tino Cianfanelli, manager at Standard Press, confirmed the dismissals and said, "I have not fired these people for political reasons, but when I phoned other companies on Tuesday they told me that all their staff were in.

"If they had told me that they had to stay at home I would have let them do so. I was amazed when they did not come to work," he said.

Mr Cianfanelli refused to have his picture taken saying he did not want to be famous.

Police mum over 3 who were shot

By MANDLA NDLAZI
SOWETAN yesterday drew blanks in an attempt to get names of three people shot on Tuesday during Soweto's June 16 commemoration services.

Col Leon Mellet, senior public relations officer of the police directorate had said three people were "slightly" wounded and police were investigating.

The three were said to have been wounded by live bullets and were among ten sent to Baragwanath Hospital for treatment.

Bara's superintendent, Dr Chris van der Heever, could not be reached and the hospital's PRO, Mrs A Clear, said the hospital had the names but referred SOWETAN to Protea police station.

Several calls were made with no success. SOWETAN again contacted Col Mellet for the names. The colonel also referred SOWETAN to Protea police station.

In a statement to SOWETAN yesterday, Mr J V Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board said: "The security personnel of the West Rand Administration Board do not use rubber bullets. An allegation has been made that members of the West Rand Admini-

stration Board (Security) and/or the South African Police used live bullets on Tuesday, June 16."

Mr Knoetze added: "The West Rand Administration Board has no knowledge of any live bullets having been used. On further inquiry it would appear that live bullets alleged to have been used were not the calibre used by the security staff of the West Rand Administration Board."

Meanwhile two were discharged after treatment but a third, whose name could only be established as Shadrack, was still in hospital. SOWETAN 19/6/89

A police spokesman said cops were still investigating the shootings.

He emphasised that the police had "definitely not used any sharp ammunition during action in Soweto this week - only a few rubber bullets and tear-smoke", according to Sapa.

Official 'black-out' on news of school unrest?

Post Reporters

EFFORTS to obtain a clear picture of what is going on in troubled coloured schools under the control of the Department of Internal Affairs have been frustrated by evasive officials and by red tape.

At the Spandau High School in Graaff-Reinet, where 27 pupils were arrested and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act, an informant said it seemed the "authorities" wanted the episode hushed up.

When the Evening Post spoke to officials of the Department in Pretoria, one said that the only two who could speak to the Press were a Mr Olivier or a Mr Van der Merwe — but both were unavailable.

It was suggested that the Deputy Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr A P Kempen, be approached — but he was out for the day.

Finally the Director of Education, Mr A J Arendse, was reached, but he refused to say anything and hung up. Telephoned again, for his initials, he said: "I have no initials to give you, and you don't quote me on anything." Last week, the Evening Post's correspondent in George reported that about 150 boarders at the George Senior Secondary school hostel had been sent home after an ultimatum from

the principal to end a protest or leave.

He spoke to some of the pupils at the roadside, and others at the George station where they were waiting for trains to take them home.

He then approached the school's principal, Mr J Franzman, who said he was not allowed to comment, and suggested he telephone the Department of Internal Affairs in Cape Town. This the reporter did, getting through to the secretary of the Deputy Director, Mr A Kempen.

She said Mr Kempen was in a meeting and could not be reached. She suggested he speak to the Director of Education, Mr Arendse, who, when reached, refused to comment and hung up.

The reporter again telephoned Mr Kempen — and was this time referred to the Deputy Director of Education, a Mr Bidell, who was helpful, but knew nothing about an ultimatum by the school principal.

Mr Bidell suggested the correspondent telephone the circuit inspector, a Mr Franca, who said he had "nothing to say", and told him to get in touch with Mr Kempen.

Three days later the reporter was told the situation was normal, although attendance was 80%, and exams had been suspended.

327

No. 1283 19 June 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:

No. 1283 19 Junie 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:

LIST/LYS P81/52

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 Artikel 47
P80/12/14	<i>Martha's Vineyard Affair, The</i>	Stan Hart	(a)
P81/5/89	<i>Beaux-Arts: Special Pornography Issue</i>	Information and Submissions, Montreal, Canada	(a)
P81/6/9	Diesel Fuel Injection Company (Pty) Limited—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P81/6/11	<i>Revue</i> —No. 73, March 28, 1981	Revue Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P81/1/164	<i>Blue Roses</i>	Joyce Selznick	(a), (b)+(d)

No. 1284 19 June 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) IS/ARE UNDESIRABLE

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

No. 1284 19 Junie 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P81/5/4	<i>Godfather, The</i>	Mario Puzo	In GN/SK 2510, GN/GK 3184 of/van 29/8/1969.

No. 1285 19 June 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 1285 19 Junie 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/9	<i>Sechaba</i> —Special Issue (Festac '77)	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P81/2/20	<i>Workers' Unity</i> —Issue No. 23, December 1980	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P81/2/45	Biography of Comrade William Khanyile (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P81/2/50	Statement on the Death of Comrade William Khanyile during the Murderous Attack on the Refugee Residences in Matola, People's Republic of Mozambique (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P81/2/68	Nelson Mandela: An Appeal to the People of South Africa smuggled out of Robben Island (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress of South Africa	(e)
P81/2/69	<i>Basic Documents of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), The</i>	The Pan Africanist Congress of S.A., Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/2/87	<i>Namibia Today</i> —Vol 4, No 7/8/1980	SWAPO of Namibia, Luanda	(e)
P81/2/88	<i>Liberation Through Participation</i>	National Campaign in Solidarity with ZANU Women's League, New York	(e)

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Entry No. Inskrywings No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrwyer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/2/89	<i>Zimbabwe: The Struggle Continues</i>	Material Aid Campaign for ZANU, NYC, NY	(e)
P81/3/30	<i>Sechaba</i> —January 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P81/3/31	<i>Students and the Struggle for Democracy</i>	Higher Education Study Group, Braamfontein	(e)
P81/3/41	<i>Mayibuye</i> —No 9, 1980	African National Congress	(e)
P81/3/51	<i>In Struggle</i> —No 238 (Vol 8, No 22) February 17-24, 1981	Unity Press Inc, Montreal, Canada	(e)
P81/3/57	<i>Varsity</i> —No 2, 11 March 1981	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/3/67	<i>Foreign Affairs Bulletin</i> —Vol 21, No 5, 19 February 1981	Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin	(e)
P81/3/68	<i>Resister</i> —Bulletin No 12, Feb/Mar 1981	COSAWR, London	(e)
P81/3/69	<i>Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa</i> —No 5, July 1976; No 10, May 1977; No 15, March 1978; No 18, September 1978; No 28, May-June 1980	International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/3/71	<i>Madam Chairman</i> —TT 114	Glenda Gillmore	(a)
P81/3/72	<i>Jerri's Incestuous Delights</i> —FAM 171	Harold Sanders	(a)
P81/3/73	<i>Lesbian Sisters</i> —AF 128	Star Distributors Ltd, New York	(a)
P81/3/74	<i>Love Twins, The</i> —195	Carter Sprague	(a)
P81/3/77	<i>Family Vacation</i> —CMN 132	Todd Warden	(a)
P81/3/79	<i>Sister's Business, The</i> —BCF 124	Charles Gordon	(a)
P81/3/80	<i>Schoolgirls</i> —DEB 121	Star Distributors Ltd, New York	(a)
P81/3/81	<i>Office of Lust</i> —CLX 121	Beth Breen	(a)
P81/3/83	<i>She Never gets enough!! I Need More!</i> (Bee Line Double Novel—DN 6030)	Lucie Morales/Libby Doe	(a)
P81/3/91	<i>Extase</i>	Jens & Peter Theander	(a)
P81/3/101	<i>Azasm</i> —Free Azinia (T-Shirt/T-Hemp—Object/Voorwerp)	Not Stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P81/3/110	<i>Tricontinental</i> —No 66, 1979	Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America	(e)
P81/3/112	<i>Voice of Women</i> —4th Quarter 1980	ANC (SA) Women's Section	(e)
P81/3/122	<i>Plumber's Kitchen, The: The secret story of American spy weapons</i>	Normount Technical Publications, Wickenburg, Arizona	(e)
P81/3/133	<i>Angola: Socialism at birth</i>	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P81/3/134	<i>Struggle Goes Underground, The</i> (1960-1981) (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(e)
P81/3/139	<i>Trix</i>	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(a)
P81/3/159	<i>Week-end Sex</i> —No 4	Alipio Figueiredo & José António Lda, Lisboa, Portugal	(a)
P81/3/160	<i>Gina</i> —No 8; No 9; No 14	Not stated/Nie vermeld	(a)
P81/4/7	<i>International Mobilisation</i> —Vol II, No 1, March 1981	World Peace Council in co-operation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Helsinki	(e)
P81/4/8	<i>Inqaba Ya Basebenzi</i> —5 March 1981	Inqaba Ya Basebenzi, London	(e)
P81/4/12	<i>Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa</i> —No 33, Mar.-Apr. 1981	Internal Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/4/14	<i>Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika</i> —Nr 1/2, Januar/Februar 1981	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e V (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/1/37	<i>Take Cover</i> —SUB 135 A/Muchochororo—SUB 135 B (Gramophone Record/Grammofoonplaat)	William Dube	(d)+(e)

JUNE 16, YEAR FIVE

FM 19/6/81

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More people than in previous years stayed away from work in Soweto on Tuesday, June 16 — fifth anniversary of the Soweto upheavals. About 10 000 attended various services, and once more Soweto was the centre of the commemoration.

But the national political significance of the day was evident in other centres. There was some violence, police action, and tension was reported in coloured townships which were recently in the grip of the anti-Republic Festival confrontation.

Indeed, an overspill of the anti-Republic tensions probably contributed to the large response to calls to observe this premier date of the black political calendar. Also, public gatherings on June 16 were not banned in Soweto.

There were fewer incidents of violence than previously. Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet of the SAP told the FM that "last year the figure in respect of property and people was much higher." This week's casualties included, according to Mellet, 150 buses and six police vehicles damaged. Altogether 10 people were injured, including one policeman.

On both Monday and Tuesday roadblocks were mounted on routes to Soweto, but police kept a lower profile inside the townships on the 16th. Yet the police used teargas inside Regina Mundi church precincts in Soweto, and possibly inside the building, when about 5 000 people were leaving after the service.

Says Mellet: "The police could not have begun it as the meeting was not

banned. It was a legal gathering. But behind the church building some youths began to barricade roads and started to throw stones at buses and private cars. Police were given orders to move in and they, too, were stoned. They had to act to protect innocent people, property and themselves." He denies that canisters were thrown in the church.

In other areas violence erupted spontaneously and at least one girl was killed in a bus accident when its driver lost control in a stone-throwing incident near Durban.



Bishop Desmond Tutu (centre) at commemoration service . . . support growing

ret increase
of Personal
could be withdrawn
savings). Therefore
effect
of firms would
as a result

hold money for transactions or as a means of payment of debt.

2) Speculative demand is the demand to keep money as a form of saving as an interest bearing asset or for future investment in ~~stocks~~ ^{share} etc.

3) Precautionary demand as a means of holding money for such times when prices are rising or the future of income of a person is unsure. When uncertainty exists as to the future, a precautionary demand for money exists.

IT IS never easy to predict when and whom the Government will act against next.

Seldom does Pretoria give reasons for banning or detaining people, except to say it is satisfied that they are engaged in activities which could endanger the safety of the State.

Over the past decade, students — black and white — trade unionists and black consciousness supporters, including journalists, have been among the main victims of banning orders.

The recent detention of Nusas president Andrew Boraine and yesterday's banning of Wits SRC chairman Sammy Adelman coincide with the resurgence of political activity on white English-language university campuses.

It is almost impossible to say if Boraine and Adelman were in fact engaged in the sort of activities the authorities allege — on or off campus — because they have not been tried in a court of law.

Over the past few years, political activity on the English-language campuses has been relatively restrained.

Nusas had been going through an "introspective" period after its traumatic experiences of the last decade — the challenge posed by the emergent black consciousness philosophy, pro-pounded by the now-banned SA Students' Organisation (Saso), the uncovering of Security Police in student leadership ranks, and the controversial Schlebusch Commission which led to the banning of eight of its leaders, culminating in it being declared an "affected" organisation.

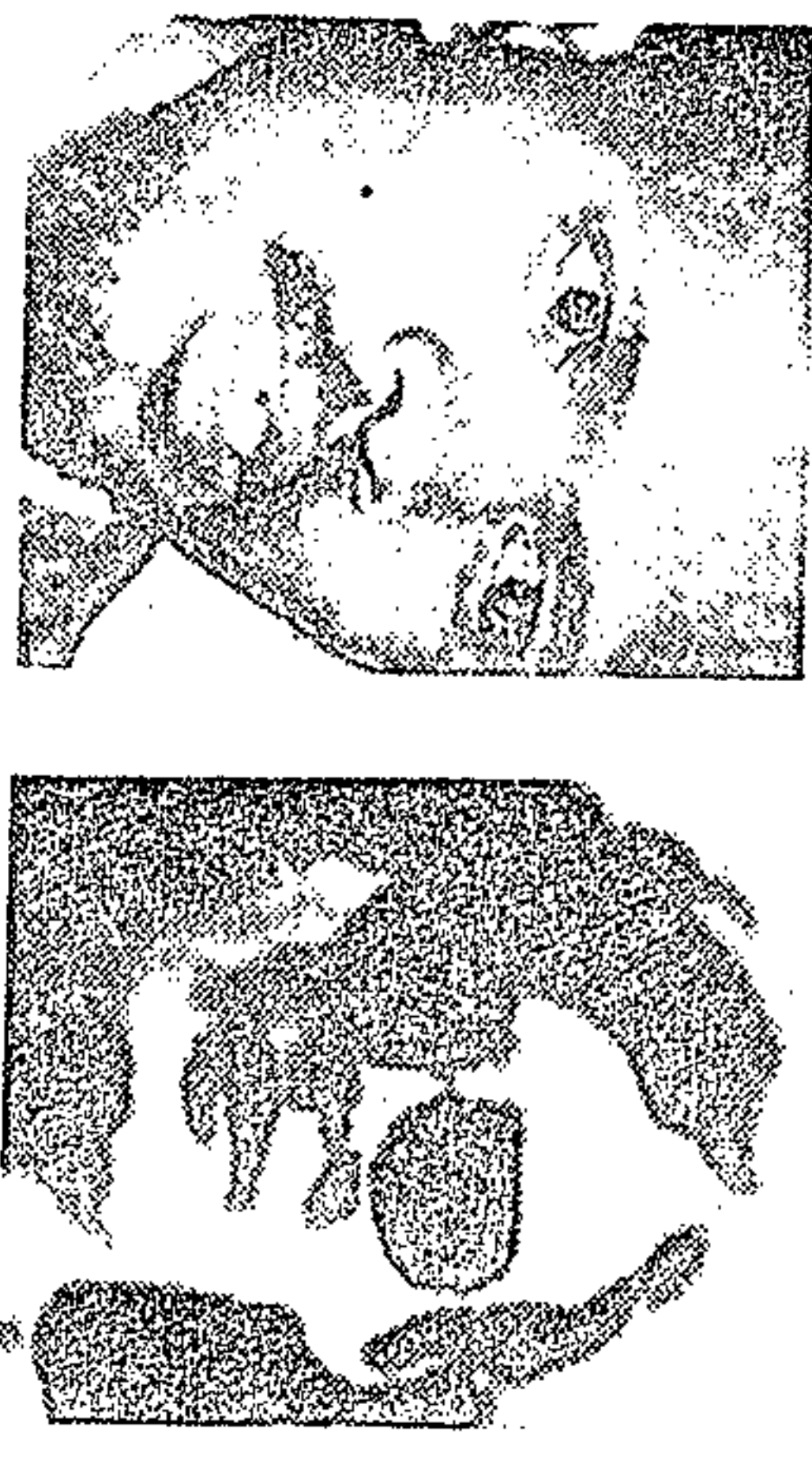
According to Rand Daily Mail files, there has, in fact, been a long history of clashes between the Nationalist Government and liberal and radical white students.

The first Nusas president known to have been banned was Ian Robertson, in 1968.

Two years before that, the then Nusas president, Jonty Driver, was detained by Security Police for four weeks under the 90-day detention clause. He later left South Africa.

In 1967, a former Nusas vice-president, Rogers Pageven, was also banned. His acting president, John Daniel, was refused a passport, and president-elect John Sprack was deported after the Government had deprived him of his South African citizenship because he held a British passport.

After a relatively actionless period, several Nusas members



Wits SRC president Sammy Adelman was banned yesterday and several student leaders are being held in detention. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWALA outlines the latest in a series of Government actions against both black and white student leaders and student organisations.

Student leaders banned by the Government, from left, Steve Biko, Neville Curtis, Aubrey Mokone and Richard Turner.

The State versus campus activists

were refused passports or had them withdrawn.

In 1971, Nusas became the target of massive Security Police raids. Its head office and six senior officials were raided along with dozens of other individuals and organisations around the country.

More than 1 000 Nusas documents were seized, many of which were later used in evidence during the trial of the then Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Gordon Bennett, for the "Timor raids" in the same year, the homes of 30 Nusas office bearers were raided.

At this time, Nusas was faced with a challenge on another front — the emergence of the Steve Biko-led Saso, which believed that liberal whites could not be spokesmen for blacks. Ironically, Saso members themselves were soon to bear the major brunt of banning.

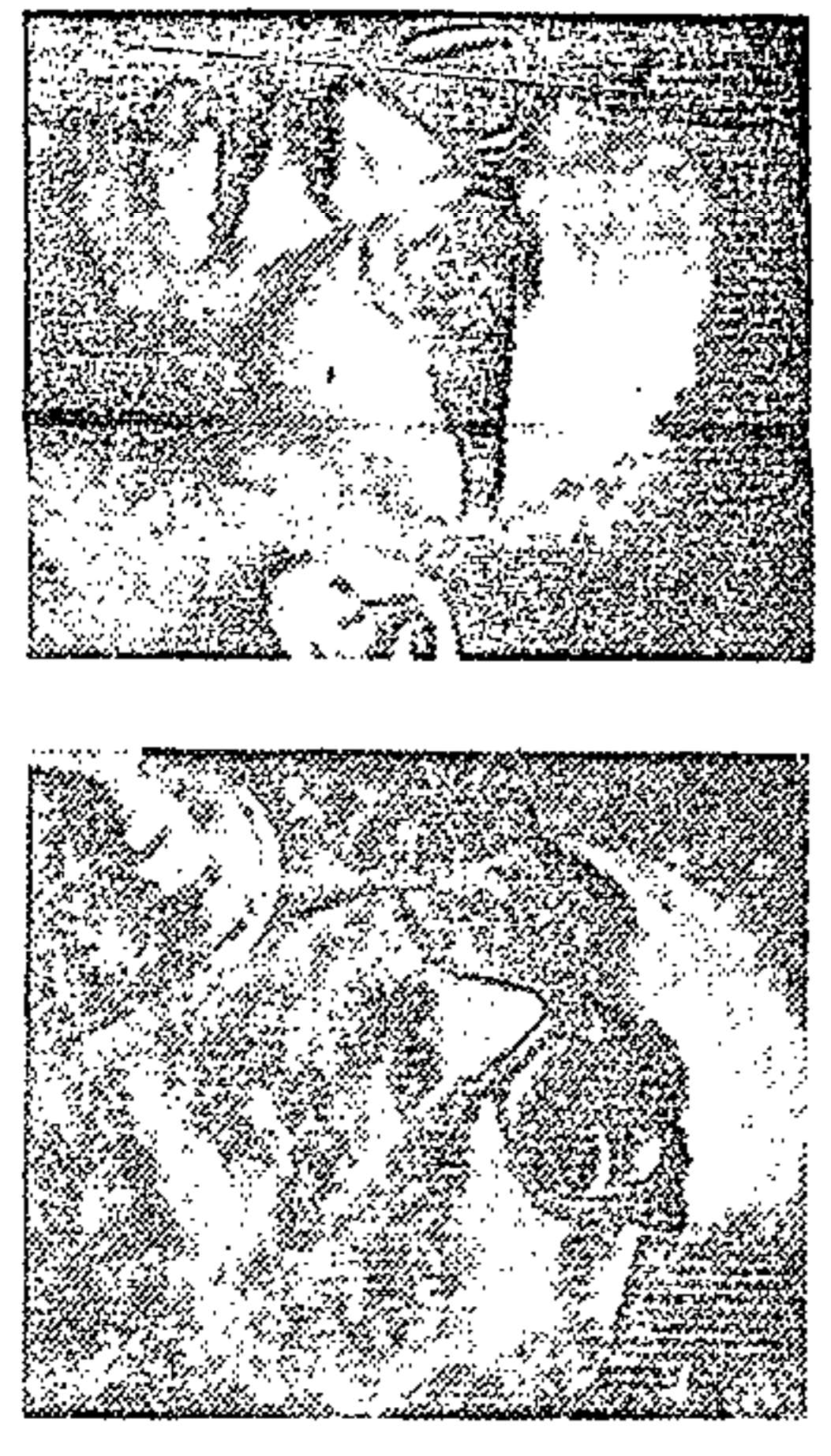
In the early 1970s came one of South Africa's most controversial commissions of inquiry — the Schlebusch Commission. As a result of its findings, eight Nusas leaders were banned in

1973: Paul Pretorius, Philippe le Roux, Paula Ensor, Neville Curtis, Chris Wood, Olive Keegan, Stella Leginsky and Richard Turner, later killed by an unknown gunman.

Eighteen months later, when it was tabled in Parliament, the Schlebusch Commission report said the actions of Nusas' wages commissions were aimed at the overthrow of the existing order "sometimes described as 'black socialism'". The report urged the Government to consider a crackdown on Nusas' overseas funds and called for changes in its organisational system.

The three members of the opposition United Party on the commission submitted a minority report calling for the establishment of a judicial tribunal to review actions such as banning without trial.

They later called for the lifting of the bans imposed on the Nusas leaders.



activists

The majority report saw links between the Nusas leadership and communist-inspired subversive activities.

Nusas was subsequently declared an "affected" organisation, which meant it could no longer receive overseas financing.

Nusas soon faced disaffiliation by some SRCs, police informers were uncovered within the student body, and a period of relative political inactivity followed on the "liberal" campuses. Until yesterday only three other Nusas officials are known to have been banned since 1973 — Laura Lovett, Jack Lewis and Gideon Cohen.

In the intervening period, the student banning have been concentrated on Saso members. It is a long list, further lengthened by the banning of members of Saso's sister body, the Black People's Convention (BPC), the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), Azanian People's Organisation, the Writers' Association of South Africa and its successor, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and other individuals supporting black

consciousness. In fact, Saso, BPC and UBJ were among nearly 20 organisations and newspapers banned in 1977.

Among the Saso members banned were the late Steve Biko, Barney Pitso, Thami Zani, Strini Moodley, Sadeque Varlana, Terrence Tryon, Dr Diliza Mji, Harry Nengwekhulu, Asha Ramhally, Mngenzi Stoffie, the Rev Aubrey Mokone, Jeff Biquwa, Jerry Modisane, H E Isaacs and several others.

Sporadic turmoil has continued on the black university campuses, particularly the University of the North (Turfloop), Fort Hare, the University of the Western Cape, the black medical section of the University of Natal, and lately, the University of Durban-Westville.

But the media focus in recent months has shifted to the white "liberal" campuses, where there has been an increase of black student enrolment.

During Nusas' "introspective phase", it looked at the education system and challenged it, calling for a reorientation towards an "African future". It led to a redefinition of the State's role and a focus on the Government's "total strategy".

This led in turn to its involvement in active politics. The University of the Witwatersrand has been the scene in recent months of speeches marking the "Free Mandela" campaign, of the uproar caused by student behaviour at a meeting addressed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and of clashes between moderate and radical students culminating in the burning of the South African flag during an anti-Republic Festival campaign.

At least three black student leaders at Wits are also being detained — brothers Azhar and Firoze Cachalia, and Dave Johnson. The SRC leader at the C J Botha High School in Bostmont, Johannesburg, Aziz Jardine, is also still in detention.

This week, three Cabinet Ministers issued tough warnings on student participation in symbolic protests, such as the flag-burning incidents, against State symbols. Whether the warnings herald further action, without trial, against student leaders can only be a matter of speculation. But if past Government action is anything to go by, more action can be expected against students if high-key political activity continues on the campuses.

C.T. 18/6/61
Ministers Water students over protests

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Three cabinet ministers yesterday issued strongly-worded statements concerning student participation in symbolic protests against the state, such as the recent flag-burning incident.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, slated South Africa's three largest English language universities about the events surrounding the Republic Day Festival protests.

And, in a separate statement, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Hennis, warned all aliens and foreign students that he would get tough with them if they did not keep out of South African politics.

According to a statement issued last night by Dr Viljoen, the chairmen of councils and principals of the universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal were told the government viewed the attitudes of certain English language universities to the Republic Festival with "extreme disapproval".

The statement was issued after a recent meeting attended by the university representatives and by both Mr Horwood and Dr Viljoen. The ministers told the university leaders of the very widespread disapproval of the events surrounding the festival and the resultant strong pressure on the government to take "appropriate action".

"The government noted with extreme disapproval that some universities either explicitly dissociated themselves from or took a neutral and indifferent attitude to such an important and potentially uniting national event as the Republic Festival."

The universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, Dr Viljoen said, were requested to institute urgent disciplinary action against those students who were guilty of burning South African and Republic Festival flags on the campuses.

"It is assumed that the majority of the members of the universities in fact dissociate themselves from the act objected to and that they would therefore welcome the approach by the government."

Mr Hennis announced recently that he intends introducing legislation in Parliament next session making it a crime to burn the national flag and that provision would be made for a fine of R10 000 or five years imprisonment.

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday Mr Hennis said: "I wish to direct a serious warning to all aliens sojourning in South Africa, including those studying at universities or other educational institutions, that their residential rights may be affected should they make themselves guilty of unlawfully removing, destroying or mutilating the national flag or other symbols of the Republic or of any other deliberate action calculated to bring contempt to the flag or such symbols."

Neither the principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, nor the principal of the University of Natal, Professor Desmond Clarence, could be contacted for comment last night.

The Vice Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, said last night he had no comment to make on the statement as "I have not yet read it".

ability to prevent new entry, particularly by firms already active in the chemical industry, is probably very limited.

Even where monopoly power exists, however, it would not necessarily be profitable. For although competition "within the field" is absent, there still exists competition "for the field". (9)

Monopoly power is therefore converted into costs for the firm which competes to secure the monopoly position. (10)

Thus the existence of monopoly power would not be evident from the level of profit in the industry.

The conclusion is that the monopoly-hypothesis can not be supported either. Again, some other explanation of the higher profits must be sought.

(3.3.3) Accounting and Profits in a Growth Industry:

It is common knowledge that in times of inflation what is reported as profit includes the inflation of the value of capital replacement. As a result stated profits are greater than real profits.

The drug industry, being capital-intensive, is affected relatively more than other industries by this accounting bias. A further problem concerns what is included in the term capital. At present items such as research are treated as

But such a conclusion about the level of profits in the industry does not necessarily imply that prices are optimal. Offsetting firms may make expenditures that raise prices so that, although profits are not excessive, prices may be "too high". Such an assertion clearly needs further investigation.

In addition, evidence from international comparisons of African studies indicate that whereas the profits in the drug industry are greater than average, they are no greater than profits earned in other growth industries. (11)

It seems reasonable to conclude that competition in the drug market is sufficient to prevent monopoly profits from being earned. The profits of the industry may be above average, but this can be ascribed to the fact that it is a growth industry. In such an industry profits must be sufficient to keep the entrepreneur in the industry and innovation must promise the possibility of reward. Profits are not excessive unless they are greater than is necessary to call forth and keep the entrepreneur in the industry.

system. However, it is only a beginning, people's consciousness will change and develop with their experience of the changing and developing structures they establish. "In China's 'Short March' of agricultural development from co-operation between 4 - 6 households to co-operation between 4 - 6 thousand households, the constant feature was every step forward solved some old problems but created new ones, the solution of which made a new step forward inevitable if there was not going to be stagnation. Each new step forward involved acceptance at an even higher level of priority for collective as opposed to individual interest." (65)

People's desire to amalgamate into bigger and bigger groups only developed from their experience of working together in the smaller groups. Furthermore, people went through a learning process as the groups and structures developed and so from their previous experience they were well equipped to deal with each new structure as they created it.

However, in a situation where people cannot develop the structures which would be the expression of their new beliefs and aims, this whole learning process is cut short. The full development of their ideas and "consciousness" would need to be based on their experiences in the new structures they develop.

Thus in the South African reserve situation, people's change of consciousness stemming from their involvement in inequitable projects often cannot be expressed in any way. As long as the over-all structure of the reserves continues to inhibit the implementation of new systems, would-be-developers should realise that "changes in consciousness" can occur but only up to a certain stage.

Furthermore, one should not make the mistake of believing that one can assess the way in which future systems would develop from what is happening in the present, nor that people's present aspirations would hold for all time.

16. GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The projects I discuss are fairly rare and one must remember that there are many more failed attempts than there are projects presently existing. Further population in any area gets

I have discussed the partial projects face under the pressure from the mass of people, a generating projects from the people. The essential problem of limited resources cannot be solved by labour and cash (particula

Schools are quiet as pupils write exams

Staff Reporters

THE situation at Johannesburg's coloured senior secondary schools returned to normal yesterday with pupils reported to be attending classes and writing exams.

A spokesman for the Willow Crescent Senior Secondary School in Eldorado Park said teachers had experienced problems when they tried to get pupils to enter their classes early yesterday, but he put it down to pupil indecision about writing exams.

"Logic prevailed, however,

and the pupils did settle down," he said.

All other senior secondary schools in Eldorado Park, Westbury, Newlands and Riverlea reported good attendances.

The situation in Indian high schools was said by a spokesman of the Department of Indian Education to be "perfectly normal".

He said absenteeism on June 16 — the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots — could probably be ascribed to pupils staying at home to avoid unpleasantness.

But pupils in Lenasia said they had stayed away because June 16 was regarded as a day of mourning.

Sapa reports from Durban that the University of Durban-Westville may close for the rest of the year if the recent unrest, which has caused disruptions to examinations, continues.

Meanwhile, a senior officer yesterday declined to comment further on allegations of brutality made against police during the recent unrest in Johannesburg.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said police would no longer elaborate on the allegations while investigations were in progress.

In Cape Town, minor inci-

dents of stone-throwing had been reported to city police on Wednesday, said the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brig D B Nothnagel.

The incidents were reported to have occurred in Guguletu and Retreat. He said three police vehicles and five private vehicles were damaged.

A spokesman for City Tramsways said the company had temporarily withdrawn its services to Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, Bonteheuwel and Norwood.

Twelve people had been arrested in the Peninsula since the unrest started.

Three people were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital with bullet wounds sustained during the commemoration of the June 1976 unrest in Soweto on Tuesday, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday. Two were discharged after treatment, but a third, whose name could only be established as Shadrack, was still in hospital.

The spokesman said the police were still investigating the shootings.

He emphasised that the police had "definitely not used any sharp ammunition during action in Soweto this week — only a few rubber bullets and tearsmoke."

and leadership in the organisation of the co-operative movement.

In many cases the resources made available for projects benefit the richer only and so in some cases entrench the differences between classes. In the situation of poverty and, in some

JUNE 16 SERVICE

ANOTHER June 16, 1976, commemoration service will be held at the Methodist Church in Alexandra township on Sunday at 1 pm. *327 Service 14/6/76*

A spokesman for the Alexandra branch of Azapo said yesterday the service will have Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, and Dominee Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra liaison committee, as the main speakers.

"Let us remember our fallen heroes peacefully, with the people exercising their utmost restraint during and after the services," said the Azapo spokesman.

(2) $r = 0,85$

(1) $r = -0,42$

Numbers of domestic workers employed in each region were found to be strongly correlated with numbers of farms. (2) The link between changes in numbers of domestic workers employed and changes in numbers of farms may, however, be less strong: in the Cape between 1961 and 1973 numbers of domestic workers employed fell 29% and numbers of farms 20%; in the Transvaal numbers of domestic workers fell 26% and of farms 23%; in Natal numbers of domestic workers fell 20% and of farms 18% and in the O.F.S. domestic workers employed dropped 17% and number of farms 25%.

A note on domestic workers.

data is not available.

(v) It would also have been interesting to compare changes in value of production by region with changes in numbers employed, but a time series of this

More rigorous tests, by race, might bring out a stronger association.

changes in wages were lower.)

percentage changes in numbers of regular workers were higher where percentage negative. (In other words, to the extent that there was an association at all, that period. The association was weak, (1) but it is worth noting that it was

(iv) Changes in numbers of regular workers by region between 1969 and 1973 were correlated against changes in average African wages (cash plus kind) over

Out!

Student leader claims he was forced out of university security guards to leave

Mercury Reporter

THE secretary of the University of Durban-Westville Students' Representative Council, Mr Devraj Woodhaynal, was forcibly removed from the SRC offices yesterday, following the confiscation of more than 3 000 pamphlets, which were being distributed on the campus.

Mr Woodhaynal, who refused to accompany four security guards, was pulled out of the office and taken to the administration buildings. Later he was asked to see the university's head of security, Mr M A van Niekerk.

'I was forced out of the SRC office by two of the four security men who wanted me to identify the driver of the SRC vehicle,' Mr Woodhaynal said.

Nm 19/6/81

(324) (258)

(324) (258)

The pamphlets, which outline the day-to-day 'happenings' on campus since the start of the student boycott were confiscated by the university's security guards.

Mr Woodhaymal said more pamphlets would have been printed, but the power in the SRC offices, the mosque and the printing press went off while the pamphlets were being printed.

'We were told that some switch had blown out and that it would take some time to repair,' he said.

Another student, Mr Adir Maharaj, a former member of the SRC, has been barred from the campus. He is the fifth student who has been told he cannot enter the university.

Mr Nico Nel, university public relations officer, said a security guard of the campus, Mr D Rathnarain, had been injured on Wednesday night on the western freeway in a hit-and-run accident. The condition of the guard is not known as it could not be established yesterday if he was in hospital or at home.

Milling

Meanwhile, boycotting students who previously assembled on the university's quadrangle, cafeteria and mosque were prevented from doing so yesterday.

Mr van Niekerk warned students to leave the campus if they were not sitting for the exams.

He labelled students who were milling around the campus and not writing exams as intimidators. He warned them that they faced arrest if they did not disperse.

Riot squad police, who kept guard outside the examination halls in the morning, left before the second session.

Mr Nel said about 10 to 15 percent of the students

Mandela pamphlet is banned

327

CAPE TOWN. — A pamphlet distributed by the banned African National Congress entitled "Nelson Mandela: An appeal to the people of South Africa smuggled out of Robben Island" has been banned, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

In terms of the Publications Act of 1974, it is an offence to distribute or import the following publications:

The Martha's Vineyard Affair (Stan Hart).
Beau-Arts: Special Pornography Issue (Information and Submissions, Montreal, Canada).
Diesel Fuel Injection Company (Pty) Limited 1981.
Revue, — No 73, March 28, 1981 (Revue Publications Ltd, London).
Blue Roses (Joyce Selznick).
Pirates Have Become Our Kings (D P Kunene).
Capital (Karl Marx).

Bona Fide — Vol 6, No 1 (Law Students' Council, University Of Cape Town).
Message from the ANC underground (Pamphlet, not stated).
Understanding Marxism (Frank Cunningham).
National — Vol 2, No 4, April 1981 (Saspu Publication, Braamfontein).
Republiek Dag (Pamphlet, not stated).
One Union's Fight Against Apartheid (AUEW-TASS, Surrey).

The Directorate of Publications also announced that it was an offence to possess the following publications:

Sechaba — Special Issue (Festac '77, African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania).
Workers' Unity — Issue No 23, December 1980 (South African Congress Of Trade Unions, London).
Biography Of Comrade William Khanyile (Not stated).
Statement on the death of Comrade William Khanyile during the murderous attack on the refugee residences in Matola, Peoples Republic of Mozambique (Pamphlet, South African Congress of Trade Unions, London).
Nelson Mandela: An appeal to the people of South Africa, smuggled out of Robben Island

(Pamphlet, African National Congress of South Africa).
The Basic Documents of the Pan-Africanist Congress Of Azania (The Pan-Africanist Congress of SA, Lusaka, Zambia).
Namibia Today — Vol 4, No 7/8/1980 (Swapo of Namibia, Luanda).
Liberation Through Participation (National Campaign In Solidarity With Zanu Womens' League, New York).
Zimbabwe: The Struggle Continues (Material Aid Campaign For Zanu, NYC, NY).
Sechaba — January 1981 (African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania).
Students And The Struggle For Democracy (Higher Education Study Group, Braamfontein).
Mayibuye — No 9, 1980 (African National Congress).
In Struggle — No 238 (Vol 8, No 22, February 17-24, 1981, Unity Press Inc, Montreal, Canada).
Varsity — No 2, 11 March 1981 (SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch).
Foreign Affairs Bulletin — Vol 21, No 6, 19 February 1981 (Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin).
Resister — Bulletin No 12, Feb/March 1981 (Cosawr, London).
Focus On Political Repression In Southern

Africa — No 6, July 1978; No 10, May 1977; No 16, March 1978; No 18, September 1978; No 28, May — June 1980 (International Defence Aid Fund For Southern Africa, London).
Madam Chairman — TT 114 (Glenda Gillmore).
Jerri's Incestuous Delights — Fam 171 (Harold Sanders).
Lesbian Sisters — AF 128 (Star Distributors Ltd, New York).
The Love Twins — 185 (Carter Sprague).
Family Vacation — CMN 132 (Todd Warden).
The Sister's Business — BCF 124 (Charles Gordon).
Schoolgirls — Deb 121 (Star Distributors Ltd, New York).
Office of Lust — CLX 121 (Beth Breen).
She Never Gets Enough/I Need More (Bee Line Double Novel, Lucie Morales/Libby Doe).
Extase (Jens And Peter Theander).
Azasmo — Free Azania (T-shirt, not stated).
Trincontinental — No 86, 1979 (executive secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America).
Voice of Women — 4th Quarter 1980, ANC of SA, Women's Section).
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Angola: Socialism At Birth (Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre London).
Struggle Goes Underground, (1960-1981, pamphlet, not stated).
Weekend Sax No 4 (Alipio Figueiredo and Jose Antonio LDA, Lisbon).
Gina — No 8, No 9; No 14 (not stated).
International Mobilisation (Vol 11, No 1, March 1981, World Peace Council, in Co-operation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, Helsinki).
Inqaba Ya Basoibenzi — March 1981 (Inqaba Ya Basoibenzi, London).
Focus On Political Repression In Southern Africa — No 33, March/April 1981 (International Defence And Aid Fund For Southern Africa, London).
Informationsdienst Sudliches Afrika — No 1/2, Jan/Feb 1981 (Informationsstelle Sudliches Afrika E V, (Iaso).

The directorate announced the setting aside of the ban on the book "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo and "Gentlewoman" by Sigurd Olivier and Mark Swift. — Sapa.

Student charged under Official Secrets Act

Staff Reporter

A FINAL-YEAR BA student at the University of Cape Town, Mr Richard Wicksteed, 22, has been charged under the Official Secrets Act and will appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on August 10.

The charge relates to certain government documents which came into Mr Wicksteed's possession last year and which he then made available to two newspapers for publication.

The documents concerned the work of an inter-departmental committee which was

established last year to counter unrest in the Western Cape.

The newspapers withheld publication following a warning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the documents had been released without authorization and that newspapers which published them might be infringing certain laws.

Mr Wicksteed has been charged with violating section 4 (ii) B of the Official Secrets Act, an offence which carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison, a fine of R1 000 or both.

Street names: Nats to act

By CHRIS OLCKERS
Chief Reporter

THE Port Elizabeth Coloured Management Committee and some members of the City Council are heading for a confrontation over the naming of streets in Port Elizabeth in honour of Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko.

Mandela is a former leader of the banned African National Congress and has been in jail on Robben Island since 1964. Biko, a black consciousness leader, died in police detention in 1977.

Two Nationalist city councillors today admitted that they did not object to the naming of the streets when the decision was made in September 1978, because they "wanted to keep the peace".

But in view of the objections that have since been raised by the councillors, Mr Danie Dorfling and Mr Ben Olivier, will now make attempts to have the decision reversed.

Both councillors were present at the council meeting in September, 1978, when the proposals for the street names in Bethelsdorp Extention 10 were approved.

Another National Party councillor present at the meeting, Mr Frikkie Kotze, refused to comment today.

The Nationalist councillors have been accused by a former city councillor, Dr Stompie Botha, of being afraid to voice their opposition because they wanted to avoid a confrontation with the Coloured Management Committee.

Mr Dorfling said today he

would seek a meeting with the Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, next week to discuss the issue.

"I was not in favour of the decision, but for the sake of peace I remained silent. The naming of streets goes against the grain and I find the names offensive.

"I will discuss the matter with Mr Botha this week and see what channels can be followed to have the decision revoked."

Mr Olivier said he would support Mr Dorfling, but appealed "to the sense of proportion of the Coloured Management Committee to revoke the decision of their own accord".

He said: "The CMC members are mature enough to make their own decisions. They belong to an autonomous body and exercised their democratic right in this matter."

"They were entitled to choose whatever names they wished to, but in view of the fact that so many people object to the names, they should now reverse the decision."

The vice-chairman of the CMC, Mr W Dietrich, said they were not aware of any objections "from the people who matter".

"The people to consider are

those who live in the area. When the names were proposed in 1978, no member of the coloured community complained," he said.

"As far as I am concerned the naming of streets after Steve Biko and Nelson Mandela is nothing else but a part of contemporary history.

"It amazes me that these councillors should now want to object. In 1978 they kept quiet. I find it strange that they wanted to keep quiet for the sake of peace and to avoid a confrontation. What is happening now could mean that we are heading for a clash."

Meanwhile, Mr H Kriel, the MEC in charge of local government, said in Cape Town yesterday the Provincial Council wanted to know why the Port Elizabeth City Council allowed the streets to be named after Mandela and Biko.

Mr Kriel said he had written to the Port Elizabeth City Council asking for an explanation after discussing the matter with the Administrator Mr Gene Louw.

Asked if this meant that he was against the street names used, Mr Kriel replied: "Yes, it does." The naming of the streets had created an undesirable situation, he added.

Councillors were scared, says Dr Stompie Botha

Chief Reporter

A FORMER Port Elizabeth city councillor said today that Nationalist councillors had been too afraid of a confrontation to oppose the naming of streets in honour of Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko.

Dr Stompie Botha, who was chairman of the City Council's Works and Traffic Committee which approved the naming of the streets in September, 1978, said he welcomed the top-level investigation ordered this week by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw.

Dr Botha was the only councillor who opposed the naming of the streets. He said the names would offend a large section of the population and

should not have been allowed.

"The Nationalist councillors were too scared of a confrontation with the Coloured Management Committee," he said today.

The Nationalist councillors then were Mr James Kleynhans, Mr Danie Dorfling, Mr Frikkie Kotze, Mr Boet Erasmus, Mr Koos Nel, Mr Tiekie van Wyk and Mr Ben Olivier.

Dr Botha opposed the names for the streets, but failed to get a seconder for his motion.

"By agreeing to name the streets in honour of these people the CMC identified themselves with the aims of the organisations. The ANC wants

to overthrow the established order through violent means.

"I have some sympathy for the political aspirations of black people, but I oppose these names," he said.

The street signs were recently erected in the coloured suburb, Bethelsdorp Extention 10.

● When the initial decision on the names was taken by the council's Works and Traffic Committee the committee also approved the name of Amandla (Power) Street in the same township. The names were recommended by the CMC, agreed to by the City's Town Planning Department and approved by the Works and Traffic Committee.

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must satisfy the need for a new technology. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it.

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the need for a new technology. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it.

providing for the health of the community. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it. The Government is aware of the need for a new technology and is taking steps to develop it.

ANGER OVER VARSITY SUBSIDY CLAMP HINT

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town academic has hit back at the Government for hinting this week that subsidies could be affected at the country's three biggest English universities because of student reaction to the recent Republic Festival.

Universities were supposed to be autonomous institutions but to attempt to force them to toe a particular line was unwise, and an invasion of their autonomy, said Professor David Welsh, head of the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at UCT.

Professor Welsh said the Government's time would be better spent examining the sources of discord rather than clamping down on its expression.

'I find it ironic that a Government that has stripped away the South African citizenship of millions of blacks should now get angry about the desecration of symbols.'

'The threats to universities' subsidies will only heighten the anger of a large number of people,' he said. 'The implied threats to universities' subsidies were contained in a series of statements issued by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education and Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance.'

STATE MONEY

In one statement, universities were reminded they were subsidised with State money and that they should make their facilities available for official occasions such as the Republic Festival and the SA Games.

The universities singled out were Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Natal and were told they should inform the Government soon of their decisions.

Principals of the three universities have been cautious in their response to the veiled threats. Dr Stuart Saunders, principal of UCT, said univer-

sity facilities were used for many functions. This was welcomed as long as it was appropriate to university activities.

He added that disciplinary action had already been instituted against those students who were involved in burning Republic Festival bunting.

'Any form of violent behaviour, including damage to property, will not be tolerated,' said Dr Saunders.

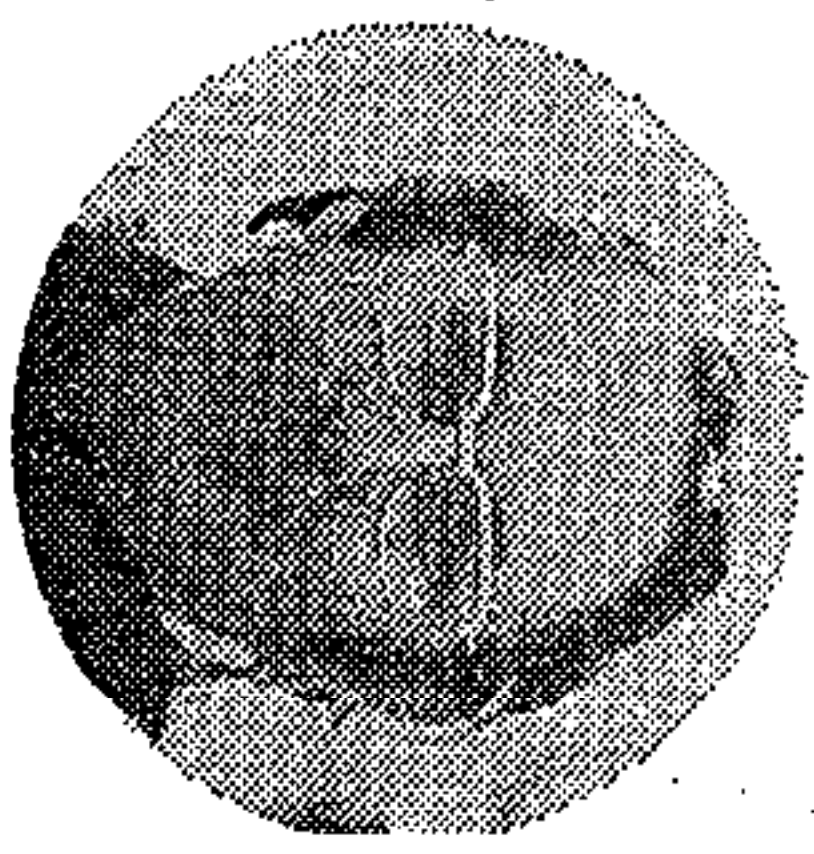
As far as he was aware, no foreign students were involved in the violent behaviour.

Dr Saunders would not comment on the implied threats to universities' subsidies.

At the University of Natal, the issue was to be discussed at a council meeting.

Vice Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, said he was not prepared to comment until he had seen a Government report in writing.

Prof David Welsh



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Ban placed on workers' meeting

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THE annual meeting and June 16 commemorative service of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) was banned on Saturday in Durban shortly before its scheduled start.

Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of Saawu, condemned the ban 'in the strongest possible terms'.

The venue was switched to the Kwamakhutaha township, on the Natal South Coast where the meeting was held on Sunday. About 800 workers attended.

