TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1/10/81 — 31/12/81
Fund-raising 2nd Am Bill
Committee Stage
Hans 9 1/10/81 col. 5409
Spy swap

Own Correspondent

BONN. - South Africa has decided not to release a Soviet agent it is holding as part of an international spy exchange being put together by West Germany.

According to Die Welt, a leading West German newspaper, Pretoria had let Bonn know that it would not take part in a spy exchange now, and intended to release KGB Major Kodiyok only 'in return for Soviet concessions after several more months.'
Metal union alleges bid to impede talks

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union charges it is being prevented from holding meetings with workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs because schools and churches in the townships say police have told them not to lease their halls to the union.

Mawu also claimed in a statement yesterday that TMSA — the largest non-mining employer in Springs — was co-operating "hand-in-glove" with the police to "just a democratic union out of the factory".

TMSA was recently hit by a strike in which Mawu unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate on behalf of workers.

Both the company and police yesterday denied the Mawu allegations.

The TMSA strike ended with the company sacking its 1,600-strong black workforce. However, all but about 200 have now returned to the plant.

In the wake of the strike, police banned all weekend meetings in KwaThema several weeks ago and arrested several workers on charges of assault.

The union said it had scheduled meetings in KwaThema with TMSA workers twice in the past 10 days — first at a church, then at a school hall.

The owners of both halls had said that since the meetings ban, police had told them not to lease the halls for meetings of TMSA workers.

Demands

Mawu said the meetings had been called for workers to decide whether they wanted to continue to pursue demands for union recognition.

"Management is clearly trying to avoid workers making this choice, because it will mean total rejection of their favoured union."

A police spokesman denied the union's allegations.

"We have no information of any meetings or intended meetings in halls in KwaThema. If the owners refused permission for meetings to be held, they must have done so for their own reasons," he said.

A spokesman for TMSA said the company "has absolutely no knowledge of these allegations", and added, "We categorically deny them."

In its statement, Mawu disclosed that workers charged with assault were scheduled to appear in court in several East Rand areas next month.

The union said it would assist 142 sacked TMSA workers in applications for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.
East Rand Bureau

A prominent Benoni Indian businessman has withdrawn from the coming South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections because he feels that the Government completely ignores the advice of the body.

Mr. Ahmed Karolia, who was to have stood in Benoni's Actonville Township during the nationwide elections in November, is a member of the township's housing committee.

The vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr. I. M. Chauka, has sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Karolia in his decision.

"This is a further blow to the Government's attempts to impose powerlessness on all the people. The struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa will continue to gain strength from such acts of rejection," the letter reads.

Mr. Karolia said that the Indian community of Actonville had lost faith in the SAIC. In 13 years it had been unable to persuade the Government to give more land to the community.

He said the Government had in no way cooperated with the SAIC. When the councilors asked to be given the Boksburg suburb of Dawn Park, this had been turned down. Yet the area was perfect for an Indian community as it would have provided enough housing to clear the backlog of 8000. It was also central to Johannesburg and the East Rand and would provide a buffer zone between Boksburg and Vosloorus black township.
By Yusuf Nazeer

SAIC candidates who lacked "political gut" and feared to hold public meetings should not expect the people to have any confidence in them on voting day, a candidate for Eastern Transvaal constituency said yesterday.

Mr Ahmed Ebrahim Laher, from Brackenhorspruit, who jumped on to an Anti-SAIC Committee platform this week to challenge anti-apartheid leaders in a crowded Bethal hall, said he had no fear of the "boos, eggs and tomatoes" of anti-SAIC radicals.

"I'm going into the new all-elected Indian council whether the anti-apartheid people like it or not," Mr Laher declared.

"And I'm not going in there for money or glory," he added. "I'm a successful businessman. I don't need government money to keep me going.

"I see the SAIC as a legitimate vehicle to loudly voice my protests against all the discriminations this Government is perpetrating against my people."

"I don't agree with the Government's policy of apartheid, group areas, pass laws and other discriminatory legislation. So I am going to use the SAIC to tell it to them loud and clear," said Mr Laher.

At his public confrontation with the anti-SAIC leaders, where he was booed and jeered by young firebrands, Mr Laher challenged the anti-apartheid spokesmen to come up with alternatives to the SAIC.
No. 2061  2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—YOU IN KAY

Dit het die Staatspresident beheen om, kragtes die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Dudley Lee You, woonamptig te Kimberleyweg 90, Judith Paarl, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Kay aan te neem.

No. 2062  2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MARCOS PANTAZIS NA MARCOS

Dit het die Staatspresident beheen om, kragtes die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Panagiotis Marcos Pantazis, en sy vrou Vasiliki, gebore Efstathiou, en sy kinders Mersini en Emmanuel, woonamptig te Kerksaat 20, Wellington, te magtig om die van Marcos aan te neem.

No. 2093  2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—CHEUNAPA IN GOVENDER

Dit het die Staatspresident beheen om, kragtes die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Munikam Cheunapa, sy vrou Asothi, gebore Naidoo, en sy kinders Sybol, Roy en Vanessa, woonamptig te Sparrowhain 4, Lenasia, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Govender aan te neem.

No. 2094  2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—BROWN IN LUCKIN

Dit het die Staatspresident beheen om, kragtes die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Errol Warren Brown, woonamptig te Saturnstraa 27, Westville, te magtig om die van Luckin aan te neem.

No. 2095  2 Oktober 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedeel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtes artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is byna die beoordeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtes artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtes artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appelaat oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 2061  2 Oktober 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—YOU TO KAY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Dudley Lee You, residing at 90 Kimberley Road, Judith Paarl, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Kay.

No. 2062  2 Oktober 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MARCOS PANTAZIS TO MARCOS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Panagiotis Marcos Pantazis, his wife Vasiliki, born Efstathiou, and his children Mersini and Emmanuel, residing at 20 Church Street, Wellington, to assume the surname of Marcos.

No. 2093  2 Oktober 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—CHEUNAPA TO GOVENDER

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Munikam Cheunapa, his wife Asothi, born Naidoo, and his children Sybol, Roy and Vanessa, residing at 4 Sparrow Avenue, Lenasia, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Govender.

No. 2094  2 Oktober 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—BROWN TO LUCKIN

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Errol Warren Brown, residing at 27 Saturn Road, Westville, to assume the surname of Luckin.

No. 2095  2 Oktober 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 aforesaid publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intersyn No. Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie/ Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer van voeberger/ Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/171 .............</td>
<td>Remember Stay Away June! 16 and 17, Mobilise Don't Return (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/173 .............</td>
<td>Civic Newsletter—Vol 1, No 2, April 1980</td>
<td>The Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/176 .............</td>
<td>16 June—The day which will always remind us of our Commitment (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/178 .............</td>
<td>&quot;They have disenfranchised black people... future&quot; (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Issued by Projects Coma, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/179 .............</td>
<td>Welche Unabhängigkeit für die Transkei?</td>
<td>Alexander Kirby</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/185 .............</td>
<td>Unter Aus: Frieden und Sozialismus</td>
<td>L. I. Biesheuvel</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/187 .............</td>
<td>Program—No 38, 6 (zhebang, Report No 22</td>
<td>Informationsset Suidelike Afrika (ISSA), Bonn</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/195 .............</td>
<td>Informationsset Suidelike Afrika—Nr 5/76, Mai Juni 1976</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Westerlin &amp; Informationsset Suidelike Afrika (ISSA), Bonn</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/196 .............</td>
<td>Informationsset Suidelike Afrika—Nr 5/76, September/Oktobers/November</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Westerlin &amp; Informationsset Suidelike Afrika (ISSA), Bonn</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/197 .............</td>
<td>Informationsset Suidelike Afrika—Nr 6, December 1976</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Westerlin &amp; Informationsset Suidelike Afrika (ISSA), Bonn</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/198 .............</td>
<td>Children of Soweto (Toneelt Europa/Playscript)</td>
<td>Lodel Nelkawe</td>
<td>(d) + (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/202 .............</td>
<td>Further experiences of Emmanuelle, The...</td>
<td>Emmauselle Aron</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/222 .............</td>
<td>ISANDWANA—Special Issue—No 1, June 1980</td>
<td>ISANDWANA Revolutionary Effort of Azania</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/220 .............</td>
<td>ISANDWANA—Quarterly Journal—No 6, April 1981</td>
<td>ISANDWANA Revolutionary Effort of Azania</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/218 .............</td>
<td>Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa—Special Issue 2, April 1981</td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/222 .............</td>
<td>ISANDWANA—Special Issue—No 2, July 1980</td>
<td>ISANDWANA Revolutionary Effort of Azania</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/223 .............</td>
<td>ISANDWANA—Special Issue—No 3, March 1981</td>
<td>ISANDWANA Revolutionary Effort of Azania</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/227 .............</td>
<td>Moveshoe—Number 4, 1981</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/227 .............</td>
<td>Moveshoe—Number 5, 1981</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/228 .............</td>
<td>Nkombo Today—Vol 5, No 2/1981</td>
<td>SWAPO, Namibia</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Gedruk deur Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (CSA), London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>GEDRUK deur Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (CSA), London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>CASSAS, National University of Lusano, Lusano</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Gedruk deur Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd, Berkshire</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Informationsset Süddeutsche Afrika e.V., Bonn</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Mike Freeman for HART: The NZ. anti-apartheid Movement, Wellington</td>
<td>(d) + (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Matemela Matsa</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Samora Macheso/President, Mozambique</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Committee on South African War Resistance (CONWAR), London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Carl Marx &amp; P. Engel</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>ANC (ISA) Women's Section</td>
<td>(d) + (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>Pickering Enterprises</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8/16/236 .............</td>
<td>Publications 1981</td>
<td>A &amp; G Marco, Milano</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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No. 2096 2 Oktober 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWOEN IS

'n Komite bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening besliss dat die ondergenomene publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenomene inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby gskrap:

No. 2096 2 Oktober 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:
ONGEWESTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7654, Gewermentskennisgewing 1440 van 10 Julie 1981, vervang die inskrywings P8I/6/160, P8I/6/161, P8I/6/163 en P8I/6/173 deur die volgende inskrywingsonderskeidelik:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insykwings No.</th>
<th>Publicasie of voorkomproduct</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/160</td>
<td>Namibian Today—Sept/Oct 1975</td>
<td>Swape, Lasangi, Namibia</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/161</td>
<td>Tsandibana: Revolutionary Effect of Azania—Bobby Sands: An Inspiration to All the Liberation Fighters in the World—1975 (Panther Press)</td>
<td>Information and Propaganda Committee</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/163</td>
<td>10 Years of Black Consciousness Movement—An Evaluation—20 May 1981 (Panther Press)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie Not stated</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/173</td>
<td>Civic Newsletter—Vol 1, No 2, April 1981</td>
<td>Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONGEWESTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komité bestaan 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 P8I/82

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insykwings No.</th>
<th>Publicasie of voorkomproduct</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/169</td>
<td>Intimate Secrets—Vol 20, No 3, August 1981</td>
<td>Bolton Publishing Corp, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/61</td>
<td>Claudine and Maxime (Postcard/Post Card)</td>
<td>Kunstverlag m.b.h., Co., Frankfurt</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/61</td>
<td>Mireille (Postcard/Post Card)</td>
<td>Kunstverlag m.b.h., Co., Frankfurt</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/6/61</td>
<td>Susanne (Postcard/Post Card)</td>
<td>Kunstverlag m.b.h., Co., Frankfurt</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8I/7/34</td>
<td>By the Green of the Spring (Advance Proof)</td>
<td>John Mabey</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktran van Publikasies het op 18 September 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aan teken te die goedkeuring van hierdie deur 'n komité bestaan in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2b) soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (2b), van die genoemde Wet veroor die Appelaar oor Publikasies, Prooressa X14, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hiervoor bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insykwings No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P8I/8/90</td>
<td>I Escaped from Devil's Island</td>
<td>United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk (Pty) Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKÉ EN INLIGTING

No. 2055 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan Mr. Mzwandile Barney Sidwaba met ingang van 29 Mei 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Republiek Transkei in Kaapstad met die deel van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop ten weste van en met inbegrip van die landdrosdistrikte van Riversdale, Ladysmith, Olievenhoutbos, Sutherland, Fraserburg en Carnarvon as regsgebied. Mr. Sidwaba is die opvolger van Mr. N. Rasmieni.

[72/226/7 (32)]

No. 2056 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Vuyisile Ivan Majija met ingang van 29 Mei 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Republiek Transkei in Johannesburg met die provinsie Transvaal as sy regsgebied. Mr. Majija is die opvolger van mnr. H. L. Maganga.

[72/226/3 (32)]

No. 2070 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Robert Francis Cekuta met ingang van 23 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Vryesigheid State van Amerika in Johannesburg, met die provinsies Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied.

[72/33/2 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2055 2 October 1982

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 29 May 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Mzwandile Barney Sidwaba as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Transkei in Cape Town with that portion of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope to the west of and including the Magisterial Districts of Riversdale, Ladysmith, Olievenhoutbos, Sutherland, Fraserburg and Carnarvon as his area of jurisdiction. Mr Sidwaba is the successor to Mr N. Rasmieni.

[72/226/7 (32)]

No. 2056 2 October 1981

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 29 May 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Vuyisile Ivan Majija as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Transkei in Johannesburg with the Province of the Transvaal as his area of jurisdiction. Mr Majija is the successor to Mr H. L. Maganga.

[72/226/3 (32)]

No. 2070 2 October 1981

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 23 April 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Robert Francis Cekuta as Vice-Consul of the United States of America in Johannesburg with the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction.

[72/33/2 (32)]
### GOVERNMENT NOTICES

#### DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**No. 2137**

3 October 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 P81/83 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Inskrywing No.** | **Publication of or object** | **Auteur of voortbringer Author or producer** | **Artikel 47 (2)** |
| P81/9/70         | "Schrifte van apartheid" | Ulreich Horst, Diem Haag | (e) |
| P81/9/151        | "Boswinkele van apartheid" | William Lavender | (d) |
| P81/9/81         | "Nationale Executieke Komitee van die Afrikaners" | The United Nations Centre against Apartheid | (e) |
| P81/9/82         | "Nationale Executieke Komitee van die Afrikaners" | African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia | (e) |
| P81/9/84         | "United Nations Centre against Apartheid—Notes and Documents No 28, August 1980" | United Nations Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/84         | "United Nations Centre against Apartheid—Notes and Documents No 29, September 1980" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/110        | "Women in South Africa Today" | United Nations Centre Against Apartheid | (e) |
| P81/9/112        | "Critical Health" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/114        | "Care Newsletter—No 30, May 1981" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/114        | "Care Newsletter—No 30, May 1981" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/111        | "SRC News—No 1, September 1981" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
| P81/9/112        | "Comment—Vol 11, No 10, 11 September 1981" | United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs | (e) |
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### CONTENTS

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Gazette No.</th>
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<tr>
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Demands

Metal Union alleges bid to impede talks
Fund-raising 2nd Am. Bill - 3rd reading
Hans 9 2/10/81 call 5546.
SIR. — In the Mercury dated September 21 Chief Buthelezi is reported to have said: '...most whites and all blacks in the Natal/KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two or separate regions.'

I would like to question this statement by asking this gentleman who ever gave him the authority to speak on behalf of 'most whites'.

I would even go as far as to ask him whether he can be sure that 'all blacks are against this fragmenting.' I'll venture to say that he cannot. With regard to the other independent states and their heads of State being 'triumphant' of success of the Government's 'wicked plans'. I would like to suggest that Chief Buthelezi attend the independence celebrations of the Ciskei in December. Attend these celebrations and observe for himself that these people are a proud nation, proud of their own heritage and proud of their own independent state.

Chief Buthelezi is presently denying his people the right of identifying themselves with all that belongs to the Zulu people. His attitude deprives them of becoming independent, and this emanates from short-sightedness, especially in view of the fact that such denial can only harm inter-neighbourly relations.

And all this is taking place while millions of rands worth of developing and improvements are being undertaken in KwaZulu — mostly with the Government's money.

An article on the same page as the report of Chief Buthelezi's speech mentioned that a new complex to replace the old stables at Umngababa was given to the Amatuli tribemen — valued at at least 820,000.

Recently on a trip to the Hluhluwe Game Reserve rows upon rows of new lorries and earth-moving equipment were observed at at least two depots alongside the road. The registration Z6.

'Wicked plans' of the Government? Surely not. I sincerely hope that Chief Buthelezi will see the light soon and realise that not all the other independent states and their heads were fools. May he then have the courage to admit that for all these years he, as a politician, has been playing for the grandstand.

OPTIMISTIC NEIGHBOUR
WHEN late last year the difficult decision whether or not to go into the President’s Council was made, certain assumptions also had to be made.

The first was the clear danger that the exclusion of black South Africans was not simply a blunder born of arrogance, but that there might be a deliberate attempt to win over coloureds and Indians as satellites. One felt that by "being there" any such moves could be discerned and warnings issued.

The second assumption was that, whatever the motives in excluding blacks, the slowest thinking member of the National Party was the President’s Council. The Nationalists were not so rigid and so Teutonic in their thinking (however slowly that is done) and if only they used some of the flair of the British and the French and the Indians (of India) for discrimination, they would have created a President’s Council on a non-racial basis and pleased it with political scientists and constitutional lawyers.

The third might have followed the well-tried British technique of cooperation on a strictly non-racial basis. Maybe this system is not so British after all for the sake of Spanish and Portuguese origin apply it very successfully in Brazil and in the Argentine.

One accepted that the idea of a National Convention may not be practicable, for if one were to be held and the 1909 precedent were not followed, that would be fraudulent. If it were, who would elect the delegates?

On what basis? In what proportion?

Yet how on earth can a satisfactory and a viable constitution be devised by what I have had to describe, much to the annoyance of many senior Nationalists, as a three-legged horse.

Prejudice is there. But necessity coupled with education, even if that education is imposed elegantly and with finesse by a Chester Crocker, can help to dispel racial prejudice. Yet one is aware that the government does not have real problems in relation to admitting black South Africans to the President’s Council.

The concept of a separate black council having been shot down fast by all black leaders, where they could fit the leaders of what are called the non-independent national states, and if they accept suggestions that non-homeland or at least "Section 19" blacks be represented upon the P.C., would this not cut across the expressed or unexpressed wishes of the homeland leaders?

Nevertheless, these problems are themselves the creatures of the policies of the Government. There may well be answers but these will never be satisfactorily found without consultation on an equal-status basis with leaders of all black South Africans including such men as Dr Nthato Molotana and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Indeed eight out of nine illustrious Afrikaner academics, most of them close to the Afrikaner establishment, agreed under questioning (by me) that there can be no satisfactory political dispensation designed to produce reform leading to reconciliation unless adequate and acceptable provisions are made therein for our black countrymen.

Professor Gerrit Olivier of Pretoria University conceded that unless a constitutional plan provided for all blacks, including those in what will be non-homeland areas such as Soweto, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa, any such plan would be futile.

Almost all of them also agreed that any such plan must provide for blacks, blacks must play a part in the making of them. And Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of the University of Western Cape, a moderate coloured leader who has felt the sting of harsh criticism over his stance, was quite categorical in agreeing that if blacks were excluded from the vital role in formulating a constitutional plan, that act of exclusion would be planting a time bomb into any constitutional mechanism that is devised.

The pity of it all is that the Government does not listen even to its own enlightened and educated supporters. Of course it knew when I accepted appointment that the Government was averse to having blacks on the P.C. Dr van Zyl Slabbert publicly warned that there was no such prospect. I hoped the Government would do the intelligent, and in the long-run the patriotic thing. But alas they have proved Dr van Zyl Slabbert right.

Yet, I will not damage the President’s Council, it offers the only available vehicle that could take us all along the road to reconciliation. Even a three-legged horse might move matters forward. The alternative is violence. One can only hope that the most recent reformist sounds that have come from the Prime Minister, and the vice-President, and the Minister of Internal Affairs justify this hope.
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From Page 1
A BEAUTIFUL South African spy, Jean La Grange, who has been operating in Britain for 17 years, went into hiding this week after her cover as agent C267/66 was blown.

Miss La Grange, 36, had her cover blown in a book "Inside BOSS" by her former husband, Gordon Winter, who claims he was an agent for South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS) for 20 years.

The British Press has been given advance copies of the book which goes on sale in Britain towards the end of this month.

As a manager for the Alliance Cleaning Services, the giant London office cleaning company, Miss La Grange has for years been in charge of cleaners in British government offices in Whitehall.

The disclosures that the lovely former model had access to British government offices is expected to cause a furor in Britain and the British Government is sure to protest to Pretoria about Miss La Grange's spying activities.

As a trained agent it was simple for her to search wastepaper baskets and typewriter ribbons for any information which might be of interest to Pretoria.

The regional manager of Alliance, Mr Dennis Newman, confirmed to me on Friday that Miss La Grange was in charge of workers cleaning government offices in Whitehall.

Mr Newman told me on Friday that Miss La Grange "is no longer with us, she quit her job about two hours ago. She has been with us for several years. She did disclose her reasons for leaving suddenly, but I am not prepared to reveal them to you." Mr Newman

- Beautiful Jean La Grange operated as a South African spy in the UK while cleaning British government offices
How they got Richardson

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Jean Lagrange was the link between BOSS chief Hendrik van den Bergh and gangster Charles Richardson, the Sunday Times of London reported yesterday.

Miss Lagrange, an alleged BOSS spy, posed as General Van den Bergh’s niece in order to bring the two men into contact in 1965 after she had moved into Richardson’s Bok Street, Johannesburg, flat.

The lever used by General Van den Bergh to impress Richardson as an agent concerned the death a few months earlier of Richardson’s South African business partner, Mr Thomas Waldeck, who was shot by a member of Richardson’s gang.

The general told Richardson he could not guarantee him immunity on SAP inquiries into Waldeck’s murder.

Sunday Times report follows.

Richardson had gone to South Africa in 1964 to pursue a mining deal. Within a year he had a string of companies that accumulated to make him a millionaire. He had also exchanged his commonlaw wife for a young and attractive South African girl named Jean Lagrange who seemed to adore him.

One evening Jean returned to their flat obviously distressed. With apparent reluctance, she told him she had been to see her uncle.

He strongly disapproved of her relationship with Richardson, she said, because he was a hoodlum.

The only chance of changing uncle’s mind, Jean said, was if Richardson would meet and talk to him.

However, “uncle” turned out to be General Van den Bergh.

Richardson met him the next day in Pretoria. Far from being hostile, Van den Bergh said he wanted to protect Richardson “against any possibility that one of our officers should unwittingly stumble on something that could harm you and I wouldn’t be able to clamp it down, Charles. We really must think in terms of absolutely cementing your position.”

That “something” could have been the suspicion — later to emerge as a blunt allegation — that Richardson had commissioned Waldeck’s murder in June 1965.

Richardson has always categorically denied any knowledge of the killing, but in Van den Bergh’s office, he had no difficulty in recognizing the threat.

“Well, what can I do?” he said. “I’d be only too pleased to help. I’d do anything you want for South Africa.”

Our investigation, continues the Sunday Times, has revealed considerable evidence that between 1958 and 1971, Richardson and Lagrange between them posed an alarming threat to South Africa’s enemies in Britain.

Although the British authorities almost certainly knew of Jean Lagrange’s role as a South African spy, she has had no past two years held a job in Britain which allowed her night-time access to government departments and to the Portland Place office of the British Council, where material that would certainly interest Pretoria is kept in unlocked files.

And though she undoubtedly did work for BOSS and did infiltrate the International Defence and Aid fund, that does not necessarily mean she inflicted any real damage.

Jean Lagrange was born on August 13, 1941 — though she pretends it was 1946 — Cape Province. Her father was the town clerk and personal friend of John Vorster, who became South Africa’s Prime Minister in 1966.

Her links to BOSS were forged when she married Gordon Winter, who moved from London to South Africa after serving 21 months’ imprisonment for jewel theft.

Very soon he became an agent for the security service.

We have obtained copies of letters she wrote to him while he was in London and she in South Africa, and they are moving testimonies to her anguish at the separation.

Even more moving are the letters she wrote to friends in England. Richardson was arrested in July 1966 on charges of extortion, previous bodily harm and fraud.

She did not arrive there until after his conviction began in late August 1966.

For the next two years, as far as we know, she devoted herself to proving Richardson’s “innocence.”

But then, in June 1968 . . . her activities took a sinister turn.

Her work at Defence and Aid provided her with office gossip of the sort that BOSS would appreciate.

And Winter makes the astonishing — though unprovable — claim that she was able to help BOSS break into the office undetected and photograph files.

Journalist faces threats of death

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British journalist Robert Parker, who has released a Star details of Charles Richardson’s claim that he worked as a burglar for BOSS, has received several death threats at his home in the past two weeks.

Some have threatened his wife, Liz, and their baby daughter, Sophie. In one the Parkers were told there was a “contract” out on his life if he published his book on Richardson.

Parker said at his London home last night: “I don’t know who they were from. We taped them. The police have them.”

He says there is a dispute between him and the Richardson family about some of the material in his book.
Girl was key link

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Jean Lagrange is a dark-haired girl with a spectacular figure and a winning smile. And she emerged this weekend as a key link in alleged BOSS plots to infiltrate anti-apartheid movements in London.

It is claimed that:
- She helped to "set up" British gangland leader Charlie Richardson as a BOSS burglar in London.
- She infiltrated the Christian Action and Defence and Aid offices in London.
- She gleaned information from these organisations which was passed back to BOSS in Pretoria by her former husband, spy Gordon Winter, who has now defected from the organisation.
- She managed to serve herself as an unappointed personal courier to Corrie ten Boom, widow of Martin Luther King, when she visited London.

For this she received a letter of thanks from Canon John Collins who also thanked her for her "kind assistance" to the publication of Christian Action.

For the past five years she has been working for an office cleaning firm in London, where for two years she has given her access to Government departments including the British Council Student Centre in Portland Place.

Her work there ended abruptly four days ago when she was confronted with her alleged BOSS connections.

Gordon Winter claims that he personally recruited Miss Lagrange to work for Republican Intelligence in 1964. He says she worked on a freelance basis until 1968, then full time. When Republican Intelligence became BOSS, her code number was C297/66, he says.

Miss Jean McClay Lagrange had a stormy two-year marriage to Winter in the early 1960s and when the marriage was breaking up Winter introduced her at his flat in Johannesburg to Charlie Richardson.

Richardson fell for her immediately, and later they shared a flat together in Johannesburg. It was then, according to Richardson and Winter, that Miss Lagrange introduced her lover to her chief, General H J van den Bergh, who pressed him into becoming a BOSS burglar in London.

There seems little doubt that Miss Lagrange and Richardson were in love at that time and she campaigned vigorously for his release after he was sentenced to 25 years' jail in Britain.

During this campaign she was threatened with deportation by Scotland Yard, although there is evidence that at that time she was also suspected by the British of having BOSS connections.

But she married a Briton named Francis Fraser to foil deportation. She introduced herself to Canon Collins and to Mr John Morrison, head of Christian Action's publications department, and got to know Mr Morrison very well.

She persuaded Mr Morrison to give her a voluntary job with Christian Action. A few months later she also began working part-time for Canon Collins' associated organisations, Defence and Aid, which used the same offices in London's Newgate Street.

Winter claims that Miss Lagrange supplied valuable information about the activities of both organisations which he fed back to BOSS.

In the past few days Canon Collins has made a determined effort to minimise the role which Miss Lagrange could have played in infiltrating his two organisations.

When first asked about her he said he could recall no such person. Later, when shown documentary evidence, he said she could not have done serious harm as all important files were kept in "secret places."

Mr Morrison, who is retired, clearly remembers Miss Lagrange, but while he was being interviewed by newsmen Mr Collins phoned to urge him to give as little information as possible to the Press.
THIS WINTER'S TALE IS ONE OF FEAT
Call to stop flag agitation

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday called for a stop to agitation to change South Africa's national flag.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Repub-

tion Second Amendment Bill he reiterated the govern-
ment's undertaking not to change the flag, adding that he could not think of a more unfavourable time to do so.

"I hope we can now put a stop to the agitation to change the flag," he said.

The Republic's flag was unique because it depicted the course of South Africa's history, he said.

Mr Heunis said he regretted the fact that discussion on the bill, which, among other things, provided for a fine not exceeding R10 000 or five years imprisonment for offences against the flag, could not have been elevated and discussed above petty politics.

"There is enough in this country over which we can differ and the flag should not have been subjected to this kind of discussion."

Earlier Mr Roger Huilley (FFP Constansta) said that if the flag was becoming a target for provocative acts it was a symptom of fundamental problems.

"I say that if we want our flag to be an honored and respected symbol of national unity, it will not be sufficient to insert a new penal clause into the constitution, no mat-
ter how draconian.

"I say it will be necessary to abolish apartheid. No penal clause can still the bitterness in the heart of a man who has been denied his birthright. No clause can force pride towards the symbols of a nation by a man who has been robbed of his citizenship of that nation," he said.

In short, Mr Huilley said, no Parliament could legislate for patriotism.

"While we support the principle of the Bill insofar as protection of the flag is ac-
cepted in other Western countries, we nevertheless believe that the penalties pre-
scribed in it reflect a clear case of overkill on the part of the government.

"They have inflated the situation out of all proportion to its importance."

The bill was read a second time. — Sapa
Three freed

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ANOTHER three of the 12 people held last month under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act were released yesterday after nearly two weeks in detention.

They are Mr Robin Bloch, a postgraduate student at Wits University; Mr Gavin Anderson, an official of the Environmental and Development Agency; and Mr Morris Smithers, who operates a raw materials supply service for rural development projects.
The proposed economic plan reveals several key points:

1. **Initial Comment:** The plan emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to economic development. It highlights the importance of creating job opportunities and fostering economic growth. The plan outlines strategies to support local businesses and promote innovation.

2. **Economic Impact:** The economic impact assessment indicates significant potential for growth in the proposed sectors. It suggests that the plan can lead to increased employment and improved living standards for residents.

3. **Strategic Priorities:** The strategic priorities include education, infrastructure, and healthcare. The plan proposes to invest in these areas to enhance the quality of life and attract new industries.

4. **Policy Recommendations:** The policy recommendations suggest the need for collaborative efforts between government and private sectors. They emphasize the importance of creating a favorable business environment and providing incentives for investment.

5. **Implementation:** The implementation plan details the steps necessary to execute the proposed actions. It outlines timelines and responsible parties for each initiative.

6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The plan includes provisions for monitoring and evaluating the progress. Regular reviews will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the strategies and make necessary adjustments.

7. **Conclusion:** The conclusion underscores the potential benefits of the economic plan. It reassures stakeholders that the proposed measures are designed to create a sustainable and prosperous future for the community.
Economic Reform Needed As Well — PFP

[Handwritten note on page: 1981 221]

The commission believed that the economic reforms should be implemented gradually and that the needs of different economic sectors should be addressed. The economic reforms should also include measures to address the needs of ordinary citizens. The commission recommended that the economic reforms should be accompanied by social and political reforms to ensure that the benefits of these reforms are distributed fairly. The commission also emphasized the importance of international cooperation and coordination in implementing the economic reforms.

[Handwritten note on page: Political Stunt]
Heunis calls for end to agitation over flag

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday called for a stop to agitation to change South Africa’s national flag.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Republic of South Africa Constitution Second Amendment Bill, he referred to the Government’s undertaking not to change the flag, adding that he could not think of a more unfavourable time to do so.

"I hope we can now put a stop to the agitation to change the flag," he said.

The Republic's flag was 'more unique' because it depicted the course of South Africa's history.

Mr Heunis said he regretted the fact that discussion on the Bill, which among other things provided for a fine not exceeding R10 000, or five years' imprisonment, for offences against the flag, could not have been elevated and discussed above petty politics.

There is enough in this country over which we can differ and the flag should not have been subjected to this kind of discussion," he said.

SYMPTOM OF PROBLEMS

Earlier Mr Roger Hulley (PP, Constantia) said if the flag was becoming a target for provocative acts, it was a symptom of fundamental problems.

'I say that if we want our flag to be an honoured and respected symbol of national unity, it will not be sufficient to insert a new penal clause into the constitution, no matter how draconian,' he said.

'I say it will be necessary to abolish apartheid. No penal clause can still the bitterness in the heart of a man who has been denied his birthright. No clause can force pride towards the symbols of a nation by a man who has been robbed of his citizenship of that nation.'

In short, no Parliament could legislate for patriotism.

The Bill was read a second time. — Sapa.
THE Government was trying to compel people into recognising the President's Council as the sole constitution-making body in South Africa. Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) told the Assembly yesterday.

He said the Government itself was to blame for the advance refusal by the Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendriekse, and his party to give evidence to the council.

Mr van der Merwe was voicing his party's opposition to the second reading of the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill — a measure supported by the New Republic Party and the National Party.

RADICAL

The PFP criticism drew fierce attacks on the official Opposition from the NRP leader, Mr W Vause Raw, and Government speakers.

Mr Raw accused the PFP of moving close to the 'radical left' in its attitude to the President's Council.

Mr van der Merwe said a provision of the Bill sought to impose a compulsion on members of the public to give evidence to the President's Council when subpoenaed to do so.

Unfortunately, because of the Government's handling of constitutional affairs, the situation had now arisen where Mr Hendriekse and his party would refuse to appear before the council.

Mr van der Merwe said, he did not believe Mr Hendriekse would under normal circumstances consider not obeying a subpoena by any commission. He was not that kind of person.

'I believe the blame for his refusal lies squarely with the Government,' Mr van der Merwe said.

The Minister (of Internal Affairs) knew there was a 'considerable dispute' between the Government and the Labour Party, even at the time of the Scheibeuseh Commission, which preceded the President's Council.

The Coloured Representative Council had made its own constitutional investigations and had suggested negotiations with the Scheibeuseh Commission on the respective proposals merging from the two bodies.

In spite of the fact that the Minister knew this he was now coming to Parliament with legislation to impose a compulsion on people to recognize the President's Council as the sole constitution-making body in South Africa.

Mr van der Merwe also voiced his party's opposition to various other provisions of the Bill.

He believed certain privileges to be extended to the President's Council were privileges similar to those enjoyed by Parliament and should be used sparingly. Parliament had been established through tested democratic processes, but the President's Council was merely a kind of commission of inquiry.

Rejecting the PFP criticism, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) accused Mr van der Merwe of trying to extend his party's boycott action by seeking to discredit the President's Council.

Dr van Rensburg accused the PFP of harbouirring an inherent contempt for the President's Council.

Mr V Raw said the PFP had done its 'damndest' to destroy the President's Council because it did not want to allow it to succeed.

FREEDOM

Mr Heunis said earlier, when he introduced the second reading of the Bill, that the most important principle embodied in the proposed legislation was freedom of speech and debate.

He did not believe anyone would deny that protection to members of the President's Council.

Members of the council would not be able to carry out their task properly if members could not talk and debate contentious matters in an unbiased way.
for SA's economic prosperity

Political Staff

The Progressive Federal Party today unveiled its economic policy recommendations under the banner of 'economic democracy.'

The recommendations propose that the PFP should firmly tie itself to the free enterprise system, but makes it clear the success of the policy must be linked with major political and social reforms.

The policy recommendations have to be considered by the PFP national congress in Cape Town in November before they can be adopted as party policy.

The recommendations have been two years, almost to the day, in the making following the appointment by the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, of a party commission under the chairmanship of Mr Harry Schwarz.

PROTECTION

The main thrust of the policy is the provision of substantial protection for workers and consumers, including the setting of minimum wages, but with a minimum of State interference.