They demanded the release of Nelson Mandela and other imprisoned leaders as well as all detainees, among them a number of Saawu members and officials.

A petition to the Ciskeian authorities calling for the release of detained Saawu members will be

stopped. Directing a petition to the Ciskeian Government implied recognition of the 'Bantustan'.

Saawu's policy rejected the Bantustan concept. The petition had been

signed by 1 500 people, Mr Kikine said.

The 75 000-strong union decided against registration. It regarded June 16 as a national public holiday.

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Official Year Book, Department of Information,

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Committee of Ten women speaks out

DESPITE five months in detention and constant mistreatings about being 'locked in' again, Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo — the 'Mother of Soweto' — is still, at 66, as energetically outspoken as ever.

At an age when many women like Ellen Kuzwayo with a turbulent record of blunt outspokenness, would be content to

sit back and relax, this vigorous campaigner is working harder than ever. Uncurling herself from a cosy spot by the fire in the well-furnished lounge of her small Orlando West house, she speaks with a passion once reserved for the public platform of her latest proud achievement, no mean feat for a woman of 66, of earning a Higher Diploma in Advanced Social Practice from the University of the Witwatersrand.

It took two years of hard study, and this is in

addition to her normal duties as a social worker in Soweto, commitments to the Urban Foundation where she serves on the management board, and obligations to Soweto's Committee of Ten, of which she is the sole woman member.

'My energy does not seem to be in the with my chronological age. My mind is always active, always planning. It was hard work but do it, I realised I could do it. Also it gave me an

insight into another side of social work. Although I've been involved in it for many years, it has been more community work, never a actual casework which I had to do for this diploma.

'Now I have started writing a book, she explained casually. The book, which she hopes to publish within four years is based on her own experiences as a social worker over the years, with particular em-

phasis on women and the contribution of black women to the development of their community. 'People are not aware of the contribution of these women,' she says. 'This tag of "minor" placed on women, particularly black women, pulls down a curtain and people seem to think that black women are just parcels that are carried around. There are many black women working in offices and not just making the tea, doing things that per-

haps 10 years ago would have been regarded as far beyond them. 'They are also grabbing jobs that used to be exclusively for men. At one time they were denied the opportunity to go to school in large numbers so were not able to compete fairly with men. This has changed. Education is a subject dear to her heart. A former teacher, daughter and granddaughter of teachers she speaks fondly of how her grandfather trekked to

boarding school, from the Free State to the Cape, by oxwagon. 'We had progressive black communities as far back as the 19th century but they are being demolished by the powers that be under this new system of resettlement. 'Homelands with their endless resettlements blot out the history and culture of people that have been here for generations, forcing them to leave their roots behind.

'I am an out and out South African. I am part of South Africa, I don't belong to any pseudo-nation. 'Will it work? Well the Government has its dreams, whether they will come true or not we must wait and see. 'You know they tell me I must get a new passport from Bophuthatswana, they took my South African passport away when I was in detention in 1977.

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Bantoes		Totaal
Getal	%	Getal
29533	86,7	841616
37646	84,9	750757
34707	83,9	756581
38470	85,3	830086
8493	85,1	726768

Bantoes		Totaal
Getal	%	Getal
-	-	-
84,3	-	591882
-	-	-
83,5	-	778966
83,5	-	627463

Tabel 5 Persentasie van blankes volgens ras 1972/73

Jaar	Blankes		Kleur
	Getal	%	Getal
1954/55	7926	0,9	104
1959/60	7695	1,0	99
1963/64	12443	1,6	1026
1968/69	14623	1,8	1024
1972/73	11799	1,6	928

* Kleurlinge plus Asiatische
Bron: Landbousensus

Jaar	Blankes		Kleur
	Getal	%	Getal
1954/55	-	-	-
1959/60	1490	0,3	90765
1963/64	-	-	-
1968/69	1794	0,2	125194
1972/73	803	0,1	102495

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State vs student leaders: Long history

JOHANNESBURG. — It is never easy to predict when and against whom the government will act next. Seldom does the government give reasons for banning or detaining people, except to say it is satisfied that they are engaged in activities which could endanger the safety of the State.

Over the past decade, students — black and white — trade unionists and black consciousness supporters, including journalists, have been among the main victims of banning orders.

The recent detention of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, and this week's banning of Wits SRC chairman, Mr Sammy Adelman, coincide with the resurgence of political activity on white English-language university campuses.

It is almost impossible to say if Mr Boraine and Mr Adelman were in fact engaged in the sort of activities the authorities allege — on

or off campus — because they have not been tried in a court of law. Over the past few years, political activity on the English-language campuses has been relatively restrained.

Nusas had been going through an "introspective" period after its traumatic experiences of the last decade — the challenge posed by the emergent black consciousness philosophy propounded by the now-banned South African Students Organization (Saso), the uncovering of security policemen in student leadership ranks, and the controversial Schiebusch Commission which led to the banning of eight of Nusas leaders, culminating in its being declared an "affected" organization.

According to records, there has, in fact, been a long history of clashes between the National Party government and white students.

The first Nusas president known to have been banned was Mr Ian Robertson, in 1966.

Two years before that, the then Nusas president, Mr Jonny Driver, was detained by security police for four weeks under the 90-day detention clause. He later left South Africa.

In 1967, a former Nusas vice-president, Mr Rogers Ragavan, was also banned. Its acting president, Mr John Daniel, was refused a passport, and the president-elect, Mr John Sprack, was deported after the government had deprived him of his South African citizenship because he held a British passport.

After a relatively actionless period, several Nusas members were refused passports or had them withdrawn.

In 1971, Nusas became the target of massive security police raids. Its head office and six senior officials were raided along with dozens of other individuals and organizations around the country.

More than 1 000 Nusas documents were seized, many of which were later used in evidence during the trial of the then Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Gonville French-Beylagh.

During the "Timol raids" in the same year, the homes of 30 Nusas office-bearers were raided.

The chairman of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Sammy Adelman, was banned this week. Several student leaders are being detained. AMEEN AKHALWAWA outlines the latest in a series of government actions against student leaders organizations

At this time, Nusas was faced with a challenge on another front — the emergence of the Steve Biko-led Saso, which believed that liberal whites could not be spokesmen for blacks.

Ironically, Saso members themselves were soon to bear the major brunt of banning.

In the early 1970s came one of South Africa's most controversial commissions of inquiry — the Schiebusch Commission.

As a result of its findings, eight Nusas leaders were banned in 1973.

Fifteen months later, when it was tabled in Parliament, the Schiebusch Commission report said the actions of Nusas were commensurate with the actions of the existing order in South Africa and its replacement by an anti-capitalist system, "sometimes described as 'black socialism'".

The report urged the government to consider a crackdown on the body's overseas funds and called for changes in its organizational system.

The three members of the opposition United Party on the commission submitted a minority report calling for the establishment of a judicial tribunal to review actions such as banning without trial.

They later called for the lifting of the bans imposed on the Nusas leaders.

The majority report saw links between the Nusas leadership and communist subversive activities.

Nusas was subsequently declared an "affected" organization, which meant it could no longer receive overseas financing.

Nusas soon faced disaffiliation by some SRCs, police informers were uncovered within the student body, and a period of relative political inactivity followed on the "liberal" campuses.

Until this week, only three other Nusas officials are known to have been banned since 1973.

In the intervening period, the student banning have been concentrated on Saso members. It is a long list, further lengthened by the banning of members of Saso's sister body, the Black Peoples' Convention, the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), the Azanian People's Organization, the Writers' Association of South Africa and its successor, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and other individuals supporting black consciousness.

In fact, Saso, the BPC and the UBJ were among nearly 20 organizations and newspapers banned in 1977.

Sporadic turmoil has continued on the black university campuses, particularly the University of the North (Turfloop), Fort Hare, the University of the Western Cape, the black medical section of the University of Natal, and lately, the University of Durban-Westville.

But the media focus in recent months has shifted to the white "liberal" campuses, where there has been an increase of black student enrolment.

The University of the Witwatersrand has been the scene in recent months of speeches marking the "Free Mandela" campaign, of the uproar caused by student behaviour at a meeting addressed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, of clashes between moderate and radical students culminating in the burning of the South African flag during an anti-Republic Festival campaign.

This week, three cabinet ministers issued tough warnings on student participation in symbolic protests such as the flag-burning incidents against State symbols.

Whether the warnings herald further action without trial against student leaders can only be a matter of speculation.

But if past government action is anything to go by, more action can be expected against students if high-key political activity continues on the campuses.

Urgent necessity

To alter behaviour where it causes disease is the aim of health education. If a disease can be prevented by an alteration in behaviour, then the achievement of this altered behaviour enables its incidence in the community to be reduced. Examples of this are correct feeding practices (kwashiorkor), smoking (lung cancer) and careful driving (road accidents). The problem looks simple and health education may seem dull, yet it remains a formidable challenge and a fascinating exercise in psychology and sociology.

Health education is not only the removal of ignorance but involves 4 things —

- (a) Supplies new and correct knowledge so as to take preventative measures required seem reasonable;
- (b) Makes a person feel sufficiently keen about the importance of his own health to take him alter his behaviour and adopt preventative measures;
- (c) Makes a person concerned for health of others in family and community;

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The health staff attitudes priority. hospitals that do it but those levels of pyramid. resources and opportunities

In the end to pre-prepare being in the ho

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"Here we go with the Tom and Jane show."

"Tom and Jane? Oh! Jane Fonda. And Tom? Of course, her activist husband Tom Hayden."

"Didn't they want to come to South Africa to talk at Wits, but the Government wouldn't let them in? I suppose it's because they're activists."

"Well, not exactly. You see they weren't coming to speak at Wits. Tom isn't very radical and he's not much of an agitator either. It seems that there's just a different interpretation here and in the United States of an activist..."

"What's an activist anyway?"

"In Tom's case it's a sort of liberal, crusading, semi-politician connected to the Leftwing of the Democratic Party. He really is quite respectable."

"He works for the CED you know, that's the California-based Campaign for Economic Development. They're against nuclear power and militarism and exploitation of the workers, and into solar energy and development of underdeveloped countries and that type of thing."

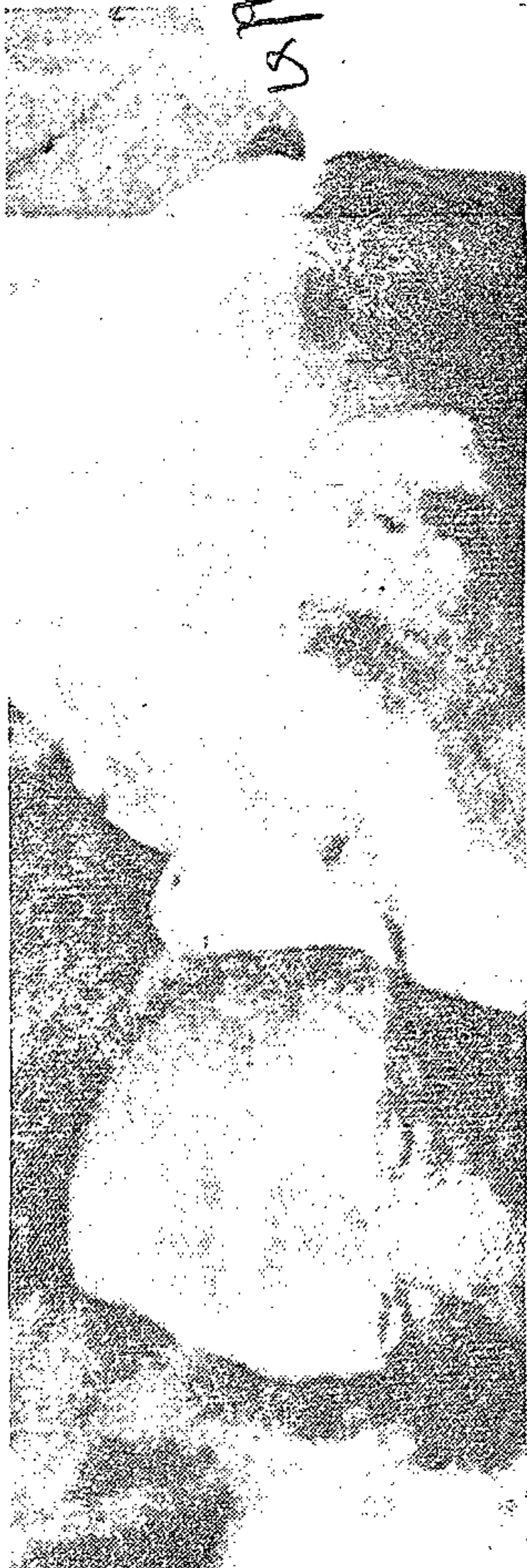
"Jane, the movie star, is the real pull for him, out here. People will sit up and pay attention when it's Tom and Jane, but if it's only Tom. Well, it's a case of: 'Knock knock. Who's there? Tom. Tom who...?'"

Not much fun with Tom & Jane

CABARET

The Tom and Jane Show
Hilton Hotel, Massaru
reviewed by
CHRIS FREIMOND

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THE Tom and Jane show hit the road in Lesotho this week after it was barred from South Africa. But it was a circus without success, a publicity stunt that soured.

Blinded by the Fonda fame and confused by claims and counter-claims of why the couple were denied visas, the South African public was left feeling.

Basically it began months ago when the Wits SRC invited Tom to deliver an academic freedom address. He accepted, but visas were denied.

He then wanted a visa for a private visit and there seemed a good chance of getting it, but that also fell through.

And that was where the farce began.

Tom Hayden — who, as a radical student leader, helped wreck the Democratic Party convention in Chicago in 1968 and headed the crusade against US involvement in Vietnam — gave an unsolicited, written undertaking to the South African Government not to get involved in domestic politics if he was allowed in.

He would be on a fact-finding mission and holiday, and he in no way wanted to heighten existing tensions in the country, he said.

The South African Government seemed happy with this arrangement. But the "misinterpretation" of the function of the visit led finally to the refusal of visas altogether.

But by then Tom had the bit between his teeth. Instead of just missing out South Africa and continuing with the rest of his African tour, he tried to capitalise on the storm of publicity surrounding him. Unfortunately it backfired.

"When we couldn't get into South Africa, we were determined to get as close as possible and learn what we could from across the border. Lesotho was one of our options," said Tom in Maseru.

He did not say that it took a determined onslaught by friends and advisers to talk him out of one of the other options. Bophutha-Tswana — for which a visa was available.

Apparently he just failed to see, at first, what harm it would do him, that it would be tantamount to recognition of Bophutha-Tswana's sovereignty.

But he was convinced in the end — by, among others, the Committee of Ten's Dr Ntsho Molana — and it was off to Lesotho whose government obliged with an invitation after Tom had decided it was the next best place to be.

It was another blunder. Tom — or his advisers — did not do their homework.

He must have been somewhat embarrassed, sitting in Maseru's majestic Hilton Hotel, to be told that the country from which he was casting a critical eye westwards, and with whose political leaders he was discussing the South African problem, was less than democratic in economics or in anything else.

In his hours of talks with reporters, he didn't say much about the fact that there hadn't been an election in Lesotho for 11 years, or that the constitution had been suspended, or that there was armed rebellion in parts of the kingdom. No sir, it was only South Africa he was interested in.

It was not that Lesotho's position in any way legitimised South Africa's, but being there under the circumstances certainly undermined Tom's credibility.

And it got worse. The couple were so tied up during their two-day visit, seeing local politicians, yakking to the Press, buying touristy curios (though Jane refused to pose for photographs with a traditionally dressed hotel porter because "it's too touristy") that they "didn't have time" to see any South African exiles — the only people who could have told

them what the situation really was like across the Caledon River.

In fact, the myth of Tom's radicalism was finally shattered in conversation with reporters when he said he was not even sure that majority rule was the answer to South Africa's problems. Perhaps some type of coalition government would be better.

With all this against them, some people could do little else but question the true intention of the Tom and Jane show's one-nighter in Lesotho.

But what of Tom as a person? Almost ironically, he is a very nice guy. Charming, polite, accommodating, sympathetic. He always has time for a chat, even if it is just to pass the time of day. In short, he is his own best public relations man.

But the apparent sincerity went too far. The syrupy sweetness soured to the realisation that the only thing that really mattered to Tom Hayden was Tom Hayden.

Even in the track of Sammy Adelmann's banning, Tom had to get in on the act and surmise that the reason for the Government's action was because "Sammy had the temerity to

invite us to South Africa?"

Is he just an opportunist, or does he really know so little about South Africa?

But what about Jane? Well, Jane Fonda is Jane Fonda no matter what role she plays. She has the inimitable Fonda aura, and is still shamelessly attractive despite her forty-odd years, nowhere does she and aversion to make-up.

She arrived in Lesotho looking sulky and sullen. She was tired, they explained, so she said a few words and then went to rest.

But the reporters nagged and nagged (as they so often do) until she finally broke. She is not talking to the South African Press, she snapped and stormed off.

Tom, who all along had seemed rather embarrassed by Jane's attitude, got word of her outburst, realised the possible consequences, and shot upstairs to the royal suite where the couple were staying.

Ten minutes later, guess who appeared in the lobby? A smiling, charming Jane, dusting the boot marks from her backside and willing to speak to anyone.

There is no doubt that Jane Fonda is a good actress.

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Tension stranglehold on Indian varsity

5. June 21/6/81

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By RAJENDRA CHETTY

TENSION remained high this week at the University of Durban-Westville as security men and riot police patrolled the campus.

Mr Nico Nel, university public relations officer, confirmed that the majority of students had boycotted mid-year exami-

nations despite a warning by the rector, Professor S P Olivier, that the examinations would not be repeated.

Student spokesmen say they resent the fact that there was academic activity on the campus on June 18, the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto disturbances.

They also want the reinstatement of 600 Indian high-school students expelled after recent student unrest, and of a number of Students' Representative Council officials who had been suspended.

In addition, they seek removal of all police and security men from the campus. Students are also demanding the removal of a physiology lecturer.

Early this week, riot police were out in force on the campus. Armed with batons, sjamboks, teargas and shields, they

joined campus guards in what university authorities claimed was an attempt to protect students who wanted to write mid-year examinations.

The president of the SRC, Mr Althaff Karrim, and his deputy, Mr Mo Shaik, were banned from the campus.

The SRC, which was refused permission to hold a mass meeting on the campus on Friday, has scheduled a meeting for Durban tomorrow morning.

University authorities said reports that the university might be closed for the rest of the year were "wild rumours".

Other rumours suggest that legislation might be rushed through Parliament soon to give university councils the power to close universities in the event of serious student unrest.

DREAMS of racial reconciliation in Soweto may have vanished in clouds of teargas on Tuesday.

Whether those dreams will be revived is open to question. But after police had laid siege to Soweto's Regina Mundi church, and the 5 000 inside, for two hours this week, racial reconciliation seemed unlikely to remain on the agenda.

Earlier, the massive crowd at the church — gathered to commemorate the fifth anniversary of June 16, 1976 — was described as the biggest seen at Regina Mundi.

Johannesburg businesses reported a more than 50 percent stay-away on Tuesday. There were angry speeches at the Regina Mundi meeting, but local white journalists were allowed in for the first time.

By 3.30, as the meeting was drawing to a close, and the crowds were trickling out of the church, police moved into action.

Unannounced, the Land Rover-mounted police sneeze-machine drove through the crowds outside coughing out its burning, talcum powder-teargas mix.

According to the official police version of events, given by Colonel Leon Mellet of the SAP Public Relations Unit who watched it all from a multi-aeriated car across the road from the church, youths around the back of the church began stoning passing vehicles.

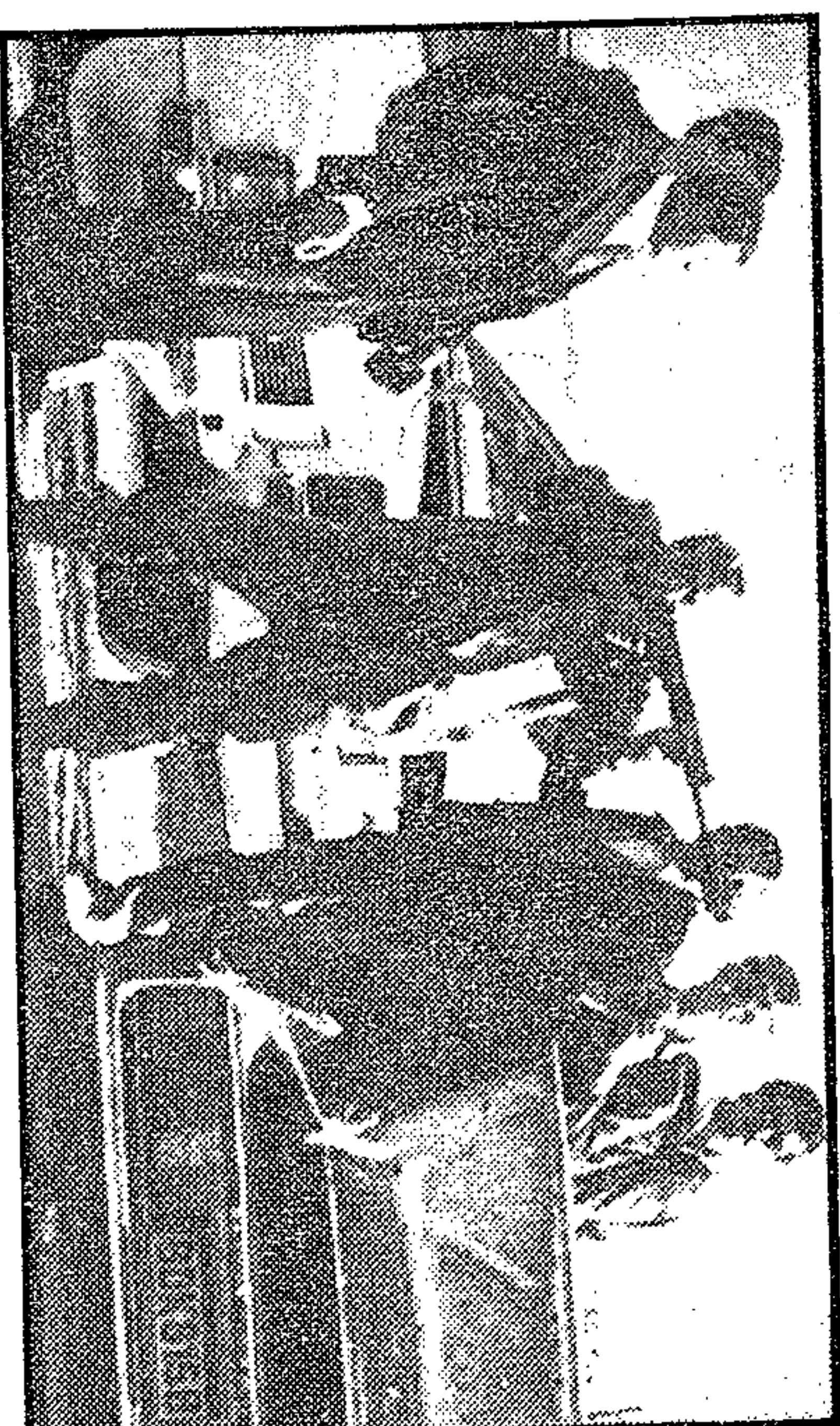
Certainly Col Mellet himself, the police who then began lobbing teargas grenades at the church, and the crowds coming out, could not see them.

And no warning was given by police of the grenade barrage.

Immediately after the sneeze machine had roared off, leaving dozens fleeing back into the

An old woman staggered out of the teargas engulfing Regina Mundi and spat: 'I'll hate a white man till I die'

Why are they doing this?



LEFT: A camouflaged policeman fires a teargas grenade at Regina Mundi



RIGHT: Overcome by teargas, a woman is helped to safety by friends

By David Niddrie and Chris Vick

church yard, a squad of camouflaged and plainclothes police across the road began shooting gas grenades at the church — landing 17 on or near it.

As Colonel Mellet wound up his window to avoid a whiff of gas from a mis-aimed grenade, an old woman staggered out of the clouds engulfing the front of the church. "I'll hate a white man until I die," she spat, through the fumes.

The sneeze machine swung back for a second attack to become the target for the children's frustration, as rocks bounced off its steel sides.

Across the road, police chatted easily, munching their sandwiches and congratulating each other on direct hits on the church.

"A bit more to the right," chuckled one to a colleague, as his grenade, smacked into the church wall two metres to the left of a side entrance.

With teargas filling the church itself, many inside decided to make a determined bid to escape.

Led by about 30 students, a few hundred edged out, the youths at the front raising both arms in the air to make peace signs towards the police — and chanting "peace, peace" as they had in 1976.

They were barely out of the church grounds when more cannisters clattered on the church roof and among them. One was fired directly at them, and skittled three of them.

Hundreds fled back into the church, but an old man stood his ground. His eyes and nose streaming from the gas, he stared across the road at the police contingent and coughed: "Why are hey doing this? They don't need to. Why didn't they just ask?"

As Mellet climbed out of his car for a better view, an American journalist asked: "Just one question: Why?"

"I'll tell you when I have all the details," the police PR man replied, soothingly.

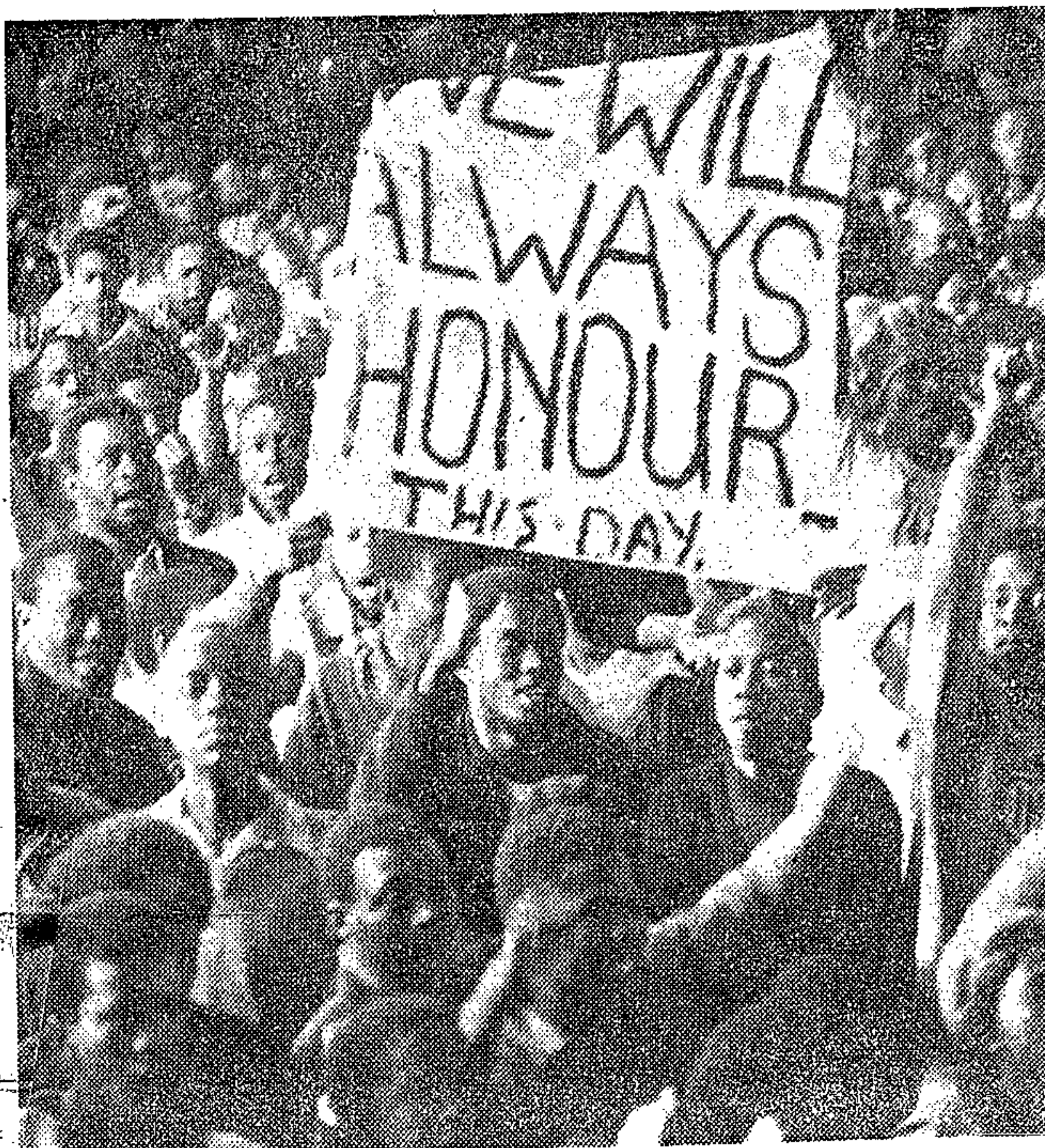
By 5.00 pm, they had fired 15 more gas grenades — and thrown a few hand-held gas cannisters — and 10 rubber bullets to disperse 100 or so youths in nearby streets.

In response, the angry youths stoned departing police vehicles, only to face a sjambok charge and the team of police dogs.

Until well after six, the see-saw of escalation continued. Youths taunted an occasionally stoned police in retaliation for what they saw as unprovoked attacks. Almost inevitably squads of camouflaged police would storm into them with sjamboks swinging.

By the end of the night, 150 buses had been damaged, five bus drivers injured, a number of people sjamboked by angry students, a policeman hurt by flying glass, and at least 10 civilians treated at Soweto's Bargwanath hospital. Three of these claimed to have been shot.

Police denied using live ammunition, but said a WRAB official had apparently used his shotgun on a crowd. This could not be confirmed.



Race-law anguish of the Indian granny and the Zulu waif

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S. Turner
2/16/51

THIRTEEN years ago, an African waif strayed into the life of a 65-year-old Indian grandmother.

She brought up the boy as her own son, lavishing love and care on the child, and giving him the Indian name of Ramu.

Now Mrs Kailas Jagesur's world has been shattered — all because Ramu was arrested for not carrying a reference book.

And the Durban grandmother is locked in battle with the authorities to have her "son" reclassified Indian.

The story began in the Clairwood business centre when Mrs Jagesur found a four-year-old black child wandering all alone.

Her heart went out to the little waif. He had apparently been wandering around for days with no one to care for him. She took him home and found he spoke Hindi and English. He did not know a word of Zulu.

Mrs Jagesur's grandsons, who were the same age as the waif, treated Ramu as a brother. Each day when they returned from school, they would teach him what they had learnt at school.

Mrs Jagesur could not send her black "son" to an Indian school in case he was taken away from her.

No documents

When the now 17-year-old boy was stopped and asked for his reference book, he protested that he was Indian and did not have to carry any documents. He was eventually brought before a commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The commissioner ordered that Ramu should be detained at the Umlazi place of safety for black children while his case was investigated.

Social workers gave him a Christian name and found that he could not speak any African language. To prove that he was Indian, Ramu showed social workers how he performed religious ceremonies for his Hindu deities and also sang hymns in Hindi.

The commissioner received a recommendation from the social workers that it would be contrary to the boy's wellbeing to be classified African and they were strongly against any move to have him removed from his Indian family.

Ramu was then released and reunited with his foster family. The family said the commissioner approached the then Department of Coloured Affairs to have him classified coloured. But this was turned down.

The commissioner was most sympathetic and understanding. He then went to the Zanzibari community of Durban and asked

(B) GEORGE MAHABEER

them to accept the boy. The Zanzibaris are allowed to live in the Indian area of Chatsworth.

"But they refused to have him. So the commissioner approached the Department of Indian Affairs to classify him as Indian," said a member of Mrs Jagesur's family.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs (which now deals with Indian and coloured affairs) said an application to have Ramu reclassified Indian was turned down.

"The file has been referred back to the commissioner and we have not heard from him again. The family should approach us so that we can pursue the matter," said the spokesman.

While Ramu was in detention, the family took him vegetarian meals every day as he was so religious that he would not eat meat.

"The boy has been sent to me by God. I will give my life for him as I love him like my own child," said Mrs Jagesur.

Ramu does not know his real parents.

"When I was arrested the inspectors thought I was lying when I denied that I could speak an African language," he said.

Sympathetic

"The social workers made me show them how I prayed and also questioned me on Hinduism. They were very sympathetic and understanding.

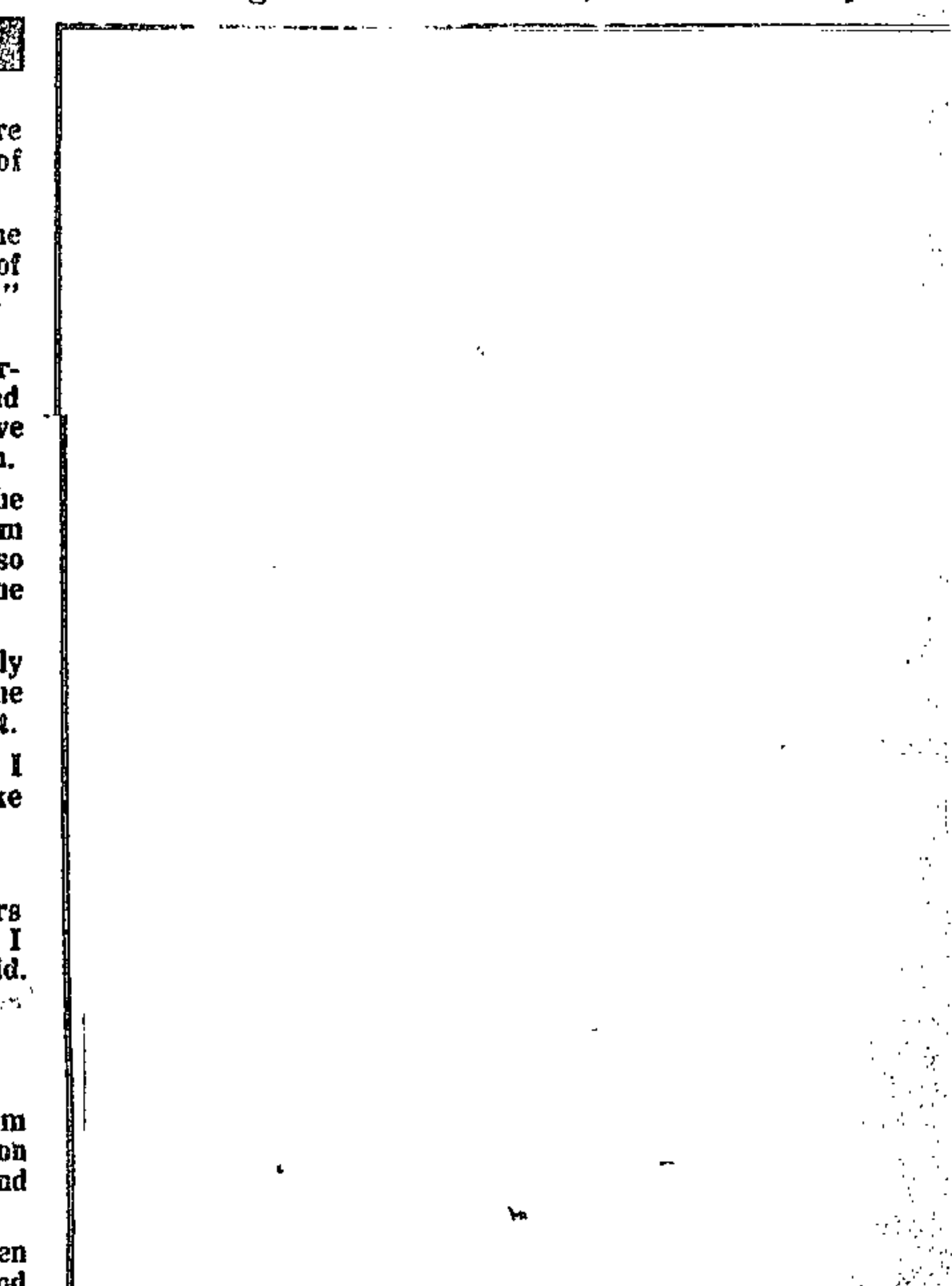
"I know no family but the one I have been living with all these years. I pray to my God every day that I should not be separated from them.

"I love my brothers and sisters (the woman's grandchildren) and don't want to be parted from them. I want to be left alone with my family."

Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said this week that Ramu's case had been fully dealt with by the courts.

"My Department can say nothing more on the matter," said Mr Jonker.

Mrs Kailas Jagesur with her "son", Ramu. "The boy has



SKANDE!

5/11/78
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21/6/78

By DAVID WIDDER

SOUTH AFRICA'S most conservative Mother Grundy lobby, Action Moral Standards, was the main distributor of a publication banned by the Government censors.

Shortly before the banning of "Inspan" — a literary magazine — AMS distributed 4 000 copies of a poem cited as one of the reasons for the publication's banning. This was more than 10 times the number of copies of "Inspan" sold.

The original print order of the magazine was 500 and only 350 were sold before the censors' axe fell. This startling fact emerged after the acquittal this week by a Johannesburg magistrate of Isabel Hofmeyr, on a charge of producing an undesirable publication for her editorship of Inspan.

The magistrate found that the publication, published in October 1978 was not undesirable, partly because of its limited circulation to an erudite readership. He also found Hofmeyr not guilty of the intention to produce an undesirable publication.

One of the original 16 articles — three were subsequently dropped — mentioned in the charge sheet was a satirical poem in Afrikaans based on the Lord's Prayer.

Shortly after Hofmeyr was acquitted, the AMS chairman admitted distributing copies of the poem "Gehed" to 4 000 of the 80 000 members.

"I sent it out to 4 000 people in a confidential briefing we distribute occasionally," chairman Eddie Van Zyl said from his Pretoria home — which

doubles as AMS offices, and as a storehouse for the thousands of publications collected by the organisation over the last two years.

"The poem was absolutely scandalous. It hurt the feelings of Christians and the church in this country, and broke one of the Ten Commandments.

"So I sent it out to the people who have asked to receive our confidential reports, to see what they had to say."

The decision increased the magazine's limited circulation more than 10-fold.

The Publication Board which received a copy banned the magazine as an undesirable publication.

More than two years later, Magistrate, A.C. Allcock found that the State had not proved the publication was undesirable or that it was offensive to religious convictions.

He accepted defence evidence that the articles

contained in Inspan had strong literary and artistic value.

He said in judgement that he took into account that only a limited number had been printed, and that it was therefore intended for a selective readership — "A sophisticated better-educated group."

The judgment did not satisfy Van Zyl, who angrily accused the South African courts of "selling out the Christians".

Immediately news of the acquittal reached him, he telegraphed the Minister of Justice and Police, demanding an appeal against the decision.

"This judgment will open the floodgates of sin, filth and blasphemy into this country," he said.

However, lawyers pointed out that because of a revision of the Publications Act, Hofmeyr's trial was the last of its kind. Under the revised Act, courts will no longer be entitled to judge the desirability of a publication. A Publications Board ban will suffice to prove its criminal undesirability.

While the publication contained a number of

swearwords including "poep" Mr Allcock accepted evidence that films such as "Mad Max", "Mc Vicar" and "Apocalypse Now" were far less mild than "Inspan".

It became clear in his judgement that Mr Allcock had read "Lady Chatterly's Lover" and "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" and seen the three movies in order to compare them to English lecturer now "Inspan".

After the trial, a relieved Hofmeyr, a 27-year-old former university English lecturer, now writing courses for the SA Higher Education Trust, told the Sunday Tribune: "Many laws in South Africa today are aimed at turning ordinary citizens into police and spies on their neighbours."

She said she felt no jubilation at her acquittal.

"If it was a victory, it was a very minor personal one. The law has changed, and producers of banned works will not in future have the benefit of the courts to decide on the desirability of their publications."

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final year

Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

THE NEW PORN!

By DOREEN LEVIN

SOUTH Africa's viewers were granted a unique experience on television on Thursday.

They saw the covers of six banned pornographic books, heard excerpts from two of them and gaped at erotic drawings... which included male and female genitalia.

It was all screened during a profile of the famous American author, Henry Miller, who will be 90 in December. And it bewildered a number of leading South African writers.

Had any part of Henry Miller's illustrious "Tropic of Cancer," "Tropic of Capricorn," "Sexus," "Plexus — The Rosy Crucifixion Book," "Black Spring" or "Quiet Days in Clichy" appeared in this issue of the Sunday Times — or any newspaper, magazine or journal in South Africa — it would have been a violation of Section 42 (B) of the Publications Act which prohibits advertising any banned book.

Mr S F du Toit, a deputy director of the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town, confirmed this on Friday.

He told me: "When a book is banned, distribution is banned; showing the cover of such a book might be considered advertising."

"According to the Publications Act, one is not allowed to advertise a banned book. But television doesn't fall under this Act."

"Section 47 (1) XI states that it does not include any film



Henry Miller... erotic sketches on the screen

These books are banned — to all except the SABC

imported or made by the South African Broadcasting Corporation or any Department of State."

Mr du Toit indicated that the SABC used its discretion regarding censorship of films and

documentaries bought from other countries, and that this included adapting age restrictions on films.

Mr Richard Steinman, who organises the administration of foreign buying at SATV, told

me that, as far as he knew, the profile of Henry Miller was the first of its kind featuring a controversial author.

However, he said that no other programmes on writers — "banned or unbanned" — were scheduled for screening in the near future.

Commenting on the fact that the profile included photographs of the covers of banned books, excerpts read from two of them and Miller's own erotic sketches, Mr Steinman told me:

"That which was read and shown didn't contravene the policy or Act that governs us."

"We published the fact that Henry Miller is the most controversial writer of his time, but there was nothing offensive shown or said about him."

"We edited the programme and cut out some of the sketches we thought were offensive."

"Those that were shown were very abstract. We tried to assess this with an open mind. "The Broadcasting Act spells out what we should and shouldn't broadcast," Mr Steinman said.

Professor John Dugard, who heads the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, commented:

"It was ironical because, by implication, they (SATV) were encouraging people to go out and read banned books."

"But I didn't see them as violating a law, because it is only an offence to quote from a book that is banned under the Internal Security Act... for example, publications by the ANC," he explained.

The fact that SATV has a special dispensation under the Publications Act has astonished

a number of South African writers.

Editor and poet Lionel Abrahams said: "This is a perfect illustration of the arbitrariness of the censorship system and the fact that censorship is not really a serious business at all."

"It isn't really concerned about what it is supposed to suppress. What it really is an instrument of power."

"It's as though the powers that be say: 'Our boys can do what they like, but the others have got to be kept in line.'"

"Perhaps this explains why the King's Singers were able to sing a song by Lewis Nkosi when they were here."

"Nkosi is gagged and is not supposed to be quoted by anybody in South Africa."

Author and playwright Barney Simon, commenting on Henry Miller talking about his sexual experiences and his views on religion, said:

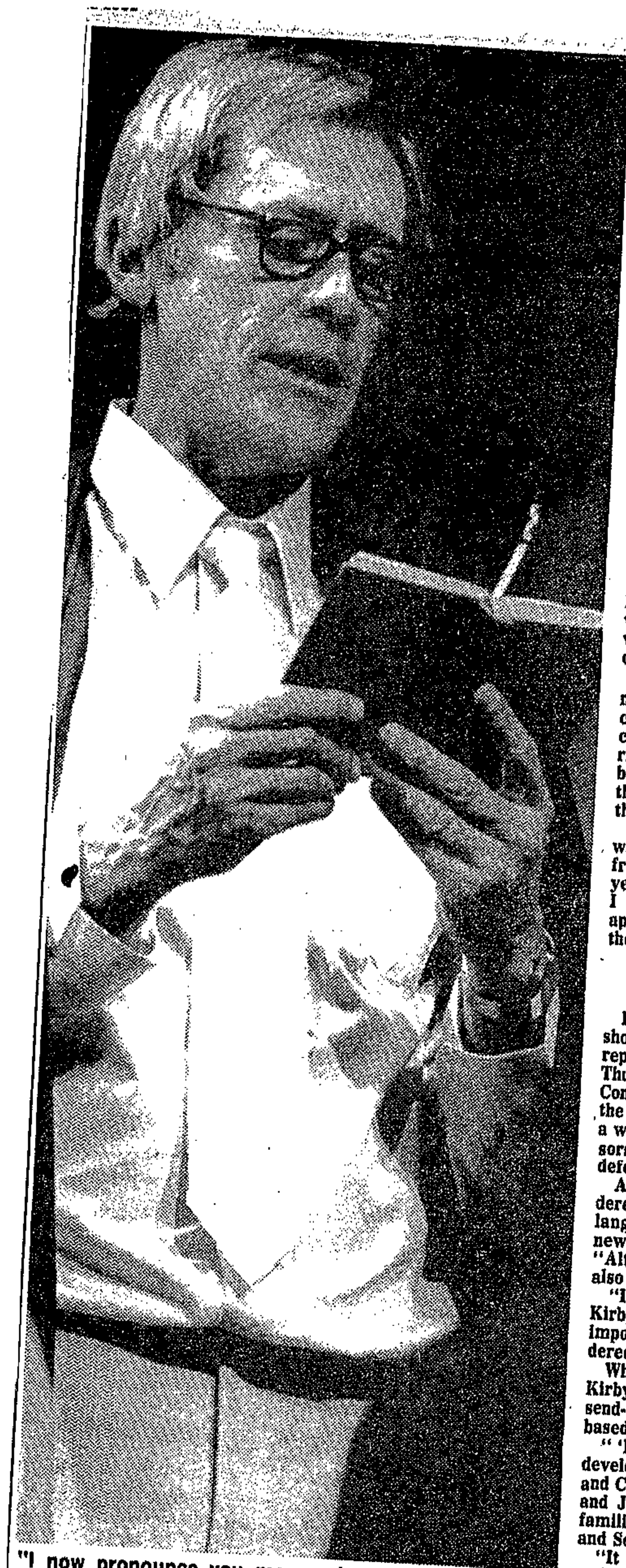
"It was an old man enjoying himself. He was saying that Christ and Buddha had done it just by happening, Buddhists abused Buddha, and so on."

"It wasn't mind-blasting; it was just nice to see and hear. But this is a measure of the absurdity of this place that such a programme should seem remarkable."

Writer Wessel Ebersohn, who won an appeal on the banning of one of his novels, is now planning an appeal to the ban on a second and has the paperback of a third novel under embargo, told me:

"I've had so many problems with the censors that I'm sorry to hear that there's anyone else who can get away with it."

"But you can't really win, can you?"



"I now pronounce you man and madam" ... Robert Kirby in one of the scenes that was banned

Tutu to testify against play ban

By DOUG GORDON

BISHOP Desmond Tutu has agreed to testify for satirist Robert Kirby at a Publications Appeal Board hearing in Pretoria on Friday.

The PAB will review this week's ban on portions of the Kirby revue "Academy Rewards — A Talent to Abuse", which opened in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

Mr Kirby said: "There are no blacks on the PAB, and the censors are reviewing two skits concerning the Mixed Marriages Act and the growing of bonsai bantus — so who better than a black bishop to speak on these matters?"

Bishop Tutu, whose passport was withdrawn on his return from America recently, said yesterday: "I abhor censorship. I will be only too happy to appear as an expert witness at the PAB hearing."

Skit

Bishop Tutu will view the show before the hearing. PAB representatives saw it in full on Thursday after a Publications Control Board ban earlier in the day. Mr Kirby was granted a week's suspension of the censorship order to formulate a defence.

A telex from the censors ordered cuts in 10 skits. Strong language in items on SATV newsreaders, politicians and "Alternative Afrikaners" is also condemned.

"I'm fighting all this," Mr Kirby said. "If the cuts are imposed, the show will be rendered unplayable."

Whatever the outcome, Mr Kirby plans a Christmas season send-up of the Immorality Act based on "Romeo and Juliet".

"Roneo and Jullana" — a development of the Montague and Capulet families in "Romeo and Juliet" — is based on two families living in Bez Valley and Soweto.

"It is a development of my satire on mixed-marriage restrictions, one of the skits under censorship ban this week."

Delegation slams police methods of protest control

By ZB MOLEFE

IT IS a matter of distress that in the coloured community the image of the police is changing. Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange heard last week.