Major points of the recommendations include:

- Political freedom is an essential ingredient for a just economic system.
- There must be true equality of opportunity for all citizens, including buying power, so they can enter the economic system on an equal footing.
- This would entail the removal of discriminatory legislation, outlawing racial constraints on economic activities, and the provision of equal access to education, training and adult re-training and reasonable health facilities.
- The recognition of the 'basic right of an individual to work' with the State providing relief where jobs cannot be provided.
- The principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value should be fully accepted along with the 'need for a logical evaluation of job responsibility and the determination of a just level or range of renumeration.'

There is a need for a basic minimum wage, based on regional considerations to enable people to meet basic living standards.

- Industrial democracy should be encouraged with a close relationship between capital, management and labour on the basis that each had an interest in the welfare of the other. This included the possibility of share option schemes and worker participation.

DISPARITY

- Nationalisation as a 'general rule is rejected but the State has a role in provision of services which private enterprise cannot or does not offer.'
- Planning is required, but State participation should be 'essentially indicative, not compulsive.'
- The disparity in income and wealth requires special attention but this can only be achieved 'by uplifting the underprivileged rather than by impairing the standards enjoyed by the more fortunate.'
- Taxation should be applied in a manner that

(Continued from Page 3)
CITIZENSHIP CONCESSIONS

NRP, NAM JIN FORCES

[Signature]

Date: 6/18/93
Labour to ask about ‘BOSS’ spies

By Margaret Smith

LONDON. — Questions are to be asked in the House of Commons about the activities of South African secret service agents operating in Britain.

Labour MPs want to see a parliamentary select committee investigate what are still referred to as “BOSS” activities in the UK, with reference also to links with British intelligence.

This follows the spate of publicity in Britain surrounding the alleged activities of three people who, it is claimed, worked for the Bureau for State Security in the UK.

As well as notorious gang leader, Charles Richardson, and self-confessed police spy, Gordon Winter, they include the South African-born former model, Jean la Grange.

Break-ins

Following allegations at the weekend by gang leader Charles Richardson that he burgled the premises of sensitive anti-South African organizations, comes fresh evidence of a score or more mysterious break-ins in the late sixties.

There were at the heights of South African political extre

mism in various organizations in Britain.

At about the same time that the offices of the anti-apartheid movement and Amnesty International were burgled, a number of mysterious burglaries occurred in which houses were ransacked and valuable items taken.

Several of them occurred at the homes of active members of the African National Congress in Britain.

They all followed the same pattern. The place was ransacked but articles of value were not taken.

Close watch

In cases where homes were occupied by several members of a family it was apparent that a close watch would have had to have been kept on the premises to establish when everyone was out.

But although these break-ins occurred in the late sixties, when Charles Richardson alleges he burgled premises on behalf of the Bureau for State Security, several anti-South African organizations say they are aware of other “suspect” activities since then.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy here said last night that all queries regarding the activities of Richardson, Winter or la Grange had been referred to Pretoria.

So far there had been no response from there.

Charles Richardson claims that Jean la Grange penetrated the highly sensitive International Defence and Aid Fund. But Camps John Collins, founder of the organization, claims that confidential material was not, kept on the premises and that, by going through waste paper baskets and files on the premises, as is claimed, she would not have been able to obtain material of value to South African security services.
Bill 'not meant to gag PC members'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Freedom of speech and debate was one of the most important principles embodied in the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading of the bill, he said he did not believe anyone would deny protection to members.

Referring to the so-called “security clause”, he said it was not the intention to “gag” members, whose sense of responsibility in the handling of matters of a confidential nature had never been questioned.

In terms of the clause no member or officer, including a member of a consultative committee shall, except with the consent of the council or the chairman of the council, disclose to any person any information which has been entrusted to him as a member of a committee.

He pointed out that in the case of commissions of inquiry, confidential matters were usually safeguarded by the Commissions Act and it was consequently deemed fit that the bill should contain a measure of a similar nature.

The bill also provided for a fine of R500, or six months, or both, for general offences against the council or its members.

It was essential, Mr Heunis said, that members of the council be protected in the carrying out of their duties.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), opposing the bill, said the government was constantly trying to enhance the status of the President's Council and tried to put it on par with the functions of Parliament as far as possible. —SPA
Mr R. R. HULLEY asked the Prime Minister:

What is the (a) nature and (b) total value of the fringe benefits granted to a (i) member, and (ii) chairman of a committee, of the President's Council?

The Prime Minister:

(a)(i) and (ii) Service benefits for Members and Chairmen of Committees of the President's Council include the following, amongst others:
- pension scheme
- health insurance against accidents
- transport facilities
- parking facilities

In addition a Member and a Chairman of a Committee receive annual tax-free allowances of R9,660 and R10,992 respectively, to cover expenses.

(b)(i) and (ii) The total value of the service benefits cannot be determined as every person concerned makes use thereof according to his personal needs.
Mr. R. K. HULLEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

What was the final total cost of preparing the facilities for housing the President's Council in respect of (a) building alterations and (b) furniture and fittings?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R1 156 969;

(b) R263 585.
Stabbing blamed on race laws

By Yussuf Naseer

The SA Indian Congress candidate for Lenasia Central, Mr Dinky Pillay, blames the Government's segregation laws for the attack last week on his wife by knife-wielding thugs.

Mr Pillay, who will contest the elections on November 4, said he was "firmly against" the SAIC, as its existence had split the Indian community.

"The Government, with its divide and rule policy, has not only succeeded in cultivating suspicion and racism among the different nations in this country but has fragmented the Indian community where we are now fighting each other on ethnic, religious and political grounds," said Mr Pillay.

Asked how the Government figured in the attack on his wife, Mr Pillay said the thugs did not come there to rob him but to stop him going to the polls.

"Before stabbing my terrified wife with a screwdriver, they yelled they wanted me because I was standing in the SAIC elections."

OPERATION

Mr Pillay's wife Thanyakie has to undergo an eye and brain operation to remove splintered bones behind her eye and inside her skull. A nerve had also been severed.

"The SAIC is directly responsible for this. I am determined to go there and close down this accurse [sic] body," he said.

Report by Yussuf Naseer, 47
51 HELD IN RENT ROW

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

FIFTY-ONE women, some with babies on their backs, were arrested yesterday in Wattville, Benoni, while they were marching to the local offices of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) to protest against the recent R4 rent increase.

Rent in the township was increased by R4 last Thursday, although at a special meeting of the local community council last week, the council resolved that residents should ignore the increases and pay the old rent, R22, until further notice.

Col G N Myburgh, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the East Rand, confirmed that the 51 women were arrested and that they will appear in court today charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The women were kept for about an hour at the Actonville police station before they were released and warned that they should appear in the Benoni magistrate’s court today. They were charged with holding an illegal procession.

The intention of the women was to march to the local Erab offices and present the local council at its monthly meeting with a petition demanding that rents should not be increased.

The meeting did not take place for only two councillors, Mr Noel Mlokoti and Mr J M Mulasasi were present. The chairman, Mr S P Nchona, and two other councillors, Mr S R Poo and Mr P L Thone were absent.

Mr Harvey Anderson, secretary of the council, said: “I do not know why the three other councillors failed to attend yesterday’s meeting, because they did not send any apologies.” He said the meeting has been postponed to next week.

The Dobsonville Community Council decided yesterday that they also would not encourage residents to pay the R8 increase which became effective this month.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNENLANDSE AANGELEENTHEIDE
(KLEURLINGSAKE)

No. 2135
9 Oktober 1981

OORDRAG VAN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOOL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 (1) van die Wet op Onderwys vir Kleurlinge, 1963 (Wet 47 van 1963), het die personeel in die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Kleurlingraad, 1980 (Wet 24 van 1980), met ingang van 1 September 1981 die bestuur over en beheer van die Kosie de Wet (NGK) Primêre Skool, Villiersdorp, aan die Departement van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede oorgedra.

No. 2139
9 Oktober 1981

OGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

‘n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondernemende publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die beording van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

LYS/LIST P81/84

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indsrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
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<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<td>Last Flower</td>
<td>Con Sellers</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P81/9/121</td>
<td>Sounds—May 23, 1981</td>
<td>Spotlight Publications Limited, London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P81/9/27</td>
<td>Insemination</td>
<td>Larry Miller</td>
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<td>P81/9/99</td>
<td>Flower of my Heart (A Minsrel Book—No. 18)</td>
<td>Jeanne Montague</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/9/125</td>
<td>Crockett Ford—July 1981—June 1982 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/9/126</td>
<td>Temptation—No 6144 (Plakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Poster Verkeers Reproducties BV, Ed Hollard</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P81/9/128</td>
<td>Maritime Marketing (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>Photography by Derek Röbenrood</td>
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<td>P81/9/129</td>
<td>&quot;A&quot; (Plakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>P81/9/164</td>
<td>&quot;Veertien naakte mans by 'n zwempest/Fourteen nude men at a swimming pool&quot; (Skildery/Painting)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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816—1

7824—1
No. 2140 9 Oktober 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7801, Goeovermentskennisgewing 1980 van 18 September 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/8/5 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Insksrywing No.</th>
<th>Publicasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/5</td>
<td>Seetha - N. 15, Genaar-Marco 1981 (Editie Italiana)</td>
<td>I'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia</td>
<td>(c), (d) + (e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2141 9 Oktober 1981

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktorata van Publiksies het op 29 September 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publiksies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die voorwaardelijke goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Hammer House of Horror Reeks: Witching Time. Die tydperk waarin persone belede in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet verlede tot die Appelraad oor Publiksies, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2144 9 Oktober 1981
OORHANDIGING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS: GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 9 September 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goeovermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Sy Eksellensie mnr. Emilio Beladiez Navarro, Buitengewone en Gevolmachtigde Ambassadeur van Spanje in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 2145 9 Oktober 1981
OORHANDIGING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS: GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 21 September 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goeovermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Dr. Koo Chen-Fu van die Republiek China.  

[113/35/4 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2144 9 Oktober 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS: GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 9 September 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

His Excellency Mr Emilio Beladiez Navarro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Republic of South Africa.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 2145 9 Oktober 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS: GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 21 September 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

Dr Koo Chen-Fu of the Republic of China.

[113/35/4 (32)]
### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**No. 2177**

**9 October 1981**

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorstinger</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/9/82</td>
<td>Struggle for a Democratic South Africa Forges Ahead, The Statement of the National Exec-</td>
<td>African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/152</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker—No 119 (Vol 3, No 17), August 28, 1981</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/9/153</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker—No 120 (Vol 3, No 18), September 4, 1981</td>
<td>RCP Publications, Chicago</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/155</td>
<td>Southern Africa Perspectives—No 2-80</td>
<td>The Africa Fund (Associated with the American Committee on Africa), New York</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/159</td>
<td>National Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Central Committee of the South African Communist Party</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/162</td>
<td>Smash the White Republic (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
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Raw says much rests on next session
Slabbert warns on 'slow adjustment'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — If the government believed it could maintain National Party unity and reform at the same time, it was bluffing itself and the public, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

He warned the government that slow adjustment rather than real reform was going to play into the hands of those who strove for revolutionary change.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget he said the government was trying to reconcile two impossible goals: to deliver party unity, which rested on white segregationism, and at the same time to answer the demands by people of colour that fundamental political, economic and social reforms had to come to satisfy their aspirations.

"The government's move away from apartheid is going to be slow, reluctant and painful," Dr Slabbert said.

"This is because of force of circumstance rather than their own inclination which will bring about the abandonment of apartheid."

HNP

The election had shown that although the Herenigde Nasionale Party held no threat to the government electorally, it held a threat to the National Party's unity. For this reason the government was sensitive to the threat coming from the right.

The traditional unity of the National Party lay in a white South Africa, which would determine its political, economic and social situation on a segregated basis. The right accused the government of falling to deliver this traditional cornerstone of apartheid for the whites.

"Those in command within the National Party have to deal with two contradictory demands," Dr Slabbert said.

"From within the arena of white politics, the demand to re-establish party unity on the basis of segregation and self-determination demands that because of colour that fundamental reforms on the economic, social and political level have to come in order to meet their aspirations."

Economic realities

These contradictions caused large-scale confusion over the so-called initiatives of the government while the echonoms brought new inputs which were related to survival and the central core of the economy. They were not concerned with ideology and pointed out coolly and clinically the economic realities and demands for stability and survival.

Two impressions dominated the present session of Parliament, Dr Slabbert said.

The first was that the National Party was suffering from an ideological hardening of the arteries. These were pathogenic attempts by government spokesmen to reaffirm the NP's commitment to the traditional basis of NP unity, so effectively eroded by the HNP.

"This was followed by extraordinary attempts by various senior NP members trying to outbid each other in the significance they ascribed to 'verdringings' and swamping. This happened while the indefensible action against the Nyanga squatters was in progress to confirm the coloured low preference policy in the Western Cape, which was basically a matter of keeping blacks out of the area.

'Senility'

"One of the symptoms of arteriosclerosis is senility, with the ability at the same time to recall in detail past experiences whilst being confused about the present," Dr Slabbert said to peals of laughter from the opposition benches.

"The other impression we had this session was that the government is increasingly losing administrative control over its own ideological commitment.

"In short, it is not so easy to service white domination as it used to be," Dr Slabbert said.

One of the fundamental errors the HNP made was that it did not realize it was impossible to create white self-determination as whites had become accustomed to and maintain rigid segregation.

"Nobody realizes that better at the present time than the government and its leadership," he said.

Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert

They have changed not because of some philanthropic hindsight or because they are determined to sell the white out. 

"They have changed because circumstances have forced them to. They had no choice," Dr Slabbert said.

Every time the government changed or adjusted, they lost a little more of their administrative control over realizing their ideological vision.

"Given the urgency of our times these have been indeed timid changes, yet they signify a sacrifice of ideological purity and a growing realization that apartheid is unsustainable," he said.

The government was adjusting, not reforming, and because of this there was a growing gap between its policies and the day to day reality of South Africa.

"This growing gap between policy and reality will be more than anything else, contributory towards polarization and conflict within South Africa and the undermining of co-operation and consensus.

"That is why the single most important cause of internal vulnerability to the possibility of evolutionary change is going to be the preoccupation of this government with the ideologies of apartheid and separate development."

Alternatives

If the strategy to meet the total onslaught was based on this preoccupation with apartheid and its goals, it would fail because it was aimed outward while the greatest onslaught was going to be internal.

"The question has to be asked: What alternatives are there?"

He said there were really only two alternatives: for South Africa, these were the classic constitutional models of partition, or a common South Africa.

The question was whether either was sustainable. In the case of partition one was faced with the classical situation of who did the dividing and who did the choosing.

This route led too clearly as the government knew, to experience gained, to the institutionalization of land as a source of conflict.

A common constitution was sustainable through real and effective negotiation from which, as a start, a declaration of intent could flow.

"What is much more dangerous is half-hearted attempts at both."

"A combination of pseudo-partition and a pseudo-common constitution becomes the unwilling helper of revolutionary change."

"We will reach a stage soon when the right-wing has to be confronted. The government, if it wishes to maintain party unity and reform at the same time, is bluffing itself and the public. We simply don't have the time for it."

"If the government persists, it will give the opposite of constitutional development the impetus. We will give it to those who see revolutionary change in South Africa," Dr Slabbert said. — Sapa
Star
Spring
bans
meetings

East Rand Bureau
In a bid to curb labour unrest, Mr P. J. le Roux, chief magistrate of Springs, has banned all meetings — other than sports and religious meetings — from 11 am tomorrow until midnight on Sunday.

At least 10 people are believed to have been arrested for alleged assault and intimidation of workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA (TMSA) in Springs.

Colonel J van Niekerk, head of the Security Police on the East Rand, said that police were still investigating allegations of assault and intimidation of TMSA workers who had been going to work despite strike calls by sacked colleagues.

Colonel van Niekerk said: "The banning order applies to all public meetings with the exception of sports and religion meetings."
Death threats made to SAIC members

Two South African Indian Council members said yesterday that their lives have been threatened because they were contesting the SAIC elections.

Mr IFH Mayet standing for the Fordsburg constituency and Mr I C Dasoo for the Vasi Triangle ward told The Star they had received telephone calls in which death threats were made against them and their families.

They said the matter had been reported to the police.

The callers said the SAIC was standing in the way of the Freedom Charter and that the body should be scrapped, said Mr Mayet.

Mr Dasoo said anonymous callers who telephoned two members of his family threatened to use violence, indicating that they were anti-apartheid supporters.

Mr Dasoo and Mr Mayet said it was well known that they themselves were against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The only reason they were contesting the elections, they pointed out, was to keep out inexperienced newcomers who were not expected to support apartheid policies.

Mr Mayet said he wanted to be there when the Government came out with its new dispensation, and if it was not acceptable to "all black South Africans I want to see it and not accept it passively as we fear inexperienced members would do."

"There must be somebody inside there to do the talking for the Indian people, by staying away from the polls, the anti-apartheid leaders are going to give the real puppets the chance to get in," he added.

(Report by Vusumuzi Nkabeni, 47
Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, relating to the power of the Minister to prohibit the collection of contributions.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 6 October 1981.)

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

Amendment of section 29 of Act 107 of 1978.

1. Section 29 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) If the Minister deems it to be in the public interest, he may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, and without giving any person or organization notice or an opportunity to make representations, by notice in the Gazette prohibit the collection of contributions for any purpose or in any manner or by or for or on behalf of any person or organization mentioned in such notice.”.

2. This Act shall be called the Fund-raising Second Amendment Act, 1981.
Mrs Mohapi’s ban lifted

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has withdrawn bans on 24 people preventing them from attending public gatherings.

Five are from the East London: King William’s Town area. They are: Mr Mxolisi Jackson, Fuzile, Mdantsane; Mr Maxwell Mayekiso, Dwasu, Middledrift, Mrs Noble Hilary Mohapi, Zwelitsha, Mr Vusumzi Attwell Mauuli, Mdantsane, Mr Jack Phambukile Nduza, Mdantsane.

The others are: Mr Gain Michael Anderson, Johannesburg; Mr Frank Anthony, Kroonfontein; Mr Graeme Bloch, Claremont, Mrs Deborah Jean Buddendorf, Cape Town; Mr Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai, Roodepoort, Mr Nkosi-nathi Benson, Pinia, Port Elizabeth, Mr William Andrew Hofmeyr, Observatory, Cape, Mrs Patricia Morris, nee Horn, Observatory, Cape; Mr Siho Andries Kubeke, Alexandra, Mr Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Victoria East; Mr Radichibha Kenneth Matime, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Mr Ishmail Mkhabela; Soweto, Mr Mogame Josiah Moeung, Soweto, Mr Khayaletlu Luckboy Mqviya, Port Elizabeth, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, Pietermaritzburg, Mr Jackson Thibedi Ntsone Thabamopo, Mrs Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk, Goodwood, and Mr Robert Cedric Wilcox, Diep River.

SAPA
Session disappoints Opposition

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — This year's second parliamentary session ended yesterday amid general Opposition disappointment at the lack of progress toward “real reform.”

The post-election session was largely budgetary, but Opposition members had hoped for a start to legislative reform and a clear commitment to genuine changes at next year’s full parliamentary session.

They have accused the government of demonstrating its fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which in the last election showed a massive increase in support although it was unable to win any seats.

This conflict led to an acrimonious start to the session, although a conscious attempt by all parties to avoid heated exchanges succeeded except for the bitter debates about government treatment of the Transkei squatters.

The session was not without reform, however, the most significant being further changes to labour legislation piloted through by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Fanie Botha.

Another was an amendment to the Liquor Act which will give sports clubs more freedom than international hotels in admitting and entertaining black members and their guests.

The Minister of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, said sports clubs would not be subjected to restrictions on the percentage of black occupation, mixed dancing or swimming which applied to premises with “international” licences.

The strongest opposition was registered to the bill giving independence to Ciskei, establishing a new separate black university and imposing what the Progressive Federal Party saw as a threat to private schools which admitted black pupils.

Those anticipating further reform will now have to wait till next year, when Parliament will have before it the first constitutional recommendations of the President’s Council.

Legislation on constitutional reform is unlikely to come next year, however, as the proposals will first have to be approved by National Party congresses and possibly by a nationwide referendum.

Debate on the issue should, however, give a clear indication of the policy the government is likely to adopt.

Parliament reconvenes on January 29 next year, with the unusual provision that the Speaker may decide to advance or postpone this date.
The verligtes thought they won the short sharp session. The verkramptes claimed they had. And how about the Opposition?

"I HAD hoped that we would, given the urgency of the problems confronting us, debate the real problems of South Africa. But I made a mistake. I wish to admit that candidly. Such a debate in this House is apparently not possible. I must say that this fills me with grave anxiety for the future." — Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, speaking at the end of the Censure Debate, the first major debate of the parliamentary session.

This was the note on which the short, nine-week session began.

Dr Slabbert's words came at the close of a debate which traditionally allows the Opposition to pinpoint the shortcomings in Government policy and give the country's leaders a chance of telling the people how it intends to solve them.

Within a day that debate degenerated into the kind of harangue that became one of the hallmarks of the session. Insinuations and the questioning of the Opposition's loyalty to the country were the stuff of which most speeches were made, starting with that of the Prime Minister on the opening day.

At the end of the week, Dr Slabbert told the House: "In this way another parliamentary session can go by. It is no problem to do that. There is no skill involved."

Heated

Well, that session has gone by. What did it produce? Did it ever rise above the tone set in the Censure Debate? At times it did, such as during the Foreign Affairs debate, when the Minister, Mr Pik Botha, made a plea for calm and constructive discussion — although even then the central issue on the new initiative for South West African independence remained closely under wraps.

But often the level of debate sank even lower than that of the first week. Take the heated and bitter debate over the Nyanga squatters, whose shelters were burnt down in the middle of the Cape winter before they were arrested and taken back to Transkei. That debate was the lowest ebb of a session during which the tide seemed to be permanently out.

The more the Opposition tried to focus on ways of dealing with rapid urbanisation, the chronic housing shortage and the bitterness caused by influx control, the more the Government managed to deflect the issue.

Cabinet Ministers accused the squatters of deliberately challenging the Government to take action against them in the middle of winter and attacked some Opposition members for allegedly participating in an "illegal" march on Parliament to protest against the Government's action.

Family

"This great country cannot be absolutely prostituted by this type of activity," said Mr Owen Horwood during one angry encounter. He was referring to the protest outside Parliament, not the treatment of the squatters.

And during his first major speech, the Prime Minister claimed the preservation of family life was one of the Government's credits. "Do not single out for me among 20 million people the few thousand who enter the city illegally," he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, who was instrumental in saving the Crossroads squat camp, added a different perspective on the Nyanga problem: "If I am too humane, that is the problem," he told the House.

These statements did not pass unnoticed. Most English-language newspapers spread the same message: the Government was backtracking on its promises of reform because it feared the strong growth of the Verligte.

THE VERLIGTES

They claimed the content of PM’s vision remained unchanged

Nasionale Party and sensed dissatisfaction among the grassroots of its own ranks.

Some Rightwing Nationalists supported this interpretation, openly proclaiming that the party was back on the conservative track, turning its back on reform.

Signals

Verligtes and the Afrikaans Press strongly denied this. They conceded that the Prime Minister might have changed his style, but that the content of his vision for the future remained the same.

What is the man in the street to make of all these contradictory signals?

Looking back on the session it seems clear that the truth lies somewhere in between.

There were obvious examples of a backtrack — such as the Bill granting independence to the Ciskei which, contrary to promises, contained no special provisions allowing Ciskeians to retain South African nationality and stripped them of all citizenship rights.

But it also became clear that most South Africans had expected far more from the Prime Minister, who intended to convey through his "adapt or die" rhetoric of his first year in office.

The past session of Parliament has shown that reform-hungry South Africans had turned the Prime Minister's ringing medium into a message of hope for far-reaching change.

Now Mr Botha has changed his medium. He is back to tough, no-frills rhetoric.

That was perhaps one of the session's most important developments because it defined the limits of the verligte vision.

The Prime Minister left no doubt that verligte reform would remain solidly based on the cornerstone of traditional Nationalist policy: homeland independence, stripping blacks of their citizenship rights, population removals, the Group Areas Act, and self determination as the foundation for a new dispensation for coloureds, Indians and whites.

Dilemma

The problem facing the verligtes is how to uphold this political system without discrimination and domination. While most South Africans say this is impossible, verligtes are looking for a way of doing so.

It is this dilemma that gave rise to the contradictions, backtracking and side-stepping of the session. It also explains how a measure could be simultaneously hailed as a major reform by verligtes and denigrated as
THE VERKRAMPTES

THEM claimed the party was back on the conservative track.
Weekend meetings ban in strike-hit Springs

Mail Reporter

ALL public meetings, except sport and religious gatherings, in the Springs magisterial area have been banned this weekend after more than a week of labour unrest in the town.

At least five black workers were arrested in connection with a strike at Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (TMSA).

A security police spokesman said yesterday that the arrests had been made in connection with "serious cases of assault and intimidation" which had apparently resulted from the strike.

Injuries

He said two men were in hospital with serious injuries. At least five men had been arrested and more arrests were expected.

The ban on meetings, issued by the Chief Magistrate of Springs, prohibits all public gatherings other than sports and religious events in the Springs magisterial district. The order, made in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, came into effect at 11am yesterday and will be effective until Monday morning.

It follows a series of meetings to return to work.

More workers joined the strike until all 600 black workers had downed tools.

The rest of the work-force was fired on Monday. Since then, the company has been attempting to re-employ all but the 200 initial strikers but the bulk of the workers have pledged not to return until all fired workers are reinstated.

A spokesman for the Federation-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union said yesterday that friction had started among workers on Thursday and it was understood that violent incidents had taken place.

In addition to the ban on meetings, he said the chairman of Posatu's Transvaal Region, Mr Chris Dlamini, had been served with a special order instructing him not to attend any gatherings over the weekend.

No confirmation of this could be obtained from the police.
FUMBILING IN THE DARK

BY MANDEL NADZAI

"The Revolutionary Alternative is honourable because it is the only option contending self-respect for blacks. Kermit: can't get involved with people who carried solution and bury apartheid."

For blacks, contending self-respect it is the only optionhonourable because alternative is the Revolutionary Alternative.
There has been an outcry from those who are concerned how some of us can soil our hands by engaging in fruitless exercises," added Mr Kambule. He said he could have attended if the people in detention and those banned were given their freedom.

His reasoning spells out the general trend of thought among blacks who say they would like to take part in such deliberations as equals in a free society, and not "collaborators" of the system.

But the architects of apartheid have a different view. They believe, according to what is termed the "fallacy" of their ideology, in separate but equal development for all race groups, and it seems they gaze at the stars and see a constellation of states as the Russel who was recently enthroned Archbishop of Cape Town.

"If the failure of South Africans generally — black and white alike — is to talk to each other, then we must provide such opportunities like a good family, and use them to the full as does any ordinary human family," said the Archbishop.

He expressed his concern at a colourful and solemn controversial ceremony that lasted for three hours. It was controversial in that only church leaders and not public personalities like the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, the State President and the Prime Minister were invited.

In his charge, Archbishop Russel said blacks were pressing for the creation of common
After six years — a black pilot

The report states that the president, speaking at the National Press Club in Johannesburg, said that the ANC's target is to have 100,000 black pilots by 2030. He further stated that the government will provide financial and technical support to black-owned aviation companies. The president also announced that the government will create a new Ministry of Aviation to accelerate the development of the aviation sector.

The report also mentioned that the government has approved a $1 billion package to support the aviation sector, which will include the creation of a new national airline. The report stated that the government is also working on a new airport in the Northern Cape, which will be the largest in Africa.

The report concluded that the aviation sector is poised for rapid growth, with the government playing a key role in its development. The president stressed the importance of diversity and inclusion in the aviation industry, and the need to create opportunities for black pilots and other aviation professionals.
Solutions are needed

WITH the present trend of bombings and sabotage becoming more complicated and even ambiguous, the South African security forces will have a job in stabilising the situation.

Before long the escalation of attacks from the left and the right are going to be so intense the country will see total chaos. It is easy, it seems to us, for the Government to handle black radicals. It is a bit more difficult for them to get to grips with white radicals, particularly when they are rightwing.

The polarisation of races has made the situation in this country ripe for a rightwing backlash to be unleashed and we see this as a possibility. When that happens, the job for the country's security forces is likely to become almost impossible.

White rightwing groups have shown they are not adverse to using violence to make political statements. Because they are white, we seem to think these people are even more dangerous to the security of the State.

There is a tendency to treat white dissidents with more tolerance and lenience than blacks, giving them a feeling of security and the idea that they can get away with serious acts of terror.

It seems reasonable to assume that with the passage of time there will be an escalation of such attacks from both points of the political spectrum.

This will happen as long as the untenable situation prevails in this country.

The truth is there are whites as well as blacks who are completely against the manner in which the country is being run. The disagreement is not simply passive, but serious and often violent.

The supposed new group in Natal called the Committee for the Consolidation of Natal and KwaZulu, which claimed responsibility for the weekend bomb attack in Durban, promotes this kind of thinking.
An X for the SAIC
is an X for apartheid

By Dr R A M Saloojee, vice-chairman, Anti-SAIC Committee

A bocorrt of the South African Indian Council elections is warranted because it has been imposed upon the Indian people without regard to basic standards of democracy and self-determination.

The National Party is set on a course of trapping the Indian people through the SAIC into serving credibility to the system of ethnic and racial separation.

But we reject voluntary acceptance of our own subordination and unequal citizenship status. Hence, neither as a strategy nor as a principle, can anyone who believes in the broader vision of an unfragmented and non-discriminatory South Africa align themselves with an institution which restricts our participation and determines our contribution strictly with respect to an "Indian" dispensation.

So the positive elevation to which we are pointing is to clearly indicate to the South Indian Government that we reject apartheid and all that it stands for.

If the community participated fully in the SAIC elections, what would the long-term effects be? It would simply mean that the community accepts the solution to the racial problems of South Africa can be achieved through separation and group division.

Also, there would be an aggrandizement of all the resistance and opposition the people have shown, as well as the realization that the Indian people themselves determined their political future and were quite happy to work within the constraints of National Party policy.

Thus, the Indian people would be forced to use arts as pawns in the numbers game of minorities and minorities so that the political structure, as a whole, is a reflection of the political and economic structure of apartheid, and the Indian people are not treated as a significant group within South Africa.

Casting a vote for Class Two status

On November 4 Indian South Africans are expected to go to the polls to support the SAIC Indian Council elections.

Second-class citizenship — in the face of the Group Areas Act, inferior education, rates housing shortages, the banning of our true leaders, and other discrimination.

After our true leaders were imprisoned, banned and driven into exile in the 60's, the government chose a few hand-picked individuals to represent the Indian people.

But it was clear that this body was designed to serve the interests of the Government and not our community.

The SAIC has misled and misinformed the people and the political process.

We cannot accept anything short of universal franchise

The South African Indian Council has a dismal record. Its most ardent supporters readily admit this. In South Africa power is held by the Government and its white minority supporters.

Outside this structure lies the SAIC and other such ethnic minority bodies. These are not responsive to the demands of the people in South Africa. The concept of the SAIC is not acceptable to the white electorate.

These unrepresentative bodies of the SAIC management and representative bodies, are geared to negotiate with the powers that be on a narrow range of issues specified in advance by the Government and consistent with the apartheid policy.

The white Government has placed on record the frame within which separate policy switches, necessary to say, is used in racial discrimination through the South African method of equality between blacks and whites are non-negotiable.

We cannot accept anything short of universal franchise which would work against a "separate but equal" status which will continue for 33 years in power in the same manner as the present apartheid policy.

We do not accept this "separate but equal" illusion.

Nor will we accept powerless puppet institutions which undermine our self-respect and dignity as human beings who work the same universal human rights and privileges presently exclusively reserved for the white minority.

We cannot accept anything short of a universal future of non-racial democrat South Africa.

By Dr Ismail Cachalia, vice-chairman, Anti-SAIC Committee

We are living under in South Africa.

This election has brought the Indian people to the boiling point of their political and economic struggle. In the Indian community, the preservation of the group areas act is not a concern. The Indian community has now reached a turning point in its history in this country. Ever since the arrival of the first Indians in 1680, the community has gone through several critical periods.

Our people were in the 1962 defiance campaign which ended in the execution of 11 Indian leaders in the Pretoria Magistrates Court. So we have to work for all the Indian community.

The charter still remains our blueprint for a better life for all people in this beautiful land — even at the price of our lives — which would secure peace, prosperity, security, dignity and equality for all Indian people.
likely to be reviewed parole of prisoners speed limit may go up

At the Nationalist Congress Cape Town— The speed limit in the Cape Town has been increased to 30 miles per hour. This is to be applied to the entire Cape Town area, including the suburbs. The proposal was made by the Cape Town City Council and has been approved by the provincial government. The new limit will take effect from the 15th of next month. The council hopes that this will help to reduce traffic congestion in the city. The increase in the speed limit is expected to cause some concern among motorists, but the council has assured them that it will be enforced strictly. They have also announced that the police will be on the lookout for violators and will impose fines for speeding.
Nats happy with education apartheid

THE Cape National Party has acclaimed the Government's reaction to the De Lange report on separate education authorities and schools.

Although neither the report nor the critical reaction of members of the De Lange Committee to the Government's interim White Paper were discussed specifically, Minister of National Education, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, was applauded when he referred to it.

A delegate had called on the Government to declare 1984 as an 'education year' to counteract a youth and education year being planned by the United Nations in 1983.

He declared it was a scheme to involve and 'brainwash' South Africa's youth into regarding everyone as the same.

Dr. Viljoen said he would give serious consideration to what the delegate had said and was applauded when he said the congress already knew the Government's reaction towards the De Lange report that there should be separate schools and separate education authorities for the various groups.
Prohibited fund-raising

The provisions of the Fund-raising Act of 1972 have been amended, according to a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The amendment makes it possible for the cabinet minister, under whose jurisdiction the Act falls, to prohibit the collection of funds by any person or organization by means of a notice in the Gazette, without giving the person or organization concerned notice thereof, or an opportunity to make representations against the prohibition.
Crushing apathy over the Indian Council elections

By GRANT AUBIN

This first-ever South African Indian Council elections take place on November 4 and if a poll conducted yesterday in Malabar and Kersten is anything to go by then the apathy is crushing.

Many people spoken to are vehemently opposed to the election. Others don't want anything to do with it and still others simply don't know anything about it.

"I am totally against it, it's a system created by the Government," said Mr B Chetty, a businessman. "We want direct representation for blacks, coloureds, whites and Indians - politically aware people won't vote."

A Malabar housewife, Mrs P Naidoo, dismissed it with a wave. "I'm not interested in the elections," she said.

Another housewife, who asked for her name to be withheld, had similar views.

"I won't vote. There is no benefit from it, really," she said.

However matric pupil, Mr M Naidoo, 18, wasn't so sure that the elections were a bad thing.

"I am not registered yet, though I soon will be," he said. "I would have to give it a lot of thought. The Indian Council might be able to do something. Perhaps in a decade or two it might work out as one government."

One man with very strong views was Dr J Moodialar, a member of the Malabar ratepayers association.

"I have never supported a dummy institution," he said. "It creates an impression overseas that the group is represented, but what is the value - are the votes equal in value to those of whites?"

A group of elderly residents didn't want to speak about the election.
Remark in Parliament sparks row

Political Staff

A KEY man in the implementation of the government's homelands policy has sparked off a serious row because he referred to blacks as "kaffertje" in Parliament last week.

His remarks have caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to send urgent telexes to homeland leaders giving a "true representation" of what the person meant.