Mr le Grange had met an eight-man delegation that presented him with a memorandum outlining alleged "police brutality" which has hit coloured areas in recent weeks.

The high-powered delegation included the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees; Mr Mohamed Dangor, member of the coloured Management Committee and executive member of the Labour Party; member of the Crime Prevention Committee of the Newlands Police Station and member of the Ministers' Fraternal in the Community, Rev Cecil Begbie and the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches.

The memorandum pointed out that for years it had been accepted that the police exist to maintain law and order and to be of assistance to the community, but "this image has changed rapidly in the past days where they have been seen as brutal, heartless and apparently not at all concerned with the issues of the community."

It has been said within the community, continued the memorandum, that they regard the police as having declared war upon them. Anxiety exists about the rapid polarisation which has taken place and thereby the immense harm that has been done to race relations in these days, went on the memorandum.

There was therefore a need for swift reconciliatory action to be taken in this area: "Firstly, to restore not only the trust in the role of the police in

used or occupied during that particular period.

Adds the memorandum: "The students felt and decided nonetheless, to continue with their study and fast period and occupied the laboratory at the school. It could be pointed out that the students had been using the laboratory for study purposes of an evening as they had been granted permission to do extra mural study. It appears then that the police were called to deal with this situation".

This is when the drama unfolded. Parents approached the police and asked whether they could talk to their children and try to persuade them to withdraw from the laboratory. This was refused. The police then tried to disperse the parents who had gathered. Teargas and sjamboks were used and a number of parents were apprehended.

The police then decided to get the students out of the laboratory — "They broke the handle of the door, threw in teargas canisters and closed the door again. Obviously, in a confined space, the students were incapacitated.

"When they emerged from the classroom, they were beaten by the police and apprehended. They were charged with trespassing and paid admission of guilt fines amounting to ten rand. The same night the head student, Mr Aziz Jardine, was detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and here lies the genesis of the whole problem".

Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, head of Johannesburg's Crime Prevention Unit, comes under heavy fire from the memorandum. It charges that he is not the right person to be used in handling occurrences of this nature.

"It is obvious that the orders which he has given to his men," continues the memorandum, "have resulted in the use of sjamboks on innocent bystanders and parents who were deeply concerned about what was happening to their children."

It goes further: "He has also been instrumental in giving instructions that there should be the indiscriminate firing of teargas canisters around the townships so that for a period of three days there was a pall of teargas hanging over the townships. In his mind this was to subdue the people and make them scared, it has had the opposite effect.

"They have come to regard this as discriminatory behaviour against them and therefore a deep resentment has built up bordering on hatred for this action."

Other points touched by the memorandum are:

- Damage to property — the only damage to property which has occurred has been by the police who have kicked in the doors of homes and schools and thrown teargas canisters through glass windows".

- Detentions — "It is necessary for tension in these areas to be minimised immediately. It is the opinion of the community that one of the gestures which the Minister of Police could make immediately, is the release of all students".

The memorandum concludes on a disturbing note: "The community would like to underscore the fact that it is their belief that all these issues and the issues we will face in the future, have their origin in the policy of apartheid.

"But it is how your department and those under your control respond to these protests which will determine whether the path ahead will be smooth or ruffled".

Hundreds march through the streets of Alexandra yesterday afternoon waving the ANC flag.

Cops confiscate ANC flag

By ZB MOLEFE

POLICE confiscated an African National Congress (ANC) flag from a chanting group after a June 16 commemorative service in Alexandra Township yesterday.

As the group, singing freedom songs, left the local Methodist Church waving the flag, they were intercepted by police travelling flag was confiscated, and the

Earlier, a group of students chased a man suspected to be from the security police from the church's parking lot up to Wynberg police station. The man had been caught red-handed taking down the registration numbers of cars parked in the lot.

"I'm doing my work," said the man as a white man drove by and called him by name.

The otherwise orderly but emotion-charged service heard Dominee Sam Buti of the Dutch Reformed Church in Afrika call upon the Government to release ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

De Buti also told the service that the time when blacks were called barbarians has long passed and a "new" black man had come upon the South African scene, "and we don't apologise for that."

Mr Samson Ndou of the General Allied Workers Union said June 16, 1976 was not the beginning of the blackman's struggle for his liberation, but its contin-

uation. He warned that politics of colour always led people astray. "For example, that is why the Afrikaners are rejected internationally — because their politics are based on colour."

The country's black educational system bantustans and United States administration came under heavy fire from Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO).

Said Mr Wauchope: "On the political front things have gone from bad to worse. More and more blacks are deprived of their citizenship. It is a tragedy. Because of our kindness we are exploited. Azapo has declared war on white supremacy," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, after taking a swipe at how South Africa had a peculiar way of using words like "Bantu", "native", and "plural", said Bantu Education was intended to produce docile serfs. "In fact," added Bishop Tutu, "Dr Verwoerd wanted us to be prepared for perpetual serfdom."

"We have come here to re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle. We are victims of the most vicious system since Nazism," rang his voice in the packed church.

"My blood will nourish the tree of freedom. Tell my people that I love them and that they must continue the struggle. Aluta continua," read pamphlets distributed

at a commemoration service on the fifth anniversary of the June 16 upheavals held at the St Matthews Anglican church in Emdeni, Soweto yesterday.

These are the words that are said to have been the last words that Solomon Mahlangu told his mother a day before he was hanged on April 6, 1979.

The service, which was the only one in Soweto yesterday, was attended by nearly a hundred people. Chants of "Amandla", freedom songs and poetry were the order of the day when speaker after speaker condemned apartheid.

An Azanian National Youth Union (AZANYU) representative said that the people in Lower Houghton had no place in the black struggle. Although the black people do not really hate the white man, they hate the white man's laws.

The chairman, Mr Gotsenang Moseki, said: "We read in newspapers recently that a group of British soccer players, who sneaked out of their country, are to play against Orlando Pirates and Kaizer Chiefs. We would like to warn them that what happened to the O'Jays and to Two Tons of Fun is going

to happen to them.

These players sneaked out of their country and only announced their departure when they arrived in this country. They want us to sit at the Orlando stadium and forget about our struggle for liberation, which is of primary importance to us. We are also being told of fare hikes by Pulco, and we would like to warn them against this in advance.

Pamphlets distributed at the service had a picture of the current disco dance champion Godfrey Rase-roka, holding the South African flag high at one of his appearances. The picture was captioned: "Racists symbols flying high — what price ignorance!"

In Ateridgeville Soshanguve this week unlike the same period for the past three years most shebeens heeded the call from the youths close shop.

Most shebeens visited by SOWETAN in both townships were deserted.

The drinking clubs of Ateridgeville, which include Ashanti, Spinners, Skylab, Touring, Mubozo line and the Young Topuring, also closed their colourful drinking parties for the week.

From Pietersburg, John

Phadu reports that the president of Azapo, Mr Khehla Nhembe told a commemoration service that nothing would satisfy blacks but radical and revolutionary change.

"The cosmetic changes in education, labour, sports and other fields fall far short of the aspirations of blacks."

Mr Mthemba was addressing a gathering at the Roman Catholic church in Lebowa kgomo township, 70 kilometers east of Pietersburg.

He said the word revolution in SA was often associated with the violent overthrow of the government. "This was primarily true because whites have imposed and unilaterally declared themselves as authentic rulers in Azania."

The Government and its satellites in the Western powers see the need for change, but argue that it must be done within a certain time at a certain pace. Blacks are tired of being arrogantly told to be patient.

"How can a christian government reel after the upswing of gold and other minerals in Azania, tell the hungry and dying people to be patient?"

I escaped gallows, says strange youth

ANGUISH FOR MAHLANGUS

SOLOMON MAHLANGU'S family has been thrown into a turmoil by a strange young man who arrived at their Mamelodi home last Friday night, claiming that he was the real Solomon Mahlangu and that he had escaped the gallows two years ago by pretending to be somebody else.

But Solomon's mother, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, and his angry, baffled family, say they do not recognise the young man.

Solomon Mahlangu was hanged on April 6, 1979, for his part in the Goch Street shooting in which two white men were slain.

Mrs Mahlangu told SOWETAN: "The youth was brought in at about 7 pm by two women and a man who told us they had brought Solomon Mahlangu after he had told them he could not trace his home after a long prison term.

"He is not my son. As far as I know, my son was executed two years ago. I do not know what trick this boy is trying to play on me. He promised to come back with somebody who will confirm that he is actually my son," Mrs Mahlangu said.

She said her family did not know the young man who was in his 20's, Solomon's age group. He was also of the same build and height.

They called their neighbours to help identify the man.

"Lucas, my elder son, asked him to produce his prison card which revealed he was Solomon Madiba who had been serving a 5-8 years prison term for theft."

ARRESTED

Mr Madiba allegedly told the Mahlangu family that he was arrested in 1976 in Johannesburg with two others while in possession of weapons.

He said, according to Mrs Mahlangu, that he was tried in a Johannesburg court where he was convicted and sentenced to death, but was not hanged as people had believed.

Mrs Mahlangu said the young man had told the family that instead of being hanged he had been in prison at Pieters-



Mrs Martha Mahlangu



Mr Hendrik Schoeman . . . patched up differences.



Mr Hennie Smilt . . . future in the balance?



Dr Andries Treurnicht . . . supporters unhappy.



Dr Dawie de Villiers . . . likely to stay.



Mr Fanie Botha . . . public challenge.

Intensive plotting and intrigue behind the scenes

Cabinet reshuffle *Stay 22/6/81 (302)*

looms after Nat row

By Peter Sullivan,

Political

Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will in future demand uniformity in public statements from all his Cabinet Ministers.

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The only Minister likely to follow Dr Treurnicht out of the Cabinet on a matter of principle is Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training.
 Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, is likely to stay in the Cabinet despite his loss of the key Gardens constituency in the general election.
 The only Minister to have emerged with any credit from the clash between Mr Fanie Botha and Dr Treurnicht is Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Transport, who engineered the rapprochement.
 Mr Schoeman was also responsible for patching up the differences between Dr Treurnicht and Mr P W Botha over the Craven Week issue.

This follows Mr Smit's remarks about slow-thinking blacks and a generally uninspiring performance in the Posts portfolio.
 If the Prime Minister does decide to reshuffle his Cabinet the future of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, could be in the balance.
 The present clash was a preliminary bout before the major fight.

Mr Marais said today that the Council has submitted its report on the future of the coloured people.

demand 327
 Botma's 327
 20/8/81

- Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Natal, Durban, Unpublished.
8. Surveys by M. Maswego and L. Moja.
9. P.M. Leary, 'The Use of Percentile Charts in the Nutritional Assessment of Children from Primitive Communities', S.A. Med. J., 20 September, 1969, p 1165 - 1169.
10. Barbara D. Richardson, op. cit.
11. 'Community Diagnosis of Protein-Energy Malnutrition', Geert Tom Heikens, Douglas Smit Hospital, Shiluvane, December, 1975, unpublished.

12.

deal with these aspects in detail. (74) (See Tables I, II and III) It is also important to realise that the main functions of the lungs are the exchange of gases which are essential for the life processes, and the maintenance of the metabolism of the body through the formation and utilization of many substances necessary for a healthy existence. (75)

The respiratory tract consists of a conducting zone and a respiratory zone. (76)

The functional unit of respiration is the lobule which comprises a

pying forces during World War 2.

He said he had deserted from the German Wehrmacht because "I was against the nazis so I joined the Dutch underground forces."

Mr Breyer also denied there had been calls to sack him because of allegations in Holland that he had worked for the South African Government.

He was also alleged to have used his position to glean information for Boss.

According to the allegations Mr Breyer was first linked to the "Info" scandal by Dr Eschel Rhoodie in an interview with the Dutch Weekly Elseviers.

Newsman denies Boss connection

A Johannesburg foreign correspondent for a Dutch newspaper group intends seeking legal advice after being named in Holland as an alleged agent of the disbanded Bureau for State Security (Boss).

Mr Carl Breyer, who returned at the weekend from Europe, said today that stories linking him with the defunct Department of Information were "a fabrication."

"I have spoken to my publishers in Europe about the untruths and they have accepted my assurances," said Mr Breyer.

He denied having been a member of Hitler's occu-

This extraordinarily
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air sac ducts
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artery which
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In direction
ely follow those

network. (79)

This venous network alone serves the alveoli and

comprises a surface area approximately the same as that of the alveoli, namely 70 to 80 square metres. (80)

The blood in these capillaries absorbs oxygen through the fine walls of the alveoli and returns carbon dioxide, the waste product of combustion, to the alveoli for exhalation by the process of respiration.

Oxygenated blood from the lungs returns to the left atrium of the heart by means of the capillaries and branches of the pulmonary venous trees. It is then conveyed to the tissues of the whole body which can neither live nor function without oxygen. (81)

Similarly the lungs too must receive oxygenated blood for the nutrition of the bronchi and bronchioles. This is provided by the branches of the bronchial arteries which leave the aorta. (82)

13.

The capillary network of this source of supply terminates at the respiratory bronchioles and the alveoli receive only venous blood. (83) Throughout the lungs there is a network of elastic tissue which gives the lungs the property of extensibility allowing the lungs to expand and relax as air fills them and is expelled. Emphysema (explained below) and other dust diseases affect and destroy this elasticity. (84)

The respiratory tract has an effective system of defense

mechanisms for the elimination of foreign material under normal circumstances. Lining the tubules of the respiratory tract is a layer of surface cells called the epithelium which constitutes an important defence mechanism. Some of its cells lining the hollow respiratory tubules have fine 'hairs' called cilia. Ciliated cells are able to waft foreign matter along the tracheobronchial tree whence it is removed through bronchotracheal secretions and sputum. Loss of ciliary action can be caused by tobacco smoke, irritants or toxic gases (such as nitrous oxide) and fine suspensions of silica dust. Deep into the epithelium is the smooth muscular membrane which moves foreign material and secretions to the cough centres. (85)

Important are the free-lying alveolar macrophage (or phagocyte) cells found in the alveolar spaces. Monocytes in the blood and macrophages (or histiocytes) in the tissues possess similar structures and functions and belong to the class of cells called mononuclear phagocytes. These cells constitute one of the body's defence lines against invading organisms; and both blood monocytes and tissue histiocytes are capable of phagocytosis. In phagocytosis the cell membrane depresses and engulfs a foreign body. Within the cell, ^{cytoplasm}organelle is the lysosome. Many enzymes are released which help to digest and kill the foreign particles. However in some cases the ingested material is resistant to the enzymes and when the cell dies the former is released. This occurs sometimes in the case of the tubercle bacillus. In other cases the ingested material may be toxic and will kill the cell itself causing its release. (86) This is believed to be the explanation when phagocytosis of silica particles occurs. (87) The lungs are also equipped with a mechanism for drainage called the lymphatic system which consists of a network of minute thin-walled vessels commencing blindly in the tissue spaces. These are called lymph capillaries and are even finer than blood

Police raid Bokala

SECURITY POLICE allegedly raided a number of houses in Soweto on Friday morning, including that of SOWETAN senior reporter, Mr Willie Bokala.

Mr Bokala's home in White City, was raided two days after the detention of SOWETAN news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai.

Mr Bokala said: "The police came to my place at about 2.15 am with my younger brother who they had taken from my parents' home. When they came in, they searched the house and confiscated a Mwasa calendar".

Another, Miss Brenda Peele of Meadowlands, said that the security police came to her home at about 2.45 am and after knocking

for some time, and seeing that she did not open, they asked her neighbours to knock and wake her up. She heard her neighbour telling them that she would not wake up. She said if they had identified themselves she would have opened the door earlier.

She said: "Before I could open the door for them they had already started kicking it, and used other instruments to force it open. The door was eventually broken and they came in and started searching all over the house. Before they left they asked me where my mother was and I told them she had gone to a funeral. They then said I was also going to die." *Sowetan 22/6/81*

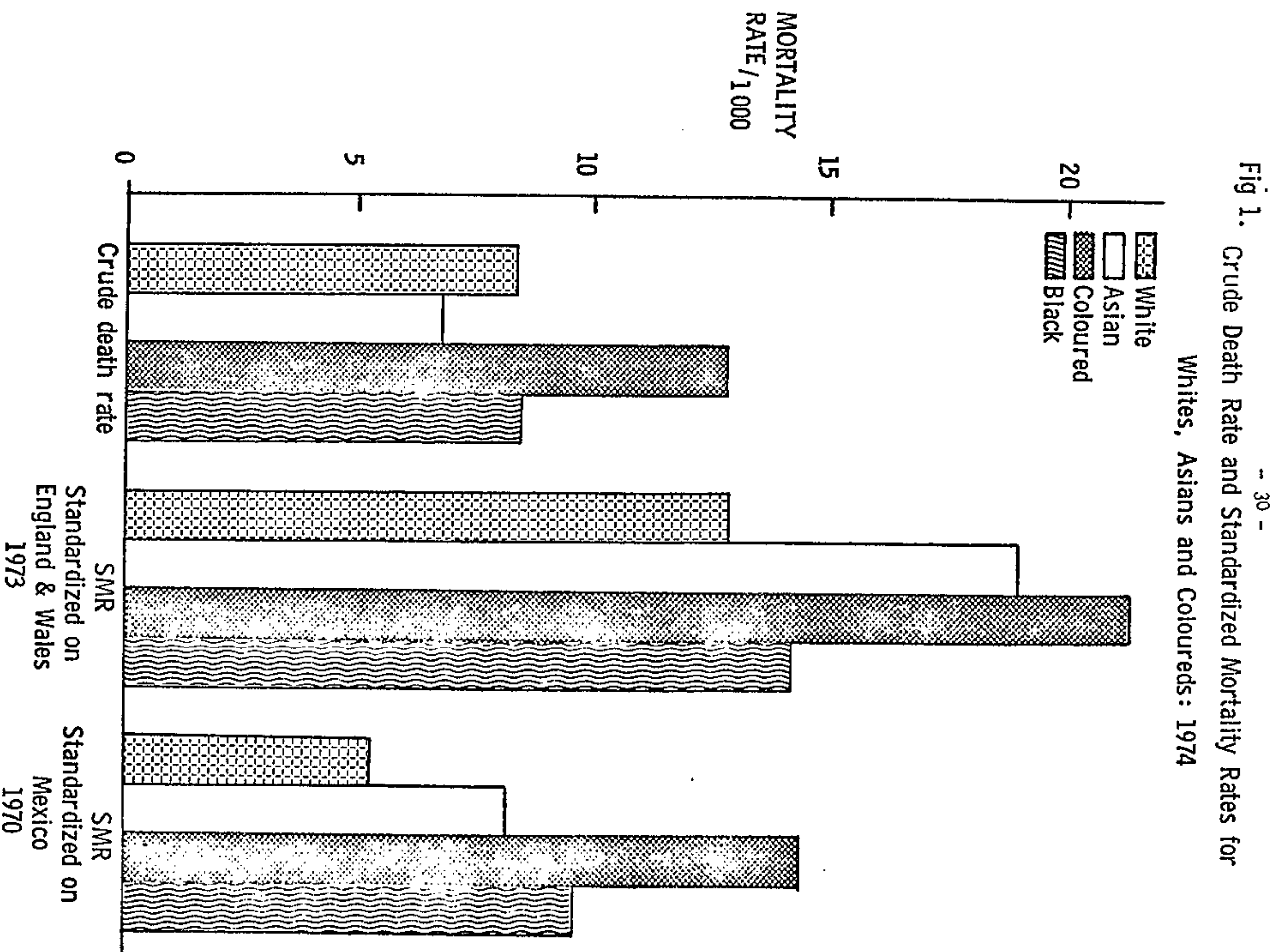
Footnote to TABLE II

- 29 -

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas"

is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th

revision). See reference 13.



Victims tell of shooting

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A VICTIM of the June 16 violence told SOWETAN yesterday that he ran bleeding from Regina Mundi Church to Baragwanath Hospital where doctors removed a bullet that was lodged in his body.

"It was for dear life that I ran the distance," said the victim, Mr Oupa Molefe (24) of Emdeni South.

Mr Molefe said he was rushed to the theatre where he was operated on, and a bullet was removed.

Mr Molefe is one of the victims of violence that erupted at last Tuesday's



Miss Jane Makena



Mr Oupa Molefe

commemoration services of Soweto's fifth anniversary of the 1976 June 16 uprisings.

According to the police's latest figures, four people

claimed that they were shot last Tuesday when violence broke out at the services. They are Miss Jane Makena, a 20-year-old Form 4 pupil at Thesele

Senior Secondary School in Moroka, Mr Daluxolo Soga (21), of Rockville and Mr Oupa Molefe.

The fourth person who gave his name as Shadrack Matreka could not be found at the Diepkloof address he gave.

Major M Muller, the investigating officer, said he would not disclose any details except the names and addresses of the victims.

Miss Makena said she was also walking home to White City Jabavu when she was wounded near a bus-stop almost opposite the Tshabalala Bottle Store in Rockville. She saw a black policeman in uniform inside a bus aim a gun, she said, and seconds later she was wounded. She was put into a car and driven to Baragwanath Hospital, she said.

Mundi shootings

From Page 1

Mr Soga said he was also running home when he was wounded. He said he had been among the crowds of people who had attended the service at Regina Mundi.

He said after he was treated in hospital, police took him to Orlando police station where his fingerprints were taken.

Col Leon Mellet, senior public relations officer of the police said police used teargas and rubber bullets, and at no stage did they use live bullets.

Mr J C Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board said: "The security personnel of the West Rand Administration Board do not use rubber bullets. The allegations has been made that members of the West Rand Administration Board (Security) and/or the South African Police used live bullets on Tuesday, June 16".

To Page 2

Children condemn action against teachers

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23/6/51

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School in Athlone have objected to action taken against two of their teachers after last year's class boycott.

In a statement issued yesterday, the school's student representative council objected to the charges of misconduct brought against two teachers, Mr Pat Esau and Mr Julian Lenders.

According to the statement, the teachers were at first ordered to appear in court on April 23 and 24 but the case was postponed.

The case was now being held as a closed inquiry yesterday and today at the department's head office, the statement reads.

The Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr A de V Kempen, said yesterday that if the teachers involved

wished to disclose any information, they could do so, but he was not in a position to discuss an internal matter.

He said he could not give reasons for the inquiry or why it was closed to the public.

Rap and fine for 'flag burning' student

THE University of Cape Town has reprimanded and fined a third-year BA student who allegedly took part in burning a Republic Day flag during anti-Republic Day demonstrations last month.

The student, Mr Nazeem Mahatey of Rylands Estate, Athlone, was summoned to the office of the principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, yesterday and told he had been charged with bringing 'the name of the university into disrepute' in terms of regulations.

He was told he could face suspension or expulsion but was later told he had been found guilty and fined R75.

Mr Mahatey was told he could appeal against the decision and sentence of the 'university court.'

ADVICE

It is believed Mr Mahatey is seeking legal advice. He refused to comment today and referred The Argus to the university authorities.

According to university sources, other students who appeared in Press pictures of the flag-burning incident on May 26 may face similar disciplinary action.

Dr Saunders said it would be wrong to comment as the matter was sub judice.

In any event, it is not customary for the university to comment on disciplinary matters, he said.

'BLOWN UP'

In a statement released yesterday, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) said the flag-burning incident at the University of the Witwatersrand had been 'blown up out of all proportion' and turned into a 'giant red herring'.

Nusas said students and the community were waiting to hear how the universities viewed the matter.

'Will the universities help the State to use the flag-burning incident to fool the public as to the real nature and cause of opposition to Republic Day?'

Tabel 6 Getal plaaseenhede, totale plaasoppervlakte, getal werknemers, getal werknemers per plaaseenheid en getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar in die Kaapprovinsie 1954/55 tot 1972/73

Jaar	Getal plaaseenhede	Totale plaasoppervlakte (hektaar)	Getal werknemers		Getal werknemers per plaaseenheid		Getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar	
			Gereelde werknemers	Seisoenswerknemers	Gereelde werknemers	Seisoenswerknemers	Gereelde werknemers	Seisoenswerknemers

Anger at Rhodes over 'aid' to police

By BILL GARDINER

STUDENT leaders have condemned the administration of Rhodes University for releasing information on eight students to the Grahamstown Security Police.

Last week the university was approached by the Security Police and asked for the addresses of eight students, the courses for which they were enrolled and whether they had completed their military training.

The Rhodes Principal, Dr Derek Henderson, has confirmed that the information was supplied to the police, but denied that the students' personal files had been handed over as well.

Asked why the university had supplied the information, Dr Henderson told the Evening Post: "With information that is readily available from other sources, there seems little point in not producing it."

The decision has been sharply attacked by student leaders at English-speaking campuses nationwide.

They all said it was "intolerable" that the information had been supplied in the light of the recent banning of the Wits SRC president, Mr Sammy Adelman, the detentions of the Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, and three members of the Black Student Society at Wits.

The Nusas secretary-general, Mr Frans Kruger, said today he deplored the step taken by the Rhodes administration and called on universities not to collaborate with the Security Police.

The Rhodes SRC president, Mr John Campbell, said from Cape Town that it was disturbing that the university had seen fit to collaborate with the

Security Police and had give the information they required.

He said the move would destroy all confidence students had in the administration and its ability to withstand attacks by the Security Police.

"Clearly this is intolerable for students. A number of Rhodes students spent time in detention last year and several were questioned by the Security Police. It should be the university's duty to try and protect their students, not collaborate with the security arm of apartheid," Mr Campbell said.

"We don't disapprove of the university giving information on criminal charges, but collusion between the university and Security Police on what must be political matters is disturbing.

"In the light of the banning and detention of student leaders, it is clear that students are exposed and get banned for opposing apartheid. If they can't get university support, it's scandalous.

"It is not up to the principal to work out which information can be supplied to the security police or not."

The president of the SRC at the University of Cape Town, Miss Sarah Cullinan, deplored the incident and said UCT students would not tolerate it if their administration acted that way.

The Rhodes SRC deputy president, Mr Jannie Roux, held an urgent interview yesterday with Dr Henderson to discuss the matter. Dr Henderson refused to disclose the names of the students who were apparently under investigation by the Security Police.

Mr Roux said the university was legally entitled to refuse to give information on students to the Security Police.

1954/55 40
1959/60 40
1963/64 30
1968/69 30
1972/73 30

Bron: Land

Tabel 7

Jaar

Jaar	1954/55	1959/60	1963/64	1968/69	1972/73
Getal plaaseenhede	10963	11242	9645	8794	8202
Totale plaasoppervlakte (hektaar)	4399492	7708539	4621561	4466561	4387831
Getal werknemers	168529	148157	146868	176712	152219
Seisoenswerknemers	63568	-	100464	82071	-
Getal werknemers per plaaseenheid	15,4	13,2	15,2	20,1	18,6
Seisoenswerknemers	5,7	-	11,4	10,0	-
Getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar	39,2	19,2	31,7	39,6	34,7
Seisoenswerknemers	8,2	-	22,5	18,7	-

Bron: Landbousensus

Church wants end to commemoration services

MUNDI SHOCK

343
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Bowler
23/6/81

REGINA Mundi, mecca of Soweto's mass political rallies, may not be used for June 16 commemoration services anymore.

This decision was taken by the church's Parish Council, following the damage caused at the church last week during a stampede by people fleeing from teargas thrown in by police.

In a letter sent to organisations including, among others, Cosas, Azapo, Mwasu, Azanyu, the Soweto Committee of Ten, and to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the council says "Regina Mundi has been overtaxed in the last five years".

The Rev Buti Tlhagale, one of the signatories of the letter who is also in charge of the church, said his council will be reluctant to allow Regina Mundi to be used for commemoration services in future.

"We are perturbed by the amount of material losses this church has sustained whenever there are these

By SAM MABE

services here," Mr Tlhagale said.

Last Tuesday, when over 10 000 people gathered at the church to remember the victims of June 16 1976, damage estimated at more than R1 000 was caused when a fence was ripped apart and a marble altar rail broken.

This occurred during the June 16 commemoration service last Tuesday.

The letter says: "The Regina Mundi Church is increasingly becoming too small for the thousands of people who attend the commemoration services. We deem it our responsibility to impress it upon the various organisations concerned that it is now imperative that they work out an alternative.

"The material loss which we sustain after every commemoration service is a serious cause for alarm and the parishioners of Regina Mundi are up in arms in the face of such material losses and damage to property.

"Indeed this is nothing compared

to the loss of lives of those in whose memory these services are held. Our church has been heavily overtaxed by the public over the last five years.

"But this is not a major reason for becoming extremely reluctant to allow Regina Mundi as a venue for remembering those who have fallen. Mention must be made of the fact that we are extremely wary of Regina Mundi becoming more and more the battlefield of divergent ideological interests.

When the police shot teargas canisters into the church premises, people panicked and began to stampede, forcing their way out of the church building and ripping the church fence apart.

"This terrifying experience has become an annual ritual here. Physical injury and even possible death can result from this kind of stampede that takes place when people literally seek to break the wall in order to escape the choking and blinding effects of teargas.

"It is futile to make an urgent appeal to the Minister of Police to impose a ban on the use of teargas during commemoration services. The police have their reasons for using it," the letter states.

APPENDIX II

Answers to Questionnaire, Appendix I

Table 1 : Age of Sample

	0-5	6-15	16-30	31-50	51-70	70+
Number	9	14	22	16	9	3
% of sample	12	19	30	22	12	4
Actual Pop. % by 1970 Census	21	33	23	16	8	3

Table 2 : Sex

42% were male
58% were female

Table 3 : Race

96% were 'coloured'
4% were African

Table 4 : Ailments

33% were chronic
67% were acute

Table 5 : Type of Disease

	Source of Figures			
	Survey	Day Hospital	Bethesda Clinic	Municipal Clinic
Respiratory	30	16	15	40
Genito Urinary	14	12	2	-
Musculo-Skeletal	11	10	5	7
Sores & sepsis	8	11	13	17
Infectious	8	0,5	0,5	-
Cardiovascular	7	5	7	-
Gastro Intestinal	6	17	20	12

Table 5 (continued)

	Survey	Day Hospital	Bethesda Clinic	Municipal Clinic
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Traumatic Injuries	5	12	13	-
E.N.T.	4	5	4	-
Neurological	4	5	4	3
Skin (other than septic)	1	5	5	3
Eyes	1	2	4	-
Metabolic	-	-	-	-

Exile's appeal to PM

A WHITE South African living in Liverpool, England with his Asian wife and two sons has appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to be re-classified as a coloured so he and his family can come home.

Mr Ian Whiteley, 43, and his wife Sherin, 30, have lived in exile in Botswana, Norway and England for 12 years after being charged and acquitted under the immorality act in 1969.

"We love South Africa," Mr Whiteley said yesterday. He and his wife turned down Norwegian citizenship, and will refuse British citizenship when it is offered them next year.

Mr Whiteley has been trying to get re-classification since 1971, when he wrote to Prime Minister Mr John Vorster, but the Department of the Interior told him the Act applied only to permanent residents. — SAPA.

Ta (O

% S

No. of Sample

5

12

9

25

26

Table 7 : Average Distance Travelled

Public Hospital/Clinic - 6,7 km.
Doctor - 45 km.

Public Hospital/Clinic

0 - 1km 2 - 10km. 11 - 20km. 20 - 30 km. 30km.

16 4 1 4 1

Private Doctor

0 - 20km. 21 - 30km. 31 - 40km. 41 - 50km. 51 - 60km. 60+

6 8 6 0 3 5

HEALTH CARE IN RURAL DEVELOPING AREAS -- A CHANGE OF MEDIUM FOR A CHANGING MESSAGE

Introduction

I don't suppose that there are many people present to-day who would disagree with me if I were to say that there are fair number of problems facing individuals or organisations concerned with trying to improve the health status of rural developing communities:

Two of these problems are of considerable importance.

I do not intend to discuss it is necessary for me to of this talk because the lies between the ideas follows.

The first problem is that but particularly of people areas, has its origins mere considerations of

As David Werner says, "humanity

"...Poor nutrition, poor hygiene, low literacy and high fertility help account for the high morbidity and mortality of the impoverished masses. But as we all know, the underlying cause -- or more exactly the primary disease -- is inequity: inequity of wealth, of land, of educational opportunity, of political representation and of basic human rights".

We must appreciate, when we are talking about health care in rural developing areas that "the morbidity fostered by insufficiency will decline, not when clinicians become more skilful but when whole communities revise their political and hence economic and social structure".

This second quotation leads me on to the next problem which concerns the formerly accepted guardians of the peoples' health -- the medical profession.

Whilst it may be possible for us to rationalise at least some of the more general accusations levelled against us by critics such as Ivan Illich, our achievements and activities are increasingly being questioned:

"If I were asked to compose an epitaph on medicine throughout the 20th Century, it would read: Brilliant in its discoveries, superb in its technological breakthroughs, but woefully inept in its application to those most in need.... the implementation gap must be closed".

Y MAIL, Tuesday, June 23, 1981

Class replaces race at station

Staff Reporter

PETTY apartheid has been wiped out at Doornfontein Station -- but it has sneaked back in the form of class segregation.

Doornfontein Station authorities have erected signs segregating first and second-class from third class ticket holders in a move to wipe out petty apartheid. Most blacks travel third class.

Petty apartheid signs at the station were taken down this year to bring the station into line with the Railways policy of providing equal facilities.

A check by the Rand Daily Mail reveals that platforms for first and second class ticket holders were occupied by whites whereas the platforms for third-class ticket holders were occupied by blacks.

Mr J C van Rooyen, Public Relations Officer for the South African Railways, said the Railways provided the same facilities for all races where the demand existed.

He explained that there was no demand for first and second-class carriages for blacks and similarly no demand for third-class carriages for whites.

"In the past separate bridges were used for very valid reasons. We received complaints from whites who felt endangered because there had been a few cases of whites being assaulted on the bridges," he said.

"About 95% of the commuters using the Doornfontein Station are blacks.

"We will obviously have to make spot checks to ensure that this pattern of commuters using the right platforms is established."

in the developing countries we face even greater problems since, as Latham has pointed out:

"The result of transplanting a developed style of medicine to developing countries has been an unqualified disaster -- whole segments of the population are excluded from access to health care, and a large proportion receive care inadequate or inappropriate to their needs".

I believe that these two problems are the major obstacles to improving the health status of rural developing communities. Unfortunately, they are problems which have a long tradition and which will take many years to change. Fortunately, however, there is a growing realisation amongst certain members of the medical profession in South Africa of our defects; despite this reorientation, it is likely to be many years before the new seed produces a significant harvest.

./...

Charter lives for 26 years

ON FRIDAY this week, The Freedom Charter will have been in circulation for exactly 26 years.

The document was adopted on June 25 and 26, 1955 at the congress of the People in Kliptown near Johannesburg by about 300 delegates from all over South Africa.

To honour the occasion, members of Soweto Ad Hoc Anti Republic Committee will hold a number of services to rededicate themselves to the contents of the Charter at the weekend.

A spokesman for the committee said: "This day we cannot allow to pass unacknowledged. It is Freedom Day because it is the day when South Africans drew a blueprint of how this country is to be governed to the satisfaction of all its inhabitants."

"It contains answers to many of the problems that have led to riots, labour strikes and unnecessary detentions without trial in

this country.

"At this point in time, when the Government of the day wields power without a mandate from the majority of the inhabitants of this country and when a total onslaught has been declared against opponents of apartheid, we feel obliged to remember this document."

"Many of our people have been detained without trial and those who have been tried, were found guilty of contravening laws which this country can do without. In a liberated SA, the charter will protect us against all these injustices."

A service will be held on Friday at the Methodist Youth Centre at midday.

On Sunday at 2pm there will be services at St Mathews Anglican Church in Emmdeni, St Francis of Assissi in Rockville, and two other venues in Dobsonville and Diepkloof are still to be confirmed.

25/6/81
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(32) (39) (62) (75) (92)

Police make 'unofficial' raid on 'political' union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

POLICE this week raided the offices of the union whose members were involved in the recent strikes in the Port Elizabeth motor industry and told officials the union was a "political" organisation.

According to officials of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of South Africa, police also ripped a union telephone from its socket and were "rude" to union office-bearers.

In response to queries by the Port Elizabeth Press, police confirmed that a raid had taken

place but said it had been "unofficial". Police also said the raid had taken place because a burglar alarm had been activated in the building housing Macwusa's offices.

According to the union, 10 policemen burst in on a union meeting which was taking place in the office and told unionists attending the meeting that Macwusa was a "political" organisation.

They said they intended calling the Security Police and are alleged to have ripped the union's telephone from its socket.

Macwusa officials described the police as "rude".

Three Macwusa officials, including the union's general secretary Mr Dumile Makanda, are in detention under security legislation. An ordinary member of the union at General Motors is also being held.

Macwusa members struck recently at Ford, General Motors and Firestone in one of the first "sympathy" strikes in the country's labour history.

Shortly after the strike was settled, union members at Ford's engine plant staged a one-day strike.

When the Macwusa men were originally detained, police said their detention was not connected with the strikes.

Rhodes will continue to give details, says Principal

By BILL GARDINER

RHODES University will continue to release information on students to the Security Police, unless the University Council took a policy decision to the contrary, the university's principal, Dr Derek Henderson said today.

There has been a nationwide student outcry over the decision of the administration at Rhodes to release information on eight students to the security police last week.

And the president of the Rhodes SRC, Mr John Campbell yesterday said that when students returned from their vacation, he would demand an undertaking from Dr Henderson that it would never happen again.

Both the Universities of Cape Town and Natal have emphasised that information on students would not be supplied to the security police — unless there was an official charge or warrant.

The UCT principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, said today: "The personal details and files of students and staff at the University are regarded as confidential, and are not available to the Security Police."

The deputy principal at Natal University, Professor D Booysens, said student records were confidential. "But if there was a charge or warrant we would not have any right to withhold the information."

Dr Henderson confirmed that the University had given the home addresses, study courses and details of military service of students to the security police, on three or four occasions in recent years.

The editor of the official

campus newspaper, Rhodéo, Mr Bert van Oortmerssen said that by willingly supplying details on eight students to the security police, Dr Henderson had demonstrated that he "does not have strong feelings on the issue".

He claimed students had been "deliberately misled" by an administration official, who assured them that the incident had been "a joke".

"Recently we heard rumours that the security police had asked for the addresses of eight or 10 students. We went to an administration official to obtain the names of these students.

"She assured us that the whole thing was a joke, and that 'hoax' names were given to someone who was not from the security police. But it now appears that we were deliberately misled by the University administration," Mr Van Oortmerssen said. He declined to name the administration official.

In a statement today, the chairman of the Rhodes University Staff Association, Dr Paul Walters, said although he had not had an opportunity to refer the matter to his executive, he believed the university had acted correctly in the circumstances.

"While I am at one with those who whole-heartedly condemn what would appear to be a nation-wide crack-down on South African student leaders, I am satisfied that Dr Henderson has not acted in anything but the best interests of the University as a whole — given the realities of the unprecedented and extraordinary powers granted to the police in our country."

Tvl Nats defy PM to press anti-Fanie campaign

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

The Transvaal National Party's decision to hold a special head committee meeting has been described as a slap in the face for the Prime Minister.

But, Dr Andries Treurnicht — who took the decision — said today it was "the biggest lot of nonsense" to call the meeting a motion of no confidence in Mr P W Botha.

The decision to hold the meeting was taken despite the Prime Minister's statement after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting claiming that there were no differences on principles among his Ministers.

Dr Treurnicht said he had decided to hold the head committee meeting after being requested to do so in terms of the constitution by ten members of the Transvaal Committee.

"To now call it a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister is the biggest lot of nonsense.

This is a Transvaal matter and is being done to clear the air," the Transvaal leader said.

While the plotting and intrigue in the National Party continued to bubble in the Transvaal today, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said from Cape Town he thought it a "good thing" for the Government to sort out its party political

problems.

"Parliament should be allowed to get on with the job instead of worrying about the Nat caucus all the time," he said.

Asked if he saw the Transvaal meeting as a motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister, Dr Slabbert said: "Not a motion of no confidence, but a definite slap in the face."

The head committee meeting will be held in Pretoria on Tuesday. More than 200 delegates are expected to attend, and the head counting is already starting to see who will support a motion aimed at embarrassing Mr Fanie Botha.

The prime movers for holding the special head committee are believed to include Professor Hennie Marais and Mr Jan van Zyl. Both are said to have refused to support a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister at last Friday's meeting.

Meanwhile Mr Fanie Botha's supporters say they will fight back if there is any attempt to humiliate him.

There is talk of a motion aimed at depriving him of his deputy chairmanship (one of three such posts in the Transvaal) but his supporters believe it will not come to a vote.

● Page 31: A labour of love for Fanie.

Criticism on the Health-Centre Experiment.

A lot of criticism has been voiced on the Health-Centre service by contemporaries, especially by the medical profession itself. (11)

Dr Gaie has commented on a few occasions about the issues involved. (10) There seems to have been great confusion about the term social medicine, which has become associated with the Health-Centre service. Some doctors even equated the term with preventive medicine.

was also concern that there was too much overlapping with the training of social workers. The training of new health assistants at the Institute of Family and Community Health in Durban was finally terminated by the government in 1954. (12)

Finally there was the criticism on the cost of the Health-Centres. Individual Health-Centres may have seemed high,

the background of the promotive Health-Centre as compared with medicine, the picture

advanced level than the municipal type. The minimum educational requirement for African health assistants was standard VIII, in practice however, many had been matriculants.

The health assistant training course for them took first 6 months, later 1 year and was finally extended to 3 years at the Institute in Durban. There were certainly quite a number who in the early stages of the Health-Centre experiment proved to be disappointing in practice. This facilitated the criticism that their training course was too ambitious for them. There

There is only the fight to recover what has been lost And found and lost again and again: and now, under conditions That seem unpropitious. But perhaps neither gain nor loss. For us, there is only the trying. The rest is not our business."

T.S. Elliott: Four Quartets.

• / ...

• / ...

Political Staff

DURBAN — Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, is better known as the man who makes long and often boring statements on Labour matters in television interviews than as a man prepared to take the centre stage in the political in-fighting of the Nationalist Party, as he has this past week.

His curriculum vitae is straight forward. Born in Lusaka in 1922, he matriculated at Paarl in the Cape before going on to Stellenbosch University where he completed a BA and BComm.

In 1958 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Soutpansberg (the seat he has held ever since) in the Transvaal. In 1968 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Water Affairs and later in the year became the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

He was appointed to his present portfolio in June 1976.

Apart from Prime Minister Mr P W Botha he is the ranking Cabinet Minister and as such he is leader of the House of Assembly.

He is also senior deputy chairman — second only to Dr Andries Treurnicht — of the National Party in the Transvaal.

Obviously a party man who, like his Prime Minister, would not wish to be the cause of a split in the National Party, Mr

A labour of love for Fanie Botha



Dr Andries Treurnicht . . . ambiguous speech.



Mr Fanie Botha . . . complete pragmatist.

Botha has a portfolio that has caused more dissension than any other in the party since the breakaway of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

However, the various protagonists in the NP have generally steered away from using the labour issue as the main point of dissension.

This is not to say that the changes in the labour field have not been contentious. It was the labour reforms more than any other issue that gave the HNP a desperately needed platform which enabled it to double its vote in the last election.

There have been murmurings within the NP about the labour reforms

ever since the Wiehahn Commission made its first report to the Government three years ago — but it took until last week for the divisions to show starkly and publicly at Cabinet level.

And again it was Dr Andries Treurnicht, with another ambiguous speech who raised doubts about Government policy — policy he himself had agreed to as a Cabinet Minister.

Mr Botha, who has repeatedly shown that he fully believes in the necessity for the reforms, did not ignore the Treurnicht jibes and came out strongly in favour of the reforms.

His reply, which sparked off funeral type re-

ports in the Nationalist Press, caused some surprise.

As a man who has been very much in the background of the NP divisions, his public reply was unexpected. Dr Treurnicht was also more than likely shocked by the immediate straight forward response.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, feels that Mr Botha is the "complete pragmatist."

As Dr Boraine puts it, Mr Botha has been told by his advisers, particularly Professor Nic Wiehahn, that the country desperately needs skilled labour in order to prosper and the only reservoir from which skilled labour can be drawn is from the blacks.

"As an example of the reforms one only has to look at the legalising of black unions. A few years ago blacks and young students involved in reforms were labelled communists."

Ever since the labour reforms were mooted by the Wiehahn Commission Mr Botha has obviously realised the problems involved in getting the Nationalists at grass root level to accept them.

He has stomped the country speaking at public and private meetings to get the reforms accepted, while introducing them in step by step stages, to make them more palatable.

He still has quite a way to go and only time will tell whether the events of the past week will have any effect on the pace of change.

Rhodes 25/6/81 action 327 under fire

CAPE TOWN — By willingly supplying details on eight students which could have been obtained from other sources to the Security Police, the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, had demonstrated that he "does not have strong feelings on the issue," Mr Bert van Oortmerssen, editor of Rhodex, the official student newspaper at Rhodes University, said yesterday.

Dr Henderson has confirmed that the university administration had supplied to the Security Police information on the addresses of eight students, the courses for which they had enrolled and whether they had completed their military training.

The National Union of SA Students (Nusas) has called on universities not to co-operate with the Security Police. — Sapa.

South African Churches Support Refugees

By WILLIE BOKALE
 THE South African Council of Churches will continue giving help to refugees even to forces in direct conflict with the South African Defence Force.

This commitment to "minister to both sides" was announced at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday where the SACC executive charged that the detention of the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the Ministry of Refugees, was a blatant act of interference in the church's business by the Government.

Mr Jacobs, was detained by security police in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend and the material he collected on refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe was allegedly confiscated. He headed the SACC's Ministry to Refugees which was investigating refugees conditions in neighbouring countries.

Mr Jacobs was detained just when he was preparing reports on the ministry.

Yesterday's conference, headed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general



Bishop Desmond Tutu

secretary, the Rev Peter Storey, president, and the Rev Stevenson, deputy secretary, called on the Government to release or charge Mr Jacobs.

Bishop Tutu announced that consultation on the churches' ministry to refugees started yesterday morning with a number of churches and organisations represented. The churches are the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Broederkring and the SACC.

The consultation sought to emphasise the fact that the ministry of refugees was vital and that the church had an obligation

and right to provide it.

"And although the consultation is not discussing ministry to the liberation movement, there is no debate or doubt in my mind, and others that in case of civil war in the country the church has to minister both sides," Bishop Tutu said.

He said the refugees were "our brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, and sons and daughters".

Mr Storey said although the churches have not begun to look into help to South African guerrillas, a Cabinet minister once agreed that there would be no objection should churches decide to minister to forces in conflict with the SADF, but the SADF would not guarantee the ministers' safety.

Bishop Tutu stressed that the people in exile were casualties of man-made disasters, and it was the sickness in the systems in the country that has created the problems. He said there were between 6000 to 10000 South African refugees living in other countries all over the world.

SECURITY LAWS

FM 26/6/81

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Defending the indefensible

SA's business community, particularly those with foreign connections, have had the task of explaining, or even defending, events in this country made even more difficult by the spate of recent bannings and detentions without trial. These steps have also weakened the position of pragmatists in the Reagan administration who seek constructive relations with SA.

Such methods have always been abhorrent means of protecting national security. Even the government, which uses them so widely, professes no love for the methods it claims are essential to public safety.

Whether the government is wise to use such methods, as it has done in the widespread security crackdown of recent weeks, is open to question — even if one is prepared to disregard their essential immorality, which the *F'M* is not.

The slogan "Try or release" has been used so widely in protests against detention without trial that it has lost much of its force. Nonetheless, no South African should be prepared to settle for less than a system in which a person suspected of any crime is faced with his accusers in open court and given the opportunity to defend himself.

This is no more than a restatement of the basic principle of justice. Unfortunately,

Washington's friendship cannot be regarded as unconditional. The Reagan administration has shown willingness to reward signs of virtue along the banks of the Apies, but the policy of "constructive engagement" could be endangered by Pretoria's refusal to change its authoritarian habits.

It hardly seems wise to knock the weapons from the hands of friends who are prepared to defend you.

As far as the business community is concerned, it is entitled to regard itself as having a contract with the government. The contract came into being at the Carlton conference of November 1979, when Pretoria bartered support for free enterprise and promises of reform in return for the business community's aid and co-operation.

Without becoming apologists for apartheid, many businessmen have since argued that Prime Minister P W Botha and his Cabinet should be given time to make good their promises.

Unfortunately, time keeps passing with little sign of real reform. As Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert told the *F'M* this week, Pretoria refuses to even admit that measures like the Group Areas Act and the pass laws have an enormously harmful effect on free enterprise.

and more just society.

Unfortunately, many businessmen hesitate to apply pressure where security is concerned. A spokesman for one top businessman with a well-earned liberal reputation told the *F'M* this week that he would comment on the need for black training, for improved housing and for better education "but not on purely political matters like detention without trial."

This hardly seems good enough with a government that regards silence as acquiescence.

From government's point of view, bannings are useful in taking opponents of the regime "out of circulation," while detentions make possible in-depth secret interrogations which sometimes uncover real plots. Occasionally, they can even lead to a "security coup" such as the arrest last week of the alleged leader of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRC), Khotso Seatholo, and seven others.

Following the arrests, security policemen, usually close mouthed about the reasons for their actions, were suddenly prepared to say the detentions of the former news editor of *Sunday Post* Zwelakhe Sisulu and the news editor of the *Sowetan* Thami Mazwai were in connection with the probe into the SAYRC.

There were also hints that the detentions of Wits Black Students Society leader David Johnson, Congress of SA Students president Gcwimizi Malindi and student leader Ernest Mpho Kgaone — and possibly those of Wits SRC president Sammy Adelman and SA Council of Churches mission and evangelism director, the Rev Sol Jacobs — were connected with the same investigation.

It is impossible for outsiders to know the truth. South Africans don't even know the identity of the seven people arrested with Seatholo.

Eventually there may be a trial. If so, it will take place against a background of detention under the security laws and will probably be accompanied by the usual allegations of torture by the Security Police — allegations are impossible to prove or refute due to the lack of legal safeguards for detainees.

The image of South African justice — and of South African society — will be further damaged, no matter how correct the court procedures.

A government as strong as P W Botha's claims to be should not need harsh and unjust security laws. The courts exist to judge issues of guilt or innocence. Except in the most exceptional circumstances, there should be no provision for administrative imprisonment or banning that is not authorised by a court of law.



Prime Minister Botha . . . in breach of the Carlton contract?

ly, it has been necessary in SA to restate that principle again and again — usually in the knowledge that government will pay little or no attention.

Recently, there seemed hope that circumstances were changing. Pretoria remained the polecat of the world — but a polecat that had found some powerful friends in Washington and had also started a process of rapprochement with its own, once largely alienated, business community.

"They haven't even been prepared to abolish measures like the Immorality Act and the prohibition of mixed marriages, which at least would have symbolic value while leaving the basis of apartheid unchanged," Van Zyl Slabbert said.

Businessmen could well be entitled to regard government as being in breach of contract. Certainly, they would be justified in putting all possible pressure on Pretoria to follow through on promises of reform and on the institution of a freer

10 Wits students held in pre-dawn police swoop

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Security police detained 10 students of the University of the Witwatersrand early today, the 26th anniversary of the Freedom Charter. It is believed that more detentions have been made, but police have so far refused to release names.

The names of the students detained in a night sweep through the night have been handed to The Star.

They are Ghalib Cachalia, acting chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, his brother Saad Cachalia, Cecil Ngwane, Mubleco Ncelezo, S S Mokoena, Jacob Maroga,

Eunice Ballim, Cassim Hansa, Theminkosi Wokashe and Michael Sarjoo.

They are all full-time students.

Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the security police on the Witwatersrand, said today he could not release any names of people detained but confirmed that numerous people were being held.

A joint statement by the Black Students' Society and the Students' Representative Council of the university condemned the detentions.

"Today is the 26th anniversary of the Freedom Charter and it is ironic

that on this day more people have been subjected to the draconian measures of the State.

"We believe that these actions are totally unjust and the result of fear on the part of the State in a time of national protest.

"We demand the unconditional release of all detainees."

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said today the Government must be very frightened to overreact.

"By converting the Suppression of Communism Act to the Internal Security Act the Government

To Page 3, Col 1

Ten Wits students held

from page 1

is not only gunning for communists but for all opponents of the National Party."

The Black Sash is holding a vigil tonight at 42 De Villiers Street for all those detained and banned.

The detention of the Cachalia brothers brings to four the number of members of the family

held under security legislation.

At the university's graduation ceremony last night, Professor M Shear, head of the department of oral pathology, told graduates "what the Government hopes to achieve by these attempts at intimidation is not clear.

In a statement issued today, the National Union of South African Students deplores and condemns the detention of a further

10 Wits students in a continuing onslaught against democratic forces in South Africa...

"By spreading out these detentions and bannings over a protracted period of time the State is attempting to do two things.

"Firstly to obscure the nature of the nonracial democratic front which is emerging against apartheid, and secondly hoping to hide the extent of its own repressive actions."

The 1974 report of the Department of Statistics... agricultural data. of census enumeration is maintained as the sole source of and this contradiction cannot be resolved if the present method the present data gaps which prevail in our agricultural statistics, a sharp conflict between this consideration and the need to fill minimum necessary to ensure the co-operation of the farmer. There is This means that the burden of form-filling must be kept to the the other to the people who supply the raw material. therefore a dual responsibility - one to the user of his product; are based is derived from people. The collector of statistics has

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1354

26 June 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 undersirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LIST/LYS P81/54

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P81/5/96.....	Unholy Desires	Stephanie Blake	(a)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1354

SG 7632

26 Junie 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Kommitee 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:

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CHEMICAL

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

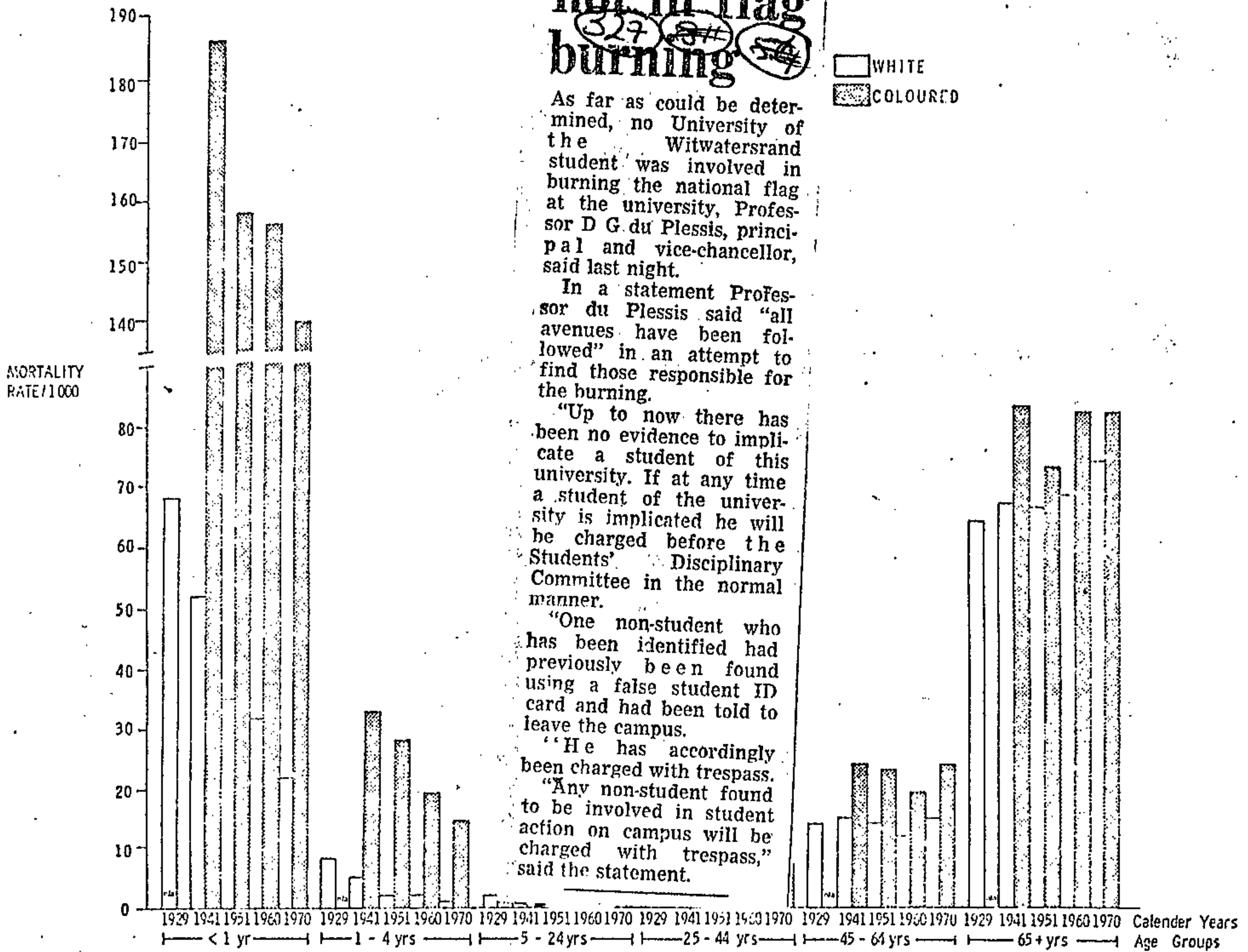
Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Fig. 4 Age Specific Mortality



Students not in flag burning

As far as could be determined, no University of the Witwatersrand student was involved in burning the national flag at the university, Professor D G du Plessis, principal and vice-chancellor, said last night.

In a statement Professor du Plessis said "all avenues have been followed" in an attempt to find those responsible for the burning.

"Up to now there has been no evidence to implicate a student of this university. If at any time a student of the university is implicated he will be charged before the Students' Disciplinary Committee in the normal manner.

"One non-student who has been identified had previously been found using a false student ID card and had been told to leave the campus.

"He has accordingly been charged with trespass.

"Any non-student found to be involved in student action on campus will be charged with trespass," said the statement.

Fig. 5 Proportional Mortality for Selected Causes of Death*, Whites, Coloureds and Blacks, 1929 - 1970.

- 1 & 2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (including Respiratory Tuberculosis)
- 3 Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis
- 4 Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis
- 5 Cardiovascular Diseases
- 6 Malignant and Benign Neoplasms
- 7 Certain Degenerate Diseases
- 8 & 9 Accidents & Violence (including Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- 10 Certain Diseases of Infancy
- 11 & 12 Other Unknown Causes (including complications of pregnancy)

C. Howard 27/6/81

Action on teachers deplored

THE Students' Representative Council of the Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School in Crawford has criticised the 'victimisation' of teachers at the school after last year's school boycotts.

In a Press release they say they 'deplore' the action taken against teachers who supported us throughout.

At the time a group of teachers at the school became the subjects of official action which included the withholding of increments, and salary deductions.

NO OPPORTUNITY

Temporary staff were not given the opportunity of joining the staff permanently.

Now it is rumoured that further departmental inquiries are being held, but the authorities refused to comment.

The SRC can only reiterate its stand that it will defend the rights of these teachers,' Sinton pupils said.

We will not stand by idly while these dedicated teachers and their families are deprived of their livelihoods.

Philosophy
or
1978

as a lack of unity
ng in Johannesburg,
om Rhodes, Wits and
() helped establish
y needed.

attend this important Colloquium, where I had been invited to read a reply to a paper by Alan Ryan, a visiting Oxford philosopher. Ryan's paper, on the subject "Maximising, Moralising and Dramatising", explored a number of alternative models for explaining human behaviour. It set the tone for a series of good papers and discussions around the theme of social explanation and philosophical psychology, and I gained personally from tackling and replying to some of the problems it raises. There was a good response to Ryan's material and the discussion was often illuminating. The papers at the Colloquium were, I thought, generally interesting and well-researched. Notably, Mr. David Brooks, a U.C.I. colleague, contributed well on the subject of teleological explanation. Socially too

Colloquium had benefitted
within South African phi
bringing together philos
U.C.I. (though all depart
some important contacts

pattern which goes on for years. A lot of Coloured men do this as well.

Q.2 Would like to know

More than 60 pupils

suspended

MORE than 60 pupils have been suspended from six Western Cape high schools following the recent boycott of classes and the stay-away from most schools on June 16 and 17.

More suspensions are expected in what is seen as a Government crack-down on pupil and student leaders.

Ten pupils have been suspended from Florida Senior Secondary School in Tiervlei, three from Elsie's River, two from Arcadia in Bonteheuwel, 23 from Uitsig, 20 from Vredenburg and six from Elswood Senior Secondary School in Elsie's River.

At Elswood, those suspended include SRC chairman Marcellus Muthien, 17, and five junior pupils.

RESULT

An SRC spokesman said they believed the suspensions were the result of an incident recently when eggs were thrown at inspectors visiting the school.

Several senior pupils at Elswood are also refusing to write the June examinations in protest against the suspensions.

No official decision on a boycott had been taken, according to SRC sources.

Florida Senior Secondary School principal, Mr C J Muller, said the 10 suspensions were the result of pupils tearing examination papers.

He said most pupils at his school had boycotted examinations, but the SRC agreed that no pupils would tear up the papers of those who wanted to write. Some pupils allegedly went against the SRC decision.

Mr A P de V Kempen, the deputy director-general of the Department of Internal Affairs, said that pupils had been suspended at a number of schools.

He said he was still waiting for reports from the various schools.

He said the pupils had the right to appeal against their expulsions to the school committees within 14 days.

CONDEMNED

If the appeals failed, they would remain permanently expelled.

Mr A J Arendse, the Director of Education for

the Administration of Coloured Affairs, refused to comment on Monday.

The suspensions have been condemned by the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) as 'draconian measures inflicted by the State.'

The Student Inter-regional Committee (Sirco), representing 54 schools in the Western Cape, discussed the suspensions at a special meeting on Sunday, while Mr Franklin Sonn, the chair-

man of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa), said his body would meet early this week to discuss the matter.

NORMALISED

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), said he hoped the situation at schools would be normalised soon.

'However, people who upset classes should also answer to the public. Parents are concerned about what happens at schools,' he said.

He said they did not have 'any major problems' at UWC but that normal rules had to be obeyed by all students.

on about increasing the productivity of on that in this area farmers don't s of land of one or two morgen with cash n't look critically enough at his farming re it. Secondly, he doesn't plan in the day by day, job by job activities. do a given job, he will have 2 or 3 the job and tell the men the day before, each labourer wastes about half-an-hour EVERY day getting to the job he will be doing on that day. (I don't think ours is the only farm where this happens). Thirdly, because of this, he hasn't time to take on 'extra' farming operations.

Q.5 Are the "traditional" arrangements on the farms that you refer to linked with the survival of African traditional social custom and activities?

Answer: There are no traditional social activities any longer except drinking and extra-mural sex activity. I have heard two African men lament the break-up of community traditions because the people no longer have the livestock to perform the proper rites associated with puberty, marriage, death, etc. Mr. Hloyi was one of the men, and a school principal was another, who described how the people have lost many customs because of this.

APPENDIX I

Legislation 1833-1977

The earliest legislation regarding the management of mental disorders in Southern Africa was the Cape Lunacy Laws from Ordinance 5 of 1833. This was changed to the Cape Lunacy Act of 1879. Natal introduced the custody of Lunatics Law in 1868. The Transvaal introduced the Lunacy Proclamation in 1902 which was subsequently changed to the Asylums Board Act of 1908. The Orange Free State introduced the Lunacy Ordinance in 1908.

All the provinces...

TABLE VI

EXPENDITURE ON MENTAL HEALTH

	PRICES INDEX	CORRECTED	CORRECTED AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER INPATIENT PER DAY (R)
1919	434	12 69	1.34
1935	567	6 57	1.36
1940	493	7 78	1.23
1945	386	8 33	1.73
1950	320	12 61	2.11
1955	252	14 72	2.14
1960	226	16 98	2.25
1965	204	20 66	2.35
1970	175	30 53	3.50
1976	-	38 09	3.40

Vaal judges silent on call

By MARIKA SBOROS

TRANSVAAL judges, including the Judge President, have failed to respond to a call from the Civil Rights League (CRL) to question their responsibility in applying "unjust" laws in South Africa.

Mr Brian Bishop, CRL chairman, said yesterday letters were sent to judges throughout the country last month with a pamphlet on "The responsibility of judges in applying unjust laws in South Africa".

Mr Bishop said the Government exploited judges' silence on the issue of unjust laws like bannings and detentions to erode the Rule of Law.

"Courts are asked to punish those who disobey banning orders, although these orders make a mockery of the judicial system," he said.

In the letter the league had recommended a judges' meeting to talk about the issue.

Mr Bishop said replies had been received from four judge presidents and judges throughout the country.

"From the Transvaal, there has been a screaming silence."

Mr Bishop said most judges who replied said their personal independence made meetings undesirable. "In view of this independence, the complete silence from the Transvaal bench is surprising."

Replies to the league were confidential. However, one judge had said that "the judicial function is a topic of public importance in which the public has a legitimate interest, and the undoubted right to debate".

Mr Bishop said the league did not seek to attack the courts. "We want our courts and judges to be honoured throughout the world."

The league had always opposed bannings and detentions, and called for:

- Punishment to be applied only through the courts.
- Just laws to be applied justly.
- The courts' power to be increased.

"Power and law can imprison anyone. Only justice can ensure the release of the innocent," Mr Bishop said.

Sir Richard Luyt, CRL president and former principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, was disappointed at the silence from Transvaal judges.

The Transvaal Judge President, Mr Justice W Boshoff, is on leave, and could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

... the establishment of the J.T. van Wyk commission of inquiry into the prospects for the reorganization of the administrative controls of mental hospitals and services. As a result of the findings of this commission, the Mental Disorders Act in 1973.

The Mental Hygiene Act was passed in 1977. It aims at bringing the Provincial hospital services into closer co-operation with other levels of mental health care delivery.

EXPRESSSCOPE

UNLOCKS A SPY'S SECRET FILE

Sunday Express Reporter

SECRET agent Gerard Ludi is a man of many roles — master spy, journalist, author, political student, businessman, builder and gardener.

Speaking from his Johannesburg security company this week, the 43-year-old intelligence officer told the Sunday Express:

"I started with Republican Intelligence in the early 1960's. It was an attempt to co-ordinate South Africa's intelligence-gathering operations for the first time.

"At the time I was recruited, I was studying for a BA at Wits University.

"It was then that a friend of Johan Coetzee (today Major General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police) persuaded me to join the fledgling intelligence wing of the police.

"Over the next few years, I infiltrated the South African Communist Party and its various front organisations, finally reaching 'middle management' in the SACP hierarchy.

"I travelled to Russia during this time and then, unfortunately, in 1964 my cover as Secret Agent Q-018 was blown when the decision was taken by the police to use me as a witness against Bram Fischer.

"I must point out that during this period as an intelligence officer with Republican Intelligence and the South African Police, I joined several newspapers as a journalist.

'Spy who lived twice' tells the undercover secrets

"Many of my newspaper colleagues mistakenly believed I was put there to spy on them. In fact, that was a cover and nothing more.

"When I rejoined the intelligence community in 1970, I was aware of the bitterness it had created in groups such as SAAN — and from that time on I decided that in future I would start my own covers.

"Therefore, all subsequent operations were done under covers created, financed and run by myself and the Bureau for State Security.

"I was persuaded, after several years with Afrikaans newspapers in the mid-Sixties, to rejoin Boss by General Mike Geldenhuys, the present Commissioner of the South African Police.

"I was immediately attached to the clandestine division of Boss and ran massive operations in countries hostile to South Africa — mainly in Black Africa — in order to spot, train and recruit agents for these networks.

"I naturally had to establish sophisticated covers with bases outside South Africa. In order to accomplish this, I had to establish 'legends', or

numerous fictitious identities. "I established businesses which provided access to the hostile parts of Black Africa and other countries.

"During my last months with the Department, I was an assistant director in the training division.

"My agents outside South Africa, I should mention, included double agents — Cabinet Ministers, senior officers in the so-called liberation armies and even double agents in Iron Curtain intelligence agencies active in Africa.

"Today, that network has fallen away. During this recent period in intelligence, I acted more in the capacity of a spymaster — unlike during the Fischer period when I did personal infiltration.

"This time my cover was to give me access to those countries as a spymaster to recruit agents and spies — only one in a 100 of whom knew my real identity.

"The fact that I had been blown so very thoroughly during the Fischer trial meant that it was no mean feat of planning and careful preparation and application of intelligence tech-

niques to go underground again.

"If I had been seen, for example, in the streets of Dar es Salaam, I would have been killed.

"At all times there was the possibility that I would bump into somebody like Joe Slovo — who is the ANC man behind 'Umkonto We Sizwe' (and all the present acts of sabotage in South Africa).

"He was my Marxist study-group tutor in the Sixties and through him I was involved in acts of sabotage. Remember, at that time I was head of planning of the SACP's sabotage section.

"During the last 11 years, I ostensibly ran a news agency — simply because intelligence work and news-gathering are essentially the same.

"This is why in totalitarian states all journalists are spies, and they in turn assume all foreign journalists are also spies.

"During this period, I was also, for example, visiting lecturer at a West African university under a cover name. I built up some very good relationships and friendships with some of Africa's leading politicians.

"As for my reasons as to why I am finally leaving the intelligence services, I can only say that I held a relatively senior position in the organisation.

"However, certain sections of the intelligence service — as a result of a variety of internal factors — are not functioning as they should or could.

"Secondly, and more important, from my vantage point in the organisation, I have been able to assess a desperate need for the private sector to gear itself to the changing situation in Southern Africa.

"The vast majority of the present personnel in the so-called security industry provide excellent services as far as petty crime, in-house misappropriation and other police-related activities are concerned.

"But as far as Rhodesia and other crisis security situations and experiences are concerned, I still have to meet the person in the industry who can give really valid advice to the businessman or corporation as to the crisis they will face in Southern Africa in the years to come.

"The significant factor here is that the Soviet-supported onslaught is, and will be, similar to the onslaught in Angola and Rhodesia — but it will also differ in many respects. I have therefore put together a team of the top security men in their respective fields to provide a service to industry that will be unequalled."



● Super-spy Gerard Ludi returns to the cold after more than two decades of undercover work for South Africa

'My 11-year spy career in Black Africa' — Ludi

GERARD LUDI's remarkable admissions to the Sunday Express were made this week after I had discovered that he had recently registered and launched a private intelligence and security company in Johannesburg.

The company, Intelligence and Security Strategy, operates from the fourth floor of Jorbie House in Braamfontein.

It is staffed by a formidable team of former intelligence agents, military and police officers and "sleeping partners" — including a retired top member of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Ludi, who is managing director of the company, said it would provide the finest total security service available to corporations and businessmen and was geared to cope with the crisis that Southern Africa would face in the coming years.

He told me he had only re-

By MERVYN REES

cently resigned from South Africa's National Intelligence Service.

Asked why he had decided to resign yet again and "go out into the cold" for the second time, he made three points:

- That his Black African network had been wound down;
- That certain sections of the intelligence service were not functioning as they could or should be and;

- That he believed there was a desperate need in the private sector in South Africa for a security service such as that which he and his colleagues had now formed.

Ludi's second term as an intelligence agent for the Bureau for State Security was vastly different from the first.

This time he operated as a "spymaster" and ventured repeatedly into Black Africa, penetrating the corridors of power in those states as well as in countries behind the Iron Curtain.

His trips were carried out with the aid of false Central American passports, aliases and front companies. The aim was to recruit spies for South Africa.

During this time, Ludi assumed various new identities or "legends".

Travelling up to six months in any given year, he slipped into countries under names that included John Peters and Henri Goncalves.

He set up and recruited a network of intelligence agents — many of them powerful and senior government members — in countries stretching from Ethiopia to Angola.

Ludi also revealed that many of the agents recruited by "Mr Peters" never suspected they were acting on behalf of a South African intelligence agency.

Most believed they were innocently serving a multitude of companies, including foreign news agencies and import-export agencies dealing in a wide variety of commodities.

Unknown to them, the companies were fronts.

So successful was Mr Peters' cover that he came face to face with many African heads of state, including Idi Amin, and was even a guest lecturer at a university in one of the Black states.

His escapades during the past 11 years were all the more remarkable and dangerous considering the publicity that surrounded him after his

Q-018 cover was revealed during the 1963 Fischer trial.

At the time, photographs of him were splashed across the front pages of South African and overseas newspapers.

It was revealed that Ludi, as a warrant officer in the Security Police, was a member of the same secret cell as the then leader of the Communist Party in South Africa, Bram Fischer.

Explaining how he re-entered the "intelligence community", Ludi said that after a brief spell as a journalist on Afrikaans newspapers between 1966 and 1969, he had been persuaded to join the then Bureau for State Security by General Mike Geldenhuys, then a member of Boss and today Commissioner of the South African Police.

This was in 1970. Ludi immediately set about playing his new role — that of a spymaster controlling a network of spy rings that was to eventually have more than a hundred agents scattered throughout Black African states and in various overseas countries.

Operating behind carefully constructed and fictitious front companies, he entered target African states on false-name passports and in various guises to recruit his agents — men and women drawn from all walks of life.

Ludi also disclosed that he had only recently resigned from the National Intelligence Service, previously known as Boss and Dons (Department of National Security).

He had finally resigned after the spy ring and the team of foreign agents that he had painstakingly built up over the years had suddenly been wound down.

Though speaking candidly, he refused to give precise details of the operations he had been involved in; he would not identify the countries in which they took place or the numerous identities and passports under which he operated.

"Nor will I ever reveal the identities of my agents or the countries in which we operated."

In telling of his second term as a spy, Ludi spoke of the constant dangers he faced as he slipped in and out of hostile states in Black Africa and behind the Iron Curtain — fearful that at any time he might bump into former South African Communist Party "comrades" — and how the

strain of his double life led to the break up of his marriage after 16 years.

Secretive as ever about his activities and plans for his new security company, Ludi said he had gone into partnership with a team of extremely able and capable men — former intelligence agents, military officers and police officers.

One of them is said to be a retired senior member of the American Central Intelligence Agency living in South Africa.

Another co-director was previously a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the crack Rhodesian SAS (Special Air Services) regiment which undertook raids against terrorists in neighbouring states.

He is Mr Garth Barrett, a Sandhurst-trained officer who later joined the South African Defence Force.

Another director is Mr Terry Thorpe, 55, a retired professional policeman with 30 years service in the British South African Police.

Mr Thorpe, who was a Senior Assistant Commissioner, has extensive experience in all facets of police work, including civil defence and combating urban terrorism.

A printed company description sheet states: "We all held senior rank in our respective organisations and between us have decades of world-wide experience."

"We have dealt with urban terrorism and guerrilla warfare in most parts of Africa, South-East Asia, Europe and Latin America. We have recruited, trained and controlled intelligence networks on all five continents. We have been trained in and worked with the most sophisticated personal and physical security systems in the world."

Intelligence and Security Strategy offers a wide range of intelligence and security-related services, including:

- Security surveys and clearances.
- Security consultancy and planning.

- Staff training in sophisticated counter-terrorist techniques.

- VIP or executive protection services, including courses on kidnapping prevention, hostage survival and negotiation.

- Conventional and industrial counter-espionage training (for senior executives only).

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JOHANNESBURG, JUNE 28, 1981

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Agent Q-018 admits: I did it all a second time around

A SPYMASTER CONFESSES

S. Express 28/6/81

287 327

A SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By MERVYN REES

SECRET Agent Gerard Ludi, who was Q-018 in 1964 became South Africa's best known spy, this week confessed to the Sunday Express that he went back to the shadow world of espionage only four years after his cover was blown in a blaze of publicity.

For 11 years, he ran an extensive network of agents and double agents in Black Africa and in unnamed, hostile countries overseas.

Ludi, the only South African spy ever to penetrate the Communist Party hierarchy in South Africa and who was so successful that he was sent to Moscow for further training, spoke at length to me about his second stint in espionage as the "spy who came in from the cold".



Expressscope: Page 2

● Secret Agent Gerard Ludi, formerly known as Agent Q-018, photographed outside his Johannesburg home this week shortly after he revealed details of his latest spymaster role. **Picture: DENIS FARRELL**

Perskor in another circulation scandal

THE Sunday Express today exposes a new circulation scandal at Perskor, the Afrikaans publishing house recently rocked by revelations of false circulation figures.

— Page 3

SASOL, the Government's giant oil plant, yesterday announced plans for a giant fertiliser factory — and immediately aroused the anger of Triomf tycoon Louis Luyt.

— Page 11

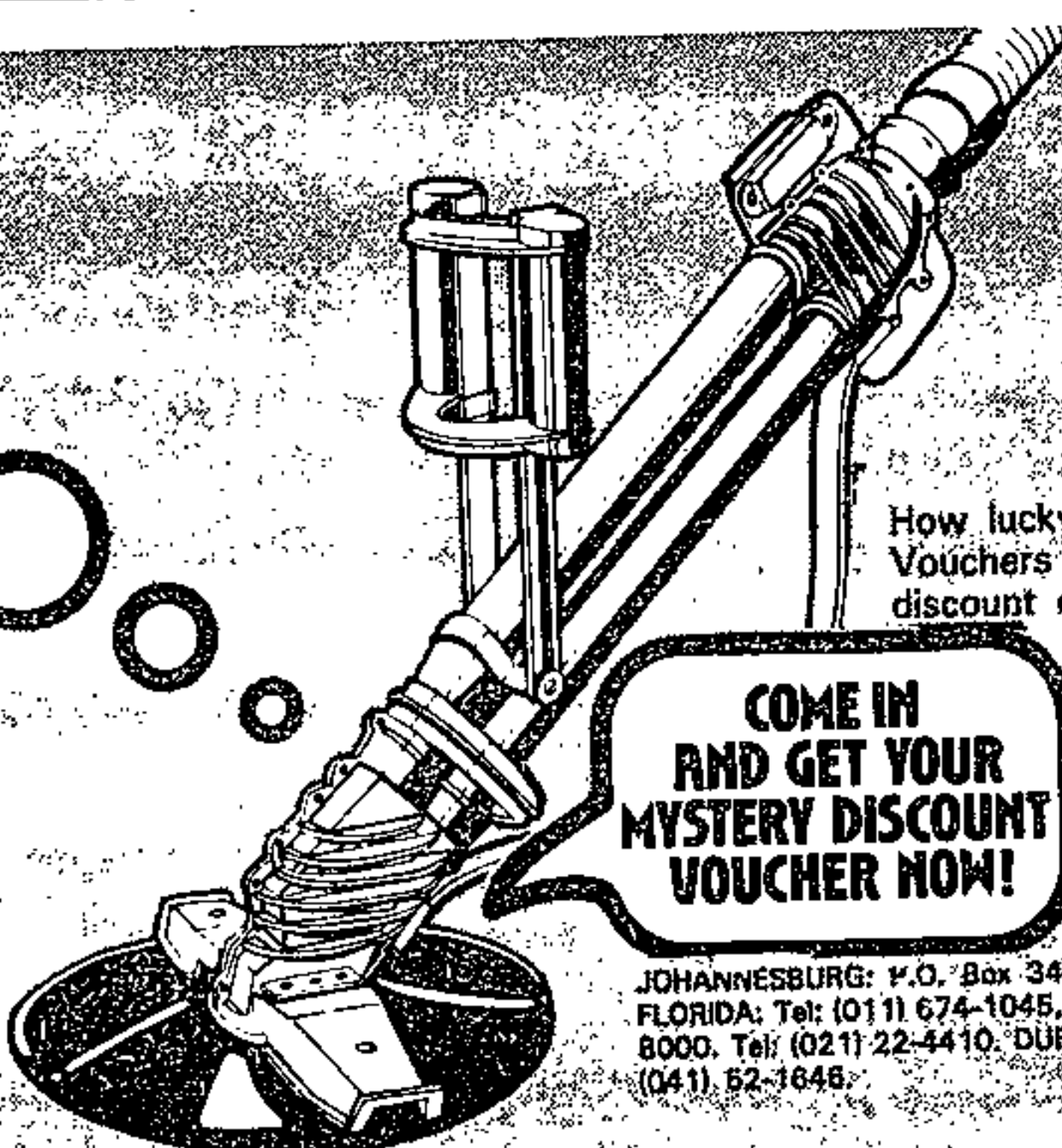
New R56-m plant: Now Sasol takes on Louis Luyt

SURPRISE! Now it may be the All Blacks in SA

READ about emergency plans to bring the All Blacks to South Africa if the rugby Springboks are barred from New Zealand through last-minute pressure.

— Page 4

LUCKY HUMANS! NOW I COULD BE YOURS FOR UP TO 75% LESS THAN USUAL!



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This follows the clash between the two most powerful Ministers in the Transvaal, Dr. A. J. Treurnicht and Mr. Fanie Botha.

Sources say that at an all-day meeting scheduled for tomorrow in Pretoria, the fight will be publicly ended, although it is said that intensive plotting and intrigue still continues behind the scenes.

A lot of plans are being laid by both sides, and a surprise Cabinet reshuffle cannot be ruled out.

However, the purge is unlikely to come tomorrow. A reshuffle announcement may be made in the week before Parliament starts on July 31.

Dr. Treurnicht's supporters are believed to be unhappy about the way Mr. Fanie Botha backed down after challenging the Transvaal leader.

They intend to demand his removal from power — something which could only be given them by the Transvaal head committee.

A scheme is being worked out to call a special Transvaal head committee meeting, knowing full well that this would exclude the Prime Minister from exercising his influence.

Dr. Treurnicht's supporters point out Mr. Fanie Botha's public challenge was purely a Transvaal matter.

On the other hand a Cabinet reshuffle could see Dr. Treurnicht sidelined as Minister without portfolio.

Insist

The Prime Minister is likely to insist tomorrow that Cabinet Ministers do not impinge on other Cabinet Ministers' portfolios in public statements.

This was the "sin" Dr. Treurnicht committed when he criticised the labour situation. Former Minister, Dr. Connie Mulder, was also rapped on the knuckles once for meddling in Dr. Piet Koornhof's sports portfolio.

If Dr. Treurnicht is made Minister without portfolio, a joint Cabinet decision not to meddle in each other's portfolios — which could come at tomorrow's meeting — will effectively strip Dr. Treurnicht of any chance to make policy statements.

While National Party commentators are once again starting to predict a split in party ranks, the leader of the HNP, Mr. Jaap Marais, thinks it will occur only once the Pre-

Top Spy Ludi Escaped from Red agents

RD 1 29/6/81

(327) (est)

By CHRIS OLCOCKERS

RUSSIAN-trained security police arrested top South African security agent Gerard Ludi at the height of the Angolan war without realising they had arrested the "brains" behind a South African spy network operating throughout black Africa and certain Iron Curtain countries.

This was revealed yesterday during an interview with Mr Ludi, better known as Q-018, who recently resigned from the National Intelligence Service, formerly the Department of National Security, and before that — BOSS.

He has now started his own security business.

In an interview yesterday afternoon, Ludi gave details of his amazing escape.

"It was at the height of the Angolan war and I was in Gabon where I was to have had a training session with agents. When I arrived I found that the hotel in which the training was to have been given had not been built.

"After two days' waiting at the airport, I bribed an airline official to put me on the first available plane. I got a seat on a "chicken and goat express" to Pointe Noire, the harbour city of the Congo Brazzaville.

"Any while arriving there was suspected of being a spy. I, with a large group of Americans, was arrested and questioned about our spying activities.

"We were being held at a luxury hotel. We decided to escape, which was rather easy. We walked down to the hotel reception, paid the bill, called a taxi and took a charter flight out of the country."

This was just one of many close shaves Mr Ludi had while masterminding an extensive spy network which brought him in close contact with black African Cabinet Ministers and senior government officials who did not know that they were working for the South African Government.

Mr Ludi, a former assistant director in the training department of Dons, rocked the Communist Party hierarchy to its foundations in 1964 when it was revealed the man who had received training in Moscow was in fact agent Q-018.

At that stage he was the head of planning of the South African Communist Party's sabotage section.

He was used as the main witness during the sensational Rivonia trial and his evidence was mainly responsible for

Bram Fischer being imprisoned for life.

Just four years after his cover was blown, Mr Ludi went back into the "business" and started organising a network of South African agents throughout black Africa.

He travelled under numerous assumed names and on different passports. His travels brought him in close contact with black African Cabinet Ministers and senior officers of so-called liberation armies. He even met Idi Amin.

The strain of his double-life played a large role in the break-up of his marriage after 16 years. He recently married his second wife, Sally.

After serious thought he decided to "go into the cold" again and to start a security business with top security agents from overseas intelligence agencies, such as the CIA, working with him.

"During training sessions we had several dummy runs during which an agent was required to infiltrate a business and get as much information as possible.

"Several South African companies were chosen at random. I was amazed to find that in spite of outward appearances, security virtually did not exist."



South African spymaster Gerard Ludi and his bride of two weeks, Sally, talk about his experiences as the head of a spy network which operated throughout black Africa and certain Iron Curtain countries. Mr Ludi escaped after being arrested by Russian-trained agents in Angola.

Zulu Government Service Select Committee on Land Tenure
Interim Report 1975.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

SA spy tells of narrow escape

CT 30/6/81 (S) (30/7)

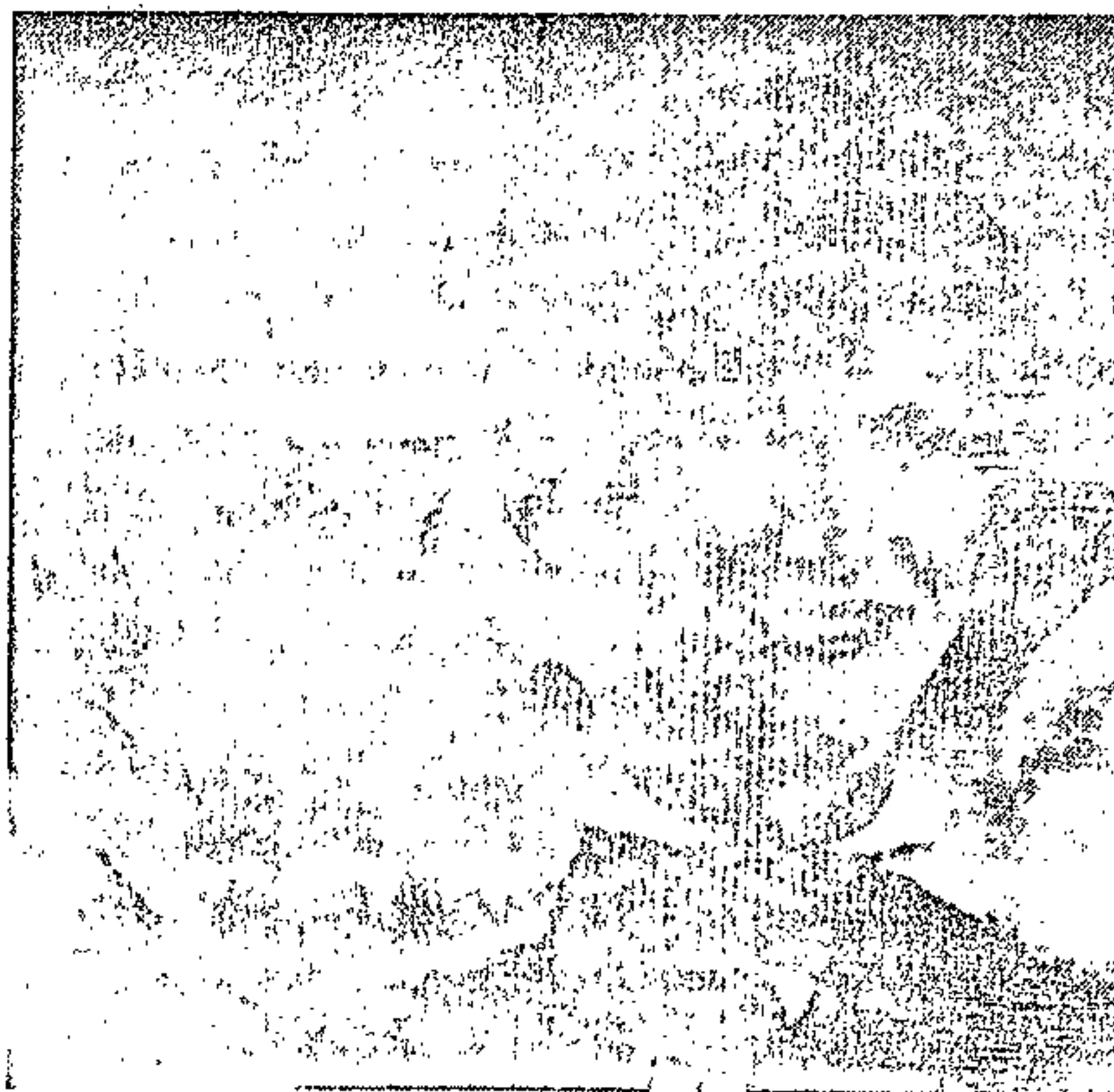
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Russian-trained security police arrested top South African security agent Gerard Ludi at the height of the Angolan war without realizing they had arrested the "brains" behind a South African spy network operating throughout black Africa and certain Iron Curtain countries.

This was disclosed this week during an interview with Mr Ludi, better known as Q-018, who recently resigned from the National Intelligence Service, formerly the Department of National Security, formerly BSS.

He has now started his own security business.

Mr Ludi also revealed that South Africa was training overseas security agents and that many South African intelligence agents had received training abroad.



Spy Gerald Ludi with his new wife, Sally.

Escape

Limited contact was also maintained with countries hostile to South Africa through the Republic's security services.

In an interview this week, Ludi gave details of his amazing escape.

"It was at the height of the Angolan war and I was in Gabon, where I was to have had a training session with agents. When I arrived I found that the hotel in which the training was to have been given, had not even been built yet.

"After two days waiting at the airport, I bribed an airline official to put me on the first available plane. I got a seat on a 'chicken and goat express' to Pointe Noire, the harbour city of the Brazzaville Congo.

Charter flight

"Any white arriving there was suspected of being a spy. I, together with a large group of Americans, was arrested and questioned about our spying activities.

"We were being held at a luxury hotel. We decided to escape, which was rather easy. We walked down to the hotel reception, paid the bill, called a taxi and took a charter flight out of the country," he said.

This was just one of many close shaves Ludi had while masterminding an extensive spy network which brought him in close contact with black African cabinet ministers and senior government

officials who did not know that they were working for the South African Government.

Ludi, a former assistant director in the training department of Dons, rocked the Communist Party hierarchy to its foundations in 1964 when it was revealed that the man who had received training in Moscow, was in fact agent Q-018.

Sabotage section

At that stage he was the head of planning of the South African Communist Party's sabotage section.

He was used as the main witness during the sensational Rivonia trial and his evidence was largely responsible for the life imprisonment of Braam Fisher.

Just four years after his cover was blown, Ludi went back into the "business" and started organizing a network of South African agents throughout black Africa.

He travelled under numerous assumed names and on different passports. His travels brought him in close contact with black African Cabinet Ministers and senior officers of so-called liberation armies. He even met Idi Amin.

Double agents

Ludi revealed that several of these were South African agents and that he had also recruited double-agents

from Iron Curtain countries.

This network has now fallen away, but was in operation since 1970 and Ludi said South Africa had received so much information from this operation that Dons were virtually unable to cope with it.

The strain of his double-life played a large role in the breaking-up of his marriage after 16 years. He recently got married to his second wife, Sally.

After serious thought he decided to "go into the cold" again and to start a security business with top security agents from overseas intelligence agencies, such as the CIA, working with him.

'Amazed'

"During training sessions we had several dummy runs during which an agent was required to infiltrate a business and get as much information as possible.

"Several South African companies were chosen at random. I was amazed to find that in spite of outward appearances, security was virtually non-existent."

Ludi predicted that South Africa was facing a "reasonably tough time in future".

Asked if he would do it again if he had to have his life over again, Ludi said he would, but wasn't sure if he would take the same chances he had taken in the past.

Krugersdorp withdraws

for 30/6/81

Wits grant over flag

(37)

(37)

(27)

West Rand Bureau

The Krugersdorp Town Council last night decided to temporarily withdraw its annual grant to the University of the Witwatersrand because of the flag-burning incident.

It also decided that merit study bursaries would be temporarily withdrawn.

The council also banned the sale of the Rag magazine in the municipal area and decided to ask the

mayor to refuse official invitations to the university.

The university emblem would be banned on all municipal property and students would be refused temporary employment during holidays.

Councillors and council employees would not be allowed to attend functions organised by students or university staff at the expense of the council.

Only one councillor, Dr Johan Vilonel, a former Nationalist MP for the town, voted against the resolutions.

The council would review its decision when it was evident that students were falling into line with behaviour measures laid down by their rector, said Mr Flippie Human, chairman of the management committee, today.

2. To assess the influence of:
 - The Availability of Services
 - Service utilization
 - Population pressures
 - Sanitation
 - Socio-economic Status
 - Family Factors

Can be correlated with

Nutritional Status

1. Morbiditeitsregistratie Peilstations (1976):
Medisch Contact, 31, 1519
2. Introductory Report, The General Household Survey,
Her Majesty's Stationary Office 1973, LONDON
3. United States Health Interview Survey (USHIS) in
Vital and Health Statistics Series Reports

4. Glatthaar, E.; Arabin, G.; Kleeberg, H.H. (1978):

'Seeking peace, ^{Star} ready ^{30/6/8} for war' (327)

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

Both sides went in today's special Transvaal National Party head committee meeting seeking peace but prepared for war.

The 200-odd members of the committee gathered in Pretoria to "clear the air" following a ministerial clash at the committee's previous meeting.

Supporters of Dr. Andries Treurnicht expect an apology from Mr. Fanie Botha today for his refusal to support a motion of confidence in his Transvaal leader at the previous meeting.

Supporters of Mr. Botha expect Dr. Treurnicht to underwrite the Government's labour policy at the meeting as a *quid pro quo*.

Dr. Treurnicht has been accused of criticising Mr. Botha's manpower portfolio by saying labour was the area where whites have lost the most.

Mr. Botha stands accused of using the wrong procedure to object to Dr. Treurnicht's criticism.

VALUABLE

Even Mr. Botha's supporters acknowledge he should have made his objection known on the Wednesday or Thursday following the speech, or even at Friday's executive meeting, but certainly not 10 minutes before the end of a full head committee meeting.

Some sparks were expected to fly in today's meeting, but the end result will almost certainly be a public show of peace.

However, Mr. Botha could lose his politically valuable vice-chairmanship of the Transvaal party during the next congress in November.

The agenda for today's meeting kicked off with opening speeches from both Dr. Treurnicht and Mr. Botha, after which the meeting was thrown open for discussion from the floor.

shown to be used to the benefit of the population

1978

I would like to suggest that the best starting point is the:

1. INFANT MORTALITY RATE
2. NUTRITIONAL STATUS
3. TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION RISK

If it can be shown that these three measures can be gathered accurately in an economic way then it should be of great service to assist with the health care in the presently poorly monitored areas

Wilson speaks to ex-spy on BOSS murder claims

London Bureau
LONDON. — Sir Harold Wilson, former British Prime Minister, spoke by telephone last week to former BOSS agent Gordon Winter in Germany about claims that the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS) was behind an unsolved London murder.

Sir Harold and other Labour MPs have tabled a motion in the House of Commons to ask the British Government to give Mr Winter immunity from prosecution so he could go to London to give evidence before the security commission.

Mr Winter told Sir Harold he was "fully prepared" to give evidence to the commission, which is at present carrying out the review of British intelligence ordered last March by Mrs Thatcher.

But, he stressed, he would only go on the strict understanding that he would not be arrested for any of the offences

he might have committed while working for BOSS.

In an exclusive interview from Germany yesterday, Mr Winter said: "The latest development is that I have now had a long confidential talk with Sir Harold Wilson by telephone, during which I gave him completely new details of South African intelligence activities in Britain."

"He told me he was very keen to have these matters investigated as well."

Mr Winter would not give further details about his interview with Sir Harold except to say that just one of the subjects under discussion would "make world headlines".