He is Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development which is investigating the consolidation of the homelands.

Debate

During a debate last Thursday Mr Van der Walt said in reference to the recent squatter problem in the Cape Peninsula "... I think the Honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was, after all, people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertje. They came from outside our borders."

In reaction yesterday, black leaders called on the Prime Minister to take firm steps against Mr Van der Walt.

The chairman of the Soviet Committee of Ten, Dr Ntate Motlana, said Mr Van der Walt should be made to apologize. He challenged him to repeat the remark outside Parliament so he could be sued for insulting the dignity of blacks.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, whose people Mr Van der Walt was referring to, said Mr Van der Walt should be rapped over the knuckles by Dr PW Botha. He could not accept that the remark had been a slip of the tongue.

Unlikely

Mr Van der Walt was unlikely to retain the respect and credibility he had enjoyed in the past among black leaders, Chief Matanzima said.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he had sent messages to all the Commissioners-General and homeland leaders giving the "true representation" of what had happened.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday that he would be issuing a statement on the incident soon.
Suzman renews plea to business

Big business should express its disappointment at the country's slow rate of change at next month's Cape Town conference with the Prime Minister, Mrs Helen Suzman, FFP MP, said last night.

Speaking at her 29th report back meeting in her Houton constituency, Mrs Suzman said the Government believed it had all the time in the world. The election of less hostile governments in Britain and the United States had strengthened this belief.

"It forgets that the less abrasive reactions of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan to South Africa are not unconditional. Movement is required to remove racial discrimination and in seeking a resolution of the Namibia issue.

"And if these things do not take place soon the favourable attitudes towards South Africa will disappear.

URBANISATION

She warned that the Government would also have to come to terms with the urbanisation problem or there would be "a continuous repetition of Soweto."

"We are facing a poor black problem aggravated by Government policies like influx control and pushing people back into impoverished rural areas to starve out of sight," Mrs Suzman said.

[Table and chart]
Govt won't be put off decentralization policy

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday the government would not be put off its decentralization policy because a more even economic development was part of its future vision for the country.

Mr Botha was replying at the Cape National Party Congress to a resolution calling for the decentralization policy to be speeded up.

The resolution from East London requested concessions and incentives to expedite the plan.

Mr Botha said a key point in the government's future vision was the excessive and uneven development in four main metropolitan areas: The Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, the Durban-Pinetown area, the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and the Cape Peninsula.

Future development should not hamper metropolitan areas, but it should also not be at the expense of more backward areas.

Decentralization would require the co-operation of the homelands and of the private sector, without whose support the plan could not succeed.

Mentioning stumbling blocks being put in the government's way, Mr Botha referred to attempts by the government's enemies to minimize its efforts and to accusations by the HNP that co-operation with the private sector meant the government was in league with big capital.
MP:ct.15/1981
Remark
‘in good
humour’

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Mr H J D van der Walt, MP, said last night that his “kaffertjie” remark in Parliament had been uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly.

He was apologizing for using the offending word.

The remarks caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to issue urgent telegrams to homeland leaders giving a “true representation” of what had been meant.

Mr Van der Walt said last night: “To the extent in which the words complained of may be interpreted wrongly and consequently be seen as offensive, I offer my humble apologies.”

The Nationalist MP, who heads the Commission of Co-operation and Development, did not deny that he had used the word during the third reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill, but he emphatically denied that those words had been intended to offend anyone in any manner whatsoever.

Political gain

“To place the matter in proper perspective, I would like to point out that the words in question were uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly.”

He said that those who wished to impair the good relations he had built up with blacks through his work were doing so for political gain.

He said he wanted to point out that no member of the Official Opposition at the time objected to the words in question, although several Opposition speakers had participated in the debate after him.

“I therefore surprised me to learn that Mr Brian Bamford found it necessary to make remarks of the sort as were reported (in the Sunday Tribune on October 11).”

In referring to the Langa squatters during the debate, Mr Van der Walt said:

“...I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was after all people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders.”
Heunis stresses need for change

BY MICHAEL ACOTT

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, called yesterday for political leadership which would confront the people of South Africa with the necessity of constitutional change.

He told the Cape National Party congress that, to be acceptable to other races, a new constitution could not be the product of white thinking alone. It would also have to be put to the people through a process of persuasion and conviction.

"We cannot pamper prejudice or raise narrow-mindedness to a principle."

Mr Heunis urged coloured and Asian leaders not to be misled by "white radicals who are not seeking their salvation but the destruction of the country."

"Political leaders, including whites, must be prepared to take even the vilification of their own people in the interests of South Africa."

His remarks came at the end of a lengthy discussion on constitutional change. He said a new constitution would have to accommodate people other than the whites and a change of attitude was essential to raise the level of acceptability of a new plan.

"What comes must not be the product of white-thinking alone and it must not be presented to others as 'here is our decision for you'. We must achieve a greater acceptability among white political leaders as well."

Mr Heunis described the mere existence of the President's Council as the greatest constitutional change in South Africa's history.

"For the first time four population groups are sitting in one council. When they go home in the evening they are not the same people who came there in the morning."

It was "a public scandal" that those trying to destroy the President's Council were white political leaders who sought to make the position of other groups practically impossible.

"Whites should stop their squabbles about other people's rights and realize there are great masses who believe our rights are in question," he told delegates.
**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

No. 2178 16 Oktober 1981

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>PF1/6/69</td>
<td><em>Wet Ligt</em></td>
<td>Robert Evelyn</td>
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<td>PF1/7/142</td>
<td><em>Scar, The</em></td>
<td>Gerald Suster</td>
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<td>PF1/8/25</td>
<td><em>Between Chars and Amy</em></td>
<td>John Collett</td>
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<td><em>Glentrose Collings</em></td>
<td>Amanda Wells West</td>
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<td>PF1/11/152</td>
<td><em>Mounts of Venus: The Picaclor Book of Erotic Prose</em></td>
<td>Edited by Alain Bold</td>
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<td>PF1/11/153</td>
<td><em>Born to Power (Book II, The Manipulators Trilogy)</em></td>
<td>Gloria Viana Hasle</td>
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<td><em>Breaking Out</em></td>
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<td>PF1/7/134</td>
<td><em>Intimate Romances - Vol 11, No 6, September 1981</em></td>
<td>Neil Oram</td>
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<td>PF1/8/150</td>
<td><em>Lemmings on the Edge (The Warp - No 2)</em></td>
<td>Brolt Publishing Corp, New York</td>
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<td>PF1/10/11</td>
<td><em>SAPCO (Pty) Ltd - July 1981-June 1982 (Kalender/Calender)</em></td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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**VERBOD OP BEST VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES**

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, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
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<td>PF1/7/127</td>
<td><em>VOW—Voice of Women—1st Quarter 1981</em></td>
<td>ANC Women’s Section</td>
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<td>PF1/7/129</td>
<td><em>Student's Journal—No 1, May 1980</em></td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>PF1/7/199</td>
<td><em>Interviews in Depth—South Africa: African National Congress No 1—Alfred Nzo</em></td>
<td>LSM Information Centre, Canada</td>
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<td>PF1/7/161</td>
<td><em>International Anti-Apartheid Year—No 178, April 1978, No 278, May 1978, No 378, June 1978; No 478, July 1978; No 578, August 1978; No 678, September 1978; No 778, October 1978</em></td>
<td>United Nations Centre against Apartheid</td>
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<td>PF1/8/6</td>
<td><em>Jana Shakti—Special Issue, May 1981 (Pamphlet/ Pamphlet)</em></td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
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<td>PF1/8/8</td>
<td><em>Würde des Menschen, Die: Folter in unserer Zeit</em></td>
<td>Peter Koch &amp; Reimar Oltmann</td>
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<td>PF1/8/65</td>
<td><em>Angola</em></td>
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<td>PF1/8/67</td>
<td><em>Namibië, wiy of Vastland?</em></td>
<td>Actie Namibië, Amsterdam</td>
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<td>PF1/8/53</td>
<td><em>Politisie Programma van de SWAPO</em></td>
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<td>PF1/8/57</td>
<td><em>Zware Bewustzinsbeweging, Die</em></td>
<td>Henk Isaacs</td>
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<td>PF1/8/58</td>
<td><em>Opheffing van die anpassingsbeleid</em></td>
<td>Aazania Komitee, Rotterdam</td>
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<td>PF1/7/160</td>
<td><em>Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin</em></td>
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PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktorat van Publikasies het op 6 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 1 Oktober 1981 van n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeplike van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet worgewens is nie. Tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Skeynings No. | Publikasie | Skrywer van voorbringer
---------------|------------|------------------------
PS16/6102…… | *What Makes a Man Good in Bed?* | Wendy Leigh
PS16/63…… | *Sterna Nr 28, 2 Jul 1981* | Grunner + JAF AG & Co., Hamburg
PS16/148…… | *Rosy Music Grammophon/phonograph/gramophone Record Cover No Sterne 88370 XOT (Illustrate/illustration)* | Printed in Western Germany by Meindrank Reinhard Mohr OHG, Gutersloh
PS16/165…… | *Wet Spot, The—SS136-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Brian Zick
PS16/165…… | *Hot Flashes—SS145-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Brian Zick
PS16/165…… | *Sitting Pretty—RC506-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Robert Grossman
PS16/165…… | *Sex, Drugs and Vitamin C—SS145-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Brian Zick
PS16/165…… | *Di-ne—OH00201-85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | John Kacere
PS16/165…… | *Mental Picture, The—RG904-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Robert Grossman
PS16/165…… | *White Shoulder—PIS1803-85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Paul Jasmin
PS16/165…… | *Backseat Number—MS1204-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Mary Ann Leich
PS16/165…… | "L’Amazone”’—H15 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Editions F. Negeron, Levallois-Perret
PS16/165…… | "Le Jus”—H18 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrate/illustration)* | Editions F. Negeron, Levallois-Perret

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

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

(a) dat seker wetings aangebringe moet word; en

(b) dat 'n ouderdomsbeperking van 2-21 jaar toepas moet word.

Skeynings No. | Rolprent | Vertolker Representer
---------------|----------|----------------------
RR1/8/15…… | *The Tin Drum* | Romay Films (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktorat van Publikasies het op 2 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Force Five*. Tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Skeynings No. | Rolprent | Voorligger Submitter
---------------|----------|----------------------
RR1/9/41…… | *Force Five* | United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. —
REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7721, Goewermentskennisegsing 1769
van 14 Augustus 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/7/160
deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. —
REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7473, Goewermentskennisegsing 554
van 13 Maart 1981, vervang die inskrywing P80/7/46 deur
die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing gekap</th>
<th>Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/7/46</td>
<td>Stove up the Anger</td>
<td>Wessel Ebensohn</td>
<td>In SK AG G. 7157, G K. G. M. 1568</td>
<td>van/af 25/7/1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2159 16 Oktober 1981
KENNISGEWING INGEVAL DELENTE VAN DIE WET OP FISIESE BEPLANING, 1967 (WET 88 VAN 1967)
VRYSTELLING VAN 'N GIDSPLAN VIR UPSINGTON EN OMGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6A (9) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplaning, 1967 (Wet 88 van 1967), soos dit bestaan het voor die inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingswet op Omgewingsbeplaning, 1981 (Wet 51 van 1981), saamgelees met Goewermentskennisegsing 1841 van 28 Augustus 1981, maak ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, hierby bekend dat 'n gidsplan deur my goedgekeur is ten opeigete van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van Kennisegsing 594 wat in die Staatskoerant van 23 Maart 1978 verskyn het.

Afskrifte van die dokument is vir insae beskikbaar in die kantore van die Tal Fisiese Beplaning van die Kantoors van die Eerste Minister (African Eagle Lifecentrum, Pretoria); die Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur van die Kaapstreek Provinsiale Administrasie; die Stadsklerk van Upington en die Sekretaris van die Afdelingsraad van Gordonia en Kenhardt.

Getekend te Kaapstad, op hede die 15de dag van September 1981.
J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2159 16 Oktober 1981
NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 6A (9) OF THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT, 1967 (ACT 88 OF 1967)
RELEASE OF A GUIDE PLAN FOR UPSINGTON AND ENVIRONS

Under the powers vested in me by section 6A (9) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967), as it existed before the commencement of the Environment Planning Amendment Act, 1981 (Act 51 of 1981), read with Government Notice 1841 of 28 August 1981, I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, hereby make known that a guide plan has been approved by me in respect of the area defined in the Schedule to Notice 594 published in the Government Gazette of 23 March 1978.

Copies of the document are available for inspection at the offices of the Physical Planning Branch of the Office of the Prime Minister (African Eagle Life Centre, Pretoria); the Director of Local Government of the Cape Provincial Administration; the Town Clerk of Upington and the Secretaries of the Divisional Councils of Gordonia and Kenhardt.

Signed at Cape Town, this 15th day of September 1981.
J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Internal Affairs.
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

'O Koumetie bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenomene publikasies van genoemde Wet is binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

**LYS/LIST P81/88**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P819/103</td>
<td>Indecent Exposure—LD 1076 Side 1 + 2 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)</td>
<td>George Carlin</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/25</td>
<td>He ' Rock</td>
<td>Gloria Bell</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/26</td>
<td>Christmas's World</td>
<td>Blakey St James</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/28</td>
<td>&quot;Porno Fresh&quot;—2036 Side A + B (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)</td>
<td>Blowfly</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/29</td>
<td>Blowfly's Party—LP 2034 Side 1 + 2 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)</td>
<td>Blowfly</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/30</td>
<td>Rappin', Dancin' and Laughin'—2035 Side A + B (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)</td>
<td>Blowfly</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/31</td>
<td>Her First Hot Summer</td>
<td>Crown Maricott</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/32</td>
<td>Hard-up</td>
<td>Mark Henry</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/33</td>
<td>Horse Wife</td>
<td>Bruce Farmer</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/34</td>
<td>Spawning Girls, That</td>
<td>Carter Brown</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/35</td>
<td>People—September 2, 1981</td>
<td>Magazine Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Sydney</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P810/35</td>
<td>People—September 9, 1981</td>
<td>Magazine Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Sydney</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUBLICISASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

Die Appêlaard oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenomene publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n koumetie bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenomene inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Indskrywing geskrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P810/128</td>
<td>We Shall Sing for the Fatherland and other Plays (Ravan Playscripts, No 6)</td>
<td>Zakes Mda</td>
<td>In S.K./G.G. 7571, G.K.G.N. 997 vanof 15/9/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUBLICISASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

Die Appêlaard oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenomene publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n koumetie bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenomene inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

**PUBLICISASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

Die Appêlaard oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenomene publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n koumetie bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenomene inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/145</td>
<td>Color Foto—7/81, 1 Juli 81/11 Jahrgang</td>
<td>Verlag Laterna magica G.m.b.H. &amp; Co KG, München</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2265** 23 Oktober 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÊL**

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appêl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 Oktober 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 verëtòe tot die Appêràad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigtie van genoemde appêl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/76</td>
<td>Van in tennisrok geklee, wat met haar hand agter op haar kaal hoof op ’n tennisbaan staan/Woman dressed in tennis fock, standing on tennis court with her hand resting on her bare battock (Fotografie)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/40</td>
<td>Kaal manlike figuur/Nude male figure (Hangert/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/53</td>
<td>Rechterhand met duin tussen wys- en middelvinger/Right hand with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hangert/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/53</td>
<td>Linkerhand en deel van voornam met duin tussen wys- en middelvinger/Left hand and part of forearm with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hangert/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2266** 23 Oktober 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÊL**

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appêl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 7 Oktober 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 verëtòe tot die Appêràad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, te opsigtie van genoemde appêl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie Publication</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/27</td>
<td>Wilson-Rowntree: The Workers’ Struggle (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Wilson-Rowntree Support Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2266** 23 October 1981

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

On 8 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 9 October 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.

**No. 2266** 23 October 1981

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

On 13 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 7 October 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.
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 OCTOBER 1981

No. 2267 23 Oktober 1981

VERTOE KRAVTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direksie van Publikasies het op 13 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur ’n kommissie bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde rolprent Middle Age Spread. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publikasies, Praaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/82</td>
<td>Middle Age Spread</td>
<td>Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk. (Pty) Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2268 23 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In Staatsoorlogerent 7822, Goerementskennisgewing 2137 van 2 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/9/82 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 2269 23 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In Staatsoorlogerent 7822, Goerementskennisgewing 2137 van 2 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/9/105 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/105</td>
<td>Women in South Africa Today</td>
<td>Feminist Committee, University of Cape Town</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2278 23 Oktober 1981

Hiermet word bekendgemaak dat die oordragboeke van ondernemende binlandse geregistreerde effekte van 1 November 1981 tot en met 1 Desember 1981 gesluij-sal wees en dat die rente betaalbaar op 1 Desember 1981 aan die effekbeesitters wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

- Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 5,15 Persent, 1981.
- Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 8 Persent, 1983.
- Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9% Persent, 1981.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANCE

No. 2278 23 Oktober 1981

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the undermentioned internal registered stocks will be closed from 1 November 1981 to 1 December 1981 both days inclusive, and that the interest due on 1 December 1981, will be paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of the transfer books:

- Internal Registered Stock, 5,15 Per Cent, 1981.
- Internal Registered Stock, 8 Per Cent, 1983.
- Internal Registered Stock, 9% Per Cent, 1981.
- Internal Registered Stock, 9% Per Cent, 1984.
The SAIC another chance

Why we are ready to give

ELECTION

We believe that the election is a chance to make changes. The SAIC is a powerful organization and it needs to be reformed. We are ready to give our support to those who want to make changes. We believe that the elections are a chance to make changes. The SAIC is a powerful organization and it needs to be reformed. We are ready to give our support to those who want to make changes.

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I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid...

By Abdus-Samad Abdul-Raheem, an Islamic teacher in the South African Indian community, because I believe the fight must go on from within the Government structure.

I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid from inside the Government, by constantly reminding the powers that be of their Christian duty and obligations to all South Africans.