During the last three weeks a leading British newspaper has been seeking out some of the characters mentioned in Mr Winter's forthcoming book — "Inside BOSS".

They have contacted several people in various parts of Brit-

ain and the United States and so far all have confirmed his accuracy.

One man, a famous political activist, was astonished when he was told that Mr Winter's book said his London telephone had been bugged over a very long period.

As proof of his claim, Mr Winter gives more than two pages of itemised conversations which were monitored over that telephone.

The victim of the bugging immediately confirmed to the London journalist investigating Mr Winter's claims that the conversations related in the book were accurate.

Penguin Books Ltd, the company which is publishing Mr Winter's 640-page book, has now decided to bring out the book in hardback and paperback simultaneously.

Mr Winter is in Germany, where he is visiting his wife's mother.

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in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

SURVEYING

QUANTITY

Buthelezi quits the 'constellation' bank

Star
1/7/81
(322)



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi ...
"price too high."

By Derrick Thema

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has withdrawn from the Constellation of States' Regional Development Bank of South Africa - because "the political price is high."

The bank, which is headed by Professor Jan Lombard and is a brain-child of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to give soft loans to states in southern Africa for development, just as the World Bank does for underdeveloped Third World countries.

"We were first offered full membership as an

area under South African control, but then this was changed to constituent membership because Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana were offered full membership," said Chief Buthelezi.

"This compromises us because, if we accepted, it would mean we recognise Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana as truly independent countries - which they are not."

He said he doubted that Swaziland and Lesotho would accept membership of the bank.

He thought the Government's priority in setting up the bank would be to give financial aid to areas

under its control.

"Reluctantly we have had to withdraw because the political price is too high to pay."

He said a decision to formally withdraw had been taken last week and a letter had been sent to the bank.

"As long as the apartheid policy is practised, I cannot see ourselves and former protectorates such as Lesotho and Swaziland taking part," said Chief Buthelezi.

Professor Lombard and two senior officials of the Reserve Bank, Dr de Kock and Dr Groenevald, were not available for comment.

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General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis
For the best student of
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Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

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

P A Rappoport
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 :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

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VOL. 193]

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PRETORIA, 3 JULIE 1981
JULY

[No. 7653

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1425 3 Julie 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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1425 3 July 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:

LYS/LIST P81/57

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skyrwer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/42..... P81/6/127.....	<i>Insurrectionist, The</i> <i>Southern Africa—The UN-OAU Conference Oslo 9-14 April 1973: 1—Programme of Action and Conference Proceedings; 2—Papers and Documents</i>	Andrew McCoy..... Edited by Olav Stokke & Carl Widstrand.....	(a) + (e) (e)
P81/6/132..... P81/6/137.....	<i>Sacred Hope</i> <i>Azania Struggle—Vol 2, No 2, February-May 1981</i>	Agostinho Neto..... NZ PAC Support Committee, Wellington, New Zealand	(e) (e)
P81/6/139.....	<i>CPSU, The: Stages of History</i>	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P81/6/142.....	<i>New African—No 163, April 1981; No 164, May 1981</i>	IC Magazines Limited, London.....	(e)
P81/6/156.....	<i>Namibia—Dokumente</i>	AEJ, Stuttgart; BDKJ, Düsseldorf; Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, West-Berlin; Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika, Klausenhof.....	(e)
P81/6/157.....	<i>Namibia: Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Unabhängigkeit</i>	Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, Bonn.....	(e)

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Aangeleenthere, Departement van Goewermenskennisgewing		
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Q-018 puts secrets behind as he starts a new life with a new wife

The spy who came in from the old game

By Jean Waite

Secret agent Q-018 he was; 007 he's not and it is as difficult to imagine spymaster Gerard Ludi surrounded by buxom blondes as it is to picture James Bond eating pap and wors.

Spies, like railway clerks and company chairmen, come in all shapes and sizes. South Africa's man in the field, Gerard Ludi, who recently resigned from the country's intelligence service after a career spanning nearly 20 years buying and selling secrets from Cape to Cairo, might just as easily have been an encyclopaedia salesman or an office manager.

Tall, slim and shaggy, the 43-year-old former intelligence agent exudes an easy charm and confidence that have obviously done much to open top circle doors and set unguarded tongues wagging.

He talks about his years balanced on the knife-edge of danger as if it were no more than running an accounts office.

"It's a management function, processing information, and once

you learn the basic techniques there's little difference between selling sweets and buying defence secrets."

His 28-year-old wife of three months, Sally, doesn't agree. She at least is relieved that the days of disappearing for weeks, of slipping in and out in the night are over, though they both insist that their recent marriage had nothing to do with the decision to retire from active service.

Nonetheless, they are both aware of the strains such a life has on a marriage — it played a large part in the break-up of Ludi's first marriage of 16 years.

If Gerard Ludi looks an unlikely spy, Sally Ludi seems an unlikely wife for a spy.

Tall, slim and softly spoken, she works as a bookkeeper for a large city company. She knows all about her new husband's past and married him against the advice of friends and family.

They met four years ago through one of his cover operations as an importer-exporter, though she didn't know it at the time.

They share a large, modern house in Witkoppen with four dogs

which perhaps unconsciously reflect their different personalities — a maltese poodle and wire-haired terrier for her, two imposing ridgebacks for him.

There is no special security around the house. Ludi feels there is no danger in that direction.

"I'd worry more if I were worth a few million — I'd hardly consider myself a worthwhile target," Ludi said.

What makes a man become a spy? "Ideals initially," he said.

Ludi was recruited in the early 60s from Wits University. "Most universities in the world have at least a dozen intelligence organisations active on campus, and certain universities are regarded as hardy perennials," he said.

"At that age students are highly ideologically motivated, whether to the left or right, and to recruit agents you need a merger of ideals and material sense.

"We had a format for recruits: 'balanced ideological material motivation' — you must get paid as well, you can't eat ideals."



Top South African spy Gerard Ludi — now in from the cold — and his wife Sally.

It seems incongruous that a white agent could have operated so long and so successfully in black Africa.

"At least one in 10 whites you come across in the black states is working for some intelligence organisation or another — it's a crowded field," said Ludi.

Now it is all history.

There is still a fortune of secrets locked away. They will remain untold as Gerard Ludi embarks on a new phase of security with his newly formed private intelligence and security firm for which

he has recruited a former CIA officer and Rhodesian SAS colonel.

Life looks to be a little duller than in the past two decades. Will he miss it?

"No," says Gerard Ludi. "Yes," says Sally Ludi. But it's warmer inside.

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submitting the most meritorious
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or ChM.

No. 1397 3 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—SAAYMAN IN DE JAGER

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ri-han Saayman, woonagtig te Van Eedenhof 28, Louis Trichardtstraat, Parow, te magtig om die van De Jager aan te neem.

No. 1398 3 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—SCOTNEY IN
McGREGOR-LANGLEY

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), John Leo Scotney, sy vrou Sybil Hillary, gebore Burton, en sy kinders Robert John McGregor-Langley, Steven William McGregor-Langley en Grant Matthew McGregor-Langley, woonagtig te Delvilleaan 20, Glenwood, Durban, te magtig om die van McGregor-Langley aan te neem.

No. 1402 3 Julie 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 P81/56

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
P81/3/7	<i>Pride's Court</i>	Joy Carroll	(a)
P81/4/64	<i>Attachments</i>	Judith Rossner	(a) + (b)
P81/6/12	<i>Smash</i>	Garson Kanin	(a)
P81/6/109	<i>Television & Home Video—Vol 3, No 3, March 1981</i>	Link House Magazines Ltd	(a)

No. 1403 3 Julie 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 het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
P81/6/109	<i>Television & House Video—Vol 3, No 3, March 1981</i>	Link House Magazines Ltd	(a)

No. 1397 3 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SAAYMAN TO DE JAGER

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ri-han Saayman, residing at 28 Van Eeden Court, Louis Trichardt Street, Parow, to assume the surname of De Jager.

No. 1398 3 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SCOTNEY TO
McGREGOR-LANGLEY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise John Leo Scotney, his wife Sybil Hillary, born Burton, and his children Robert John McGregor-Langley, Steven William McGregor-Langley and Grant Matthew McGregor-Langley, residing at 20 Delville Avenue, Glenwood, Durban, to assume the surname of McGregor-Langley.

No. 1402 3 July 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:

3/7/81 327

No. 1403 3 July 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 1404

3 Julie 1981

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 publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1404

3 July 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrwyer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/1/120	<i>Humed</i>	Jeremy Scott	In SK/GG 7515, GK/GN 664 van/of 27/3/81.

Why the Afrikaner

STILES 5/7/81

(327)

TWO centuries ago the tides of European history ebbed and flowed. As they ebbed they left stranded at the ends of the earth two peoples who suffered much as a result and who both seemed to have poignant and intractable fates, the French Canadians and the Afrikaners.

The *Canadiens* have come through. They are no longer oppressed by the Anglo-Canadians, they are no longer sunk in rural poverty, they need not fear the contempt of their fellow-countrymen any more. Instead, they are taking their revenge, maybe by breaking up the country.

The Afrikaners took their revenge earlier, in 1948, when the Nationalists gained the power they have tenaciously hung on to ever since.

They, too, no longer suffer from rural poverty — 80 years ago almost all Boers were what that name means, farmers, and 40 years ago the "poor white" in the countryside was a serious problem; now most Boers live in towns and the ones in the country are rich agri-businessmen, a good many of them.

They still suffer the disdain of Anglo-South Africans, but it does not affect the power they wield.

Ingenious commentators say that the divisions between the Afrikaners and the Anglos are more apparent, a point supported by much evidence. Afrikaners no longer control an insignificant part of business. The embourgeoisement of the Boers continues.

Not all Anglos by any means, rich or poor, oppose the Government. There is an inevitable solidarity between the two white peoples.

And yet... things are as they are, and appearances matter. The visitor is still struck by the way in which South Africa has two separate elites, the one which runs the country and the one which owns it.

All this presents the visitor with a problem. Unless he makes a conscious effort, he does not step outside this society, he meets only a minority of a minority, the English-speaking whites. And he meets an unrepresentative section even of them.



D F MALAN
"Heavy hand of history"

I tried to make the effort, and to find out what the Afrikaners are like — not to judge or justify or condemn, but to understand them. *Tout comprendre is not tout pardonner*, it is just *comprendre*.

There are several ways of getting from Johannesburg to Cape Town. The slowest and most expensive is by the Blue Train. It is one of the few remaining *trains de luxe*.

But it is a South African idea of *de luxe*: your ticket includes copious rather than exquisite food, and although the bar is comfortable — taking up a whole carriage — it is polluted by canned music so that you cannot read there. (Noise is one of the curses of South African life. In Cape Town rubbishy canned music was actually played in the bar of the opera house.)

There was silence in the dining car. The man opposite me looked like an Afrikaner farmer — nowadays Boers don't wear beards but big mutton-chop sideboards — and proved to be one.

He was on holiday from his farm in the Northern Transvaal, he told me, as he began to talk with the unaffected charm Afrikaners often display when they talk at all.

When he heard that I was a journalist he almost shut up entirely, and he would close a topic: "I don't like talking about that."

This proves to be very characteristic. We did touch on politics, though. "I don't vote for the (far right) HNP but they've lots of good ideas." He tilted his head to see my reaction. Perhaps there was none. He went on.

He approved of the HNP's policy on terrorism and communism. There was a gigantic plot afoot.

"It goes to show. They shot Verwoerd and Reagan, but not Vorster or Carter, or PW" — Botha, that is, the Prime Minister, whom my companion did not hold in high regard.

"They" were the enemy. Or as an HNP speaker had recently said, "Apartheid was working very well until Dr Verwoerd was killed by a communist."

(Verwoerd was not, in fact, shot but stabbed to death by a parliamentary messenger. The

It is widely assumed they face extinction

GEOFFREY WHEATCROFT

concludes his account of a South African journey, specially written for the London Sunday Telegraph

judge who sent him to the lunatic asylum where he still is declared: "I can no more try this man than a mad dog.")

And then the farmer said: "Ag! but I can't say what I'm thinking now," and fell silent.

Later we went through to the bar for a night-cap and he said: "Well, now we must not talk about politics," so we talked about rugby.

But before that he said: "I suppose you all hate us overseas, think we're all murderers."

One was to get used to this. A kind of resentful self-pity is the reverse of the coin of Afrikaner charm. The visitor tires of being asked how he finds the country, then lectured about its merits, then attacked in a chippy way: why does everyone hate us so much?

At lunch one Sunday a Nat Afrikaner turned on a German girl present: "I suppose you don't like us because we never murdered six-million Jews." And he went on to say that he liked living in a "pariah State" as the phrase is. "It's good for us. It's because the rest of the world's against us that we've turned this into a go-go country."

This chippiness is exemplified by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. At 7.10 every morning the radio broadcasts a bizarre editorial, "Comment".

It defends government policy and attacks South Africa's enemies in injured tones.

Sometimes it quotes foreign journalists — Mr Paul Johnson, for example, not long ago — whose opinion it approves.

Sometimes it denounces what it calls "the neo-liberal onslaught on the philosophical basis of Western civilisation".

The news bulletins are almost as striking. They are not tendentious exactly, though covering black Africa they play up the violence and the corruption and the absurdity (no hard task).

More noticeable is the tone: it's not fair. One morning the seven o'clock news described a meeting in East Berlin attended by some African politicians.

The bulletin quoted a communique which called for the withdrawal of neo-colonial Western armies from Africa, and added, "but the statement did not refer to the thousands of East German troops who act as so-called advisers in Angola".



ALAN PATON
"Loved" the Afrikaner

Around Stellenbosch, 50km northeast of Cape Town, the countryside is beautiful and like nowhere else. The town lies in a broad valley surrounded by hills which look like Lake Country fells, but on a vaster scale. It is wine-farming country, and there are many idyllic estates.

Several people in Johannesburg said to me that their secret dream was to give up journalism or business or whatever and retire to one of these farms.

People say the same sort of thing in the Fleet Street bars where they have fled from their editors or wives; but they don't have the special tension of living with all South Africa's problems, and they don't have the extreme contrast between the nastiness of Johannesburg and the tranquillity of these Cape farms.

This was where the Boers came from, where they lived for more than 150 years before they — the hard ones —

trekked north in the 1830s to get away from British rule, and landed themselves, in the long term, in an insoluble problem.

The University of Stellenbosch is the home of the Afrikaner intelligentsia. It was here that apartheid was invented — not the practice of whites supremacy, which had long existed, but what was meant to be a principled and fair theory of the separation of the races.

Apartheid was an intellectual's creation and its great proponent, Hendrik Verwoerd, was, of all things, a professor of psychology.

The climate of the university is different nowadays. Most dons are verligtes — enlightened, in Afrikaner terms.

I talked to two men, Piet Cillie and Hermann Giliomee. Cillie is the former editor of *Die Burger* of Cape Town, now chairman of its publishing company and professor of journalism.

We discussed the Afrikaner split personality (not the phrase he used) as a people which had known defeat and triumph, fighting for survival and for dominance.



HERMANN GILIOEMEE
Spoke of SA's future

The Afrikaners have an unconscious obsession with extermination. This may seem absurd to people outside. Maybe it is not for the British to sneer.

Apocryphal of something else, Cillie mentioned that he was taught English by an older Afrikaner who had been born in a concentration camp; that is, one of the camps set up by the British during the Boer War to "concentrate" the civil population, and where many women and children died of hunger and disease.

A generation later Hitler borrowed the name of concentration camp in deliberate mockery of the English, as all Europe — though not the English themselves — recognised.

The threat to national existence explains many things about the Afrikaners, including the constant theme of group loyalty. Hermann Giliomee quoted a poem by I D du Plessis:

Maar die man wat sy deename weter is die man wat sy nasie vermoor.

"The man who does not play his part, murders his nation."

Giliomee is an historian who writes acutely about his people. He explains apartheid in terms of power, not ideology.

Which is to say that he rejects the notion that Afrikaner nationalism can be seen as stemming from Calvinism, or even of racism in the sense that it existed in North and South America, or in British India. Afrikaner nationalism is defensive, looking back rather than forward.

But it is impossible not to think and speak about the future. It was a lovely day as we sat in Giliomee's garden and talked about what was to come.

Everyone knows that Nationalists are not going to relinquish power voluntarily or immediately.

Everyone knows that internal and external pressure on the regime can only increase.

But thoughtful observers never underestimate the power of the State or the tenacity of the Nationalists, and the last few weeks have seen the toughest measures of repression since Mr Botha became Prime Minister.

The unlovely phrase which people use to describe the next few years is "violent equilibrium".

Giliomee asked if I knew "A Savage War of Peace," Alistair Horne's book about the end of French Algeria, vividly describing guerrilla war in countryside and town, terror and counter-terror.

I said that I did. He smiled. "It's the best book about South

Africa I've read for a long time."

The sense of threat, of doom, of a struggle against the odds, explains many of the deeds of Afrikaner nationalism. One of the most ruthless acts of the Nationalist Government was the disenfranchisement of the Cape coloureds in the 1950s.

A deputation of coloureds went to see the Prime Minister, Dr Malan, who was also a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church to which most coloureds as well as most Afrikaners belong.

How could he, a man of God, do such a thing? Malan did not prevaricate or extenuate. He said: "It is the heavy hand of history."

Heavy is the word. Trying to avoid moralism, it is difficult not to feel that the treatment of the coloureds is the great racial crime of Afrikanerdom (the Zulus can look after themselves in the long run).

The two peoples are, not in a sentimental but a literal sense, brothers. Cape coloureds are mestizos, half-castes, descended from the African and Malay slaves who worked in the Cape in the early days — and from their Dutch masters.

To begin with the Dutch were notably free from racism, more so than the English. Simon van der Stel, the first Governor of the Cape in the 17th century, was partly non-white.

It is hard but important to understand that Afrikaner racism is different from racism. It was evolved as a form of defence. An example is the law against multi-racial sex which seems so ridiculous as well as ugly to us. The unconscious sexual origin of most white racism is the threat of black men to white women.

Not so in South Africa. The immorality Act was designed to protect white men from themselves.

In the days when the Act was rigorously enforced it did so with such effect that there were many suicides of Afrikaner men.

Behind this lies the dread of losing an ethnic identity, and behind that in turn is the unspoken memory of earlier racial intermingling — and because of which mingling the categorising on which apartheid is based is inevitably artificial.

I was talking to Franklyn Sonn, head of the coloured Peninsula Technical College.

"We don't have segregated public transport in Cape Town any more," he said.

"That means two chaps can sit next to each other on the bus, one of them swarthy and dark-haired, the other fair and blue-eyed. The first one's white, the other one's coloured."

(It is true that many coloureds are very light, as well as being delicate-featured. It is also true that many Afrikaners, would have found it difficult in the bad old days of English racial snobbery to "PFW" — pass for white.)

Going to see Mr Sonn is itself a reminder of what has been done to the coloureds. I lightly took a taxi from my hotel: Cape Town is not a big city. But the college, like the coloured University of the Western Cape — and like the people who attend them — has been put kilometres outside town.

My taxi-ride cost R25. Sonn talked about the evictions from Cape Town. One place, District Six, has become notorious. It was an old quarter where families, mostly, but not all coloured, have lived for generations.

Then they were told that District Six had been redesignated under the Group Areas Act and that they must move (much of the District is now standing empty).

The township to which they were moved outside the city is not a pretty place: not so much squalid as lowering, like a London council housing estate but much worse.

Some coloureds are old enough to remember the days before apartheid. Sonn says that if nothing happens before that generation passes away the Government will have a far worse problem on its hands.

The old docile (or broken-spirited) coloureds are being replaced by aggressive young men, the people who rioted in Cape Town in 1980.

On the journey back I read a story in the newspaper. A couple, an Irishman in his 90s and his coloured wife (from before such marriages were prohibited, of course) were being forced to leave the home they had lived in for 40 years.

Will they fight to the end or adapt?



The Great Trek centenary before the opening of the Voortrekker Monument

The area had been redesignated. I was thinking about that, and about some riots which were also in the news, when I met an Afrikaner friend.

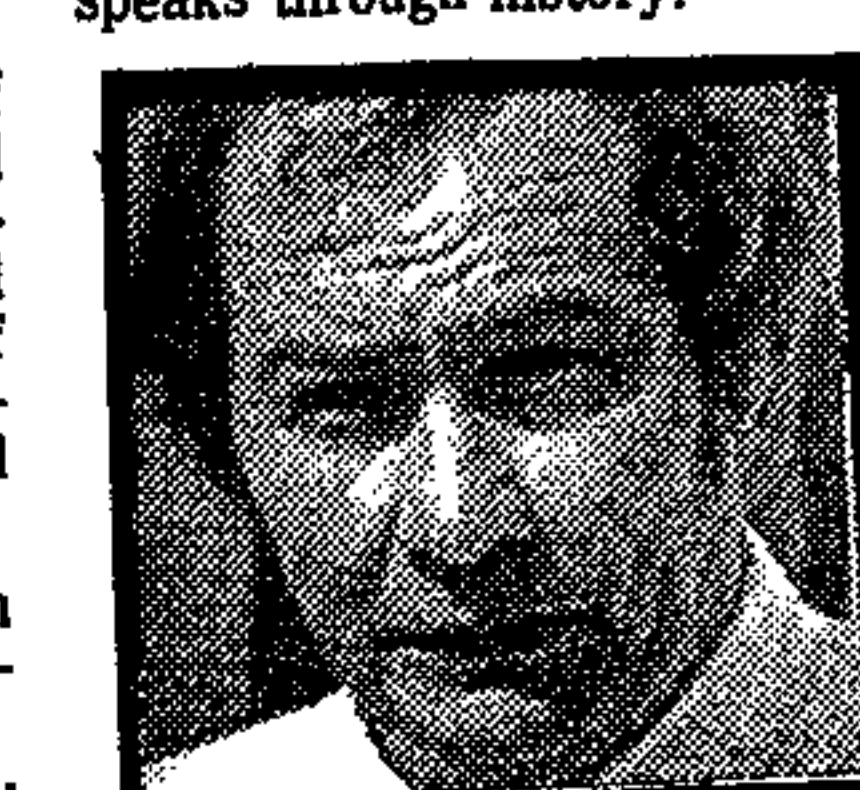
"The coloureds don't seem to be very fond of you," I said. "Why should they? We done them in."

Outside Pretoria is the Voortrekker Monument, a vast and imposing cube of stone, carved with reliefs that celebrate the triumph of the Afrikaner nation over the blacks.

On Sunday evening it was closed, but over the locked gates you could see in the foreground a ceremony. Young people in uniform of brown shirts and shorts — Voortrekkers. Boer equivalent of and rival to the Boy Scouts — were parading with flags and bugles.

Alan Paton has described another ceremony here.

He had fallen in love with the Afrikaners as a people. He fell out of love in witnessing the ugliness of extreme nationalism; not less ugly because it speaks through history.



HANNES SMITH
A renegade Afrikaner

Forty years ago the Afrikaner fascist movement also harked back to the trek, calling itself the Ossewa-Brandwag — sentinels of the ox-wagon.

There is another monument, in the Cape. High on a hill outside Paarl three huge fingers of concrete stab the sky.

It is ugly, but moving. This is the Taal Monument, and something unique: a monument not to a man, or an event, or a battle, or even to a nation, but to a language, the Taal — tongue. Afrikaners has a romantic history.

It was the first European language to take root in Africa and grow quite different there and remains the only one, a drastically advanced and simplified descendant of Dutch.

Its establishment as an official language was an act of defiance against the English, and against the stuck-up "Hollanders".

The language movement was a precursor of Afrikaner nationalism.

And this monument was a controversial (because it was sponsored by Rightwingers) affirmation of faith in the nation.

Carved at its base is the mysterious inscription: "Dit is ons erfs": we are serious. An early Afrikaans writer had asked rhetorically: "Are we serious?" — about guarding the Taal.

Is that answer to the question the right one? Some Afrikaners speak as if their language was doomed, presaging the extinction of the nation.

Two Afrikaans novelists are widely known and praised outside the country, J H Coetzee and Andre Brink. They both write their novels in two versions, Afrikaans and English.

Coetzee said recently that English is vital to South Africa as its link with the outside world (and it is of course the only *lingua franca* that blacks will accept); the Soweto riots in 1976 began as a protest against the teaching of some subjects in Afrikaans in black schools).

And in South Africa? "The Afrikaner must bestir himself before it is too late. They talk about doing deals with the coloureds or the Zulus, but soon even the Afrikaners' best intention won't be believed. They are hurtling down a disastrous path."

Recently there have been important centenaries. Two years ago saw the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Umtali, the defeat of Cetawayo and the destruction of Zulu power.

This spring the 15c stamps have commemorated another battle, Majuba, fought in February 1891. The British were defeated, and the First Anglo-

Nadine Gordimer says she doubts if Afrikaans will survive, except perhaps as a patois among the coloureds. Surprisingly, some Afrikaans writers agree with her.

Hennie Aucamp is a don at Stellenbosch who also writes for the Afrikaners. He says Afrikaans will have spent itself 50 years hence. Even among the coloureds, he says, gifted writers are deliberately abandoning the Taal.

Some Anglo whites face the prospect without regrets. Anyway, they say, we're all in this together. But the visitor sees it differently.

After all, if English disappears from Southern Africa (which it won't) there will still be places like London where it is spoken and written almost as well as in Johannesburg. If Afrikaans disappears in South Africa it vanishes entirely.

The strangest Afrikaner story of all was the Thirstland Trek. In the 1870s these trekkers — religious dissidents, some of them — wanted to go even further north to find complete freedom.

They travelled through the waterless wastes of Bechuanaland and settled in Angola. In the 1920s they were brought back to South West Africa (Namibia).

One descendant of the Thirst Trekkers is Hannes Smith. He was born of a poor Boer family in Angola and lived for a time in the old Belgian Congo.

Now he lives in Namibia and edits a weekly paper, the *Windhoek Observer*.

It is a mixture of eccentric, rather brilliant, campaigning journalism — the other week it was complaining that there had been no prosecution for the murder of a black tramp and describing how the local Catholic bishop had been insulted as "a kaffir" by white roughs; of hard news, and of preaching against what remains of racial discrimination in Namibia — officially apartheid has been done away with here.

Smith — "Smithie," as his column is signed, or "Mal" (mad) Smith as he is usually known — is a renegade Afrikaner, an interesting type.

When Afrikaners rebel against their tribal customs they seriously rebel: of all the opponents of the Government, of those who have taken to clandestine and violent struggle, the hardest and most unrelenting of all are Afrikaners.

Smith is a candid critic of his own people. We sat in his office — "Editor and Chief Reporter" on the door — with cuttings pinned on the wall and his bicycle in a corner.

He is gloomy about the present situation in Namibia. Above all he is gloomy about missed chances.

"The Afrikaner is the one white in Africa who is African. He had a unique historical opportunity to establish a way of life not based on colour but on his civilisation.

"But all his fears led him into a most grotesque belief. He could have gone down in history. But instead of that he saw the civilised, hard-working black as a danger rather than the opposite."

The result is tragic Smith says. "Afrikanerdom has been infected by moral and political decay."

"Now the blacks have turned against all Afrikaners."

"All the Government does is stall for time. But what are they going to do with that time? Here in Namibia that can't do any good."

And in South Africa? "The Afrikaner must bestir himself before it is too late. They talk about doing deals with the coloureds or the Zulus, but soon even the Afrikaners' best intention won't be believed. They are hurtling down a disastrous path."

Recently there have been important centenaries. Two years ago saw the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Umtali, the defeat of Cetawayo and the destruction of Zulu power.

This spring the 15c stamps have commemorated another battle, Majuba, fought in February 1891. The British were defeated, and the First Anglo-

fight on

icans have some sense of this, and not just the kind who now vote Nationalist. I was talking to a friend who had grown up in the Transvaal countryside, a radical. "I always felt that I didn't belong in the country the way Afrikaners did. They have their own words for flowers and birds. We didn't. And how ever much I hate them I know they're brave and sincere."

I was thinking about that paradox — of Afrikanerdom's dark and light sides, of brutality and bravery, of the commando leaders in the Anglo-Boer War and of policemen who beat political prisoners — when I read the passage where Macaulay writes of another master race, he means the Irish Protestants. He might have meant those other men of Orange in South Africa.

The Spartan, smiting and spurning the wretched Helot, moves our disgust. But the same Spartan, calmly dressing his hair and uttering his concise jests, on what he knows well to be his last day, in the pass of Thermopylae, is not to be contemplated without admiration.

Maybe this is a romantic description. Even in the hardest times, Afrikaner history has not been one of the undiluted heroism.

An old man told me: "The ones who became the most extreme nationalists after 1902, they'd been the hands-up brigade during the war." He meant that those people had seen the Thebans of that par-

ticular Thermopylae, running away to fight (or plot) another day.

Another old Afrikaner said something still more striking. Not that I had never heard it before, but from Englishmen, old Eighth Army hands; it was hearing it from a Boer that surprised me.

"You know, Geoffrey, in '42 our boys chucked in the sponge at Tobruk. You see, we're such a small people. We can't afford to fight to the last man."

At the airport, waiting to leave South Africa, I bought the English magazines. That conversation came back to me.

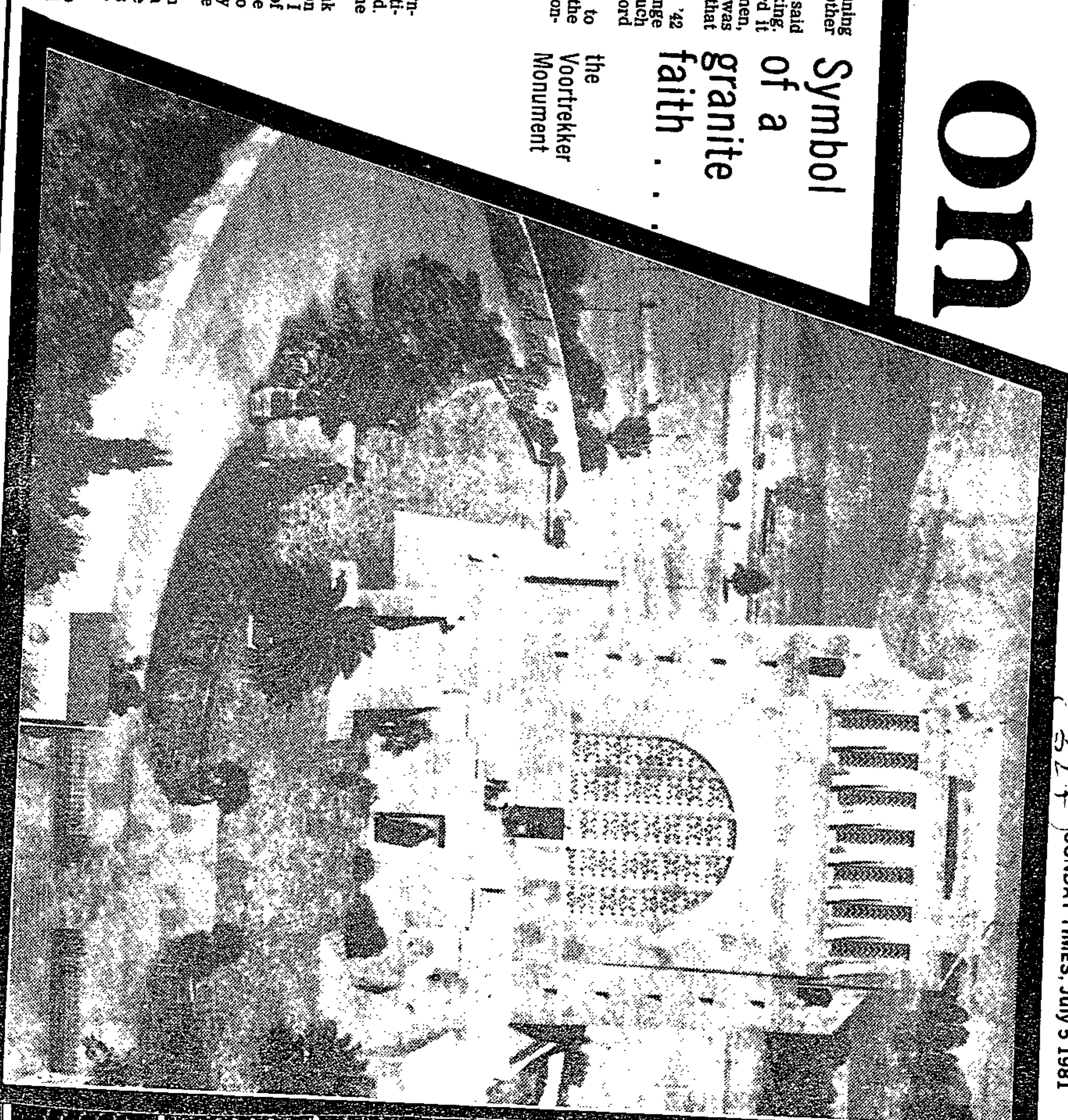
The South African Government uses the rhetoric of ultimate conflict, war to the end. Now black opponents of the State do the same.

Ministers and generals speak of the "total onslaught" on South Africa; on my flight I opened the Listener to read of a "Panorama" programme about guerrillas who "are no longer fighting to destroy merely the Afrikaans language but Afrikanerdom itself".

Everyone assumes that South Africa is heading towards a cosmic race war. Most people assume that the Boers — as those black guerrillas call their foes — face extinction.

Will it be Thermopylae or Tobruk? Or is there a third choice?

Symbol
of a
granite
faith . . .
the
Voortrekker
Monument



QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Viljoen's views ^{Stop} _{6/7/81}
racist - academic ₃₂₇

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Views of the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, on the coloured people have been criticised by a leading Stellenbosch academic as "a kind of racism which is morally objectionable."

The criticism has come from Professor J J Degenaar, head of the department of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, in a letter published in the Cape National Party mouthpiece, Die Burger, at the weekend.

Quoting from Dr Viljoen's writings, Professor Degenaar wrote that Dr

Viljoen had turned down the idea of "brown Afrikaners" because he saw the Afrikaner in a basically racial context.

Dr Viljoen had linked Afrikaner identity with race purity.

He had stated among other things that without the maintenance of white racial purity "the Afrikaner is no longer an Afrikaner."

Professor Degenaar said Dr Viljoen's attitude was all the more disturbing in the light of a plea from him that immigrants should be taught Afrikaans so that they could be drawn to the Afrikaner people.

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I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

ANY day now, the annual consolidated list of people restricted in terms of Sections 5 and 9 of the Internal Security Act will be published in the Government Gazette.

It is commonly known as the "banned list". If records kept by the Rand Daily Mail are correct, the names of 169 people will appear on it.

Those affected may not attend gatherings, some have been placed under house arrest as well, others have been banished to places far away from their homes, some have to report regularly to the police, others may not continue the type of work they did before, and a number of them have opted for exile abroad.

The "banned list" tells only part of the story of the vast inroads made by the Government into civil liberties over the past 30 years.

The Rule of Law has been abrogated. The Government now has wide-ranging powers to control the movement of South Africans, to affect their choice of reading and viewing matter, to limit their freedom of association, to detain them without bringing them to court.

Apart from the annual "banned list", three other lists exist: one is of people alleged to be office-bearers, officers, members and active supporters of the outlawed Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA), another of the outlawed Congress of Democrats, and one mainly of people who left South Africa.

From lists of Government Gazettes — dating back to 1962 — given by the Department of Justice, the "Mail" has been able to put together more than 700 names still affected.

According to the Institute of Race Relations, more than 1 400 people in all have been affected since 1950.

None of the people in the four lists may be quoted, except by permission of the Minister of Justice, or if they appear in a court of law, or occasionally, if they speak from an international rostrum such as a parliament or the United Nations.

These lists are published in terms of the Internal Security Act, renamed in 1976 from the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

In addition, nearly 30 organisations and publications have been banned under the Internal Security Act, and 11 organisations outlawed in terms of the Unlawful Organisations Act.

They include the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the CPSA, the Congress of Democrats, nearly 20 black consciousness organisations, and newspapers such as The World and Weekend World.

The Government can also detain people indefinitely without trial under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The General Law Amendment Act provides for up to 14 days detention without trial. The notorious Section 6 of the Terrorism Act provides for solitary detention for an indefinite period without access to lawyers or family.

People can also be held for questioning under the Criminal Procedures Act. Meetings can be banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act — as were June 16 commemoration services in major metropolitan areas last year.

Open-air gatherings — except for bona fide sports events — are banned.

These are usually described as "political" laws. Another major "political" law which prohibits free association is the Improper Political Interference Act, preventing people of different races from being members of the same political party.

A direct result of this Act was the disbandment in the 1960s of the mixed Liberal Party, and the exclusion of its black members by the then Progressive Party.

Other "political" laws place serious curbs on freedom of association and movement:

- The Immorality Act forbids sex between whites and other population groups;
- The Mixed Marriages Act bans marriages between whites and others;
- The influx control, or pass, laws restrict the mobility of blacks;
- The Group Areas Act designates living and business areas for different races;
- Africans have also been stripped of their South African citizenship. They cannot own land in "white" South Africa;
- None of the black groups — coloureds, Indians and Africans — have the vote in Parliament;
- The "permit" system affects the inter-provincial movement of Indians, although it has been relaxed a great deal in recent years. This system also requires non-Africans to have permits to enter the townships;
- Education for different races falls under separate Government departments;
- The Separate Amenities Act legalises race discrimination in public places;
- The Prisons Act and the Police Act place restrictions on what newspapers may publish about prison conditions and police activity;
- Under the Drug Abuses Act, people suspected of peddling drugs may also be held indefinitely without trial;

● Apart from the normal criminal and civil laws, other legislation limiting public knowledge includes laws dealing with strategic fuels and minerals, the Defence Act, and the National Key Points Act, dealing with what the authorities can declare to be strategic installations;

● In addition to publications already banned under the Internal Security Act, thousands of newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, newsletters, films, stage shows and even T-shirts have been declared undesirable under the Publications Act by the "censors".

No figure is available for the number of items axed by the censors, but estimates put it at about 40 000. Much of the material concerns pornography, but serious literary and political works have also been banned.

Films and stage shows are still censored regularly. Lists of undesirable publications are issued weekly. In some cases, possession of the banned material constitutes an offence. In others, distribution is forbidden.

In the past few months, the Government has cracked down on student and trade union leaders. Six people have been banned under the Internal Security Act. Scores of people — estimated at between 120 and 200 — have been detained.

People detained under the Internal Security Act are the responsibility of the Minister of Justice. Those held under the other "security" laws are the responsibility of the Minister of Police.

● The police have not disclosed the number of people

THE WEB OF CONTROL

Bannings and detentions without trial in recent weeks have received widespread publicity. But they tell only part of the story of arbitrary official action. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA assesses the inroads made into civil liberties by the National Party Government over the past 30 years.

RDM 7/7/81

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SILENCED VOICES: from top left, Dr Albert Luthuli, the Rev CF Beyers Naude, Dr Yusuf Dadoo, Mrs Helen Joseph, Mr Robert Sobukwe and Mr Oliver Tambo.

detained in the past two months. The Police Directorate of Public Relations usually confirms or denies only the names of suspected detainees submitted to it. In recent weeks it has confirmed detentions without disclosing the law under which people are held, except to say: "Under security legislation".

Newspapers run the risk of prosecution for publishing claims made by detainees. They also run the risk of prosecution for quoting people who are banned or listed. And they can also face prosecution for quoting the writings of listed people now dead, or who are now longer listed.

Thus, the late Bram Fischer, a former leader of the Communist Party, still cannot be quoted. His name appears on the "list".

The name of South Africa's most famous prisoner, ANC leader Nelson Mandela, does not appear on any of the lists. Mr Mandela was jailed in 1964 with other ANC men after the "Rivonia trial". Quoting him might be construed as furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

So would quoting another ANC leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner, the late Albert Luthuli.

Steve Biko's name was withdrawn from the banned list when his banning orders expired after his death. Quoting him might be construed as furthering the aims of the banned Black People's Convention or Saso.

A similar risk arises when quoting the late Robert Sobukwe, leader of the banned PAC. Mr Sobukwe was jailed for three years for incitement in 1960.

On his release, he was detained without trial for another six years on Robben Island in terms of a special provision — which came to be known as the "Sobukwe clause" — in the General Law Amendment Act. In 1969, he was banned and banished to Kimberley. He died three years ago.

The "listing" of people and the banning of organisations and publications started in earnest in the 1960s. First, the ANC and the PAC were banned.

Umkonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) and Pogo — formed after the ANC and PAC were outlawed and reputed to be their military wings — were also banned. That was in 1963, when several other organisations were outlawed.

They include Dance Association, SAA Football League, Football League and Football Club. It is uncertain what these bodies were about.

It is possible they may have been linked to the group which later became Sanroc, but administrators involved in the rivalry between the various sports bodies at the time say they have never heard of such organisations.

In 1962, the (white) SA Congress of Democrats was banned. Together with the ANC, the SA Indian Congress and the SA Coloured People's Organisation, it had seven years previously signed the Freedom Charter. According to law academics, the charter itself, if published in pamphlet form, is banned.

In 1964, the African Resistance Movement was outlawed, as was the "South African Communist Party", the latter perhaps to close any loophole regarding the Communist Party of SA.

In 1966, the Defence and Aid Fund was outlawed.

A relative lull followed for the next decade until Soweto erupted in 1976 and Steve Biko died in detention in 1977. The then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, declared war on black consciousness, saying it was the point at which legal dissent ended and criminal activity began.

On October 19, 1977, he shut down The World and Weekend World, the publication Pro Veritate, and banned 17 black consciousness organisations — including Saso, BPC, the Black Women's Federation and the Union of Black Journalists — as well as the Christian Institute.

The Institute's director, the Rev C F Beyers Naude, was among a number of prominent people banned. Dr Nthato Motlana and his colleagues on the Soweto Committee of 10, together with journalists Percy Qoboza and Aggrey Klaaste, were among those detained under the new "preventive" Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The big crunch for individuals first came in 1962. The Government published a list of 436 people — 129 whites, 307 Africans, coloureds and Indians — allegedly connected with the CPSA.

Not all of them were communists. Among those listed was Rashid Varachia, now president of the SA Cricket Union, who is avowedly anti-communist.

His and several other names were withdrawn from the list two years later.

Several more names were added or deleted between 1964 and 1980. Today, 423 names — 158 white and 265 black — remain.

Prominent among these is Mr Joe Slovo, a dominant exiled member of the Communist Party's central committee and the man said by the Government to be the mastermind behind sabotage acts in the Republic, his wife Ruth First, and the leader of the SA Indian Congress, Dr Yusuf Dadoo.

In 1967, the Government published a similar list of 37 people allegedly connected with the Congress of Democrats. Six more names were added to later.

Much-restricted Mrs Helen Joseph's name appears on both the Congress of Democrats and the "banned" list. Mr A K Docrat, of Durban, is on the CPSA list and was for many years on the "banned" list as well, being under house-arrest for 22 hours a day.

In terms of Sections 5 and 9 of the Internal Security Act, banning orders have to be served personally on the affected people.

Many people whom the Government wanted silenced had left South Africa. Because they could not be served such orders and because they could not be classified in the Communist Party, another list naming them was issued.

Prominent names in that list are exiled ANC leaders Mr Oliver Tambo, Mr Alfred Nzo and Mr Thabo Mbeki, the PAC's Mr P K Leballo and Mr Edwin Makoti, Prof Dennis Brutus, president of Sanroc, writers Bloke Modisane, the late Can Temba and Ronald Segal, and Arthur Goldreich, who escaped from a South African prison.

South Africa also has about 500 "political prisoners", or as the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, describes them, "prisoners sentenced for transgressions against the security of the State".

MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who has for many years been in the forefront of protests against the inroads into civil liberties, says 492 of them are on Robben Island, 38 serving life sentences. Among whites, Dennis Goldberg is serving a life sentence.

Commenting on the number of people banned or listed, she says: "It signifies the astonishing extent to which civil rights have been eroded in South Africa."

She says many people listed in 1962 could not, "by the wildest stretch of the imagination", be regarded as communists, and that Section 6 of the Terrorism Act is being used more widely than originally intended.

After the era of Mr John Vorster as Minister of Justice in the early 1960s and that of Mr Kruger in the 1970s, Mrs Suzman believes that the recent spate of detentions and bannings point to South Africa entering a protracted period of similar action.

"There was a time when such actions would have caused a public outcry. Today they are accepted with barely a whimper," she says ruefully.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von Düring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of year.

RPM 7/7/81
Subramoney's
(208) (317)
home searched

Political Reporter
BANNED Natal journalist Mr
Marimuthu Subramoney has
been told to report to Security
Police in Durban this morning
after police searched his home,
according to his wife, Mrs
Thyna Subramoney.
She said three Security Po-
licemen visited their Verulam
home on Friday night, saying
they were on "a routine check-
up". No police comment could
be obtained last night.
At the time of his banning
Mr Subramoney was a national
vice-president of the Media
Workers' Association of SA.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western

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Banned writer may be charged

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

POLICE are investigation at least three possible charges against banned Natal journalist Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, according to his attorney, Mr Bheka Shezi.

The possible charges relate to books and documents allegedly found by Security Police at Mr Subramoney's home in Verulam last week, and to a possible contravention of his banning order.

Mr Shezi, who yesterday accompanied the banned journalist to Security Police offices in Durban, said police informed them that three of the books allegedly found at Mr Subramoney's home were banned.

They included one written by the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"The police said they were investigating possible charges under the Publications Act. They also said they were contemplating charges of Mr Subramoney having contravened his banning orders," Mr Shezi said.

Mr Subramoney did not make a statement to the police, he added.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said that as the matter was still under investigation, the police could not comment.

Mr Subramoney was a national vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa until he was banned and placed under house arrest in January.

He founded a news agency, the Press Trust of South Africa, and was a correspondent of the BBC and several other radio stations and newspapers abroad until his banning.

His wife, Mrs Thyna Subramoney, who now runs the Press Trust, said Security Police searched their house last Friday and took a number of books and documents.

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

THIS
WEEK



WITH each passing day that brings violence of one form or another, whether in border areas, townships or elsewhere, and with every act of sabotage marking the revolutionary's determination to overthrow white rule in South Africa, the Prime Minister's warned-of onslaught becomes more total, as do the measures of the counter offensive.

Inevitably the conflict brings with it a widening sweep of security legislation — and with it a danger of another kind. That is that in the clamour for more of one thing there will remain less and less of another — the public's right and need to be reasonably informed. In the process of denying information to the enemy, the blanket of censorship is in danger of becoming so stifling that the spooks set loose by rumour cause alarm and despondency more damaging than the truth.

Under intolerable strain

In the process the scale by which our society's freedoms and basic rights are judged comes under intolerable strain. On the one hand authority, given to overkill and through its bloodline of kragdadigheid wanting as much heavy weaponry in its armoury as possible, demands all to 'donner' them with. On the other hand its subjective view of a newspaper's contention that the public should be told as much as possible consistent with the country's security is rather that the 'mense daar buite' should be told only so much as it is felt they have any need to know. Those with the power acknowledge, but brush aside, the contention that more and more padlocks on the mind do little to still fears or explain away what's going thump in the night outside or lighting up horizons where there should be darkness.

Each new restrictive pro-

vision, of course, is said not to be meant for those who 'play the game', but those who are silly enough 'to underestimate the Government's determination to maintain law and order' as the Prime Minister has on occasion put it.

All these laws are intended only for those *bliksems* who don't understand, as he spelled out on June 14 last year, that they have had their 'final warning'.

Well, I have no quarrel with stern measures to deal with saboteurs and their like and there can be no question that there are times when there are things which the public is best left in ignorance of — but those occasions are exceedingly few.

What I find objectionable and questionable is the way the Government has gone about dealing with its problem. Excess

oozes from the statute book and overkill and arrogance abound in the 'we know what's right for you' syndrome.

There was more than a touch of it, for example, in the parliamentary debate last year on the Second Police Amendment Bill which prohibits publication of 'unauthorised reports' giving details of any police action to combat terrorist activities. The Bill gave the Minister of Police the right to prevent publication of arrests and detentions.

When criticised for demanding such sweeping powers he said the Bill would be applied 'selectively' and would not be used to stifle 'legitimate criticism', by those who fell into disfavour being whipped off the public stage into limbo.

The trouble which I and any other newspaperman have, of course, is that if laws are applied 'selectively' it makes it impossible for anyone to know — other than perhaps the minister or the Commissioner of Police — whether a report could lead to prosecution. The answer to that one, no doubt, would be that if you don't know all you have to do is ask because if you — which really means that

Yes, security is vital but so is information

by
JAMES MCMILLAN

EDITOR

the minefield of legislative curbs on publication in South Africa were further increased, as they were with the National Key Points Act.

This provides for a fine of R20 000 or five years imprisonment or both for anyone who ignores a Defence Force directive to upgrade security at key-point installations and, of interest here, a similar fine or three years (or both) for anyone furnishing — or publishing — information about any incident at a key point without the permission of the minister, the chairman of the National Key Points Committee, or those designated by them.

In so far as the provision of additional or more effective security is concerned, General Denis Earp, chairman of the National Key Points Committee and deputy chief of staff operations, says the days of the watchman armed with a truncheon, sitting next to his brazier are over.

Truncheon days are over

'It is immoral to expect a security guard armed only with a truncheon or knobkerrie to face a trained terrorist armed with an AK-47 rifle', says the general. I heartily agree, especially when in many cases he earns a pittance as a wage.

But the other provision in the Key Points Act — about not publishing anything without permission turns out in its application to raise a few questions if not of morality in the method of its application, then certainly its fairness.

Being a little naive perhaps I had thought that the sort of guidance which would be forthcoming from the Censor-of-Key-Point-Happenings would be that a newspaper would be told, confidentially of course, when any place fell within the Act. But I learned a few days ago that this was not the case. No one will be told what are key points and what

incidents of these unknown places are referred, 'we'll throw the book at you', to use the words of one of the censors-in-chief. And that means that to the minefield of more than 100 laws prohibiting or restricting publication in South Africa there has now been added editorial Russian roulette performed blindfold.

The effect of all this 'selective application', heightened by roulette penalties running into thousands of rands, is to make the gathering and dissemination of information that much more difficult. Its intimidatory effect could result in a lot less being published than should be available for people to make objective judgements.

A steadily narrowing perspective leading finally to a head-in-sand stance of an ostrich may be momentarily comforting — that is while all the bogymen can be kept out of sight — but in the end there is no point in trying to wish

things away.

A relatively mild example of the sort of unexpected shock that can result from censorship of the kind applied in the former Rhodesia by Mr Smith's Government was that provided by the victory of Mr Robert Mugabe. Whites, denied much information of what was going on — and particularly how the Patriotic Front was faring — were convinced Bishop Abel Muzorewa was going to win or that at worst he would have to share power with Mr Joshua Nkomo. They are still trying to come to terms with events and, sadly, Mr Smith's credibility — right up to the end his government was claiming it was getting on top of terrorism — is in tatters.

Security is vital to a nation under siege, but so is information. And bureaucrats on their own are not always the best people to decide what, or how, the public should be told.

So, unless all reports of

En nademaal die Groot- en die Klein-Klaas Voogdsrivier-besproeiingsdistrik en die Klaas Voogdsrivier-hoofbesproeiingsdistrik by onderskeidelik Proklamasies 205 van 1954, 9 van 1920 en 224 van 1974 ingestel is en die hierbo bedoelde vereiste aantal eienaars in genoemde besproeiingsdistrikte ten gunste van die samesmelting van die drie distrikte is;

So is dit dat ek hierby verklaar dat die gebiede wat die Groot- en die Klein-Klaas Voogdsrivier-besproeiingsdistrik en die Klaas Voogdsrivier-hoofbesproeiingsdistrik uitmaak, soos beskryf in genoemde Proklamasies, nou saamgesmelt is in een besproeiingsdistrik waarvan die naam die Klaas Voogds-besproeiingsdistrik is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertiende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

And whereas the Groot-Klaas Voogds River and the Klein-Klaas Voogds River Irrigation Districts and the Klaas Voogds River Main Irrigation District were constituted by Proclamations 205 of 1954, 9 of 1920 and 224 of 1974, respectively, and the required number of owners as stated above in the said irrigation districts are in favour of the combination of the three districts;

Now, therefore, I hereby declare that the areas which constitute the Groot-Klaas Voogds River and the Klein-Klaas Voogds River Irrigation Districts and the Klaas Voogds River Main Irrigation District as described in the said Proclamations shall now be combined into one irrigation district, the name of which shall be the Klaas Voogds Irrigation District.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirteenth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1440

10 Julie 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 P81/58

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1440 *GA 7654* (327) 10 July 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/98.....	<i>Secrets</i>	Unity Hall.....	(a)
P81/5/33.....	<i>See it again, Sam</i>	Carter Brown.....	(a)
P81/5/36.....	<i>Next, The</i>	Bob Randall.....	(a)+(b)
P81/6/46.....	<i>Lady Susan's Cruel Lover</i>	Joan Ayres.....	(a)
P81/6/59.....	<i>Sorority Sinners</i>	Simeon Morris.....	(a)
P81/6/42.....	<i>I Confess</i>	Chris Harrison.....	(a)
P81/6/135.....	Sleutelhouer met foto's van naakte meisies aan beide kante in perspex gemonteer/Key ring holder with pictures of nude girls on both sides mounted in perspex (Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(a)
P81/6/48.....	<i>Lollipop Girl</i>	Chris Harrison.....	(a)
P81/6/74.....	<i>Graffiti: The writing on the wall</i>	Mark Barker.....	(a)
P81/6/44.....	<i>Joy Ride</i>	Will Rudd.....	(a)
P81/6/39.....	<i>High School Sinners</i>	Godfrey Ramdagger.....	(a)
P81/6/66.....	<i>Three's Company</i>	Joseph Arrowsmith.....	(a)
81/6/158.....	<i>Namibia: The Struggle for Liberation</i>	World Council of Churches, Switzerland.....	(e)
P81/6/160.....	<i>Namibia-Today</i> —Official Organ of SWAPO—Sept/Oct 1975	SWAPO, Lusaka, Zambia.....	(e)
P81/6/161.....	Isandlwana—Revolutionary Effort of Azania—"Bobby Sands: An inspiration . . . World" (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Information and Propaganda Committee.....	(e)
P81/6/162.....	Isandlwana—Revolutionary Effort of Azania—To Arms Against Botha-Malan—16 June 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/163.....	10 Years of Black Consciousness Movement—An Evaluation (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/164.....	June 16 Remembered: Unity, Mobilise, Fight on (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/168.....	1981—Solidarity in Struggle (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/170.....	Remember our Heroes!!!—Stay Away: 16–17 June (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/171.....	Remember Stay Away June!! 16 and 17, Mobilise Don't Mourn (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/6/173.....	<i>Civic</i> —Vol 1, No 2, April 1980.....	Issued by the Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone	(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	327 Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/5/176	16 June—The day which will always remind us of our Commitment (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/177	Stay Away: June 16—June 17—Remember the Heroes of Azania on Azania Day (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/178	"They have disenfranchised black people . . . future" (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by Projects Comm, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)

No. 1441

10 Julie 1981

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 bedoe-ling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1441

10 July 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 under-mentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/1/119	Honesty	Linda Lauren	In SK./G.G. 7466, GK./G.N. 478 van/of 6/3/1981.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE
SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 1448

10 Julie 1981

TOEKENNING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN
DIE DERDE KLAS: KOMMANDEUR

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 19 Mei 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Mnr. James Derrick Carr-Rollitt, Ereksul-generaal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Santiago, Chili.

[113/35/4/1 (32)]

No. 1449

10 Julie 1981

TOEKENNING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN
DIE EERSTE KLAS: GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 3 Junie 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Mnr. Chu Fu-Sung, Minister van Buitelandse Sake van die Republiek China.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 1450

10 Julie 1981

OORHANDIGING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP
IN DIE TWEDE KLAS: GROOTOFFISIER

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 5 Junie 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Sy Hoogedele Lord Barnby, CMG, CBE, MVO, TD.

[113/35/4 (32)]

DEPARTEMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INFORMATION

No. 1448

10 July 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE
THIRD CLASS: COMMANDER

It is hereby notified that on 19 May 1981 the above-men-tioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

Mr James Derric Carr-Rollitt, Honorary Consul-General of the Republic of South Africa in Santiago, Chile.

[113/35/4/1 (32)]

No. 1449

10 July 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE
FIRST CLASS: GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that on 3 June 1981 the above-men-tioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

Mr Chu Fu-Sung, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 1450

10 July 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE
SECOND CLASS: GRAND OFFICER

It is hereby notified that on 5 June 1981 the above-men-tioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

The Right Honourable the Lord Barnby, CMG, CBE, MVO, TD.

[113/35/4 (32)]

IN HIS review of the activities of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director, made a telling (and chilling) point. "It is my belief," he said, "that save for a small group of leaders of commerce and industry, much of the business community is unaware of or indifferent to the real significance which urgent black aspirations have assumed in Africa."

"It would indeed be sad and probably fatal for all of us if this ignorance or indifference were to be maintained in the decade ahead, only to be jolted by a violent response at some time in the future."

His opens up the most challenging question of all about the South African society. What are the sources of conflict that threaten to destroy this society, and what are the ties that nevertheless tie the black and white together in economic co-operation? (Years ago the economic historian H. M. Robertson characterised South Africa as a society where white and black could neither live with nor without each other.)

-- Let us first look at the sources of conflict.

To my mind the most fruitful way by which to approach the essence of black discontent with the system is through the concept of relative deprivation. This is also the analytical framework of the best systematic study of revolutions -- Ted Gurr's "Why Men Rebel". Simply put, this is the gap between what people think they are rightfully entitled to and that which they are actually getting.

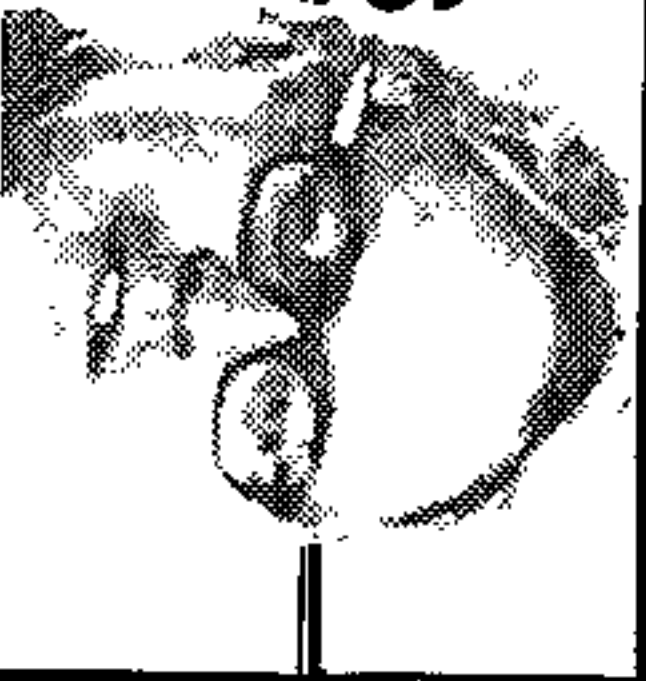
Relative deprivation operates with respect to three main goals or needs: *economic or welfare* goals (sufficient food and shelter provided through adequate pay and health services), *power* goals (to have some say over one's own actions and to be able to avoid unwanted interference by others) and *status* goals (to be treated with respect not only because others want to be polite, but by occupying roles which accord a measure of prestige and by participating in stable, supportive groups like a family, a community or an association).

The important aspect of relative deprivation is that it is relative. No outsider can objectively assess what it will take to satisfy a group's needs or goals. The crucial factor is the group's own assessment of what they are entitled to in relation to other reference groups, which in the case of urban black South Africans are white South Africans rather than Africans north of the Limpopo or homeland blacks.

Recent opinion surveys yield some indication of the relative deprivation factor as a source of conflict. The so-called Freuburg study conducted between 1974 and 1977 among blacks in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria found that over 90% of their respondents seemed to feel entitled to broadly similar rights and privileges to whites. Follow-up of this study conducted between 1977 and 1979 found that 56% of Xhosa- and Zulu-speaking men for the sample in Soweto and Durban were angry and impatient (as distinct from merely unhappy, neutral or happy) about their present situation.

The bosses dare not ignore black hopes

THE PATTERN OF POLITICS
BY HERMANN GILLOMEE, HISTORIAN OF
STELLENBOSCH AND CO-AUTHOR OF "THE
RISE AND CRISIS OF AFRIKANER POWER"



An interesting fact is that there is no real difference between the migrant worker and the white-collar and professional blacks who in white eyes have made it. They measure their material rewards in relation to what whites are getting and are unable to acquire the power and command the respect they feel entitled to. Although the white-black wage gap has narrowed remarkably since 1970, blacks feel they have not made sufficient progress, economically and politically.

Because of the black population explosion the system will be unable to satisfy the aspirations of blacks as a group. To cite a few figures: The white population is projected by Professor Sadié of Stellenbosch to increase from 4.5-million in

1980 to 5.3-million in 2 000, while the black population will nearly double, rising from 20.6-million to 37.3-million. In the year 2 000 *per capita* disposable income of whites will rise from R4 600 a year in 1980 to between R6 600 and R8 100. That of blacks will rise from R400 per year in 1980 to between R700 and R900 a year. The average for the total population will rise from R1 100 in 1980 to R1 700 in 2 000.

Another set of figures is just as telling. If one uses the white-collar "mental" or supervisory jobs in the professional and administrative categories as an index of the so-called black middle class, its size will increase from roughly 4% of the economically active black population in 1970 to 8.7% in 1980.

This illustrates vividly the point that the swelling of blacks will all but obliterate the progress blacks as a group will be making. Economically, it is inconceivable that blacks will ever share the experience of the Afrikaners who since 1930 could almost see the gap narrowing between their group and their reference group, the white English-speakers.

The narrowing of the Afrikaner-English *per capita* income gap from 100:300 in 1910 to 100:141 in 1976 more than anything else helped to defuse ethnic conflict between the two white groups.

Lastly, there is the lack of trust of blacks in their education and training, which are hopelessly inadequate to prepare them to compete on an equal footing with whites in an industrialised society. In some circles the argument is being put forward that the content and quality of syllabuses of black education are equal to those of white schools. However, surveys show that blacks regard school facilities (school buildings, double shifts and procurement of books) as the crucial yardstick for comparison.

Here the relative deprivation factor comes into play with a vengeance. The school facilities of South African blacks are undoubtedly much better than facilities in other African states. But the South African blacks view facilities in relation to the existing wealth of the country in which they live.

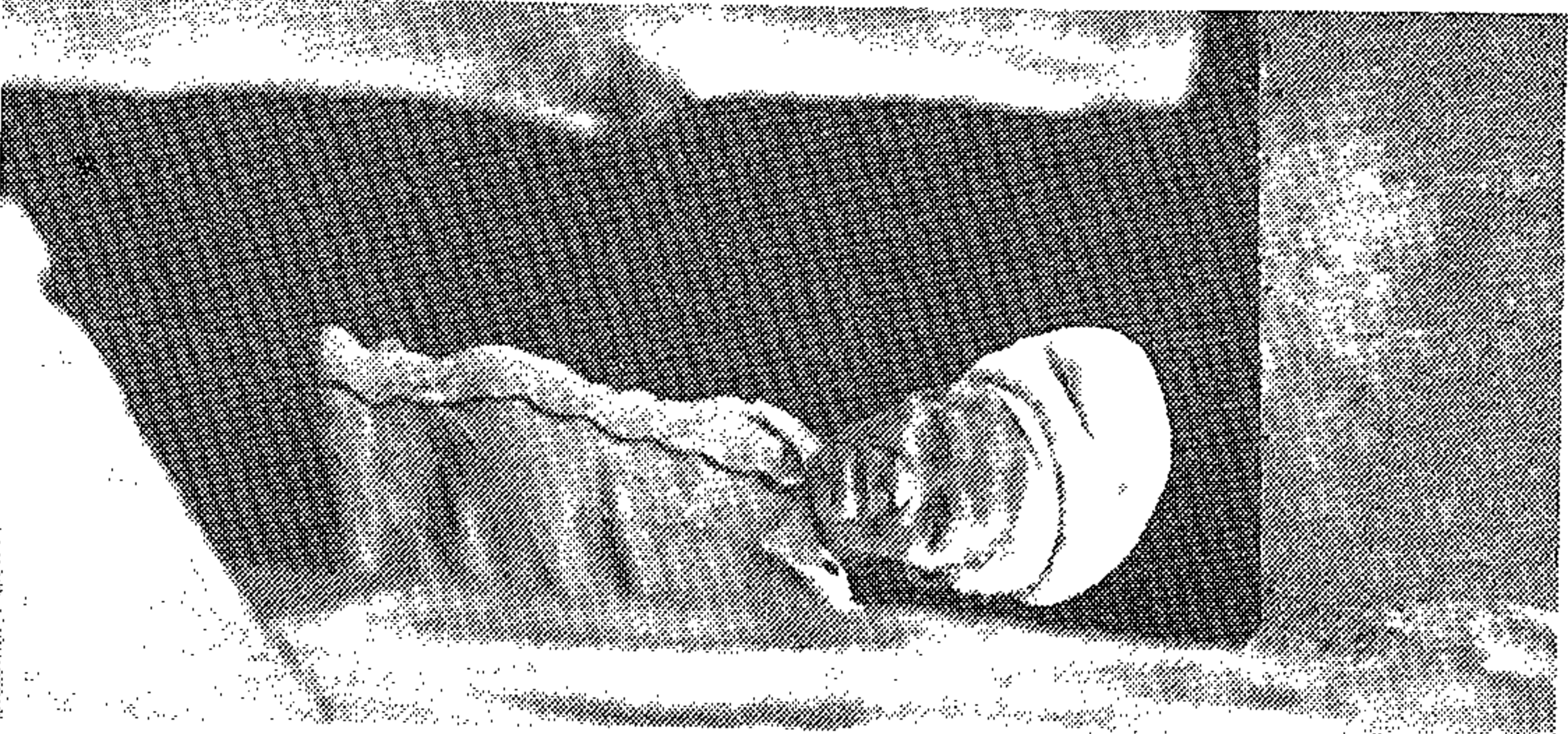
The comparison they make is between their own facilities and those existing for whites. The interesting fact emerging from surveys is that they don't want to have access to white school facilities. Their demand is for separate but equal facilities.

Then there is the brutality factor. One can distinguish between the brutality of the system and brutality on a personal level. It includes the whole spectrum, from a policeman's enforcement of the pass laws and a white foreman's insensitivity to the callous indifference of affluent whites. Whatever the motivation of white behaviour may be, the important fact is that blacks, particularly the younger blacks, believe that it is due to racism that they are not accorded proper respect and are not making progress in the work place.

It is instructive to note that in the recent Ford strike the salient variables were the following:

- Of the plants which struck and those which did not the average age of the striking workforce was significantly lower than that of the other plants;
- Their educational level was significantly higher;
- Their average length of service was shorter.

Secondly, what are the forces making for



Relative deprivation: the gap South African blacks see between themselves and whites -- not those across the Limpopo.

peaceful co-operation of blacks with whites?

It is fashionable to explain black compliance mainly in terms of the police apparatus: bannings, detentions and imprisonment which continuously destroy black leadership and paralyse political mobilisation. Seen from this perspective blacks are acquiescing in a system simply because they view it as so granite-like, impervious and immutable that a political "withdrawal" occurs.

But this is not the whole story. There are also the positive aspects of black acquiescence which help to keep this society together and which any government and business planners ignore at their peril.

There are firstly what Lawrence Schlemmer calls the powerful myths of progress. A May 1981 survey showed that 57% of blacks had confidence in a happier future for all. More than 60% believed that black-white relationships were improving, which is considerably more than those who thought they were deteriorating.

However, the negative aspect of these hopes for a better future must be stressed. The rising faith and hope in the system can have dire consequences if basic conditions and rewards do not improve or if the faith in the future cannot be sustained by powerful "myths" of progress.

Secondly there is the black assessment of the current white leadership. In the May 1981 survey 60% of blacks believed that the Prime Minister was leading the country well, against 32% who were of the opposite opinion. Blacks view Mr P. W. Botha more sympathetically than Mr Vorster (particularly after 1976), whom they considered rigid and unyielding to the black cause.

Mr Botha, they feel, has more understanding for blacks and has given them a chance to further and advance their position. He has given them the one crucial element: hope. The future is no longer as bleak as it has been for many years; there is hope for change, for improvement and more happiness!

Thirdly, there are the vested interests of the black beneficiaries of apartheid. For Machiavellians simply concerned with power and coercive stability, the homelands policy can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated failure. In the homelands the system is served very well by a growing class of collaborative civil servants, professionals, petty traders and market-producing peasants with a considerable interest in the *status quo*.

I am more sceptical about the chances of a class of urban blacks emerging who will serve the same stabilising function in the urban areas. Here there is the small but growing petty bourgeoisie class (professional men, clerical or white collar-workers and supervisors), but as Charles Simkins observed in a recent analysis, they are "up for grabs. Their loyalties can go either way. They have to be competed for."

The black capitalists proper are safe and sounder allies. However, their numbers remain extremely small and they are almost wholly dependent upon white support.

The chances of an African capitalist class taking off into self-sustaining growth are minimal unless it is directed and subsidised by the State and white business interests. This will ensure their loyalty but their value as political auxiliaries during unrest is limited.

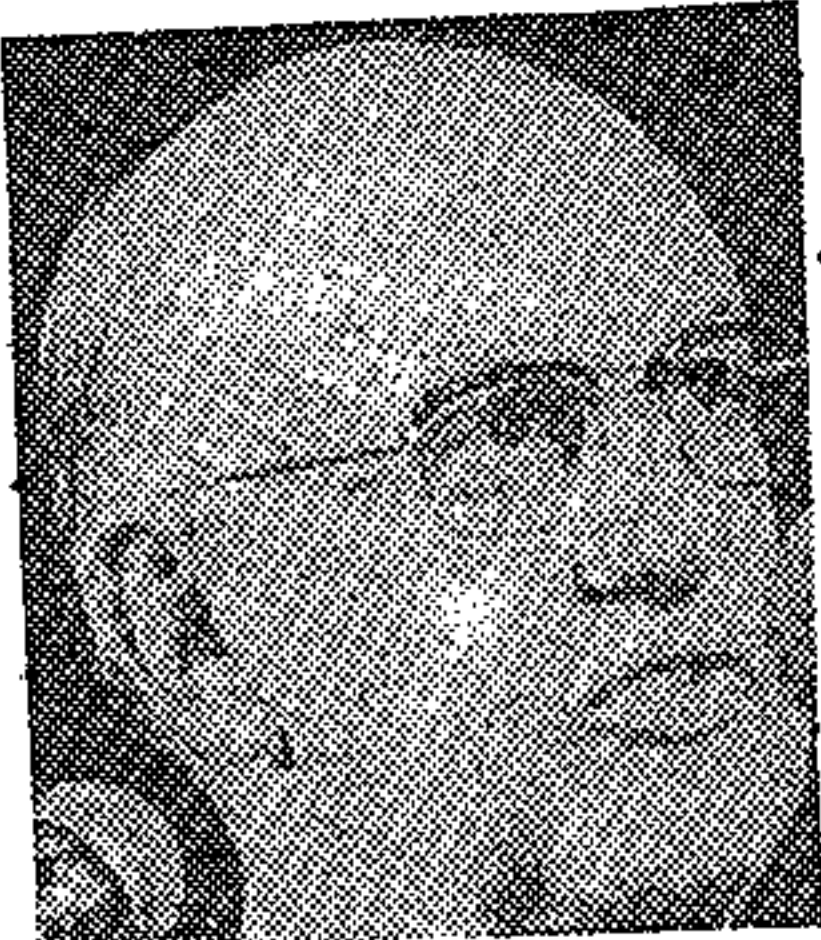
In the end the loyalty of those blacks above the black working class will depend on whether the Government and business can meet their rising aspirations and protect them. If a reasonable growth rate and a programme of reform is maintained one can expect this "middle" class to continue to adopt a reformist position favouring changes within the existent framework.

However, the support of the black middle class and the acquiescence of the working class could be abruptly ended by anything that seriously threatened the military or economic stability of South Africa. Will South Africa's businessmen heed Mr Steyn's warning?

These include inducement of doctors towards the more economic practice of their art, which can only be

P. de V. MEIRING, M.B.B.Ch.,
F.R.C.D. (S.A.), M.D. (S.A.)

* 2 *



● Mr P W Botha
... facing trouble



● Mr Hendrik Schoeman
... peacemaker

Big seas ahead as PW sails on into bad weather

S. G. K. 12/7/81

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Even more radical solutions have been voiced and the time has now arrived where measures with a potential for cost containment must be investigated or applied urgently.

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AS THE new Parliament elected in April prepares to convene, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha is heading for a sea of trouble.

Technically, the Prime Minister has a massive majority to implement the reforms the National Party campaigned on just over two months ago — and which his Government has long promised.

Mr Botha also has at least five years in which to implement those reforms and then reconsolidate support before the next scheduled election.

But the waves of discontent, both within and without are already rocking the National Party — and the going could get a lot rougher in the next few months.

Whether it is Black air hostesses or the Immorality Act, integrated school sport or Coloured political rights, the Group Areas Act or the proposed changes to the pass laws, Mr Botha faces trouble.

On the one hand, the Rightwing, believing that these intended reforms are the thin end of the wedge to an integrated society, has already given notice that it intends fighting every inch of the way.

On the other hand, the Progressive Federal Party, let alone Black opinion, will attack the Government for being too timid and its reforms for not going far enough.

And outside Parliament the Government will be accused of tinkering with the system rather

By BARRY STREEK

er than implementing any real changes.

But, short of losing all credibility, Mr Botha's Government, which has been in power for nearly three years, has little choice but to follow the course it has set itself.

And that means trouble, whichever way one looks at it.

Indeed, the chances are good that the National Party will go through a lot of United Party-type trauma for the remainder of the year and beyond.

It is possible the Government may decide to mark time in the interests of party unity, but then its policies would lose all momentum, particularly in the President's Council and the constellation, and it would be contrary to the Prime Minister's normal style of leadership.

Those issues which will cause trouble for the ruling party include:

● Mixed sport, particularly in schools.

There is mounting resistance in Transvaal White schools to any form of integration. Although Transvaal is sending a team to Craven Week, that is about as far as the Rightwing is prepared to go and the powerful Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging looks as though it will lead the resistance.

● Hotels and restaurants.

Although the Minister of Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has publicly supported a move

to give owners and licensees the right to admit whoever they choose, Rapport, the Government-supporting Sunday newspaper, has reported opposition in 'high Government circles'.

● The Group Areas Act.

The President's Council is investigating the position of District Six and Pageview, fuelling speculation that it will recommend they be opened to all races.

A Transvaal MP, Mr S P Barnard, has also called for a section of Hillbrow to be allocated to Indians. But there is strong opposition in the party to any such concessions and another Transvaal MP, Mr Roelf Meyer, has opposed Mr Barnard's proposal.

● Urban Blacks.

While there are moves in Government circles to officially recognise that many Blacks are living permanently outside the homelands, the Rightwing believes any such concession will be the beginning of the end of separate development.

● Influx control.

The committee investigating the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's, controversial three Bills is believed to have recommended wide-ranging changes, but the Government-supporting Press has speculated on heavy opposition to the proposals.

● Coloured rights.

While there seems to be increasing acceptance that Coloureds, as well as Indians, must eventually get some form of representation in Parliament, the Rightwing is strongly opposed to any such move.

And the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has recently been discussing an interim measure to replace the disbanded Coloured Representative Council with Coloured leaders.

● Labour reform.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, and the NP's Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, have already clashed on proposed changes — and this is seen as a foretaste of the division in the government.

● The Immorality and Mixed Marriages Act.

The Prime Minister has said he will consider reforms to these controversial measures, giving rise to hopes of change, but the Rightwing believes the ban on sex across racial lines should be maintained at all costs.

● South West Africa.

Although this issue has not yet burst into the open, the Rightwing is highly suspicious of any possible international settlement, particularly as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is responsible for the negotiations.

● Discrimination.

Although the dispute over Black air hostesses has apparently been smoothed over by peacemaker Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, the public clash on the issue signifies increasing opposition to the Government's policies of removing 'hurtful' discrimination.

If the Government is going to lead, trouble and more trouble seems inevitable — and it will test Mr Botha's hold over the party and the Government.

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The message warned the PFP would continue to be a target as long as it remained in "the white Parliament" and the "brutal fascist and racist minority regime."

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Geyer's link to blast probed

By EMILIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating allegations by a Sunday paper that former Rand Daily Mail journalist Arnold Geyer was linked to the bombings of Progressive Federal Party offices several weeks ago.

A police spokesman confirmed this last night.

"It is natural that such allegations pertaining to a crime committed will be investigated thoroughly by police," the spokesman said.

He said investigations had been continuing steadily since the bombings and all further clues would get attention. Nobody had yet been arrested.

The Sunday paper report claimed that Mr Geyer, 33, led the South African Liberation Support Cadre which claimed responsibility for the three bombings in Johannesburg.

The 'Mail' London Bureau reports that Mr Geyer "distanced" himself from the allegations yesterday.

He fled from South Africa in mid-June without travel papers. He is staying in London before moving on to Berlin to join his wife, Engela, who is a niece of hardline Cabinet minister Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Clearly agitated, Mr Geyer would only say: "I distance myself from reports in the South African papers over the past few days."

However, he refused to deny or confirm that he was implicated in the bombings.

He refused to discuss the allegations further, saying only that he had been "extremely upset" by the reports and was considering legal advice.

He also refused to say why — or how — he had suddenly left South Africa.

"If you don't have papers you can't fly, you walk."

He spent some time in Zimbabwe before flying to London "on some sort of German documents".

Mr Geyer worked on Die Burger before leaving to study at a West Berlin university. He returned to South Africa last year and joined the Rand Daily Mail as a reporter, mainly covering church affairs.

His wife remained in Berlin where she works as a teacher.

PLANNING
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(Continued)
SURVEYING
QUANTITY

It is often glib to state that a certain period will be "crucial" in the future of a nation — but even the most cynical must accept that the next few months could be make or break in several vitally important areas of South African life.

The results of three Government-initiated investigations will be unveiled in these months and the responses of the Establishment to them could set the scene for the giant step into the era of reform long heralded by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

● The Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education will be reporting in an area which has long been a flashpoint of black grievances.

The 1976 riots were sparked off by an education dispute, mass resignations of Soweto teachers in 1977 in protest against "Bantu Education," the schools boycotts, which have created havoc with children's education in the Eastern Cape — these are the manifestations.

A single system of education for all, black and white, plus an equal allocation of funds to all groups, has been the demand of black educationists for years.

The HSRC report is being drawn up by educationists of all races and

The results of three Government-initiated investigations into black education, influx control and Soweto housing could set the scene for the giant step into the era of reform long heralded by Prime Minister P W Botha. Staff reporter Tony Duigan reports on what could well prove a make or break situation in South African life.

Stepping into reform?

hints from sources close to the committees involved in the investigation indicate that one education system for all races will be recommended.

● The committee under Mr Justice Grosskopf, appointed four months ago to redraft the three major Bills concerned with influx control and administration in black urban areas, has already submitted its report.

The three draft Bills were withdrawn earlier this year after severe criticism for being too verbiage and from blacks and several sectors involved in black development.

The Grosskopf Committee, which included black civic leaders, is likely to have gone for significant reform of the influx control system in its report.

The sort of recommendations that could be expected:

A decriminalising of in-

flux control offences, something which was called for years ago by the Viljoen Commission into penal reform, and since ignored.

Following from this, the doing away with "pass-on-demand" raids by police in the streets.

Switching the emphasis of influx control from preventing those disqualified by birth from being in an urban area except as a migrant, to making a person's "legality" dependent on having a job and suitable housing.

Putting into law the positive aspects of the Riekert Commission recommendations: for instance, scrapping the 72-hour limit on blacks being in an urban area without urban residence rights.

And finally, underlining the right of urban blacks to move without reference to labour bureaux or Ad-

ministration Board boundaries, to wherever they find the right job and housing.

The implications of such a report are clear: influx control is steadily being dismantled. The abolition of this system, which has increased in rigidity over the decades, has been central to every black demand for reform for many years.

● The Committee investigating ways of cutting red tape and speeding up the provision of black housing in Soweto, aims to report to the Government in less than three weeks' time.

The result of an initiative by Soweto planning chief, Mr Louis Rive, the committee has been trying to untie a knot whose one end has defied detection.

The "knot" is a logjam which has paralysed urban black housing development for well over a decade.

The cause of the logjam appears to be a combination of official ideology (the legacy of "blacks are temporary in the urban areas") and a disagreement over housing priorities.

Some black and white administrators trace at least part of the problem to the Department of Community Development.

This department controls all subsidised housing funds from the government. Criticism of the way the department had handled fund applications for black housing has erupted from black administration circles in the last year or so.

Observers believe one of the main focuses of the Viljoen Committee is on the subsidy system, and possible ways of extending it to allow more funds being made available at low (subsidised) interest

rates for urban black township development.

If a way can be found to utilise private sector funds at low interest rates without disadvantaging the companies, then hundreds of millions of rands could be released for black housing, observers point out.

Another aspect the Viljoen Committee is likely to report on is a method of fixing the cost of township matchbox houses in such a way as to attract householders to buy their homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

At present, with subsidised rentals in many areas, it costs the urban black more in monthly payments to buy his house than to rent it.

All three reports will deal with entrenched attitudes and some sacred cows. If the reports re-

commend as expected, the dust raised by conservative elements will be immense.

The government response is the vital element, but unknown because of the delicate balance between reformist and right wing persuasions.

But it is clear that an opening is being made for a major leap in reforming outdated machinery and moving from discrimination to a more equitable arrangement.

Added to this is another element — the mood of the private sector and administrators of urban black areas.

Both are shunning off the inhibitions of past conventions. The administrators are beginning to speak frankly of the dangers inherent in ignoring black grievances.

A few businessmen have always made clear their views and protests about certain discriminatory practices. But the rumblings in the business camp now reach far deeper and wider.

Criticism of government measures that prevent the full utilisation of manpower in a more open society will become increasingly vocal.

This can be viewed two ways by authority: close ranks and try to ignore the fuss. Or use the support to make a bold step.

See 14/7/81

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No constellation unless acceptable political order

Without a political and social order in South Africa acceptable to all its population groups, there was no prospect of neighbouring countries joining the Government's constellation of Southern African states, according to the director of the Africa Institute of SA, Dr G M E Leistner.

Dr Leistner, a specialist in the field of development studies, was addressing the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry in Johannesburg yesterday.

Taking as his theme: "The Prospects for Regional Economic Development in Southern Africa," Dr Leistner said the constellation of states concept was at present mainly domestic in its orientation.

However, because South Africa wished for "prosperous, well-disposed and stable neighbours," and was "more interesting for the West both economically and politically" when playing a stabilising regional role, the concept had a regional perspective.

tive.

Prospects for the expansion of the constellation beyond the ambit of the independent homelands hinged on political development within South Africa, Dr Leistner said.

"Neighbouring countries would not dream of sitting at the same table as the Transkei — unless the 'internal' constellation of South Africa, plus the nation states, develops into a credible sociopolitical and economic order broadly acceptable to its diverse population groups."

A settlement in SWA/Namibia was also a prerequisite for a "greater" constellation, Dr Leistner said.

The constellation could conceivably grow to embrace South Africa's neighbours in the event of "economic catastrophe" in these countries — but this was unlikely.

"Many African leaders would rather have their populations starve than be seen in the company of the South Africans," he said.

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Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

SURVEYING
QUANTITY

No. 1463

17 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MEGHRAJH IN
BRIGEMOHAN BABOOLALL

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Vikram Meghrajh en Nirvana Meghrajh, woonagtig te Redcliff, Verulam, te magtig om die van Brigemohan Baboolall, aan te neem.

No. 1504

17 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—STAVROU IN STAVRIDES

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Stavros Yianni Stavrou, sy vrou Yiannoulla Paroskeva, gebore Phesou, en sy kinders John Andreas en Baris Alexander woonagtig te Signallaan 28, Dawnview, Germiston, te magtig om die van Stavrides aan te neem.

No. 1509

17 Julie 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:

No. 1463

17 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MEGHRAJH TO
BRIGEMOHAN BABOOLALL

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Vikram Meghrajh and Nirvana Meghrajh, residing at Redcliff, Verulam, to assume the surmane of Brigemohan Baboolall.

No. 1504

17 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—STAVROU TO
STAVRIDES

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Stavros Yianni Stavrou, his wife Yiannoulla Paroskeva, born Phesou, and his children John, Andreas and Baris Alexander, residing at 28 Signal Avenue Dawnview, Germiston, to assume the surname of Stavrides.

No. 1509

17 July 1981

UNDERSIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P81/60

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/57	<i>Silk Panties</i>	George Simon	(a)
P81/5/108	<i>Fiabe Proibite</i> -Anno III, N 1, 10 Gennaio 1975	Edifumetto S.p.A. Milano	(a)
P81/5/110	<i>Goldruke</i> -Anno X, N 206, 9 Gennaio 1975	A & G Marco, Milano	(a)
P81/6/126	<i>On or About the First Day in June</i>	John Colleton	(a)
P81/6/28	<i>Animals for Sex</i>	C Harold John	(a)
P81/6/30	<i>Beach Stud</i>	Ruy Traube	(a)
P81/6/36	<i>Family Secrets</i>	Chris Harrison	(a)
P81/6/40	<i>Honky-Tonk Girl</i>	J Holbrook	(a)
P81/6/41	<i>Hot Trail</i>	Bret Steele	(a)
P81/6/43	<i>Inside Eve</i>	Todd Edmund	(a)
P81/6/45	<i>Jumpers, The</i>	Joseph Arrowsmith	(a)
P81/6/49	<i>Love Shop</i>	Janis Pearl	(a)
P81/6/51	<i>Mail Order Sex</i>	Del Marks	(a)
P81/6/52	<i>Men, Women & Animal Sex</i>	Edited by William Peters	(a)
P81/6/53	<i>Network Nymphs</i>	L L Goode	(a)
P81/6/55	<i>On the Make/The Ultimate Sin</i> (A Midwood Double Novel)	Don Starr/Walter Leveraux	(a)
P81/6/56	<i>Sex Kitten</i>	Jason Hye	(a)
P81/6/58	<i>Ski-Lodge Weekend</i>	Bob Schreiber	(a)
P81/6/60	<i>Strange Sisters</i>	Peter Stanley	(a)
P81/6/62	<i>Swinger's Diary</i>	Iris Brent	(a)
P81/6/63	<i>Switching Party</i>	Jay Wood	(a)
P81/6/65	<i>Three for all</i>	Marcus van Heller	(a)
P81/6/67	<i>Tight Fit</i>	John Denis	(a)
P81/6/68	<i>Twisted Flesh</i>	George Meyers	(a)
P81/6/75	<i>Men in Love</i>	Nancy Friday	(a)
P81/6/33	<i>Deeper and Deeper</i>	Roy Battle	(a)
P81/6/37	<i>French Love</i>	Dora Carl	(a) + (b)
P81/6/61	<i>Sweet Seduction</i>	Bret Steele	(a)
P81/6/70	<i>Will the real Rod please stand up?</i> (Coxeman No 21)	Troy Conway	(a)

No. 1510 17 Julie 1981		No. 1510 17 July 1981	
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE		UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS	
Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel, onderhewig aan die voorwaarde dat dit nie in die openbaar vir doeleindes van verspreiding met die bladsye oop uitgestal mag word nie:		Die Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (5) (c) 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 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, subject to the condition that it may not be displayed <i>open</i> in public for purposes of distribution:	
Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/3/23.....	David Hockney prints 1954-77	The Midland Group and the Scottish Arts Council in association with Petersburg Press.	In SK/GG 7548, GK/GN 842 van/of 16/4/81.

No. 1511 17 Julie 1981		No. 1511 17 July 1981	
ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE		UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS	
'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:		A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:	
Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/221	<i>Isandlwana</i> —Special Issue—No 1, June 1980	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania	(e)

No. 1512 17 Julie 1981		No. 1512 17 July 1981	
VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES		PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS	
'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:		A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:	
Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/92.....	<i>UNB News</i> —Number 1, April 1981.....	Medical Students' Representative Council	(d) + (e)
P81/4/112.....	<i>Solidarity</i> —No 5, First Quarter 1981.....	Black Consciousness Movement of Azania	(e)
P81/5/5.....	<i>Südafrika vor der Revolution?</i>	Franz J. T. Lee	(e)
P81/5/10.....	<i>Sechaba</i> —March 1981.....	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/5/17.....	<i>... den Gefangenen Befreiung</i>	Evangelische Pressestelle für Weltmission, Hamburg	(e)
P81/5/18.....	<i>Namibia 76</i>	AEJ—Stuttgart; BDKJ—Düsseldorf; AAB—Bonn; ISSA—Bonn	(e)
P81/5/41.....	<i>Inquiry</i> —Vol 3, 1980	Rhodes University Department of Journalism and The South African Institute of Race Relations	(e)
P81/5/45.....	20 Years of Oppression (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), London	(e)
P81/5/46.....	<i>African National Congress</i> (South Africa)	Sechaba Publications, London	(e)
P81/5/71.....	Boycott Republic Day/Boikot Republiek Dag (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/88.....	<i>ANC (SA) News Report</i> —8th Issue, Sept 1980.....	Canadian Mission of the ANC (SA), Toronto.....	(e)
P81/5/89.....	<i>Beaux-Arts: Special Pornography Issue</i>	Information and Submissions, Montreal, Canada	(a)
P81/5/107.....	<i>Penthouse, The</i> —1977 Desk Calendar (Kalender/Calendar)	Penthouse International Ltd	(a)

No. 1513

17 Julie 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania

No. 1513

17 July 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

No. 1514

17 Julie 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPËL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 6 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appël aangeteek teen die beslissing op 2 Julie 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 vertoë tot die Appëlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appël kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 1514

17 July 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS
IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 6 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 2 July 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/6/91.....	<i>Fightin' Army</i> —Vol 10, No 131, March 1978.....	Charlton Publications, Inc, Derby.....
P81/6/155.....	<i>Scary Tales</i> —Vol 4, No 12, March 1978.....	Charlton Publications, Inc, Derby.....

Police action

'like oil on fire'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A number of trade unionists representing unions active in the Eastern Cape have said the security police should leave workers and employers alone to settle their own disputes.

They were reacting to yesterday's warning by the divisional security police chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, that police in the Eastern Cape would no longer tolerate "wildcat strikes", "intimidation" of workers by strikers, or strikers' "blackmail" of companies by calling boycotts.

The general secretary of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Joe Foster, said he believed police intervention in the Eastern Cape labour disputes would be like throwing oil on a fire.

'Too late'

The organizing secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sam Kikine, said it was too late for police to start opposing union activities. He said that "greater oppression, meant a more intensified struggle".

Issuing the warning, Colonel Erasmus said the law empowered the police to act in cases where illegal strikes were called and where strikers had not followed procedures set out in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"Union members will also not be allowed to meddle in affairs which do not concern their union.

"There have been incidents in which union workers tried to force employers to reinstate workers who have been fired. In effect they tried to blackmail companies into reinstating people."

Intimidation

Colonel Erasmus also warned that intimidation of workers refusing to join striking colleagues, or new workers employed to replace strikers was illegal and would be subject to "harsh action".

A spokesman for an independent trade union active in the Eastern Cape, said workers striking legally were guaranteed as little protection from managements as were illegal strikers.

"Managements can still refuse to negotiate and can still dismiss legal strikers. It seems the only advantage of a legal strike — which can only be called after a protracted procedure involving

the government — is protection from security police."

'Direct conflict'

A Rhodes University sociologist, Dr Marianne Roux, said the continued detention of workers by security police and their involvement in a field in which they were not qualified and were resented could not lead to industrial harmony.

She said this action was in direct conflict with the recent statement by the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, that there should be minimal State intervention in industrial matters.

Spokesmen for other trade unions could not be contacted yesterday and a spokesman for a Port Elizabeth motor firm declined to comment.

Neither Mr Botha, nor his Director General, Mr Jaap Cillie, were available for comment.

Indian Council elections are given the go-ahead

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

ELECTIONS for the South African Indian Council will go ahead on November 4 after all — in spite of a council resolution last month describing the proposed poll as "an exercise in futility" without clarity on the Government's constitutional plans.

A decision to hold the SAIC elections was the outcome of an hour-long meeting in Cape Town yesterday between the SAIC Executive, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Chris Heunis.

After the meeting Mr Heunis said a decision had been taken to go ahead with the elections following discussions with the

Prime Minister on future political rights for the Indian community.

Mr Heunis said it was not possible to give details of the future constitution — because to do so would be to pre-judge the findings of the President's Council investigation into the matter. However, it was clear a constitution would not be evolved overnight but take years to develop.

Mr Gopie Munsook, a member of the SAIC Executive, said the full executive committee had accepted this argument and was prepared to go ahead with the poll.

Mr Munsook said the executive had accepted the need for a "representative body" to continue "negotiations" with the

Government at a time when a new constitution was evolving.

Anti-SAIC committees are certain to support a stayaway from the polls and opponents of the SAIC predict a low poll which, they say, will destroy claims of the SAIC to represent the majority of Indian people.

The SAIC elections have been postponed for several years, first because voters' rolls and constituency delimitations were said to be incomplete, and later because of a lack of clarity on a future constitution.

Both the Natal Indian Congress and the Anti-SAIC committees have in the past accused the Government and the SAIC of being afraid to face the voters because they anticipated a mass stayaway.

S A Read

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

D H Pryce Lewis

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

Miss C Tredgold

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

P A Rappoport

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

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

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

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

(244)(327)
I DID BOMB PFP,
S. Tribune 26 JUL 1981 19/7/81
GEYER CONFESSES

Two ex-colleagues also flee

ARNOLD Geyer, named last week by the Sunday Tribune as a member of the squad that firebombed Progressive Federal Party offices in Johannesburg, has confessed his complicity in the attack.

In a series of exclusive interviews with the Sunday Tribune, he admitted his role in the South African Liberation Support Cadre, which claimed responsibility for the attacks on June 1, and when the Sunday Tribune story of last week was read to him in London by telephone, he agreed that it was correct.

In a lengthy conversation with the Sunday Tribune, Geyer repeatedly said he had been involved in the cadre's activities, including the bombing.

Clearly opposed to the idea of publicly implicating himself in the attack, which gutted one Johannesburg PFP office and left two others relatively undamaged, Geyer at first told the Sunday Tribune: "You can't source that to me yet. I will only talk openly when the others are safe (have left the country)."

Later, the Sunday Tribune established that two close friends and former newspaper colleagues of Geyer — about whose safety he

By William Saunderson-Meyer
and David Niddrie

has constantly expressed his concern — have fled South Africa.

Both Damien de Lange, a former SAAN cadet reporter, and Marion Sparg, formerly of the Sunday Times, are known to have fled South Africa on June 26 — and De Lange has been joined some time in the last five days by his girl-friend, 22-year-old Diana Cumberlege.

De Lange, 23, and Sparg, 22, were close friends of Geyer before his dramatic departure from South Africa within days of the June 1 bombing of three PFP offices in Johannesburg.

Although there has been no indication of any links between the two former journalists and either the bombing or the SA Liberation Support Cadre which claimed responsibility, Geyer repeatedly told the Sunday Tribune he could not talk until the "other two" were safe.

On Friday he told the Tribune: "I'm very relieved, the others are safe now."

Although he refused to indicate their whereabouts, the Sunday Tribune has established that De Lange, Sparg and Ms Cumberlege are still in Africa — possibly in Zambia.

Hertzog funding

Rightwing groups

BY DON MARSHALL

22/7/81

322

DR ALBERT HERTZOG, the veteran Afrikaner politician who was expelled from the National Party in 1969 and who eight years later resigned from the Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party of which he was a founder member, has established a secret liaison with two extreme Rightwing Afrikaner political organisations.