The Koran says we must be chaste with the "People of the Book" (that is, the Christians and Jews who have a revealed Scripture). But we are not to submit to the desire of apartheid.

I shall help and cooperate with the powers that be in things that are beneficial for the welfare of the community because the Koran says: "Help no one another in righteousness and godliness." However we Muslims are forbidden to help one another in sin and ungodliness.

Mr. Abdul-Raheem Accept the hand of friendship !

For 17 years the Government amused men who did not represent the people. We are now being given the chance to obey the leaders who should speak for the Indian community. We should take the chance.

The Government is extending the hand of friendship to us and we should accept it.

The Government, it seems, is beginning to recognize that the Indian community will not accept "recession" and stagnation.

In view of this, I wish to plead with the Indian people to go to the polls on November 14 to elect the ideal leaders and accept the hand of cooperation of the Government. Nondiscriminatory and harmonious relations will bring us peace and prosperity.

I believe one has to come face to face with the oppressor to tell him he is in the wrong.

The Koran rejects racial oppression and discrimination and judges mankind by right conduct alone.

It does not judge men by social position or colour but by right conduct alone.

And it commands Muslims to condone those who oppress or commit harm by these simple criteria. Righteous conduct alone, according to Islam and the Koran, is the criterion by which men should be judged and not by social position or colour.

This Government is not doing this. It is judging men by the verdict of race and colour alone...

...And it is my duty...ay, I am commanded by God through the Koran to fight this.

I believe the S.A.C. is the platform or platform to unite and fight the fight against racial discrimination and Muslims should go to the polls to give a mandate for this to be done.

The Government never tires of telling us that this is a Christian State. But if this is so why does it enforce the Day of Rest commandment only in the Sunday Govenance Act?
We must use Govt channels to keep communications open

By I F H Mayet, member of the SAIC executive

Consultative committees.
Then, with the constant agitation for more recognition, we were allowed selected management committees. The same was the case with the SAIC. Now we have the President's Council with Indians and coloured people being allowed to work on a new constitution.

Still, we do not regard all this as the fulfilment of our true aspirations. We will not cease clamouring for full representation in a common Parliament. We feel the SAIC have not accepted the SAIC as the beginning and end of our aspirations.

We see the SAIC as nothing less than a legal platform from which to cry out to the Government for equal rights with all the citizens of this country.

It is a meeting point, a channel for contact, with the Government. The Government does not want to speak to us outside these councils and committees.

As we must speak to the Government which rules us about our grievances and the Government is prepared to listen to us provided we use the channel of communication it lays down, then we must do so.

Thus I plead that our true leaders articulate the people's grievances through this channel.
SA needs major changes
— Boesak

CHANGE within the ideological framework of apartheid was no change at all, the chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, Dr Alan Boesak, said last night.

He was speaking at the opening of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge) centre in Athlone.

Dr Boesak said black people and those whites who no longer deceived themselves about political realities wanted fundamental change. This meant:

- A change in the education system so that a decent education was enjoyed by all;
- A change in the legal system so that unjust laws would no longer simply set aside the due process of law;
- Changes in the political system so that all of South Africa's people could participate meaningfully and no longer be at the mercy of a fearful white minority; and
- Change in the economic system so that the riches of the country might be shared by all and glaring inequalities become a thing of the past.

CONSENT

He said good government could not be guaranteed by the power of the gun but by the consent and support of all the people.

The type of change that the Government was talking about was change that left the oppressive structure intact.

By establishing a black middle class, it was creating junior partners in the oppression of others.

Constitutional changes had left most of the country's people in the political wilderness, deprived of their citizenship and their birthright and at the mercy of men who had learnt their politics from the Government.

Dr Boesak said appeals for a change in attitude made at the Cape Nationalist congress this week were not in themselves wrong. But to talk about a change of heart without action to change structures smacks of hypocrisy,' he said.

Dr Boesak warned that blacks would not respond positively to change as long as there were laws that:

- Prevented white people from seeing blacks as people;
- Made white people foster a sense of false superiority; and
- Made white people believe they had a right to exploit, to have more, to own the best, to vote alone, to decide for the rest of the country, to be racist.

TRUST

Three decades of exploitation had removed any trust that the black man might have had in the Government.

Dr Boesak said the system was not indestructible and urged people to work ceaselessly for change.
Weekend ban on meetings

Crime Reporter

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S van Rensburg, today announced a 48-hour weekend ban on meetings by two unions in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

The ban — on meetings by the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) and the Motor- and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) — was authorised today by the Deputy Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr Piet de Wet, under Section 2 of the Rulous Assemblies Act 13 of 1956.

It bans all meetings called by Gwusa and Macwusa from 8am tomorrow until 8am on Monday.

It is believed the ban was requested by the Security Police in a bid to curb 'intimidation' of workers which is alleged to have followed a number of meetings held by both unions this week.
Religious Reporter

GROSSETO

The Church has made white prisoners of its own, for it created and blacken held. The half of this prison, the home of the Mas absolutely of Southern Cross, is now the home of whites.

As a result, the closed community of the School, Dr Gqubule said, is in no danger of religion and politics, but its members find themselves at a crossroads in the Church's attempts to reconcile in South Africa.

Two weeks ago, the new head of the Anglican Church, the Most Rev Philip Goddard, also gave warning that the Church could not keep out of politics.

The attack on apartheid church attended yesterday by Dr Gqubule, principal of John Wesley Theological College in Natal, precedes the formal induction this evening as 1981/82 president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

It is expected that the theme for the Church's national conference which opens tomorrow?

Dr Gqubule said the Church was aware of the need for reconciliation, and this involves Roman responsibilities for Christians in South Africa today.

The church has application of apartheid and the suffering it has caused has created increasing estrangement, tension and polarization between the races of this country.

The tragedy is that apartheid, especially in the form of the Group Areas Act, appears to have succeeded. Apartheid prevents us knowing what is happening in the 'other camp."

Whites are so imprisoned by their own self-created ghettos that they are totally blind to the sufferings and aspirations of blacks.
Heunis shocks parties

Political Staff

OPPOSITION parties on the left and right of the National Party yesterday used the strongest terms to attack the government's plan to introduce tougher measures to deter election candidates of parties not already represented in Parliament.

They focused their attack on a statement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, who told the Cape National party congress this week: "If by increasing the deposit to R3,000 it leads to bankruptcy and destruction of some parties, then so much the better."

Faced with a massive manpower shortage, the country could not afford to have the time of thousands of workers wasted by elections focused on established political parties represented in Parliament by people "with these stupid, misguided policies".

Mr Heunis clearly directed his remarks to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the National Conservative Party.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said Mr Heunis's statements were yet another manifestation of an "alarming trend in the government towards intolerance of almost any kind of dissent and opposition."

"The price a society has to pay to keep some form of democracy alive is worth far more than having no democracy at all."

"I find the policies and actions of the HNP distasteful in the extreme but prefer that they be dealt with by the electorate rather than by arbitrary actions of an intolerant government."

Mr Louis Stoferg, general secretary of the HNP, said the minister's move was clearly a "panic action."

"Terrified"

"He is terrified of the HNP. But nothing will stop us. He can raise the deposit to R3,000 and increase the signatures to 3,000. We will get our signatures and we will retain our deposit."

Mr Stoferg said he was shocked that the government had once more displayed its intolerance of opposition and democracy.

Mr Vaune Ray, leader of the New Republic Party, said: "If Mr Heunis is serious then he is displaying a totalitarian attitude in conflict with every tenet of democracy."
PORT ELIZABETH — All meetings of the Motor Assemblers' and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa) and its sister union, the General Workers' Union (Gwusa), have been banned in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district from 8 am today till 8 am on Monday.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr P. W. de Wet, acting chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth.

All meetings by the Council of South African Students (Cosas) will also be banned.
Death threat for SAIC candidate

By Yusuf Naseer

Death threats, intimidation and smear tactics have marked the South African Indian Council elections.

SAIC candidate Mr. Ismail Mayet said yesterday an anonymous telephone caller had given him a "final warning" to pull out of the elections or "stop a bullet."

The Anti-SAIC Committee said it was being falsely linked with threats to SAIC candidates.

Anti-SAIC Committee's public relations officer Mr. Naseem Pahad said: "A lowdown smear campaign by SAIC supporters has been launched to discredit my committee."

Mr. Mayet said this was the second threat he had received.

Threats had also been leveled against his family and other SAIC members.

"Intimidation of businessmen backing me in this election have resulted in their withdrawing further support for me," Mr. Mayet said.

DEMOCRATIC

"Intimidation and threats are an undemocratic way to stop people going to the polls."

Anti-SAIC spokesmen said people had complained about being threatened with eviction from flats owned by SAIC supporters if they stayed away from the polls.

"We have proof of this blatant intimidation," said Mr. Pahad.

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr. Essop Jassat, said some SAIC candidates were already using "dishonest methods" to get people to vote for them before polling day on November 4.

"They are using special vote facilities under false pretences," Dr. Jassat alleged.

The special vote facility is for voters who cannot get to the polls on election day.

Apart from the physically disabled, it provides for doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen and public transport drivers.

It also applies to people who will be out of the country or who may be living more than 20 km from the nearest voting booth.

"We have learnt reliably that SAIC supporters who fear to be seen at the polls on November 4 are being told to cast their votes now under one or other reason provided for by the special vote facilities," said Dr. Jassat.

Some SAIC candidates confirmed they had already received votes from people under this special provision.

While some candidates did not want to be identified, Mr. Mayet admitted special votes had already been cast for him "legally and fairly."
‘Carlton 2’ conference: Business still sceptical

Staff Reporter

SCEPTICISM continues in the business community on the Prime Minister’s November 15th mass meeting with the private sector in Cape Town following disillusionment with the outcome of the previous conference.

Dubbed “Carlton Two” after the Johannesburg venue of the 1979 conference, the new meeting is intended as a report-back by government and an opportunity to improve dialogue with the business community.

But in an interview with the Durban correspondent of the Cape Times, the new president of Assocom, Mr Gordon Stuart-Reckling, said business was frustrated at the lack of progress since the first Carlton conference on the “new initiative” outlined by Mr P W Botha.

In spite of rapidly changing conditions throughout the world very little progress had been made in dismantling South Africa’s restrictive policies except in the labour field.

Mr Stuart-Reckling echoed the sentiments expressed by Tongaat Group chairman, Mr Chris Saunders, earlier this week who said that the government would be expected to produce positive action at its next meeting with the private sector and not merely a report-back on the present state of play.

Mr Saunders intimated that if the government was not prepared to act on deregulating society the business sector would take the initiative and lead the way.

Mr Stuart-Reckling said the message emerging from this week’s Assocom national congress was clear and that was that the government had to move to repeal legislation which was counter-productive to business.

On top of the list of artificial restrictions which were detrimental to business was the Group Areas Act preventing people from exercising a freedom of choice to operate in areas most suitable to them.

The theme of Mr Stuart-Reckling’s year of office would be stability and productivity. The stability would stem from a conviction to house people in their own homes so creating a more stable work force and to increase productivity through education to gear up for a totally integrated economy. He attached “enormous importance” to the De Lange Commission into education.

The business community was hoping that the Prime Minister would be “forward-looking” at their meeting next month and if he was not to be prepared to move forward there would be massive support from the private sector.

He forecast a period of consolidation for business with high interest rates, high mortgage bond rates and a need to gear up for the next boom.

Economists ‘let down’

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would have to make dramatic announcements at his meeting with business leaders in Cape Town next month if he wanted to restore some of the credibility he lost after the Carlton conference.

This is the view of economists who emphasized yesterday that there was a feeling among businessmen that they had been badly let down. Expectations aroused at the Carlton conference had never been fulfilled.

And the Progressive Federal Party’s spokesman on finance and economics, Mr Harry Schwarz, agreed.

Two major developments would help restore some of the government’s lost credibility.

These were announcements that:

1. The government agreed to open all metropolitan central business districts for trade to all races.
2. And that it intended dealing with the economic decentralization issue, not on political or ideological grounds, but purely on a basis of “good sense” economics.

Mr Schwarz pointed out that Assocom support for open CBDs, emphasized again at its congress in Durban earlier this week, indicated that businessmen were virtually 100 percent behind the move.

He said it was essential, too, that the Prime Minister talk to labour leaders of all races. “Whether he invites them to next month’s Cape Town conference or whether he has a separate meeting with them, it is absolutely vital that he should meet them.”

Some of the most delicate and explosive problems threatening the economy in the next three or four years would be rooted in labour relations.

In a disturbed labour climate, progress was retarded. South Africa should have a number one economic priority — to create as many jobs as possible in the shortest possible time, Mr Schwarz said.

The Prime Minister appeared to be mainly concerned with decentralization. He could sell this to businessmen only on the economic realities of the issues involved, and not on political or ideological grounds.

“[If he does not see it this way, he is going to fail. However the project is handled, it’s got to be economically-viable. Without this he could not expect the co-operation of business.”
THE DE KOCK DEBATE

How to find your way out of the ‘politics of negotiation’

By ANDREW NASH (right), who lectures in politics at the University of Stellenbosch

NEGOTIATION is an intru- 

dent of political strategy.

It is used — when, how, on what issues and on how basis — will depend on the assumptions and purposes of a political strategy. In White South African politics, such assumptions and purposes are so much in the air that the only way to see them as a strategy is to look at their basic assumptions. These include the question of “what is the position of whites which is under negotiation?”

Negotiation, in the sense of it being done by whites, is not new among whites. It is much older than, and even went back to, the earliest days of the Boer War. What is new is that it has become a political tool for whites, is being used by them to come to an agreement with the ANC to proceed with negotiations.

The ANC has many points of view on negotiation. The most obvious of these is that it is a strategy that will not bring about a solution to the problems of the black race.

In his lecture at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Nash, who lectures in politics at the University of Stellenbosch, said that negotiation is a strategy that will not bring about a solution to the problems of the black race. He went on to say that negotiation is a strategy that will not bring about a solution to the problems of the black race.

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"minorities". In doing so, he has sensed the ideological convenience of this assumption. But that is not to say that Dr Slabbert has understood his own words. If he has, he is not above making use of this ideological convenience himself. For it is between such “groups” he holds, that our future must be negotiated — even if he is only able to identify one such group, the “whites”, with certainty.

**Crucial question**

* Not only does Mr De Kock assume that our future must be understood as an extension of the racial division of the present. He also assumes that the crucial question to be confronted, in attempting to understand that future, concerns the
Confederation 'seen as scheme to subordinate'

The establishment of a South African confederation was increasingly seen by the majority of South Africans as an elaborate scheme for subordination, Professor Marinus Wiechers, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa, said in Pretoria today.

Speaking at a seminar on southern African interaction, he said: "The deep-rooted danger is that the establishment of a South African confederation is increasingly being seen by the majority of South Africans as an elaborate scheme for subordination, if not vassalage."

"The promise of future confederal nationality and economic co-operation across 'soft' borders are not enough to allay fears and to let rising resentment subside," Professor Wiechers said.

Constitutional development was still severely hampered by ideological and political considerations reminiscent of past separate development practices and creating almost insurmountable obstacles to internal consolidation. These considerations have resulted in:

- Loss of South African citizenship for the majority of the national states' citizens who live permanently in South Africa.
- Consolidating land in terms of old-fashioned and anachronistic "native reserves" legislation.
- Institutions for whites, coloured people and Indians from which blacks were excluded.
- The overall and unrealistic emphasis on maintaining the so-called white (or predominantly white) Republic of South Africa.

Professor Wiechers said that in adopting a total scheme for restructuring the institutions of southern Africa, the following constitutional means and methods must be applied:

- Multilateral agreements with independent and autonomous national states for economic and social advancement of all the people.
- Inclusion of land, towns and even cities in national states and the acceptance of constitutionally guaranteed.

Promotion of new forms of regionalism where the option of national states proved to be unacceptable and not desirable. — Sapa.
Blacks urged to produce own plan for racial accord

Black leaders should produce their own plan for multiracial accord as an alternative to the President's Council constitution-making process, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, chancellor of the University of South Africa and Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, said today.

He was delivering the opening address at a seminar on alternative political, economic and legal structures for southern African interaction, organised by UNISA's Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law.

South Africa's second Republic would have to accommodate the striving of black and brown for recognition and human dignity and justice for all races, he said.

"If this fundamental principle of justice is not going to be part of implemented policy, I see nothing but strife and escalating unrest," the chancellor said.

"Today, as in 1909, black people are being left out of the constitution-making process and the occasional consultation with black leaders is totally inadequate.

"The Government assumes existing territorial arrangements are acceptable and final. It does not see that these consultations do not bring a solution any nearer for the black people who live outside the national states," he warned.

"A major problem in the confederation idea is going to be that we do not know what black people really want in the shape of constitutional arrangements.

"Their views range, on the one hand, from complete commitment to violence to gain exclusive control of the country and, on the other hand, a fatalistic and docile acceptance of whatever is done by the whites," Judge Hiemstra said.

The militant stand was taken mainly by young urban blacks, who looked upon their elders as stooges of the whites.

"It is to me of overwhelming importance that the initiative be taken by black leaders to produce a constructive plan of multiracial accord," he said.

The most important preparations for a future constitution were taking place in the President's Council "where they remain a tantalising secret with only a few broad guidelines as yet visible under the blanket of
Ask not for whom the paper's banned

IT IS four years today since the two black newspapers, The World and Weekend World, were banned.

By pure coincidence, a somewhat unsettling book by self-confessed former Boer spy and journalist, Gordon Winter, is being published.

An interesting item in the book, apart from a score of other hair-rising disclosures, is the reason Winter gives why the two newspapers were banned.

We hold no grief for Gordon Winter and whatever reasons he had to make him come clean certainly leaves a bad taste in the mouth. However, he claims the papers were banned because of a tutorial Weekend World ran which was compiled by Sacched.