The 82-year-old politician, who in 1977 said he was resigning from politics, has been quietly funding the radical Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the equally radical Kappie Kommando, according to a reliable source.

But yesterday he refused to discuss the issue.

Both groups have their headquarters in Pretoria.

Dr Hertzog's renewed involvement in Afrikaner politics is particularly significant in view of recent behind-the-scenes moves to consolidate Rightwing Afrikaner political organisations.

The AWB's political wing, the neo-fascist Blanke Volkstaat Party, is also involved in this move towards rapprochement.

Cultural

The AWB is also in the process of forming an English-speaking cultural wing which will go under the banner of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement.

AWB organisers claimed this week that many former Rhodesians, English-speaking South Africans, Germans, Italians and Dutch immigrants had indicated that they would want to join the Blanke Volkstaat Party — literally translated, it means the White Peoples' State

Involvement may help unite conservatives

The party stands for a one-party state with worker and professional committees controlling most facets of everyday life.

The party did not put up any candidates in the recent General Election.

A spokesman for the party said yesterday that they would welcome any moves to consolidate the Afrikaner Rightwing struggle against the ruling National Party.

This puts them into the field with Aksie Eie Toekoms and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party, which are expected to announce a form of coalition when they hold their respective annual congresses in

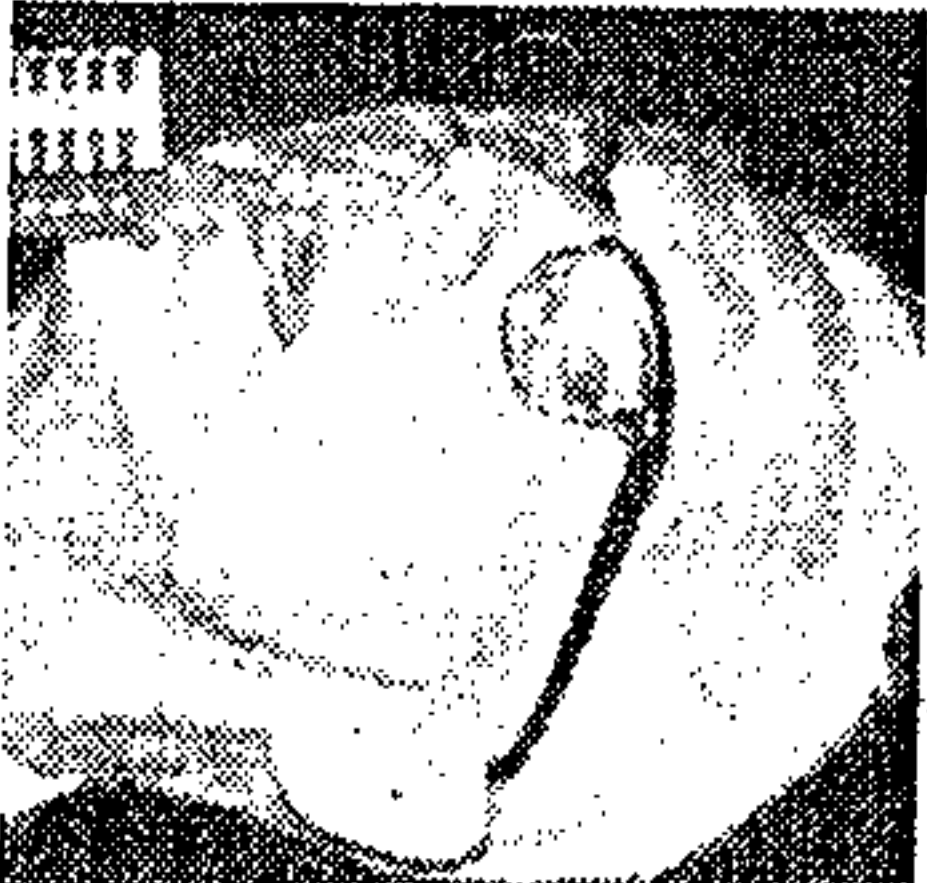
Pretoria in September.

Only Mr Jaap Marais's HNP has refused to enter into dialogue with any of the other Rightwing groups, probably on the grounds that they regard themselves as the only legitimate opposition to the National Party among the conservatives.

Police

The AWB does not disclose its members' names, although an organiser said this week they had received "overwhelming support" from members of the South African Police and the Defence Force.

Dr Hertzog's second wife, Mrs Marie Hertzog, whom he married in 1977, is well known in conservative Afrikaner political circles in Pretoria. In



DR HERTZOG Secret ties

the late seventies she was involved in Aksie Blanke Parke, a group which wanted Pretoria's parks to be restricted to whites.

In recent months she has addressed several closed meetings organised by extreme Rightwing groups. Despite her did not become a member of the HNP.

Mrs Hertzog serves as the Kappie Kommando's patron, Mrs Marie van Zyl, the movement's leader, confirmed yesterday.

But Mrs Van Zyl refused to comment on whether the movement received funds from Dr Hertzog.

The AWB's full-time secretary, Mr Jan Groenewald, also

refused to confirm whether Dr Hertzog was giving financial support to the group.

Asset

"You must not forget that a person of Dr Hertzog's experience would be a valuable asset to the AWB, with the advice he can offer on matters such as local government, labour, mining and postal matters.

"We have the highest regard for what he has done and what he is presently doing."

Yesterday, Dr Hertzog, when reached at his office in Central Street in Pretoria, refused to grant an interview, or to answer any questions concerning his new political role.

Throughout his career Dr Hertzog has championed the cause of the Afrikaner.

He has also been involved in several bitter internal struggles in the political groups in which he has become associated, notably the struggle that took place inside the National Party in the sixties.

Dr Hertzog was expelled from the National Party after differences on policy issues came to a head at the party's 1969 Transvaal congress.

He differed with Mr B J Vorster, the then Prime Minister, on the Government's race policy generally, its sports policy and the introduction of TV

Parliament is getting a new coat of white paint in preparation for next week's opening ceremony — of which there will be very little.

Although this is a "new" parliament and all members from the Prime Minister down will have to be sworn in anew, the opening will be "informal," according to a declaratory order from the Cabinet.

And the session itself is likely to prove more businesslike than flamboyant.

What can the country expect from its legislators? What will the Prime Minister do with this mandate? What role for the official Opposition?

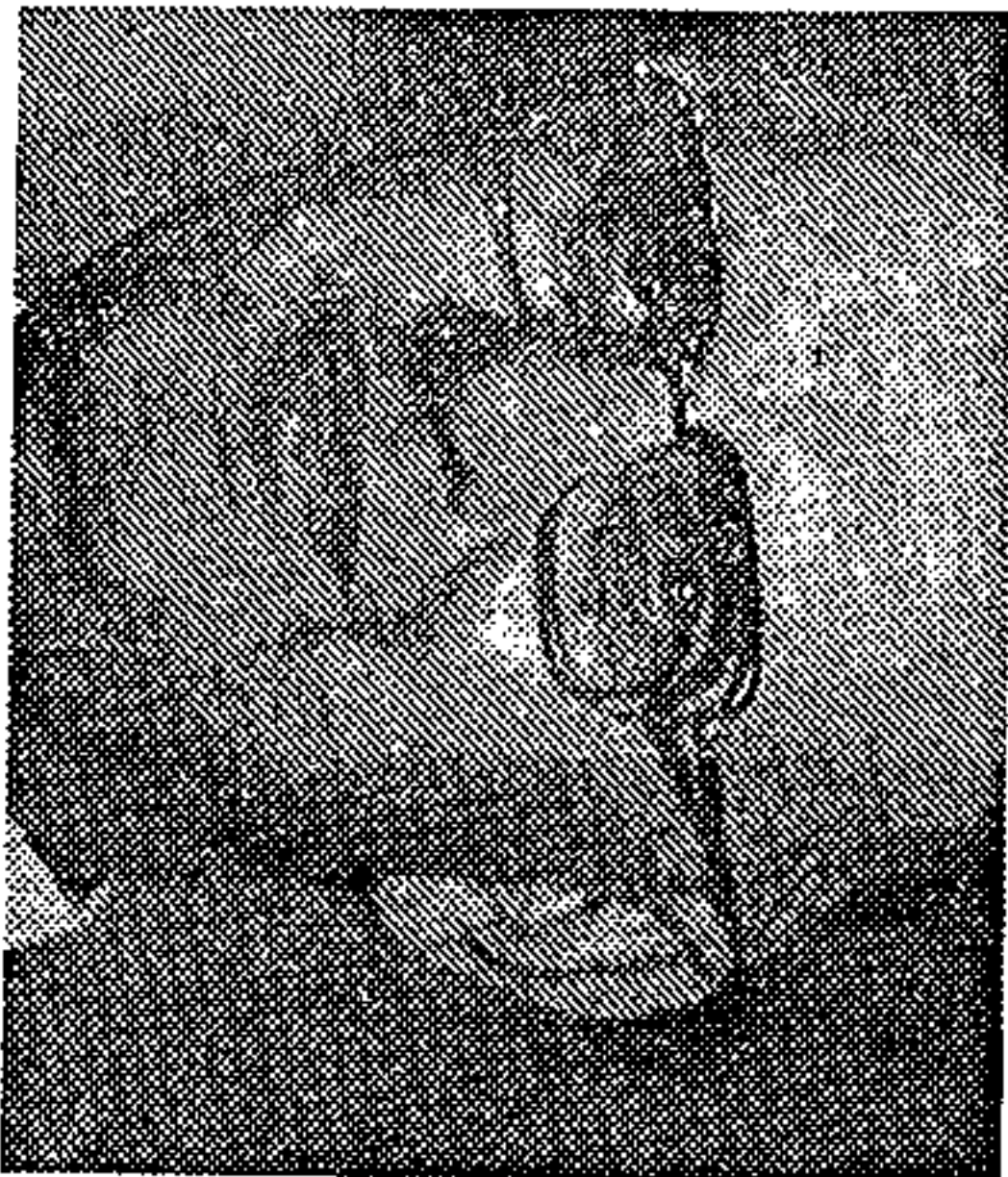
From its legislators the country can expect little in the way of new legislation.

Unfortunately, because whereas new laws written into an already overfull statute book are normally cause for disapproval, the new laws expected from this administration are overdue reform laws.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has put off fulfilling his promises of reform with understandable excuses, pleading first for rationalisation of the public service and then for a mandate from the electorate.

Both are now complete, yet the public will be told to await the President Council's recommendations, and these are unlikely to come before next year.

Painting over the cracks



Mr P W Botha... putting off fulfilling his promises.

If one looks at the President's Council as just another commission, almost every facet of government is suspended awaiting the outcome of a commission.

Security laws are being looked at by the Rabie Commission. Education by the Human Sciences Research Council. Labour or manpower utilisation by Wiehahn and a departmental committee. The Press by the Steyn commission. Pass laws, influx control by Grosskopf.

There is a Hoexter commission on the courts and innumerable committees and commissions on agricultural matters ranging from the meat industry to seeds.

When Parliament re-opens next Friday,

its first session could prove to be

particularly white, both in its paint

and politics. The real problems, like

citizenship, the urban blacks, influx control

and the future of Indians and coloured

people are hardly likely to be addressed,

says The Star's Political Correspondent

Peter Sullivan.

22/7/81

(32)



Dr van Zyl Slabbert... censure motion could lead to blow-up.

Many of these commissions will be reporting during the coming sessions, but the Ministers responsible shrug off the idea of legislation being brought this year.

"It's only 12 weeks," is a common cry, "how can we present Parliament with well-prepared legislation in that time?"

So it appears as if the weeks will be spent with an intensive, businesslike discussion of the three budgets — main, railway and posts — after the first week's censure debate.

The Prime Minister's reply to the censure motion (which will be made in the first week of August) is awaited with great interest.

Verligtes, who are more

likely to be in Mr P W Botha's confidence than verkrampes, are nodding their heads sagely and saying, "His speech will surprise you, it will be strong and very reformist."

I doubt it.

Mr Botha will no doubt deal with the results of the election, showing how large a mandate he has despite growth in opposition both to the left and right.

Lieutenant Bomba's defection will be used to show how content South Africa's blacks should be with their lot.

Political points will be scored with the Springbok tour to New Zealand and Sandton MP Mr Dave Dalling castigated for

daring to suggest (unparliamentarily) it should be scrapped.

Wits University's rudeness to Dr Piet Koonhof, and the subsequent burning of the flag will be laid at the door of the PFP, and Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert asked to denounce it. A krugadige line will be taken against dissidents, and some reasons given for the recent spate of detentions and bannings, including the case of Andrew Boraine, son of the PFP MP for Pinelands.

Mr Botha will have some announcements up his sleeve, perhaps another Russian spy, or that Mr Barend du Plessis intends vacating his Florinda seat to take up resi-

dence in Washington as the new ambassador.

A commission of inquiry into the Separate Amenities Act may be announced following the HSRC findings that this interferes with the normalisation of sport.

There will be talk of the dire need for constitutional reform coupled to the correct reverence for the President's Council recommendations, and perhaps even an announcement about the future integrated status of city and town councils. Definite plans for consolidation and the furthering of the furthering idea will be disclosed.

Dr Slabbert, in his traditional motion of censure (traditional instead of no

confidence after an election) will hammer away at the lack of reform, expose sham reforms, demand civil liberties be restored to a country which is fast forgetting what it is like to enjoy them.

The censure debate could lead to another blow-up between Mr Botha and Dr Slabbert, although it now seems as if Mr Botha has his temperament under control.

Dr Slabbert will charge that there are no differences on principles in his party.

After the censure debate time will be taken up discussing budgets, and votes under the main Budget.

There will be many maiden speeches with much post-election verbiage and rhetoric.

The real problems of National Party politics, like the citizenship issue, the future of the urban blacks, the policing of influx control and the future of Indians and coloured people are hardly likely to be addressed.

For South Africa's white minority, the repainting of Parliament might prove to herald an interesting session.

For the majority, who list their grievances in order of importance as citizenship, influx control, Group Areas Act, unequal education, housing, transport and job opportunities, the Seventh Parliament of the Republic's first session could prove to be as sterile as the newly whitened exterior.

23/7/81 322

Teargas use chaos fears

ABUSE and chaos fears were expressed following far-reaching concessions by Minister of Justice, Mr Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee regarding the possession and use of teargas.

Under Section Three of the Teargas Act of 1964, Mr Coetsee granted permission to a local authority, a board for municipal or town management or a board for rural development.

Concessions, according to a notice gazetted on July 17, are also granted to people employed by these companies; or a person supplying electricity; or in the execution of their duties on behalf of these companies.

Permission was also granted to:

- mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.
- companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.
- any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.

"A contented society and a contented workforce doesn't need teargas to keep them under control," retorted Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash.

She said: "I don't like the sound of it. They do this instead of doing something constructive for all sections of the community to obviate the need for such restrictions."

"My fear is that this teargas will spread chaos, be open to abuse and be used in a strike situation," pointed out Mr Louis Khumalo, director of an industrial relations and recruitment specialist firm.

Minister heads top-level security meeting

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, will meet senior Government officials in Cape Town today to discuss security at national key points.

Yesterday he said police were investigating the possibility that the group which bombed three power stations in the Eastern Transvaal on Tuesday were also responsible for the attack on a Durban power station recently and last year's blasts at Sasol.

And he has issued another strong warning to neighbouring states that the South African Government would not tolerate insurgents operating against this country from within their borders.

Today's meeting on security follows the power station sabotage attacks. Mr. Le Grange told the Rand Daily Mail: "It is a very serious matter and the Government has always viewed it in this light," he said.

He said police had mounted an intensive manhunt for the saboteurs responsible for the limpet mine sabotage attacks on two Escom power stations and a Pretoria Municipality electrical sub-station in the Eastern Transvaal.

Method

The Minister revealed that police were investigating the possibility that the same group which had been involved in the attacks on Sasol and the power station in Durban could have been responsible for Tuesday's attacks at Camden, Arnot and on the Delms-Rietspruit road.

The same modus operandi was followed and it would appear as if we could be dealing with the same group," the Minister said.

He said he was confident that the terrorists responsible for the limpet mine attacks would be caught. "At present we have very few cases still outstanding involving terror. I have no doubt that the police will solve this one as well."

Mr. Le Grange said the viewpoint of the Government had been stated several times by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha. Countries allowing terrorists to use their countries as bases should seriously take heed of the South African Government's repeated warnings.

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)
SURVEYIN
QUANTITY

Political Staff

OPPOSITION spokesmen today expressed dismay at the Government's new legislation empowering local authorities and private companies to use teargas.

In terms of a notice in the Government Gazette, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, mining companies and any person undertaking the supply of electricity and who provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees, and companies recruiting labourers and provided sleeping accommodation for more than 100 persons in a compound may possess teargas or any article used or intended to be used for releasing teargas.

EMPLOYEES

The permission includes all employees of such companies in the execution of their duties or while acting on behalf of the company.

In terms of the previous notice, issued in November 1978, only such companies with more than 300 people could possess tear gas.

The permission, granted in terms of the Teargas Act, also includes all people who possess it on behalf of a local authority, a board for municipal or town management or a board for rural development.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said the Act and the regulations did not stipulate that people entitled to use it had to be trained in its use.

NOT SUPPLIED

The State would not supply teargas to such companies. If they wanted it, they would have to buy it privately.

New ruling on teargas *Agms 23/7/81* 'reckless, (327) (224) dangerous'

Permission to possess teargas is limited to the companies mentioned, and does not apparently include other large employers, such as motor companies or sugar mills.

Opposition spokesmen warn that the move could cause racial friction and exacerbate 'explosive' situations.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on labour and education, Dr Alex Boraine, said he was 'staggered' by the new provision, which he found 'highly undesirable.'

LABOUR

'This is a very far-reaching extension. It is my experience that when people are given power to use material of this kind it is almost a guarantee that it will be used.'

'It is clear that teargas can now be used as a normal method of control by local authorities and management in certain industries.'

'This is no way to handle already explosive situations and can only exacerbate such situations.'

'As one who has been on the receiving end of teargas, I say this method can be most dangerous

and can lead to violence and even death.'

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's spokesman on civil rights and black affairs, described the legislation

as 'a reckless move.'

She said it was likely to increase hostility and racial friction.

'The use of any forcible method, including teargas, should certainly not be extended to persons or organisations who cannot possibly have experience or training and whose judgment is likely to be faulty.'

POLICE

'If anything, we should be curbing the use of teargas, even by the police, who have been known to use it in confined places like churches and schools.'

'I am filled with dismay.'

Dr Stanley Evans, acting Town Clerk of Cape Town, was surprised when told of the move.

He said that if the Government had empowered local authorities to use teargas with the intention of quelling labour unrest he did not think the City Council would contemplate making use of the provision as far as its employees were concerned.

DOING BEST

'We like to think they do not need that kind of coercion. They are people doing their best to serve the city and doing it well.'

As regards using teargas for crime prevention, this would have to be discussed by the Council, who would determine policy.

'All I can say is that the Bloomberg Committee's report on crime prevention is due to be released soon, and this will give an indication that will help the Council decide on recommendations regarding the use of teargas.'

'There is concern about crime in the city, which is a deterrent for tourists and a hazard for the safety of citizens. It has been suggested that something will have to be done, but it is up to the Council to decide.'

RELUCTANT

Mr Brian McLeod, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said he was reluctant to comment on the move at this stage as it had not been discussed by the chamber and he had had no feedback from members.

'Only the big companies involved will be able to say whether they feel this is necessary or not. The whole thing will have to be investigated.'

Mr Joe Foster, acting general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said he felt the move was unnecessary and would only serve to cause an escalation of tension and violence.

The implications would probably be discussed at the next meeting of the federation's central committee, he said.

WELCOMED

The move was, however, welcomed by Mr Michael Morris, former security policeman and now a security consultant who stood as an independent candidate in Green Point in the general election.

He said the majority of those employed by large companies and other organisations to guard premises at night and deal with faction fights were blacks.

'As everyone knows, it is very difficult to arm blacks in South Africa with much more than a rather useless truncheon, because of the political situation. However, these people need some form of personal protection, and teargas seems to be the answer.'

FIREARMS

He had no doubt that the provision could be misused, as was the case with firearms, but with time misuse could be stamped out.

There was also a strong movement advocating that the public have access to some form of teargas, perhaps in aerosol cans, for personal protection.

This was standard practice in the Western world and was particularly useful for women, he said.

Ruling on use of teargas deplored

CT 23/7/81

20/7/81

327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Community leaders and trade union spokesmen this week criticized the announcement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that private companies and local authorities would now have the power to use teargas.

The step was seen as "barbaric" and trade unionists and community leaders predicted that the use of teargas by employers could only lead to an increase in industrial tensions.

The announcement, made in the Government Gazette of July 17, extends the legislation of Section 3 of the Tear-Gas Act of 1964 outlining the people empowered to use teargas and any article intended for the release of teargas to:

- Those who possess it on behalf of a local authority, a board for municipal or town management or a board for rural development.
- Mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.
- Companies recruiting labourers and providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 people.
- Any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.

'Staggered'

The power is also extended to any person employed by the company or local authority who might require to use teargas in the execution of his duties.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, said he was "staggered" by the provision which he believed was "highly undesirable".

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said the only interpretation he could place on the move was that of "a government preparing for a state of siege".



Mr Kobie Coetsee

The measure was also condemned by spokesmen for the Council of Unions of SA, the Federation of SA Trade Unions and the Urban Foundation.

Dr Boraine said: "It creates the impression that the best way to resolve labour problems is by suppressing the worker with teargas. Our record is bad enough when management resorts to calling the police at any suggestion of a labour dispute."

"As I have been on the receiving end of teargas and know how dangerous it can be in congested areas, this can only be termed as irresponsible."

'Horrific'

Mr Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, said: "It is horrific. Such a thing can only serve to escalate any problems we have, not lessen the tensions."

"Teargas should only be a weapon in the hands of responsible, trained people. In the hands of the police it should only be an experienced senior officer who is allowed to make use of it and then only when life or prop-

erty are in danger.

"It now means that any major employer can use teargas in any capacity in a dispute. If his workers don't like the food, or are unhappy about something, he has a convenient and ruthless device of power in his hands."

"In the hands of a businessman who has no experience of unrest it will cause panic. We will be looking into the legislation immediately to see what means are available to object in the strongest terms."

'No surprise'

The acting general secretary of Federation of South African Trade Unions, Mr Joe Foster, said that while his organization in no way supported the move, "it comes as no surprise — we have learnt to expect things like this".

Fosatu, he said, would probably study the proclamation at the next meeting of its central committee as he felt the implementation of such power could only result in "an escalation of tension and more violence".

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, a member of the national council of the Urban Foundation, feared that the step would plunge South Africa "back into the Dark Ages".

"People who employ masses of workers for these huge concerns are there to make a living — they want as little complaint from the workers as possible."

"How can a man who is concerned with making money be expected to make a rational judgment when it comes to using teargas to solve labour problems? It can only lead to indiscriminate use of a powerful weapon."

A spokesman for Escom declined to comment on whether the corporation would take advantage of the legislation. "I have nothing to say about security or equipment to use for security arrangements," he said.

Security talks to be held in City

Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, will meet senior government officials in Cape Town today to discuss the security situation at national key points.

Yesterday he said police were investigating the possibility that the group which bombed three power stations in the Transvaal on Tuesday were also responsible for the attack on a Durban power station recently and last year's blasts at Sasol.

He has issued another warning to neighbouring states that the South African Government will not tolerate insurgents operating against this country from within their borders.

Today's meeting on security follows sabotage attacks on the power stations.

Mr Le Grange said police had mounted an intensive manhunt for the saboteurs responsible for the limpet-mine attacks on two Eskom power stations and a Pretoria Municipality electrical sub-station.

He was confident they would be caught.

"At present we have very few cases still outstanding involving terror. I have no doubt that the police will solve this one as well."

Mr Le Grange said the viewpoint of the government had been stated several times by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and countries allowing terrorists to use their countries as bases should take serious heed of the South African Government's repeated warnings.

Mr Le Grange said it was possible the power-station saboteurs had fled South Africa by crossing into Swaziland before fleeing to Maputo.

He warned the public to be prepared for more such attacks as this formed part of the onslaught against the country.

No. 1552 24 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—LEVY IN MAXWELL

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Daniel Maxwell Levy, woonagtig te Greenwichstraat 9, Dieprivier, Kaapstad, te magtig om die van Maxwell aan te neem.

No. 1556 24 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—BINNEMAN IN CALITZ

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Rudolph Binneman, woonagtig te Pionierhof 220, Isaacstraat, Empangeni, te magtig om die van Calitz aan te neem.

No. 1557 24 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—SMITH IN McCARTHY

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Patricia Smith, woonagtig te Rietvleisentrum 307, Ixiastraat, Milnerton, Kaapstad, te magtig om die van McCarthy aan te neem.

No. 1559 24 Julie 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 P81/62

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/5/92.....	<i>J B's Daughter</i>	John Sherlock.....	(a) + (b)
P81/5/145.....	<i>Rabble's Curse</i>	Catherine Ann Fought.....	(a)
P81/6/34.....	<i>Doctor in Ward B, The</i>	Jean Francis.....	(a)
P81/6/35.....	<i>Eager Virgin</i>	Michael Doren.....	(a)
P81/6/71.....	<i>Pillow Talk</i>	Sloan Brittain	(a)
P81/7/27.....	No 2 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/29.....	No 4 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/31.....	No 6 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/32.....	No 7 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 1560 24 Julie 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 13 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die voorwaardelike goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Hammer House of Horror Reeks: Guardian of the Abyss*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1552 24 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—LEVY TO MAXWELL

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Daniel Maxwell Levy, residing at 9 Greenwich Road, Diep River, Cape Town, to assume the surname of Maxwell.

No. 1556 24 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—BINNEMAN TO CALITZ

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Rudolph Binneman, residing at 220 Pionier Court, Isaac Street, Empangeni, to assume the surname of Calitz.

No. 1557 24 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SMITH TO McCARTHY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Patricia Smith, residing at 307 Rietvlei Centre, Ixia Road, Milnerton, Cape Town, to assume the surname of McCarthy.

No. 1559 24 July 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION 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) or the said Act:

No. 1560 24 July 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (1) (a)

On 13 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the conditional approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Hammer House of Horror Series: Guardian of the Abyss*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/7/6.....	<i>Hammer House of Horror Reeks/Series: Guardian of the Abyss</i>	Cable TV (Edms.) Bpk/(Pty) Ltd

No. 1561

24 Julie 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE VERTOË TEN
OPSIGTE VAN APPËL**

Die Direkoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appël aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Julie 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 vertoë tot die Appëlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appël kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1561

24 July 1981

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS REPRESENTATIONS
IN RESPECT OF APPEAL**

On 8 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 July 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/6/18.....	<i>Dressed to Kill</i>	Brian de Palma & Campbell Black

No. 1562

24 Julie 1981

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 1562

24 July 1981

**SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT
PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE**

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/6/102	<i>"What's Happening to Me?"</i>	Peter Mayle	In SK/GG 6235, GK/GN 2436 van/of 8/12/78
P81/6/103	<i>"Where did I come from?"</i>	Peter Mayle	In SK/GG 4268, GK/GN 749 van/of 3/5/74

No. 1563

24 Julie 1981

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1563

24 July 1981

**SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT
PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE**

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/6/98.....	<i>Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B, The</i>	J P Donleavy.....	In SK/GG 2351, GK/GN 578 van/of 11/4/1969



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Vol. 193]

PRETORIA, 24 JULIE 1981
JULY

[No. 7685

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1617 24 Julie 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 P81/63

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1617 24 July 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/183.....	<i>Industrialisering und Herrschaft in Südafrika...</i>	Bettina Decke.....	(e)
P81/6/188.....	<i>Rasse, Kultur und Nationale Befreiung (ISSA Wissenschaftliche Reihe—Band 3)</i>	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/7/6.....	<i>Inqaba Ya Basebenzi—No 2, April 1981.....</i>	Gedruk deur/Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)
P81/7/25.....	<i>Power to the People! South Africa in Struggle: A Pictorial History</i>	Peder Gouwenius.....	(d)+(e)
P81/7/34.....	<i>Workinglot of all Lands—Unite.....</i>	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/7/35.....	<i>Total Strategy: An Introduction.....</i>	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/7/36.....	<i>Heroes' Day—AZAPO "One People One Azania"</i>	AZAPO.....	(e)
P81/7/37.....	<i>Have we cried in vain? (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....</i>	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/7/39.....	<i>International—Vol 3, No 2, Winter 1976.....</i>	Gedruk deur/Printed by Prestagate Ltd, Berk- shire	(e)
P81/7/44.....	<i>Egoli—City of Gold (Toneeltekst/Playscript)....</i>	Matsemela Manaka.....	(e)
P81/7/45.....	<i>Young Marx, The.....</i>	Bernard Delfgaauw.....	(e)
P81/7/48.....	<i>Mozambique: Sowing the Seeds of Revolution....</i>	Samora Machel/President, Frelimo.....	(c)

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
Binnelandse Aangeleenthere, Departement van Goewermenskennisgewing		
1617 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/63.....	1	7685

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Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker,
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Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Girl in mystery murder trip

Sowetan 24/2/81 (322)

A 22-year-old Soweto woman described yesterday how she was "bundled" into a police car and made to travel more than 600 kilometres to KwaZulu — to help police search for her brother.

Miss Ngenzeni Thabethe of Jabulani, told SOWETAN of a seven-day ordeal while police searched for her brother in the mountainous area of Tugela Ferry. She said the police told her they wanted her brother who was allegedly involved in faction fights.

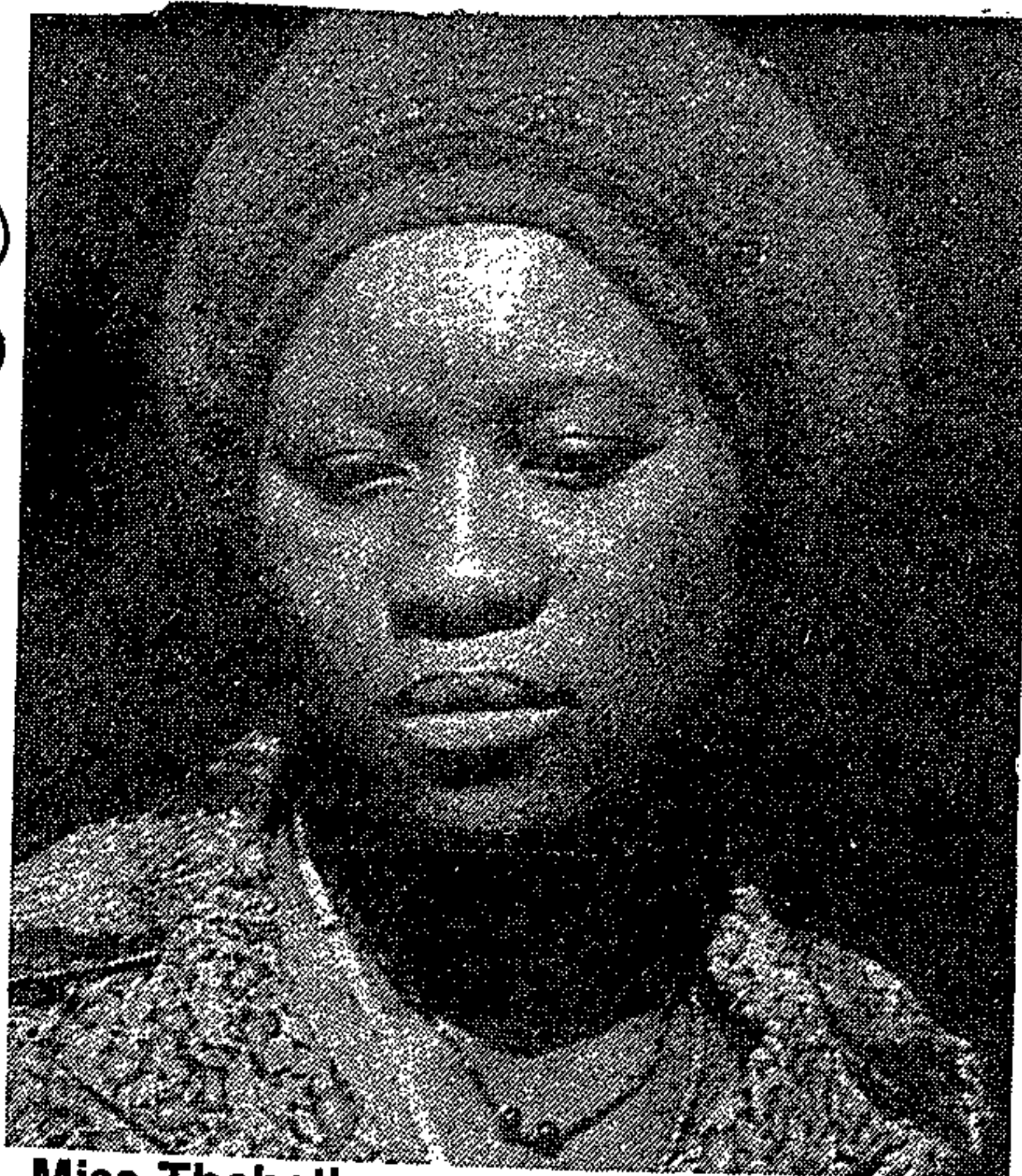
Miss Thabethe, a night shift worker, said two policemen fetched her while she was asleep on Thursday last week. She said they "bundled" her into the car "without even informing my family where they were taking me".

MURDER

"The policemen only told me on the way to Protea police station that they were taking me to Msinga. I told them that I was working and was not prepared to go without telling my family and employers but they told me they won't release me until I showed them my family's home in Natal," Miss Thabethe said.

Major Mazibuko, Soweto Police public relations officer, said the matter would be investigated if Miss Thabethe knew the names of the policemen who arrested her. He asked her to contact him immediately.

Miss Thabethe said they did not find her brother but



Miss Thabethe . . . seven-day ordeal

were told he had been "picked up" by local police the previous day. She said she slept in a police station in Melmoth, Natal. She was released on Wednesday.

Now she is not sure whether her employers will take her back after seven days of absence. The police have given her a note acknowledging that she had been helping them in an investigation into a murder

case during the seven days she was absent from work.

Her relieved mother, Mrs Eliza Thabethe, said: "I am very happy that she came back home safely. I went to many police stations to look for her but the search was fruitless. I was beginning to give up the search when she arrived yesterday. They did not have the decency to inform me where they had taken her."

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Government regulations allowing certain employers to use teargas against workers in certain circumstances have been in force since the mid-1960s, a spokesman for the Department of Justice said yesterday.

And industry legal experts confirmed that recently-gazetted regulations allowing certain employers to use teargas against workers in compounds had been in force for some time.

A controversial proclamation published last week had merely extended the existing right of

Teargas rules are not new

some employers to use teargas, they said.

They were commenting on a report earlier this week in which trade unionists and black community leaders reacted angrily to a proclamation in the Government Gazette allowing local authorities and certain employers to use teargas. The employers who are granted

these powers are mining companies and electricity suppliers who provide compound housing for more than 100 workers as well as other employers who recruit labour and provide compound accommodation for more than 100 workers.

Industry legal experts said the new regulations gazetted last Friday were merely an extension of

existing regulations which allow employers of workers housed in compounds to use teargas.

The only change, they said, was that the previous regulations had extended this right to employers who housed at least 300 workers in compounds and that the new proclamation extended the power to use teargas to employers who ran smaller compounds.

The regulations were gazetted in terms of the 1964 Teargas Act.

A Department of Justice spokesman confirmed this and added: "These regulations have been in force since the act was promulgated in 1964".

He said that the law allowed the local authorities and employers concerned to use teargas but "obviously only if they do so when

necessary and do not use it excessively".

He confirmed that the new regulations had extended the right to use teargas to smaller compounds.

The sources said they could find no evidence of employers actually using the power up to now.

Trade unionists, community leaders and the official opposition's spokesman on Monday, Dr Alex Boraine, condemned the regulations this week.

Unionists described them as "barbaric" and Dr Boraine said they were "staggered" by the provisions.

LAW BODY WANTS OMBUDSMAN TO PROTECT PUBLIC AGAINST STATE

S. Thorne
26/7/81
Tribune Correspondent

THE General Council of The Bar of South Africa — the national body representing all practising advocates in South Africa, South West Africa and Transkei, has re-affirmed its strong stand against bannings and detentions without trial.

At its annual meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday and Friday it also expressed its support for the appointment of an independent ombudsman to protect the man-in-the-street against unjust State action.

This was said in a Press release after the meeting yesterday. It reads:

"The council noted that a number of instances of bannings and detentions without trial had occurred and unanimously re-affirmed its unequivocal opposition to the principle.

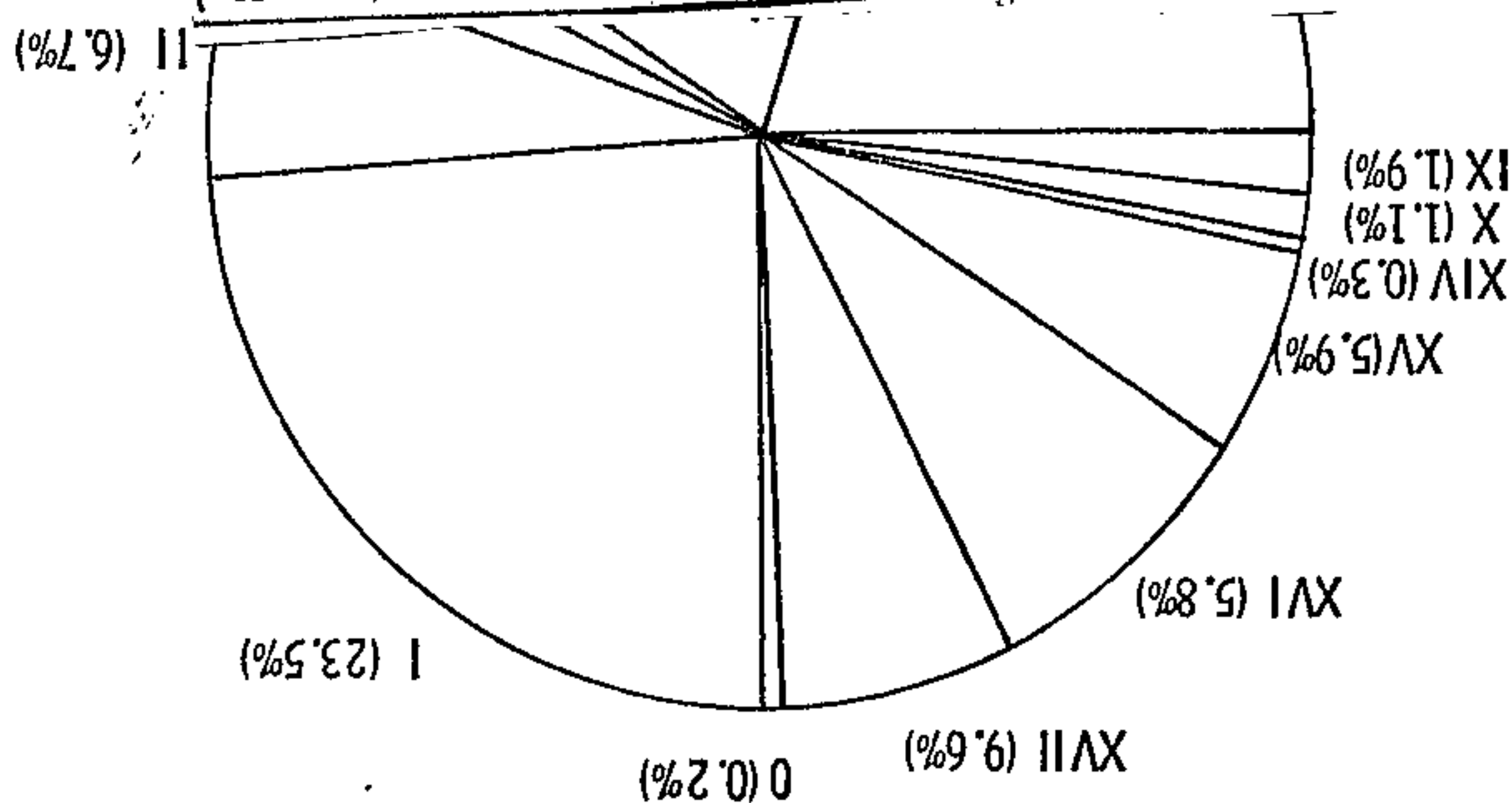
"The council has, on previous occasions, voiced its concern and disquiet in this connection.

"It has for many years been implicit in the legal systems of all civilised countries that no man should be punished or otherwise made to suffer by the State except for a distinct breach of law proved in the ordinary manner before the court of the land. Traditionally courts in South Africa have acted as protectors of the rights of individual citizens and the proper administration of justice requires that such protection be given even against executive.

"The council resolved to support the appointment of an ombudsman, independent of the executive, whose general function would be to protect the citizen against arbitrary and unjust administrative action."

The newly-elected chairman of the council, Robin Marais, SC, explained that such an ombudsman should not be a paid civil servant. He should be able to judge independently like a judge, without obligations.

The idea would be to provide a channel for citizens if they want to complain about actions of Government officials.



PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY

COLOURED

Fig. 5 (b)

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WELL, Mr Botha ... you have your mandate. Now what are you going to do?

This is the direct question which the Prime Minister will have to answer in the no-confidence debate. What answer are we likely to get?

No doubt the Prime Minister will talk about renewal, private enterprise, justice, fair play and many more fine-sounding generalities. But in specifics what is his programme and what is he going to do?

Is the real P W Botha going to be seen at last? Somehow I doubt it.

I have the feeling we are going to hear very few specifics and that the first session of the new Parliament will, from the point of view of productive positive legislation, result in a Government damp squib.

Certainly there is likely to be some labour legislation, perhaps also some re-drafted legislation on urban black local authorities.

We will have some interesting Commission reports, including the one on the Press.

There will be the budget, and some other bits and pieces of draft legislation — but what else?

Can we expect a constitutional proposal to fill the political vacuum for coloureds and Indians?

Can we anticipate measures which will get to grips with the economic plight of the people?

Will Parliament be able to tackle the citizenships issue of the non-homeland black?

Urgent matters

One doubts whether this session of Parliament will see any of these urgent matters. Why not, one may well ask?

David Copperfield was once asked to convey the message "Barkis is willing".

We may ask: "Is Botha willing?"

Is the reformist image a mask, hiding the real P W Botha?

Is there a real conflict between the Prime Minister and Dr Andries Treurnicht, or is it more apparent than real?

Is it personality rather than ideology?

If there is a real reformist lurking deep inside P W Botha, is he a prisoner of the right wing of the caucus, is he afraid of a showdown, or does he not want a showdown and is he a willing prisoner?

These are the questions to which South Africa needs an answer.

The country needs to know what to expect. This session is unlikely to produce the answer.

The tragedy is that valu-

So now what are you going to do, Mr Botha?

HARRY SCHWARZ, PFP MP FOR YEOVILLE, LOOKS AT THE NEW SESSION OF PARLIAMENT THAT OPENS IN CAPE TOWN THIS WEEK S. Times 26/7/85 (327)



HARRY SCHWARZ MP ... "perhaps I am being unduly pessimistic. I hope I am."

able time is being wasted. The Reagan administration has given South Africa some breathing space. How long can it last?

Economic sanctions against South Africa are prevented by the veto of three countries, France, Britain and the US.

Valuable respite

France under Mitterand is unlikely to exercise a veto. No-one will confidently forecast the re-election of a Conservative Party government in Britain. President Reagan is far

from young and there is no guarantee of a Republican victory next time round.

So South Africa has a valuable respite of about three years. In this time the SWA problem should be solved and South Africa's internal position should be so changed that the country can confidently face the future.

The growth of the HNP vote, the infighting in the National Party caucus, the differences based on ideology, personality and region paralyse the Government and seem to create an inability to make meaningful changes. This session will show up

this inability to move and so make those conscious of the timetables not only concerned but frustrated.

The economy is likely to play a major role in the debates of Parliament this year.

When the Prime Minister announced the election in the February no-confidence debate, it fell to me to be the next speaker, both then and in the Little Budget debate which followed.

I said: "Vote now, pay later!"

Well, the public is paying now; inflation, high interest rates, lower growth, a deteriorating balance of payments.

So the budget will bring very little for the comfort of the ordinary citizen.

The debate on financial matters is likely to be tough and hectic, with a political party in power which clearly used the economy to further its political advantage.

The Press Commission's report is awaited with a high degree of apprehension.

Fervour for action

In government ranks there is a fervour for action against the English Press and Afrikaans newspapers are not looked upon with the adulation of a decade ago.

There must be some itchy finger wanting to get to grips with this problem, unconcerned about the effect of restrictive legislation not only at home but abroad, at a time when we really should not give more weapons to our enemies.

I have a feeling that civil liberties are likely to receive more attention by the Opposition this year than for some years past.

Restrictions and detentions are numerous and even mild reforms are often accompanied by heavy doses of repressive action which seem to make such reforms more palatable to the right wing.

Security and Defence will be the subject of considerable debate.

Escalating military action will require increased defence expenditure.

Terror activity is escalating, the police, despite some salary increases, have insufficient manpower and crime is on the increase.

The Public Service is not content and staff shortages are creating more and more problems.

The National Party won the election, but has failed to provide solutions to the country's problems.

Offer solutions

The PFP will call for action and will offer solutions for both economic and political problems.

But on government side we fear there will be a paralysis. We can talk, we can argue, we can press — but only the Government can act.

It has the power — but we fear there will be more talk than action.

So valuable time will be lost and impatience and confrontation will increase.

Perhaps I am being unduly pessimistic.

I hope I am, but it is now time for an end to the beautiful sounding generalities and an urgent need for at least a little more courageous action.

I doubt if this session of Parliament will give it to us.

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Twilight world of a bomber

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Geyer's life amid half-truths, rumours, and late night meetings

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER and DAVID NIDDRIE

ARNOLD Geyer, the man who bombed the PFP offices, lived in a twilight world, peopled by characters on the fringes of the intelligence community.

In this world of half-truths, rumours, and late night meetings, he played out for two years the role of anti-apartheid revolutionary.

But many see the clumsy bombing, to which he confessed to the *Sunday Tribune*, as a final desperate action to gain the trust and credibility so long denied him in liberal and left-wing circles.

Three Progressive Federal Party offices in Johannesburg's exclusive northern suburbs were fire-bombed just before dawn on June 1. Damage to two of the targets was minimal, but the third was gutted, causing R50 000 damage.

A previously unknown group, the South African Liberation Support Cadre, claimed responsibility within hours of the attacks. Geyer himself fled the country within five days.

But Geyer admitted from London his involvement in both the cadre and the bombings.

During the interview, he asked, "why does the PFP bombing have to be portrayed in the South African Press as an individualistic act? Why couldn't we just have been ordinary people who had had enough and wanted to do something about it?"

Who is this "ordinary man", who described himself to the *Tribune* as a "hung-up, left-wing, Jewish, Afrikaner?"

A three-week investigation into the bombing produced more questions than answers.

Geyer was born in 1948, in the southern Cape, the son of a South African Railways employee. His mother, Mrs Elodie Geyer, married Mr Justice Jacobus van Zyl, retired judge president of the Cape Supreme Court in 1960.

He, by contrast, recounted a romantic tale of his discovery as a toddler in the war-ravaged ruins of Warsaw by an



ARNOLD GEYER... a final, desperate action to gain trust and credibility

Afrikaner businessman, who adopted him and brought him back to South Africa.

He matriculated at Groote Schuur and attended Stellenbosch University where, he told newspaper colleagues later, he joined the then Progressive Party — though the PFP now denies any knowledge of such membership.

After leaving Stellenbosch, he worked for the Cape National Party mouthpiece, *Die Burger*.

From there, he and his wife, Engela, left South Africa in the early 1970's to Britain. While living in London, Geyer is known to have been active in South African exile politics. Ironically, in view of his later claims to have bombed the PFP offices "for the sakes of the Marxist wing of the African National Congress", he favoured a relatively conservative splinter group of the ANC, called "the Gang of Eight".