It was on the Russian Revolution and Boer, according to Winter, was convinced this was a cunning plot to teach Soweto children how to mount an uprisings, Communist style.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the then Minister of Justice, was convinced that certain tapes which had been used as part of the lecture notes in Weekend World. This was not so.

According to Winter, Kruger had listened to tapes on a similar subject which had been received from Sacched. These tapes, which were indeed highly emotive and suspicious, were later discarded by the people at Sacched, who changed the lecture notes.

There’s nothing original in that view, although Winter’s credentials are not exactly impeccable, to say the least.

However, the banning of World and Weekend World set a shattering precedent, for one has the feeling the Government is now not at all apprehensive about banning newspapers.

A typical example was the threatened ban on Post last year. Thus the people of South Africa should be aware that as soon as they allow their Government to do such extraordinary things, they are giving them latitude to go right ahead in their draconian ways.

Things are getting most uncomfortable for whites. All along, only a few of them were roped into the web of bannings and detentions.

Dr Piet Koornhof must be feeling most uncomfortable that this kind of net is drawing closer around people related to lawmakers like him. The detention of his niece should be seen in this light.

The fault is not in the stars, but in those people who keep quiet when the rulers become particularly harsh. Very soon they will not know where to stop and all South Africans are going to feel the pain of such atrocious legislations.
Govt cracked down four years ago

CAPE TOWN — Today is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five year banning orders were:

Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed;

The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas;

The Rev Theo Kotze.

The restriction notices Cape director of the Christian Institute;

Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch;

The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute;

The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned;

Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in education at the University of the Witwatersrand;

Mr Percy Goboza, who was editor of The World and Weekend World at the time, was detained on the same day. He was released five months later.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 80s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is Mr Russell.

Mr Russell caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction order to attend the Anglican synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

Mr Brown left South Africa with his family in March 1978, after being granted an exit permit by the Department of Interior. He may not return to South Africa.

of Mr Mayson and Mr Randall were withdrawn in June this year.

Both Mr Kotze and Mr Woods fled the country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has remained in London where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Weltzeitung.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht where he led the exiled Christian Institute till it folded in March 1978. — DDR.
THE DAY THE COPS CAME
Expert tells where the real second front will be

By Jasper Mortimer
The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa's "second front" was not the Mozambique border but general insurgency around the country, said a Pretoria military analyst at the weekend.

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, told the Cape National Party conference this week that South Africa's enemies would probably soon open a second front.

The director of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies, Dr Michael Hough, was initially reported as saying that a new front would most likely be along the Mozambique border.

MOMENTUM

But at the weekend, Dr Hough emphasized the new front should not be seen as the narrow sense of the Mozambique border but rather as a general front against insurgency around South Africa.

"This is the front that is gaining momentum," said Dr Hough.

African National Congress sources in southern Africa have told The Star's Africa News Service that the ANC had infiltrated sufficient men and arms into South Africa to be able to step up attacks at short notice.

Dr Hough said the guerrillas would probably strike first in urban areas but were expected to spread to the countryside, the classic base of guerrilla war.

It was difficult to say what would make the ANC change its strategy of using targets by means such as bombs in shopping centres.

Such a move would depend on the ANC's perception of its popularity, the Government's making concessions to blacks, and the effectiveness of the State's counter-insurgency.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, refused to speculate which front General Malan had referred to but said organised insurgency would depend on the speed and nature of reforms in South Africa.
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Call to boycott 'dummy' link businesses

ARGUS, 20 October 1987

A CALL to boycott businesses belonging to members of 'dummy' institutions such as the Community Councils was made in Guguletu last night at a meeting to commemorate the October 1977 mass harrassments.

In that year 70 people were detained, two newspapers — the World and the Western World — were closed, and organisations and a number of people were banned.

The meeting, which was organised by the Western Cape branch of the African People's Organisation (APO), was held at the Roman Catholic Church Hall in Guguletu.

The 100 people who attended the meeting — mainly youths — were asked to analyse and assess the South African political situation according to their own view and to give suggestions on what should be done.

The Urban Foundation, the President's Council, the South African Indian Council (SAIC), the community councils, institutions known as 'dummy' were causes for concern, and the meeting was called to discuss what could be done.

One speaker said: To prove that the Urban Foundation is an extension of the Government, it failed to provide houses for the so-called Nyanga squatters although it claims to specialise in this field.

He said that the purpose of the Urban Foundation was to create a middle class society in the Black community thereby causing divisions.

Another speaker said that it was now clear what the people who supported the independence of Transkei that that country's independence was not a genuine one.

He said that this was because when the people of that country came to Nyanga they were treated as outsiders not as refugees from an independent country.

He also said that the Ngulz and Ngumbu prime minister of the Thornhill Residents' Association told the meeting that they were already organising the boycott of the SAIC elections.

He appealed for the support of a rally to be held at the Athol Civic Centre on November 1 and that the boycott of the SAIC elections.

round

Grümbe
ally the Prince of V
Significant South African Islamic organisations oppose the SAIC elections, basing their views on the teachings of the Koran and those of the Prophet Muhammad.

Here is a summary of their joint statement:

"We have appealed through our scriptures to the divine laws of justice and compassion which man must institute among his kins.

Men are equal in God's judgment on the basis of their right conduct and peaceful behaviour alone and not on the basis of race and colour superiority.

All men are born free and no man has been given the mandate by the Creator of men to enslave, discriminate against and oppress their fellow men with man-made laws motivated by racial and communal politics. This is a transgression of divine law.

In all revealed scripture God categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression. He also rejects the judgment of men by the false material values of wealth, status, lineage, position and power.

Discrimination on the basis of race and colour through oppressive man-made laws is evil.

Apartheid, with its discrimination and oppression ramifications on the form of the Race Classification Act, Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act, and pass laws for nonwhites is an evil. The joint statement goes on.

"The SAIC has been born out of the evils of apartheid and is providing a platform through which the Indian people can be politically dominated, economically exploited and kept rooted in separate castes and other inferior positions.

Those who would elect SAIC into being with its inferior and powerless status and those who would serve on it would be collaborating with the racially discriminating oppressor to further the apartheid SAIC.

"No self-respecting Muslim follower of the divine religion, the Koran which categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression, would cast a vote in or serve on the apartheid SAIC.

For the acceptance of the SAIC implies approval of the racist and universally condemned policies of this Government which are responsible for the uprooting and displacement of thousands of human beings from their own land and confined to limited and confined group areas.

The acceptance of the SAIC implies the approval of a racist Government's apartheid policies which lower Indian wages and businesses in place of the many and kicked people out of their houses by enforced man-made immoral laws.

We reject this sham 'democracy' which provides protection and privileges to the expenses of the majority."
Unions may not meet

PORT ELIZABETH — The Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth has prohibited all meetings or gatherings at the weekend by members of two trade unions involved in recent strikes in the Eastern Cape.

Brigadier E. S. J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, said the order, had been issued in terms of Article 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act. The ban applied to any meetings or gatherings by members of the General Workers Union of South Africa and the Motor and Components Workers Union of South Africa.

Sapa
THE DE KOCK DEBATE

Government should spell out the inevitability of change

By MICHAEL ACOTT, Political Correspondent

The inevitability of change is the confrontation between dominant Afrikaner nationalism and emergent black nationalism. There is little that white liberals can do to force one to seek accommodation with the other, let alone yield to it.

They can argue the possible effects of change and propose mechanisms for change, but they have a distinctly limited role to play because the majority of voters are not convinced of the essential first step: acceptance of the need for change itself.

It is difficult for those people of the need to share power when they are not even convinced of the need to share post office queues. Opposition politicians and journalists claim that change is necessary and increasingly the inevitability of far-reaching change, as axiomatic. Their argument is how to avoid the looming racial confrontation and bring about fundamental reforms in as peaceful a manner as possible.

But whatever their "fond formulas" to which Mr de Kock refers so disparagingly, the reality of power is not theirs. Mr de Kock wants a debate about the future, but it is notional to discuss a new order when most white voters cling to the delusion that tampering with the old will suffice.

The major responsibility for molding white opinion rests on the government, and it is principally in this crucial area that the government is failing the people.

The truth of the matter is that the President of the Republic is the unwillingness of the government to force its own supporters to face the inevitability of a shared future. If it is ever to change, let alone the possibility of the more radical social upheaval Mr de Kock foresees.

Lulls voters

The white opposition is in a political power-game whose terms are largely dictated by the government. While the government lulls white voters with assurances that whites can retain a monopoly of effective political power, those who propound the opposite are unlikely to make inroads into broad Nationalist support.

The government and Nationalist newspapers make such racist political capital as possible out of PPP calls for open schools and residential areas. This is unpopular enough for many comfortable opposition voters. The PPP dilemma is to face essentially conservative voters with the realities of the future while retaining electoral popularity.

Mr Chris Heunis... charged with constitutional reform

Their ability to argue for even a share of power for whites is limited when Nationalists argue that white economic and military power can guarantee continued white political power.

South Africa is an African state and, at the moment, shows no signs of diverting from the pattern of Africa: increasing white support for those who maintain that white power can be retained, followed by the inevitable collapse of everything whites sought to preserve.

The sort of society Mr de Kock envisages is far more likely to be the forced product of Nationalist insensitivity and the result of whites willingly facing the alternatives the future holds.

Political advantage

This is a government fostering a debate for its own short-term political advantage. It is a government following, not leading.

The white opposition response might be inadequate, but it is to some extent dictated by the need to retain white credibility in the climate created by the government. Opposition politicians would far rather talk about inflation and government maladministration than whether or not they think black majority rule is inevitable.

What South Africa needs is not an opposition-sponsored debate but a government prepared to shake the white electorate out of its prejudices, preferences and fond delusions.

South Africans need to be told bluntly that their way of life cannot continue, that what they would like is not possible and that changes they would rather not face are inevitable. And it is the government that must do it.

We need cabinet ministers who will spell out the facts, all the options, for a long time, and bear the electorate to choose between stagnation and bold leadership toward real change. This would be inadequate for many black leaders but could only be shared survival. He then shied away for the inevitable divisions that would create in Afrikaner ranks. But the initial response to his initiatives from all races showed potential massive support for a prime minister willing to confront the nation with the country's realities and their implications.

Whites are extremely, often secretly concerned about their future and that of their children, with bimilitancy increasing and the examples of Africa down the ranks. They also like things as they are and wish to be told that with a few changes here and there, things can remain. They will accept radio changes to the status quo only if convinced that radical change is inevitable. Until then they will continue to vote for a government which soothes their fears.

As long as the government pretends the future can be postponed, there is little chance of anyone shoring up the pampered white electorate into anything resembling a real debate on what the future might hold.
Depressing

One of the most depressing results of this year's white general election has been the government's reaction to increased support for the Herstigte Nasionale Party. The HNP vilified Mr. P. W. Botha as an 'integrationist and worse, and propagated white segregation, domination and exclusivity.

The government, to its credit, has ridiculed HNP objectives as unattainable and a certain recipe for race conflict, militarization and ultimate disaster for the Afrikaner. But its instinctive response has been to try to stop more Nationalists from defecting to the HNP while
Winter spied on ‘best friend’

A MAN who was betrayed to the Security Police by a spy for the defunct Bureau of State Security sadly declared yesterday: “I thought he was my friend, he was so kind to me and my family.”

Mr Raphael Tshabalala (67) of Dube, Soweto, was speaking exclusively to The SOWETAN about his relationship with Gordon Winter who has just written a book called Inside Boss.

In the book Winter, an English immigrant who was a journalist in South Africa, reveals how he was asked to spy on numerous black and white left-wingers over a period of 16 years. Winter claims he had former State President Mr John Vorster (then Minister of Justice) and Boss chief General Hendrik van den Bergh as personal contacts.

According to Winter, he spoke to Tshabalala and casually asked him about people who informed on black politicians. Mr Tshabalala revealed that he had been asked to be an informer, but had refused.

Winter says he contacted Boss about Tshabalala’s attitude. Soon afterwards, Mr Tshabalala was detained from his home at Sam.

When The SOWETAN asked Mr Tshabalala if he knew Winter, his face brightened up and he replied: “Oh yes, Winter my friend. Where is he?”

We told him about the revelations in Winter’s Inside Boss, and the old man’s visage turned sour. He glanced at his startled wife in a chair a few paces away. For a few moments there was an unnerving silence.

When he finally spoke, Mr Tshabalala asked: “You say it’s Winter who sold out on me?”

“He says so,” came the answer.

Mr Tshabalala then burst out laughing — the laughter of a man who was obviously doing so to avoid crying.

“Winter was, what I thought, a best friend. When we worked together at SAAN, I never ran short of money. He would just give me lump sums of money at random. On all the occasions I was detained, he came to my home several times and comforted my family. He supported my family until I was out of detention,” Mr Tshabalala said.

He did not know, as Winter claims, that the money was supplied by Boss to enhance the coverup. The sympathiser-attitude was also adopted to woo over other political activists and genuine sympathisers so that they could also be spied on later.

According to Winter, Mr Tshabalala’s frequent tastes of detention stemmed from his refusal to be an informer.

He writes: “... While he was incarcerated, H J van den Bergh authorised me to give money to his wife to help her buy food for her children. There was no sentimentality involved in this. The idea was that Mary (Mrs Tshabalala) would tell her black friends about my kindness and this, said H J, would ‘strengthen my cover amongst the liberals and leftists.’ He was right.

“The news spread and brought me the friendship of many other black politicians who could then be spied on.”

Mr Tshabalala said he always thought there was something ‘strange’ about Winter, but never thought him as a spy.

“I told my wife that he was a very strange person, and there was something I did not like about him,” he said.

Mrs Tshabalala recalled several incidents in which Winter showed his “friendship” to the family.

“On one occasion he knocked on my window in the dead of night. There were people sleeping in the livingroom, and they were scared. But Winter, who was with another white man, told them not to worry. He said he only wanted to help my husband and came at that time of the night so that the public should not be aware that he was his friend,” Mrs Tshabalala said.
UPE principal not talking on campus 'spy' approach

THE Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Prof S J Schoeman, was not prepared to comment today on claims by the chairman of the Students' Representative Council that the Security Police had sought information on members of the SRC.

He was not prepared to make a statement over the telephone, and a reporter who made an appointment to see him today was handed a prepared statement.

The statement read: "I have noted the Press statement by the chairman of the Students' Representative Council on the alleged attempts of the Security Police to obtain information about the activities of certain members of the Students' Representative Council."

"Any right-thinking member of the public will agree with me that I, as principal, cannot at this stage or in the immediate future, comment on such a sensitive matter, and all the more so on the basis of the unsubstantiated allegations."

Yesterday the chairman of the SRC, Mr Tony Mercer, released a strongly-worded statement following an SRC meeting at which a motion was passed objecting to the Security Police requests.

It was said that three members of the SRC were approached by the Security Police for information and had refused.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed that the students had been approached, but declined further comment.
disillusioned

The

November 24th

How thoughts show concern of Big Three

For reforms, according to the commission

Commissioner's report

(32)

The argument is that the future of the

Republic of South Africa is inextricably linked to a thorough and comprehensive reform of the government's economic policies. The commission's report highlights the need for significant changes in the way the government operates and the ways in which it interacts with the business community.

In recent months, business leaders have repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the government's policies, and there has been a growing sense of disillusionment among many South Africans. Despite this, the commission believes that there is hope for the future if the government is willing to make the necessary changes.

The report calls for a radical overhaul of the economic system, including the introduction of a new constitution that would provide a clear framework for the government's actions. The commission also recommends the establishment of a new economic council to oversee the implementation of these reforms.

The report concludes that the government must act quickly to address these issues, or the country faces a bleak future.
The lack of education and skills mean that the growth of the Second Industrial Revolution will be slow. It is estimated that in the next ten years, the number of jobs that require tertiary education will increase by 50%. This presents a significant challenge for African business and the government.

Mike Rosolito

Human: Chris

Sundance: Mike

If business is to succeed, it is time to generate a business model that ensures growth and sustainability. The government must also invest in education and training to prepare the workforce for the future.

Kerneels

The real issue is that the government is not doing enough to support education and training. The lack of access to quality education means that people are not equipped to take advantage of the opportunities available.

Mike Rosolito

Human: Chris

Sundance: Mike

A business model that focuses on education and training can help to address this issue. It is important that the government and private sector work together to ensure that everyone has access to quality education and training.

Kerneels

The government must also provide incentives for businesses to invest in education and training. This will help to ensure that the workforce is prepared for the future and that the economy can continue to grow.

Mike Rosolito

Human: Chris

Sundance: Mike

If the government and private sector work together, we can create a sustainable and successful business model in South Africa. This will help to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to succeed.
Censorship for Afrikaans writers 'heavy'

By Zenaide Vendelo

Afrikaans writers were discriminated against in that they were more heavily censored, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand said yesterday.

Mr Gert Olivier of the Department Afrikaans-Nederland was testifying in the trial of Mr. Daniel Francois Roodt of Princess Street, in Windsor Park.

Mr Roodt is charged with producing an undesirable publication.

"Mr Roodt, a student at the University of the Witwatersrand and editor of "Taaldoos 1" and "Taaldos 1 plus 1," pleaded not guilty to the charge in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

"Mr Olivier said he was not the only person who felt that Afrikaans writers were discriminated against.

"Mr Elsene Le Roux had said in an interview that he felt "rather a fool" about the banning of his book "Magersfontein, O Magnersfontein" (the ban has since been lifted), because publications like it appeared almost daily in English.

To illustrate his point, Mr Olivier said the Publications Appeal Board considered the blasphemous use of the word "God" as much more shocking in Afrikaans than in English.

Mr Olivier, who was called as an expert witness by the defence, said there was a wide range of differing opinions among Afrikaans academics about Mr. Roodt's work.

Well-known author Professor Andre Brink of Rhodes University, he said, felt there was in Mr. Roodt's work a lot to praise and a lot to criticise.

"He regarded Mr Roodt as a promising poet and welcomed publications such as "Taaldos."