When they broke away because of their opposition to the socialist policies of the ANC's allies, the South African Communist Party, he backed the breakaway.

Later, while studying in Germany, he had close links with black consciousness groups — a

establish friendships, he met with superficial friendliness but little trust.

He immediately set about recruiting other journalists — all young and inexperienced — to political discussion groups.

At the same time he developed a close friendship with Berend Schuitema, self-confessed former agent for the South African Intelligence Services, and at least two other self-proclaimed former agents.

In classical cloak and dagger style, he furtively met Schuitema at frequent late-night trysts in the shrubbery of Joubert Park, Johannesburg. After one of these meetings he returned to his Hillbrow flat with a bruised arm and tattered shirt — claiming his meeting had been "interrupted" and that he had to flee over the railings.

A draft dodger, now living in Europe, told the *Sunday Tribune* that while being sheltered by Geyer, who had promised to arrange an escape route for him out of the country, he became suspicious that Geyer was working for an intelligence agency.

"Geyer seemed more interested in finding out how other objectors had got out of the country than in helping me get out," he said this week.

Early in 1980, Geyer was detained while covering the high profile Methodist Church conference, by

Captain Craig Williamsson who had worked as an undercover agent in Europe during the 1970's in a joint security police-BOSS operation.

During his five-day detention — after which he was released without being charged — police took the highly unusual step of announcing he was being held "in connection with alleged ANC activities." Normal police procedure is not to announce the reason for security detentions unless charges are laid.

Many other unexplained aspects hang over the 33-year-old former journalist.

● Geyer told the *Sunday Tribune* he had left South Africa illegally for Zimbabwe, travelling without official travel documents.

Informed sources in Salisbury claim Geyer was either in possession of a valid South African passport, or foreign travel documents when he left South Africa between June 4 and 6 this year.

The Department of Internal Affairs was this week unable to confirm whether Geyer's passport was withdrawn — as he claimed it had been when he was detained last year — by police.

● A number of anti-apartheid groups in Europe have slammed doors on Geyer since his flight from South Africa, because of suspicions that he is working for either a South African or United States intelligence agency.

Tribune Reporter

CHARLES of "racism" and "neo-racism" are flying in battles over two books recently published in South Africa with a request by academics that one of them be withdrawn by its publishers Perskor.

The books, which were both recently reviewed in the Sunday Tribune, are *The Bushmen of Southern Africa*, by E. H. W. Laegre, and *Indo-Africa, Towards a New Understanding of the History of Sub-Saharan Africa*, by Dr Cyril Hromnik.

Mr Laegre's book is intended for use in schools but has been strongly attacked as perpetuating racial prejudice and outdated ethnic myths.

Two Cape Town academics have sent a detailed criticism of the book to Perskor Publishing House asking for it to be withdrawn.

Social anthropologist Professor Martin West, who drafted the criticisms, declined to comment further until the publisher had had a chance to reply. He has already publicly condemned the book, saying that if it was not aimed at young minds he would simply dismiss it as "prejudiced rubbish".

He claimed it ignored modern reference works on the San people and would give the young and uninformed reader a picture of the bushmen as "smelly, dirty, violent people."

Neither the publisher nor Mr Laegre was prepared to comment until the author had seen the criticisms, which were also made by other academics in a previous Sunday Tribune report.

In a recent review in the Sunday Tribune, the head of archaeology at the SA Museum, Dr Martin Hall, described both books as attempts to reanimate the skeleton of the "scientific racism" characteristic of 19th Century thinking.

In his far more weighty and extensively researched book, Dr Hromnik argues that Indian explorers began to arrive in Southern Africa in about 1000 BC in search of gold and that their presence explains the introduction

Ban racist books

plea to Perskor

Prejudiced rubbish, says professor

of cattle, sheep and metallurgy, as well as such monumental structures such as Great Zimbabwe.

In time the supremacy of the Indian masters declined as they were absorbed by black servants they had brought in from West and Central Africa.

In his review, Dr Hall argued that the need to explain developments in African pre-history in terms of an external superior race was an example of outmoded scientific racism.

Dr Hromnik had no substantial evidence for his view of events, which clashed with a recently established "consensus view" of archaeologists and other specialists that Negro farming communities moved into Southern Africa at about 300 AD.

From this movement sophisticated societies had developed, producing such structures as Great

Zimbabwe as well as the mining and trading of gold.

In an angry reply sent this week to the Sunday Tribune from an address in India, Dr Hromnik charged Dr Hall with "neo-racism". Practitioners of both "neo-racism" and the "scientific racism" described by Dr Hall were alike in their inability to recognise the basic equality of people of different cultures, he said.

Neo-racists eased their post-colonial consciences by presenting the history of Africa so as to make its "Milestones of change and advancement" appear comparable to those of Europe.

Only then, they believed, would the African Negro appear as equal.

They would if they could present Mahatma Gandhi as the builder of the Taj Mahal, rather

than a poor, emaciated and physically ugly man, Montezuma as builder of the Empire State Building and Mzilikazi as chief engineer on the Negro-operated gold mines of the Rand.

It was in this spirit that the "consensus" group of Dr Hall argued for the arrival of Negro people in Southern Africa in 300AD and their responsibility for the creation of such monuments as Great Zimbabwe and of gold mining.

The "consensus" view was supported by some 1000 archaeological sites and a few hundred radiocarbon dates. But when it was being formed the archaeologists had no access to the most important area, Mozambique, and most of the sites explored had produced no skeletal remains.

Answering these criticisms, Dr Hall said he stood by his original reading of the book. The charge of neo-racism was too ridiculous to bother to answer. "As archaeologists we gather material and look for patterns in what we find. At present we are not concerned with comparisons with other parts of the world — we are not ready to make any."

"Until 20 years ago there was very little

evidence of an Iron Age in Southern Africa. Over the past 20 years archaeology has been finding these sites. There is still a lot to be discovered but enough of a pattern has emerged to gain a consensus view among archaeologists and historians.

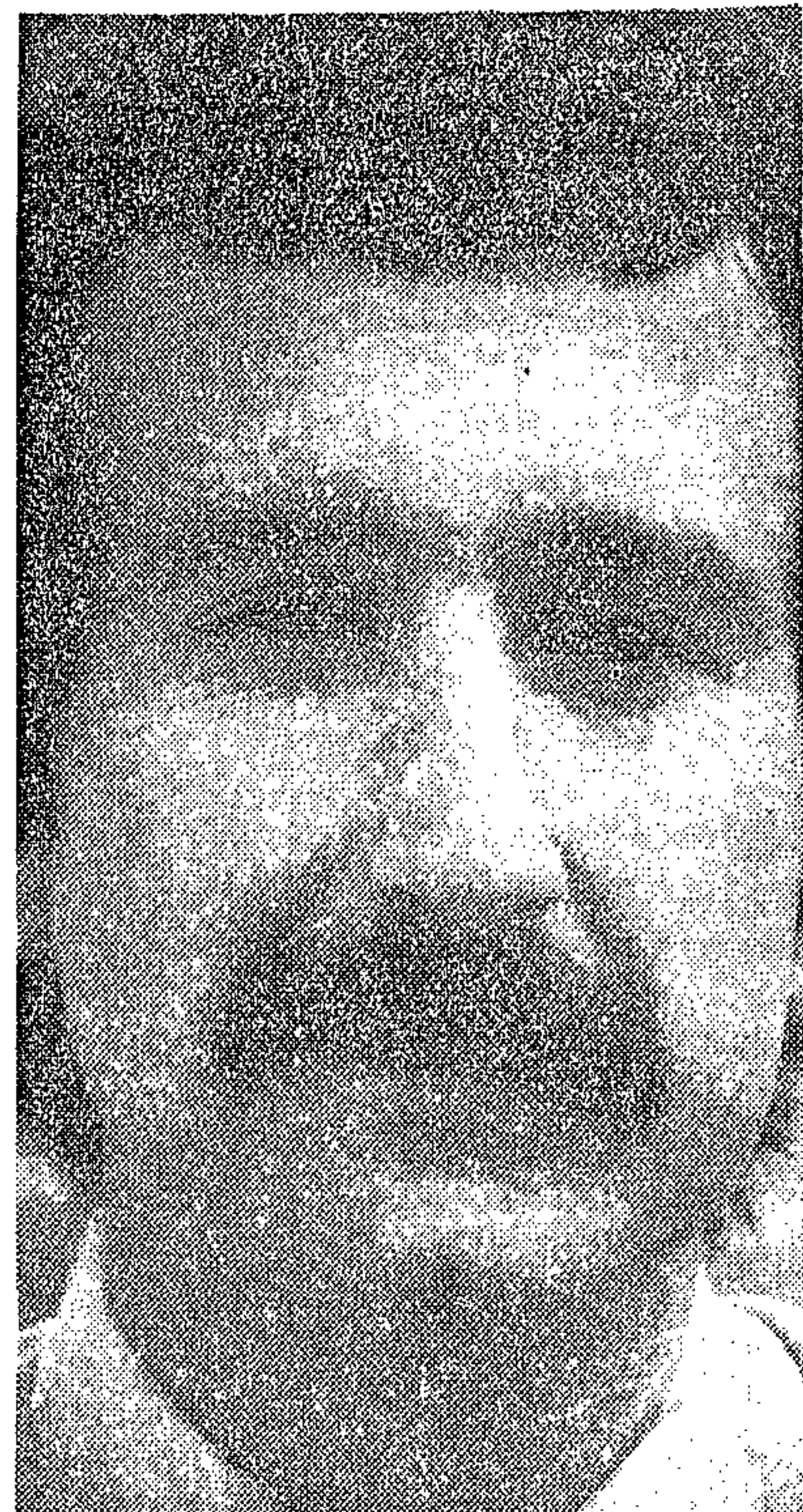
"Dr Hromnik betrays an alarming lack of understanding of both archaeological and historical method.

"It is true that when the consensus view developed we had little information about Mozambique. But Mozambique is only one of a number of gaps of which we are well aware. We are in touch with Mozambique archaeologists who are now doing extensive work.

"It is also true that we have found very few skeletal remains on sites we have carbon-dated — largely due to problems of preservation. But what there has been falls within the range of variation of Negro physical type.

"But the most telling point is that while Dr Hromnik argues for a massive Asiatic presence there is absolutely no skeletal evidence to support him.

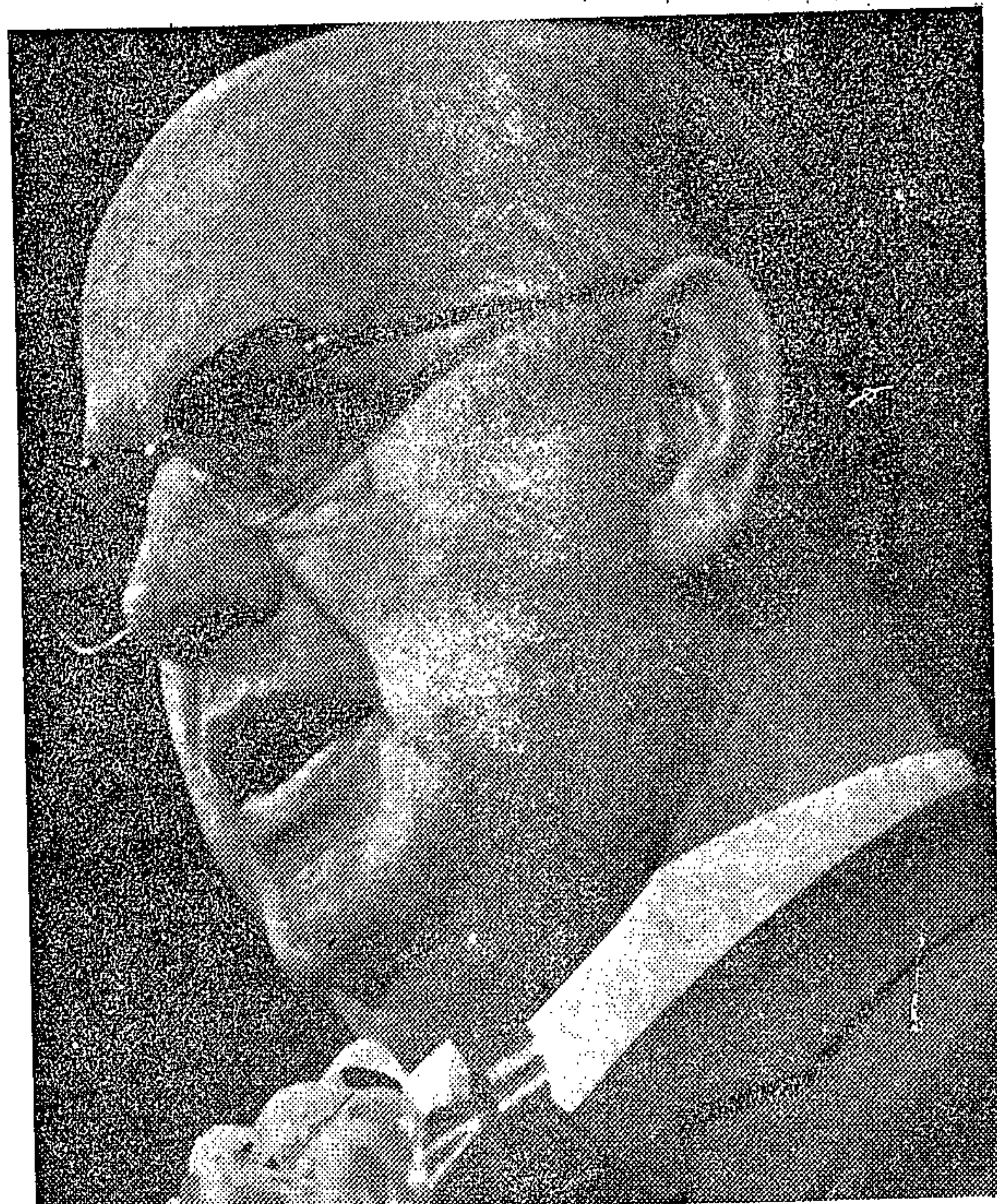
"The possibility of external influence in the pre-history of Southern Africa remains; if we find evidence of it, we'll publish it."



DR MARTIN Hall . . . "scientific racism"

As Parliament re-opens, Prime Minister must cash blank cheque

PW CAN NOW PUT HIS



P. W. Botha . . . his immobility caused a loss of support to left and right, and even with his huge majority he cannot be a happy man

CHANGE WHERE HIS MOUTH IS!

S. Tribune 26/7/81

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WHEN Parliament re-opens in Cape Town this week Prime Minister P. W. Botha is finally going to have to put his change where his mouth is.

And if you're one of the millions of South Africans hoping that the Government will give you relief from ever increasing costs, forget it. The economic outlook is gloomy.

Legislation expected in this session includes another attempt by the Government to fiddle with the constitution — redolent of the infamous chapter of South African history which saw coloureds removed from the voters' roll, new measures to "deal with" the Press; and some attempt to redress the wrongs done to black people — especially those living in urban areas.

One hopes the Government is going to stop running out of excuses to avoid change. Mr Botha now has his mandate from the electorate. Voters have given him a blank cheque to do as he will.

You'll know what use he is going to put it to next week when he replies to the censure motion which will be introduced by the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

For although Mr Botha comes to Parliament with his own mandate spiritually "cleansed" from the election which led the country into the information scandal he faces profound political problems of his own.

Ever since Mr Botha took power just over two years ago and surprised everyone by turning into a verligte, the Opposition has been suggesting he abandon his right-wing and move for change.

Trapped

Their rationale was the right wouldn't support him anyway and that he should move forwards to avoid losing support to both left and right.

But Mr Botha remained static — rooted in the rhetoric of change but trapped in the reality of apartheid, unable or unwilling to break the politico-Afrikaner bonds which bind his culture.

In this election he reaped the results—just as the Opposition predicted. His immobility caused a loss of support to left and to right and even with his huge majority Mr Botha can hardly be a happy man.

The HNP now has about 200 000 white reactionary supporters. At the same time the PFP has significantly increased its

PETER MANN

previews

the new

session

of Parliament

share of the market.

Now Mr Botha comes to Parliament saddled with an Andries Treurnicht who is still clinging to his coat tails and digging in his heels. The pull has got stronger and the enigmatic Dr No seems smugly aware of his power.

It's no coincidence that the verkrampste-verligte fued is fought hardest in Transvaal, and Mr Botha could face a recalcitrant caucus when it comes to talk of change.

But he is going to be relentlessly pursued by the Opposition who are certain to remind him that he has now run out of excuses to avoid changing.

Mr Botha has consistently been outdebated by Dr Slabbert in their tussles across the floor of the House of Assembly and the growth in PFP ranks has filled the party with confidence.

Doughty

Even the dwindling NRP under doughty leader Vause Raw has some embarrassingly pertinent questions to ask.

In previous sessions the Government's political ineptitude has often been softened by a wave of economic prosperity. People have felt that the Government couldn't be too bad for, as long as you're white, it provided a comfortable, materially prosperous way of life.

But as gold continues its slide and the rand continues to devalue against the dollar, the economy is heading for a downturn and the picture is gloomy. Home ownership is fast becoming beyond the reach of the ordinary man.

Government budgeting has in recent years received a tremendous boost from the skyrocket gold price. Money the Government was earning from this windfall enabled Finance Minister Owen Horwood to cut personal taxes and put more money into your pocket.

Now the gold price has tumbled and that source of money has dried up. This means that the Government is going to have to look to the man in the street to raise the

money it needs to run the country.

In addition the rand is devaluing against the dollar. Since January the figure is an estimated 17 percent. This means that anything imported from overseas and paid for in dollars now costs 17 percent more.

Add to that our inflation rate of 16 percent and the increases — since the election — of basic commodities such as petrol, milk, meat and maize and it becomes obvious that many people in the lower income groups are struggling to survive.

The budget, on August 12, will give some indication of how the Government is going to try to deal with our economic plight. But don't be too hopeful, there's speculation about an increase in GST and an increase in the bread price.

Domestically the Government is going to have to face recommendations from the President's Council and try to find some solution for our inter-racial policies.

It seems likely that the President's Council is going to recommend that Indians and coloureds be included in the "white" Parliament, probably on a separate voters' roll.

While this would be acceptable to verligtes it would cause uproar among the verkrampes and throw the National Party into more debilitating squabbles.

Solution

More importantly the idea is repugnant to all representative Indian and coloured leaders who insist that they don't want to gang up with the whites against the blacks. They want a solution which includes all South Africans.

So it appears that we enter Parliament with the gap between white and black aspirations so wide that the National Party will not be able to bridge it.

Internally the injustices of the situation are there for all who care to look. Black people, desperate for work, travel "illegally"

to the "white" cities where they are arrested and herded around like animals.

Callous Government officials — the true face of apartheid behind the ingratiating smile of Dr Piet Koornhof — abuse them and strip them of what little dignity they have left.

Witness scenes like that of an acting commissioner of the apartheid courts suggesting to a homeless woman, who has been living in so-called "single" quarters where married men who are forced by law to leave their wives and families behind when they seek work, that she sleeps with a different man every night.

Acting commissioner, J J Fourie, then berates the woman for not carrying her hated dompas.

"All people, whether they are white, brown black or pink, have to get identity documents when they are 16 years old. Only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to carry documents."

Starving

He follows in the footsteps of his boss, Commissioner L van Wyk, who told a woman who said she had come to Cape Town because people were starving in the homelands: "We are starving in Cape Town. You can rather starve at home."

Whites would be foolish if they underestimated the extent of black anger generated by this type of action.

Yet the Government responds by more and more repressive measures. More people disappear in the night — victims of the security police knock on the door. They are banned, detained, there are continuing allegations that they are beaten. In fact the only thing that doesn't happen to them is an appearance in court before an impartial judiciary.

Internationally South Africa still faces the problem of working out an internationally acceptable solution to Namibia. Friendlier relations with America are likely to continue but these depend on concrete action demonstrating our bona fides.

Problems on the international horizon include relations with France now taken over by socialist President Francois Mitterrand. It's still not clear how South Africa-France trade — including work on the Koeberg Nuclear reactor — will be affected.

So you may as well brace for another gloomy session of Parliament.

Koornhof accused of about-turn on pledge

MRS Helen Suzman yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof of doing an "about-turn" on his pledge that old-style apartheid was dying.

But the Minister of Co-operation and Development said last night that Mrs Suzman's interpretation of remarks he made in an interview with the Nationalist newspaper Beeld were "completely wrong".

Dr Koornhof told Beeld a special Cabinet sub-committee was given the task of investigating the "crowding out" of whites by blacks in urban areas.

He said many whites were unhappy because they felt they were being crowded out by blacks, coloureds and Indians, especially in the urban areas.

The crowding out by blacks of whites in their daily lives had become a "serious headache" and active attention would be given to put the matter right, he told Beeld.

Asked what he considered to

By HELEN ZILLE

be practical measures to prevent the "crowding out" of whites by blacks, he said that in all fairness blacks could be told that their parks in Soweto were not overrun by whites.

Interests

"They can be told that blacks and whites must work together in the interests of both groups not to bother each other."

"When 90 000 blacks for instance have to walk over the same bridge as 1 000 whites, unpleasant incidents can occur."

"It might be a solution to give each his own bridge. That is a practical measure in the interests of good order."

"A similar measure could be that in places where there are overwhelmingly black people they can for instance be allowed to visit a certain place for five days of the week and that whites can have access for the other two days," Dr Koornhof told Beeld.

Commenting on Dr Koornhof's statements, Mrs Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday:

"Not only is apartheid very much alive, but verligtheid, such as it was, seems to be dying fast."

"Dr Koornhof's remarks herald an attempt to go back to old Verwoerdian apartheid."

Mrs Suzman was certain Dr Koornhof had been severely reprimanded by "super-verkrampes" in the National Party.

Dr Koornhof's statements were particularly misplaced coming at a time when he had ignored questions on revelations of gross maladministration and inefficiency in the black administration boards that fall under his department.

Silent

He had also remained silent on his department's failure to obey an Appeal Court ruling giving black women the right to live with their husbands in urban areas, Mrs Suzman said.

Whites were outnumbered five to one in South Africa and it was "absurd" to talk about the "crowding out" of whites by blacks.

The majority of the population was black and the amenities provided for them were "scandalously insufficient".

Replying to Mrs Suzman's remarks, Dr Koornhof said last night: "I spoke against the background of the fact that we cannot live in isolation from different population groups in South Africa."

He added: "The Government and I myself are giving serious attention and have succeeded in certain respects in doing away with hurtful discrimination."

Dr Koornhof said such discrimination cut different ways.

"There can also be hurtful discrimination against all population groups and we are trying to do away with it as far as it is humanly possible."

"The Government has also got a responsibility to act in a protective way towards all population groups on an equitable and fair basis," he said.

PLANNING
REGION
URBAN

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
C-ntin

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
J W von Düring

No State compensation for victims of bomb blasts

NM 28/7/81
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Mercury Reporter

NO claims could be made from the State to compensate for injuries inflicted by bomb blasts, a Durban attorney said yesterday.

However, most life assurances have built in disability benefits which would cover injuries or death inflicted by acts of sabotage or riots.

The president of the Natal Law Society, Mr David Sampson, said yesterday there was no automatic insurance offered by the State to compensate the injured.

The general manager of Sanlam, Mr Rudie Heine, said that if people, who were injured or killed in bomb blasts, had had disability benefits written into their policies, payouts would be made.

The regional manager of Old Mutual, Mr P Walters, said many policies had disability benefits built in.

'Our customers would certainly be covered,' he said.

'There had been no rush for new policies since the blasts in Durban on Sunday.'

Inquiries

Mr Daan de Beer, manager of Santam in Durban said yesterday it was too early to say whether there had been a rush for new policies.

'We have had a lot of inquiries but that is as far as it has got,' he said. 'I think the majority of big companies are already covered.'

Damage caused by the two blasts early on Sunday morning is estimated to be in the region of R500 000.

More than 15 cars were damaged at McCarthy Leyland and the adjoining Parks where damage alone is estimated at R300 000.

There was no move at present to introduce legislation compelling shop owners to install armoured-plated glass in shop fronts.

The chief architect of the City Engineers Department, Mr P Hoal, said the decision would rest with the City Council.

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has suffered 127 incidents of "political violence and sabotage" by blacks and whites, resulting in 70 deaths, in the two years ending on June 30, 1981, according to City terrorism expert Michael Morris.

The incidents cover everything from stone-throwing by mobs and attacks on police stations to sabotage of railway lines and the Defence Force's brief but bloody raid on African National Congress headquarters buildings in Maputo's suburb of Matola.

The death-toll includes the 24 ANC members and two SADF soldiers killed in the Matola raid.

Mr Morris's account has

70 died in 'political violence'

just been published by the Terrorism Research Centre, an independent organization which conducts research into various aspects of terrorism, including public safety, disaster management and armed conflict.

On average, he points out, this comes to one death every 10 days and one non-fatal injury every nine days.

By way of "statistical comparison" there were 717 non-political murders in the Cape Peninsula during 1980 alone, while on average about 7 000

people are murdered in South Africa every year.

He dismisses as "vacuous" the suggestion that the low casualties sustained in incidents of political violence indicate "inefficiency or insignificance" on the part of the perpetrators.

"(The) numbers of casualties caused by the activity of political militants are no yardstick of the efficiency of those militants... it could as convincingly be argued that the fewer the casualties the greater the efficiency of the

attackers."

According to Mr Morris's figures there have been 30 serious arson attacks in the period covered, 16 serious stoning attacks, 13 "explosive device incidents against the person", 13 cases of railways sabotage involving explosive devices, 10 grenade attacks, 10 shooting incidents and eight attacks on policemen or their families. Police seized weapons and explosives on nine occasions and six police stations were attacked.

According to Mr Morris,

the ANC in South Africa has a number of specialist squads, which include a police station attack section, a sabotage section, an assassination section and a logistics section which infiltrates munitions into Republic.

Plans "seriously mooted and/or processed" were:

- Attacks on police stations at Krugersdorp, Whittlesea in the Eastern Cape, Pretoria West and Villieria, and in the Vryburg area;

- Attacks on fuel installations in Natal, the Transvaal

explosive device in "certain pipework... thus delaying construction for a considerable while".

Other plans included an assault on the Supreme Court at Maritzburg to free ANC members being tried there, the assassination of senior policemen and South African and KwaZulu cabinet ministers, and the sabotage of key highway bridge work, international business enterprises in Natal and administrative board offices in Natal and Krugersdorp.

There were clear indications of a trend away from traditional guerrilla warfare to individual, spectacular actions, he concluded.

Terror tactics security upsets security men

Mall Correspondent

OFFICIAL secrecy is hampering South African commercial security officers' attempts to safeguard their firms from terrorist attacks, say Cape Town terrorism researchers Mr Michael Morris and Mr Frederick Stoffberg.

In "Security Fencing - A Frank Appraisal", recently published by the Terrorism Research Centre, they say many details of tactics used in terrorist attacks "are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them".

As a result commercial security officers are "unnecessarily handicapped". For example, research has shown that a popular type of angled fencing - often recommended locally - actually aided intruders instead of discouraging them.

The publication, said to be the first of its kind in South Africa, exhaustively examines various types of physical barriers not only in South Africa but as far afield as Vietnam, East Germany and Northern Ireland, ranging from the ancient caltrop device to the ultra-modern Berlin Wall.

The report discusses methods of breaching such barriers, from burrowing underneath them to blasting a hole by

means of an anti-tank rocket, and examines aspects such as the relevant legislation here and in other countries.

"Contradictions abound. For instance, while security experts call for angled extension arms as an essential fence-topping, thorough and impeccable research shows conclusively that angled extension arms actually assist an intruder...

"The position in South Africa, however, is that many such details are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them, even after related court hearings are finalised and police aspects disposed of.

"Why this is so is difficult to fathom, because attackers and their colleagues and instructors know exactly what their own tactics are, and know exactly what are the strengths of such items as mesh fencing, barbed addenda and suchlike. After all, they carried out the attacks!"

As a result the average industrial or commercial security officer, although "expected by his principals and by government to establish and maintain the best possible protection, is simply unable by ordinary means to obtain impartial, in-depth advice on a host of security matters. They are therefore unnecessarily handicapped".

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the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining
the highest marks in

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The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Treurnicht points the way — and the Nats hobble on

Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE assesses prospects for the Parliamentary session starting tomorrow.

THERE is one important difference between the brief Parliamentary session at the beginning of the year and the one that begins in Cape Town tomorrow.

Six months ago, Dr Andries Treurnicht, spiritual leader of the National Party's Rightwing, was widely regarded as a "paper tiger" who was slowly being cornered and rendered helpless by Verligtes in the party.

Today this is no longer so. Why have things changed? And what significance does this have for political developments in the next six months?

Verligte Nationalists view April's General Election as the greatest single cause for Dr Treurnicht's comeback. It was these same Verligtes who, before the election, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was seeking his own mandate to enable him to move ahead with reforms in the face of Rightwing resistance.

Rightwing

They claimed that the lack of reform up till then was a deliberate strategy to avoid giving the Rightwing any ammunition to use against Mr Botha in the coming General Election. "Give us six months," became the in-phrase again.

Whether there was merit in this claim or not, the strategy failed.

It is difficult to explain why a leader who won a 131-seat



Dr Treurnicht... laying down the law.

Verligte Nationalists predict there will be no further restrictions on the Press this year.

There will be little in the way of innovative legislation this session, according to all those in the know.

They predict:

- An amendment of the liquor laws, enabling sports clubs and other clubs to serve liquor to all their members, regardless of race.

- This would also allow international hotels and restaurants to serve liquor to blacks without first getting Government permission to do so.

- A redrafting of legislation on urban black local authorities, possibly granting them wider powers, including control over a local police force and greater say in matters such as education.

- A rationalisation of labour laws, a process expected to reduce the laws administered by the Department of Manpower from 14 to eight.

Labour

This will include consolidation of provisions governing industrial training for all workers, one Act to govern employment of workseekers of all races, and one consolidated law governing labour relations.

This legislative programme falls far short of what the Verligte strategists and planners in Government had hoped to achieve after the election. In fact, several Verligtes are openly disillusioned with the progress of reform so far and

out second best. But this is how the election result is interpreted by many inside and outside the National Party.

The real winner, some Nationalists say, was Dr Treurnicht. The failure of the extreme Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party to win a seat helped to preserve the credibility of Dr Treurnicht's tactic of remaining inside the National Party to block change.

On the other hand, in his battle with verligte Nationalists, Dr Treurnicht was strengthened by the upsurge against reform among grass-roots Nationalists during the election campaign as well as the 14% of white voters who supported the HNP.

Both these developments gave verligtes a clear message: Reform will lead to further erosion of the NP. This has put Dr Treurnicht in a very strong position to block change at every turn. He knows that if he does not, his strategy of stopping reform from his posi-

tion inside the NP will suffer a serious blow and both he and his supporters will be vulnerable to a challenge from the HNP in the next General Election.

He knows — and Mr Botha knows — that Dr Treurnicht must take a stand against any reform that goes against a fundamental Nationalist principle, such as sharing power with other population groups.

And both men also know that if Dr Treurnicht does so, he can rely on the support of Rightwingers inside and outside the National Party, a significant group of people. Such a coalition is seen by verligte Nationalists as the greatest immediate threat to their power base, greater than rising black anger and aspirations, far greater than the threat from the white opposition on their left.

So the coming session of Parliament will be dominated by one theme: the need to avoid

giving Dr Treurnicht an issue on which he can take a strong stand on NP principles. Those who were hoping that the President's Council would recommend far-reaching constitutional, social and economic changes are likely to be disappointed.

Separate

Informed sources say it would be wrong to expect constitutional proposals from the council before the second half of next year. And any recommendations for social change will not alter the basic principles of the party, particularly separate living areas for different groups.

So what can the country expect from the coming session apart from the budget?

The most important thing that will happen in Parliament will be the tabling of the reports of several commissions and committees of inquiry.

In recommending solutions to some of the country's most pressing problems, the commissions are likely to increase the Government's dilemma.

As has been the case in the past, the commissions are almost certain to identify key aspects of NP policy as the cause of many of the country's problems and urge far-reaching reforms.

Even if they wanted to, verligtes are in no position to carry out such recommendations.

Take the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education.

Informed speculation is that the commission will recommend far-reaching changes to the existing education structure. There have even been suggestions that it will call for one education department and a radical programme to equalise education between blacks and whites.

Such recommendations would put the verligtes in a corner. If they do not accept them, their

whole strategy of drawing "moderate" black and white opponents into a process of gradual, evolutionary change, will suffer a serious setback.

If they do accept them in full, the verligtes would almost certainly make a stand.

The coming session of Parliament will, to a large extent, show how Mr Botha plans to deal with this dilemma.

Referring contentious legislation to a Parliamentary Select Committee is one way of doing so and it is the method the Government is likely to use to deal with the revised influx control Bills.

Riekert

The Grosskopf Commission report on the first three Bills released by Dr Kooornhof last year is already with the Government. This report will form the basis of the revised Bills that will make the recommendations of the Riekert report the basis of controlling the

movement of blacks from rural to urban areas.

But this issue is so contentious inside the NP that several Nationalists believe a lot more work will have to be done in the attempt to revise influx control. Referring the matter to a Select Committee is the easiest way of doing it.

So far, no-one can be sure how the Government will respond to the report of the Steyn Commission into the Press, that is also likely to be tabled this session.

There has been widespread speculation that Mr Justice M T Steyn will not call for further restrictions on the Press, but the Government has a free hand to interpret the commission's report as it chooses, and to take the action it sees fit.

The Press has always been an easy target, particularly if verligtes need to boost their credibility among their Rightwing with a show of "kragdighheid". However, most Na-

some believe the Prime Minister should move ahead and look for a confrontation with

Dr Treurnicht as soon as possible. But this is undoubtedly a minority view. The odds are far greater that the NP will continue to hobble along, unable to reform significantly because of the strength of its Rightwingers.

That is why Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, has begun a new drive for a complete realignment in white politics, calling on disillusioned verligtes either to take a strong stand against verlig ramps, or to join him in

Dr Slabbert believes it is impossible to change the NP from the inside, and that the realignment of political forces on policy issues is essential before there can be progress.

This is unlikely to occur this session. But Dr Slabbert will use the next three months to launch his initiative and to prepare the way for the regrouping of white political forces that he believes is inevitable.

who are willing to take in displaced children are difficult to obtain and meagre. There is little or no supervision by trained and concerned workers, and frequent abuse of fostering. Seftel^(Ref 6) states that between 12% and 50% of black children die before they reach the age of five years. This is almost all due to malnutrition and related diseases, all preventable but unpreventable either by the child's parents or his community.

The fact cannot be escaped that if the parents of a child cannot or do not care for their child it is unlikely that anyone else will. A likely result of unwanted pregnancy in an impoverished community is malnutrition, which entails certain childhood suffering and frequent infant death which our present society cannot prevent.

Our present laws require that children who are conceived must be born, whether or not their parents want them and can nurture them, but the laws do not & cannot ensure their well being or survival after birth. It is therefore suggested that abortion on request for social reasons is an urgent priority as part of a comprehensive service for the management of malnutrition. Without first sacrificing the health and life of the child from an unwanted pregnancy, it could provide an introduction to life-long responsible contraception if offered in the right way, as has been the experience in other places. (Ref. 7,8)

6. Supervision after Discharge.

Malnutrition usually occurs in impoverished and disorganised communities. Transport is often scarce and expensive. In rural areas distance and terrain may make scattered health services inaccessible. Guardians of malnourished children are often handicapped, destitute or poorly motivated. Malnourished children usually require months of treatment to attain acceptable mass and relapse is very common. For all these reasons it is necessary to provide vigorous outgoing follow up and prolonged supervision.

This can be done satisfactorily, using well selected and suitably trained lay workers with adequate transport who assess and weigh children at least monthly and distribute protein supplements.

In the Ciskei such a service was able to supervise 3 000 children through a network of 72 milk stops in an area of 80 km x 60 km, which brought milk within five miles of most people. As it was estimated that there were 9 000 children under five in this area, and not all of them were malnourished, it can be seen that a realistic number of children were being reached.

'No reform this session'

5/2/30/7/1

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa should not expect aspirations for change created by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, over the past few years to be met during the forthcoming session of Parliament.

This is the view of both Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party.

In interviews, both men gave the problems Mr Botha was having within his caucus as the major reason why Parliament would not be presented with a legislative programme that would have an accent on reform.

The two opposition parties have given notice that they will concentrate their attack on the failure of Mr Botha to press ahead with constitutional reforms and the removal of discrimination, while hammering the Government for the current economic situation.

SHORT

There are also signs that the session might be shorter than the anticipated three months, with mention being made that Parliament might now rise in early October.

There are 32 draft Bills waiting to be placed before Parliament, with the Ciskei independence, the Indian elections and a

20-year retrospective amendment to the constitution to alter the powers of provincial councils to prevent boundary changes, seen as among the more important.

After an informal opening of Parliament by the State President, Mr Viljoen, Members will get down to serious debating on Monday when Dr Slabbert moves a motion of censure in the Government.

BUDGET

On Wednesday, August 12, Finance Minister Mr Owen Horwood, who is faced with an adverse gold market, presents his Budget, which is expected to contain very little good news for the public.

During the session a number of commissions of inquiry, investigating almost every current controversial issue, are expected to report, as is the President's Council.

But these reports are unlikely to be dealt with in the form of legislation until next year.

Expectations for the session were summed up by NRP Chief Whip, Mr Brian Page, who quipped: "It is a bad dream for P W Botha, and he wants to change it in to a bad memory as soon as he can."

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SEE GRAPHS

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social investigation especially when a pub and distribute contra

7. Childrene Homes

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Heunis extends closing date for Indian voters' roll

Mercury Reporter

THE closing date for the South African Indian Council's voters' roll had been extended from June 30 to August 31 this year, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, announced yesterday.

The announcement follows discussions between the minister and the SAIC's executive committee in view of the council's first general election on November 4 this year.

In a statement to the Mercury yesterday, Mr Heunis said: 'In consequence of the

postponement of the election in the past, the voters' roll had become outdated and the general feeling was that because the first general election for Indians will take place in November, 1981, as many voters as possible must be enabled to elect their leaders.

'Due to the consultations, the Government decided to introduce proposals to Parliament to amend the legislation and should the proposals be approved by Parliament, they will have the result that the voters' roll to be used for the election will close on August 31 instead of June 30, 1981.

'The proposals to amend the legislation will also have the effect that the term of office of the present Indian Council and the executive committee be extended to November 3, 1981, the day immediately prior to the election, and that the executive committee will consist of a chairman and four members.

'It will also be proposed that the deposits of election candidates be reduced from R600 to R400.

'In view of the proposed extended date on which the voters' roll will close, I appeal to all members of the Indian community who are 18 years and older and who have not as yet registered as voters, or who are registered but have since changed their addresses, to apply without delay for registration.

'Application forms are obtainable at any office of the Department of Internal Affairs, any magistrate's office or at post offices, police stations and offices of local authorities in Indian areas,' he said.

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No. 1618 31 Julie 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 P81/64

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/31.....	<i>Bedroom Business</i>	Reg Bryant.....	(a)
P81/6/47.....	<i>French Kiss</i>	Joseph Arrowsmith	(a)
P81/6/72.....	<i>Search for Passion</i>	Roy Battle.....	(a)
P81/6/38.....	<i>Give Till it Hurts</i>	Larry Hopkins.....	(a)
P81/7/56.....	<i>Eros Island</i> (Lyntekening/Line drawing)	Battiss	(a)
P81/6/54.....	<i>Office Sex Games</i>	Dick Marx.....	(a)
P81/7/84.....	<i>Mintex - 1981</i> (Kalender/Calendar)	Calendars & Business Gifts.....	(a)
P81/7/76.....	Vrou in tennisrök geklee, wat met haar hand agter op haar kaal boud op 'n tennisbaan staan/Woman dressed in tennis frock, standing on tennis court with her hand resting on her bare buttock (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 1619 31 Julie 1981

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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1619

31 July 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) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/1/160	<i>Introduction to the Writings of Ngugi, An</i>	G. D. Killam.....	In SK/GG 7548, GK/GN 842 van/ of 16/4/1981

No. 1620 31 Julie 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1620

31 July 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/6/201	<i>Forever War, The</i>	Joe Haldeman.....	In SK/GG 5160, GK/GN 1045 van / of 18/6/1976

No. 1621 31 Julie 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 het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/6	<i>Inqaba Ya Basebenzi</i> —No. 2, April 1981	Gedruk deur/Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)

No. 1621 31 July 1981
UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR
OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 1622 31 Julie 1981
PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERPE
VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPËL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 21 Julie 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 vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/7/83	<i>South African Industrial Week</i> —Vol 3, No 24, 16 June 1981	Thomson Publications (SA) (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg

No. 1622 31 July 1981
PUBLICATION OF OBJECTS
REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 21 July 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 1624

31 Julie/July 1981

STAAT VAN INVORDERINGS VAN PROVINSIALE INKOMSTE (MET INBEGRIP VAN DIREKTE INVORDERINGS DEUR PROVINSIES)
VANAF 1 APRIL 1981 TOT 30 APRIL 1981

STATEMENT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS (INCLUDING COLLECTIONS DIRECT BY PROVINCES) FROM 1 APRIL 1981 TO
30 APRIL 1981

Hooftde van Inkomste Heads of Revenue	Kaap die Goeie Hoop Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Oranje-Vrystaat Orange Free State	Totale Totals
	1-30/4/81	1-30/4/81	1-30/4/81	1-30/4/81	1-30/4/81
Bronne van Inkomste Oorgedra Sources of Revenue Transferred	R	R	R	R	R
Lisensies/Licences— Hond, Vis en Wild/Dog, Fish and Game	4 208	70 366	43 954	23 343	141 871
Motorvoertuie/Motor Vehicles	1 553 443	1 853 089	1 694 062	231 167	5 331 761
Diverse/Miscellaneous— Onderwysontvangste/Education Receipts	413 788	186 928	370 229	11 417	982 362
Hospitaalontvangste/Hospital Receipts	1 779 122	644 249	386 451	380 954	3 190 776
Ander Ontvangste/Other Receipts	710 689	929 056	870 228	160 669	2 670 642
Boetes en Verbeurdverklarings/Fines and Forfeitures	997	97 390	583 413	137 833	819 633
Venduregte/Auction Dues	—	21 972	—	16 659	38 631
Belasting op Vermaaklikhede/Entertainment Tax	99 172	—	—	1 730	100 902



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 193]

PRETORIA, 31 JULIE
JULY 1981

[No. 7699

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1673 31 Julie 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1673 31 July 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.

LYS/LIST P81/65

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/42.....	<i>Amandla</i> —April–June 1981.....	Mike Freeman for HART: The NZ anti-apartheid movement, Wellington	(d)+(e)
P81/7/53.....	<i>Republic Day: A Theological Perspective</i>	C.A.S., Johannesburg.....	(d)+(e)
P81/7/82.....	<i>Muslim News</i> —Vol 21, No 12, June 19, 1981.....	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)
P81/7/98.....	<i>Let us die Fighting</i>	Horst Drechsler.....	(d)+(e)

No. 1674 31 Julie 1981
WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 VERTOË Kragtens
ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktooraat van Publikasies het op 20 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appél aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, 0001 ten opsigte van genoemde appél kan rig, word hierby bepaal as veertien dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1674 31 July 1981
PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 REPRESENTATIONS
UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 20 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974 appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, 0001 in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as fourteen days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/6/46.....	<i>Audrey Rose</i> en lokprent/and trailer.....	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./Pty Ltd.

'Prospects of change for SA'

Political Correspondent

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, today held out the prospect of constitutional and Southern African regional changes when he opened the first session of the seventh republican Parliament in Cape Town.

He said important developments in connection with the creation of a confederation and a constellation of Southern African states could be expected in the next few months.

Discussions and negotiations on economic development and co-operation were being conducted with the independent and self-governing 'national states.'

In the general election, the majority had subscribed to the Government's policy initiatives towards development and continued progress in the constitutional, economic and social spheres.

DECISIVE

This seventh Parliament would be of 'decisive importance,' since steps in the constitutional sphere would shortly have to be considered and taken in response to reports by the President's Council and in the interests of the peaceful co-existence of the country's national groups:



Mr Marais Viljoen

Mr Viljoen referred to 'the goodwill and positive results that have already been achieved in the President's Council.'

This would form 'the basis of the important decisions which the Government may take on the proposals for the effective and meaningful participation of coloureds and Asians in the decision-making processes and on the socio-economic position of these population groups.'

The Government was likewise giving attention to the improvement of the

living conditions and rights of the black communities.

In the field of the constitutional development of national states, the session would deal with the Ciskei's gaining independence on December 4.

There was a new realism in international circles about the key role South Africa was playing as a producer of essential raw materials. This was encouraging.

While world peace continued to be seriously threatened by the Soviet Union's expansionist aims and actions, it was heartening that in certain Western circles it was realised that the free world faced a global onslaught that must be resisted.

South Africa did not threaten anyone, and wished to live in peace with all her neighbours.

'But she cannot and will not allow terrorist groups to act against her or South West Africa from bases in surrounding countries.

'We trust that the countries of Southern Africa will come to the conviction that progress for the sub-continent lies on the

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

President

(Continued from Page 1)

road of positive co-operation.

Mr Viljoen said 'the sustained United Nations vendetta against South Africa were becoming all the more fierce. They were being concentrated mainly on the South West African issue.

South Africa and the internal leaders remained prepared to seek a reasonable solution to the problem.

ACCEPTED

Mr Viljoen said what held the diversity of South Africa's people together were the values, ideals and convictions they had in common.

The Government was determined to ensure the quality of life of all groups and the self-determination of all nations in peaceful co-existence.

Housing for the lower income groups within the framework of available funds remained one of the top priorities.

The matter was complicated by the persistent rise in building costs.

Ways were being sought of providing less expensive and more effective housing.

In 1980 South Africa was one of the few countries which, in the midst of world-wide recession, had achieved a real growth rate of eight per cent.

Such a high level of economic activity would not continue indefinitely. A growth rate of between four and five percent would nevertheless be maintained in 1981.

There were hartening signs of a slight decline in the rate of inflation.

The recent sharp decline in the gold price entailed inevitable adjustments for the economy.

The Republic could cope with the moderate deficit in the current account of the balance of payments.

VALUES

To achieve greater economic co-operation with the independent states, the Government recently accepted in principle a system of investment guarantees for South African entrepreneurs who wished to invest in these countries.

The present session would deal with measures to implement this.

Upgrading the professional qualifications of black teachers was a high priority, the State President said.

Session will be decisive, says Viljoen

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent
The first post-election session of Parliament was today opened by the State President, Mr Viljoen, who said this Parliament would be "of decisive importance" to the country.

The opening was conducted with little pomp and ceremony after all 177 MPs had been sworn in.

Mr Viljoen was optimistic about the future, saying constitutional steps would have to be considered soon based on the President's Council recommendations.

These would form the basis of important decisions which the Government could take "for the effective and meaningful participation of coloureds and Asians in the decision-making processes."

"The Government is likewise giving serious attention to the improvement of the living conditions and rights of the black communities," he added.

Important developments in connection with the creation of a confederation and a constellation of southern African states



Mr Viljoen . . . decisive importance.

could be expected in the next few months.

Mr Viljoen dealt at length with the economy, warning that a steady growth rate and improvement of living conditions for all were being affected by the rate of inflation.

Nevertheless, it was expected that a growth rate of between four and five percent would be maintained in 1981.

There had been a drastic change in financial

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Decisive
Parliament

from page 1

conditions over the past 10 months as was evidenced by the sharp increase in interest rates.

High priority would be given to the country's capacity to create new employment opportunities, he said.

Mr Viljoen said it was equally essential to continue to pursue the important objectives of upgrading expertise.

Labour legislation would be introduced during the session and the final reports of the Wiehahn Commission with a Government White Paper could be expected.

The HSRC investigation into education had been handed to the Government and it was gratifying that new regulations already provided uniform conditions of service for all teachers employed by the Department of Education and Training.

Housing was another area of concern and was complicated by the persistent rises in building costs. The pace of providing it should be increased.

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