Mr Olivier said the aim of the publications in question was to go against the conventional and the accepted. It sought to shock, he said.

"Shock is seen in the Western World as an innovative characteristic," he said.
Square up to PW

Business chiefs set to square up to PW

[Article continues here]
relation to the situation of urban blacks.

One such attempt was believed to have been made recently in a meeting between Mr Botha and Old Mutual's chairman, Mr J G van der Horst, who is regarded as a "heavyweight" within the Afrikaner business establishment.

Other approaches are said to have included discussions between the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk and General Mining's executive director, Dr Willem de Villiers.

'Disillusioned'

The Rembrandt chief, Dr Anton Rupert, is also said by associates to be disillusioned with reform progress, but is not at present playing a leading role in the intensive build-up of pressure on the Prime Minister.

Dr Van der Horst denied that he was part of any joint approach to the Prime Minister and declined to discuss the matter further, while Dr De Villiers was unavailable for comment.

The move to meet Mr Botha stems from increasing business community gloom over the rate of reform implementation and a growing belief that another conference is pointless at this stage.

There are even suggestions that, because of disillusionment over the Prime Minister's failure to deliver after the euphoria of the 1979 Carlton conference, he might face a mass stayaway of key personalities from his Cape Town summit.

Clear picture

Dr Herman Giliomee, the Stellenbosch University historian, summed it up. He said that unlike the position at the first Carlton conference, business now had a much clearer picture of what Mr Botha had in mind when he talked of being serious about implementing reforms.

Business leaders would probably be informed at length of the latest Government decisions on regional development, deconcentration pacts, concessions to industrialists and the Development Bank, he said.

"The overwhelming impression arising from interviews with business leaders is that they have little or no inclination at all to discuss this."

The business community's growing disenchantment with the Botha Cabinet is reflected in recent
Reforms: Pressure builds up

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — South African big business is secretly planning to pressure the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for urgent major reforms ahead of the proposed November 12 Carlton conference follow-up in Cape Town.

It is understood that a delegation — including prominent Afrikaner business leaders — has made arrangements to meet Mr Botha within the next two weeks. And their message to Mr Botha will be clear: It is now time for action, not for another round of talks.

Tight-lipped businessmen were yesterday reluctant to disclose details of the meeting which some fear will develop into an outright confrontation and put at risk private sector co-operation with the government.

But they said that on their list for discussion with the Prime Minister were the Group Areas Act, the Wiehahn, Rieke, Grosskopf and De Lange commissions into labour relations, Inland control and education.

Sources close to the Prime Minister said that Mr Botha was "extremely anxious" over steadily mounting business pressure for more rapid change in the face of strong right-wing reaction to reform.

There have already been attempts by leading Afrikaner businessmen to convince Mr Botha to step up the pace of change — particularly in relation to the situation of urban blacks.

One such attempt was believed to have been made recently in a meeting between Mr Botha and the Old Mutual chairman, Mr J G van der Horst, who is regarded as a "heavyweight" within the Afrikaner business establishment.

Other approaches are said to have included discussions between the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P W de Klerk, and the General Mining Executive Director, Dr Wim de Villiers.

"Reform chief" Dr Anton Rupert is also said by associates to be disillusioned with reform progress but is not at present playing a leading role in the intense build-up of pressure on the Prime Minister.

Dr van der Horst denied that he was part of any joint approach to Mr Botha and declined to discuss the matter further while Dr de Villiers was not available for comment.

The move to meet Mr Botha stems from increasing business community gloom over the implementation rate of reform and a growing belief that another conference is pointless at this stage.

There are even suggestions that, because of disenchantment over the Prime Minister's failure to deliver after the euphoria of 1979 Carlton Conference, he might face a mass stay-away of key personalities from his Cape Town conference.

The business community's growing disenchantment with the Botha Cabinet is reflected in recent statements by some of the most prominent of its leaders:

- Mr Chris Saunders, the chairman of the Tongaat Group and a director of the Anglo American Corporation, has strongly criticized Nationalist policies and suggested that the private sector seize the initiative for change.

- Anglo American Executive Director Dennis Etheridge said in a keynote address: "Since the Carlton Conference the dismantling of legislative constraints has not proceeded far enough to leave South Africa firmly in the saddle of the free enterprise horse."

- Plan change now, warns Oppenheimer, page 2.
S Africans take a look in the mirror

Three prominent South Africans have predicted future developments that fly in the face of official Government policy. The tide of blacks to the cities is irreversible, more must be spent on housing than on defence, and there will be increasing instability without reform.

‘Change quickly, or face violence’

If change in South Africa was to be brought about without violent conflict, it should be planned without delay, the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, warned last night.

Addressing a banquet of the Metal Association in London on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the discovery of vanadium, he said he did not believe South Africans could go on as they were, according to a copy of his speech released in Johannesburg.

Our present constitution no longer corresponds with the underlying facts of power in the country, and therefore if it is not reformed it will become increasingly unstable.

It asks a great deal of our present ruling party which, while it is white, has a strongly tribal base. To find the necessary spirit of humanity, faith and sacrifice not only to perceive the facts of our situation but to accept them and act upon them.

The racial and tribal diversity of South Africa can certainly not be wished away or ignored, and no constitution will work if it does not take the facts of diversity as well as the facts of unity into account.

This is not easy but, willy-nilly, we South Africans share one country and one destiny. I do not believe therefore that it is too much to hope that we will come in the time that remains to us to share a mutual respect and common optimism.

In South Africa today we have a situation which is more uncertain and more fluid than at any time I can remember, and obviously opinion about it is strongly divided. If you want to understand South Africa perhaps the first thing to bear in mind is that our national problems are extremely complicated and that complicated problems do not admit of simple solutions.

That, you may well think, is merely to state the obvious but, nevertheless, I am not disposed to apologise for bringing it to your attention, for this important fact about South Africa is far too often overlooked by commentators and critics of ours around the world whether they be friendly or hostile.

South Africa faced “the great moral issue” of racial discrimination, which was closely bound up with the “great practical problem” of black unrest, of which the most important causes are discrimination against the blacks in the educational system and the reservation, sometimes by law but more often by custom, of skilled jobs for the whites,” Mr Oppenheimer said.

However, in recent years the rapid economic growth of South Africa had been producing “unforeseen effects” not only on black living standards but on South African society and politics as a whole.

But he said that beneath the surface of political conflict in South Africa there was more common ground among South Africans of all races than was commonly supposed.

He believed all thinking South Africans realised “that major changes in our system are quite unavoidable.”
'Housing must be given priority'

EAST LONDON — Unless South Africa placed a higher priority on housing and did so at the cost of other priorities such as defence, health and social and educational services, the country would still face a housing shortage by the year 2000, the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries he said it was essential to look anew at the available sources of housing.

"The problem is far wider and more complicated as the provision of Urban housing without an equal improvement in rural housing or urban housing in the black national states would simply draw more and more people to the urban complexes and aggravate the housing problem."

"A balance has to be found."

Dr de Loor said that even under favourable circumstances, such as a sustained average growth rate of 4.5 percent over 20 years and presuming "revolutionary" progress in the education of blacks and their participation in higher professions, the country would be unable to meet its housing needs at the present standard.

"To put it plainly, unless we place a higher priority on housing than we do today, and do so at the cost of other priorities such as defence, health and social and education services, we will still have a housing shortage by the year 2000."

"On average at today's prices more than R1 000-million a year of the taxpayers' money would be needed to provide reasonable housing for the population over the next 10 years."

"It would be impossible for the Department of Community Development to solve the housing problems on its own."

"It is basically the responsibility of the individual to provide for a roof over his head."

"Only thereafter does the employer have a duty to assist, followed by local authorities and then the private sector as a whole."

"The State should accept the responsibility for housing lower income groups."

"No special assistance should be given to any particular group at the cost of the taxpayer if such assistance is not also available to all other income groups."

'Massive black drift to cities inevitable'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — All races in South Africa were flocking to the cities in a probably unavoidable process which would have vast political, economic and social implications, Dr P Smith, vice-president of research development for the Human Sciences Research Council, told the science committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Squatter camps were an inevitable part of the process, he warned and there should be proper planning now to cope with this reality.

It was not unrealistic to predict that about 75 percent of the country's black population would be urbanised within the next 19 years.

About 45 percent of all blacks in "white" South Africa were already living in the four largest metropolitan areas, and there was a shortage of 160 000 houses and 100 000 hostel beds for them in these areas.

The white population was now fast approaching zero growth, and by the end of the century there would apparently be 200 000 fewer white school pupils than there were now.

At the same time, the white population was growing older.

"Currently, only about 28 percent of the white population is under the age of 15, compared with 43 percent of the blacks, 39 percent of the coloured people, and 36 percent of Asians," Dr Smit said.

As the white population grew older, there would be new demands on educational facilities by the other races, Dr Smit warned.

"For instance, by the year 2000, there will be as many coloured children at school as there will be whites, even though the coloured population will be only about 3 500 000 compared with a white population of about 5 100 000. We will not only have to provide more schools and training, but more jobs."

Dr Smit warned that all attempts in capitalist and communist countries to deliberately redistribute populations had failed, and he predicted that this would be the case in South Africa.

"Just as has happened in the rest of the world, the future of South Africa will be decided in its cities, because the centres of decision-making and the signals of social change are in the cities," he said.

In this connection, the Witwatersrand-Pretoria-Vereeniging triangle was of particular importance.

While there had been some movement of coloured people from rural areas to the Western Cape, there had simultaneously been a movement of coloured people from the Western Cape to the Transvaal.

"The whole population will have to come to the realisation that in future tremendous new demands will be made, and that everyone will have to contribute towards a solution to these problems," Dr Smit said.
Basis for Southern African Bank

THE AGREED basis for negotiations for the establishment of the Southern African Development Bank was that it should be an institution independent of any particular government's administration.

This was disclosed yesterday by Professor J A Lombard, special adviser to the Reserve Bank, at an Federated Chamber of Industries symposium in Pretoria on regional co-operation and industrial development.

Investments by the bank "would necessarily have to be made in very close liaison not only with South Africa but also the other governments in Southern Africa who have autonomous responsibilities for the development of their areas", he said.

This implied "a broader strategy of economic cooperation among governments in the region."

He likened the proposed bank to the European Investment Bank operating in the European Economic Community to prevent economic activity from being overconcentrated on one or two metropolitan centres.

The bank's integrity would depend on how it was controlled. It could not be seen to be an extension of any particular government in the region. It should stand for the principle of economic co-operation.

The overwhelming importance of South Africa in the region, however, meant that it had "a very important responsibility to seek ways and means to allow co-members of the development strategy to take a meaningful part in the constitution of the bank."

All states in the region could co-operate in the development strategy without having any further political involvement, such as recognition of constitutional sovereignty or similar issues which rose far above the simpler issues.
SA's business leaders 'can spur reform'

BUSINESS leaders can play an important part in influencing fundamental reforms in South Africa, a leading political scientist said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Henkie Kotze, a senior lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, was speaking at the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation.

He said there were indications that a large group within the National Party leadership wanted to create a more just society. But it was clear that the Government was in a phase of "political consolidation" which could lapse into stagnation.

The Prime Minister also had problems within the NP caucus, but it now appeared that the "political compromisers" or "modernisers" were winning against the "apartheid hardliners" or "traditionalists", Dr Kotze said.

Stalled

Although the Prime Minister's reform strategies appeared to be stalled temporarily by loss of support in the April General Election, it was doubtful that he would abandon his plans.

Statements by Government leaders that the Government should abandon the political status quo and commit itself to reform had been heard repeatedly over the past two months, he said.

A number of difficulties had been created because economic reforms had "outnumbered and outrun" constitutional changes and these would be felt most severely in the business world.

By CHRIS FREIMOND

Spontaneous strikes and industrial conflict could be expected to increase during the next few years. Reaction to this by the Government could take two directions: constitutional reforms that include urban blacks in an attempt to remove, for the time being, some of the expected political agitation from trade unions, or a clampdown on trade union leaders.

While the second alternative could deter foreign investment, an increased number of strikes could also be interpreted by foreign investors as indicative of an unstable situation.

"It would thus seem best to regard strikes as a challenge to the present system's imperfections rather than to see them as revolts; for example, more reforms in the present union system can still be brought in," Dr Kotze said.

"But it was important that a positive public opinion for change be created before reform could be introduced."

"In the end Afrikaner and white survival cannot be ensured by clinging to the present power monopoly and racial privileges. To make this point to the man in the street it will be necessary to introduce a definite programme of political education," he said.
SRC slams police info plea to students

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — The Students Representative Council of the University of Port Elizabeth has denounced Security Police requests to students — allegedly for information on recent SRC elections and on certain members.

The council chairman, Mr Tony Mercer, has slammed the Government in a strongly-worded statement for abusing the police function.

He said the meeting yesterday had heard that three SRC members had received phone calls from a Security Policeman requesting a meeting with him. Two refused, but one met the man and refused to give any information.

The Deputy Commander of the Eastern Cape Security Police, Colonel Harold Snyman, confirmed that some students had been questioned.

He would not elaborate, apart from saying that it was common for Security Police to make contact with large organisations in the country's interest.
SABC to air Indian Council row

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The row over participation in the first elections for the South African Indian Council enters a new phase next Wednesday when it will be discussed on SATV's magazine programme, "Midweek."

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC committee, Mr M J Ndoo, and his deputy, Dr Jerry Coovadia, will take part while the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr J B Patel, and the chairman of the SAIC, Mr A Jaffery, who is running as an independent, have also accepted invitations to participate.

It is not known whether the leader of the National Federal Party, Mr Abdool Hasoo Soodat, will join the debate.
## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

No. 2375  
23 October 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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<th>LYS/LIST P81/89</th>
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<td><strong>Inskrywing No.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/37</td>
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<td>P81/10/45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONTENTS

**No.**

**Bladnrs.**

**State- Koerant No.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binnelandse Aangeleenthe, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Gazette No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2375 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies van voorwerpe: Lys P81/89</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No.**

**Page**

**Gazette No.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internale Affaires, Departement van Government Notice</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Gazette No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2375 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P81/89</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7863</td>
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DEPARTAMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSEYN EN PENSIOENE

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 29 VAN DIE WET OP FONDSINSAMELING, 1978 (WET 107 VAN 1978)

Kragtens artikul 29 van die Wet op Fondsinsameling, 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978), verbied ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, hierby die insameling van hydraeus deur of vir of namens "Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU)".

Geteken te Kaapstad op hierdie 12de dag van Oktober 1981.
L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS


Signed at Cape Town this 12th day of October 1981.
Black and white are co-citizens of South Africa

SIR — In The Forum dated October 2 was published a letter headed ‘Buthelezi is asked to see for himself’, by ‘Optimistic Neighbour’. In this letter quite a number of issues were raised to which I wish to react as follows:

- Authority to speak on behalf of ‘most whites’. I do not remember reading from the report any part of where Chief Buthelezi ever claimed that he was speaking on behalf of any whites. What I remember is that he said it was a fact that most whites were opposed to fragmenting this region...

I wonder whether one needs any authority to state facts. One wonders whether Chief Buthelezi needs authority to say things about whites while the optimistic neighbour needs authority to say things that have been proven, through an election held in 1979, to be false, about the Zulus. Inkatha won all KwaZulu electorate seats on a non-independent ticket. If it is ‘through any short-sightedness’ that KwaZulu is refusing to accept the Pretoria-conceived type of independence, then that short-sightedness is certainly not with Chief Buthelezi but with the Zulu nation and its decision of which they are very proud indeed.

Statement of fact

When Chief Buthelezi speaks about the Zulus never accepting anything, of land returned as belonging to the Zulus, less than the whole of Natal, plus some areas in the Transvaal, he does not say so because he will convince the Zulus to take such a stand, but he simply states the fact before the reader of the Zulu people he is in a better position to know our attitudes to different issues.

So it would not help the optimistic neighbour to ‘Buthelezi to attend Ciskei’s independence (so-called) celebrations on December 27’ or ‘do that with a dictator, but with a democrat of Chief Buthelezi type who cannot win against the wishes of the people.

If what the writer says is really true about the pride of the people for independence, so called, why is it that the so-called new states suppress by detention all those opposed to their ‘independence’? Anyway pride is no sign of correct action. If the devil could show people the consequences of the actions to which he induces them, he would certainly not get many people to follow him. But he does act and convinces them that they are proud of their deeds and actions and lose everlasting life, proud.

If anyone, whether it is the Government or an angel, draws up plans that are wicked in nature and purpose, whether he be proud or humble, such plans will remain wicked to whoever knows justice. Whether it is God or Chief Buthelezi, the fact will remain the same.

Knows it

- All black: Chief Buthelezi is a black man and therefore knows quite well all that comes with influx-control regulations to the black people of South Africa and so this region which is his home. So when he speaks as he does it is because he knows from us black people. As workers, we would like to be free to do any type of work we are competent at, anywhere we wish, like other races in South Africa. Once we become ‘independent’ we can no longer lay claim to these rights within ‘South Africa’, in which we would be foreigners.

So when he says that there is no part of our beautiful South Africa in which we wish to be strangers, he is not only speaking on our behalf, he is stating facts of life that will never change. In fact, that is why we black people of South Africa have elected him to be Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha/Figure and chairman of South African Black Alliance. If he did not put your correspondent’s optimism into correct perspective about the facts of this country and its good people, black and white, he would fall in the duties for which we elected him.

State duty

- Development money used in KwaZulu: This should be no problem if your correspondent knew and accepted the hard fact that it is the duty of the Government, whether Nationalist or whatever, to develop the country for the benefit of all its citizens regardless of the colour of their skin. So it is not wicked for the Government to spend millions of rand developing its country and people in the KwaZulu region. But what would be wickedness is for the Government to cut off some parts of its country in an attempt to avoid responsibility to develop those parts and its citizens living therein.

Money not lost

Nobody therefore should wonder why development work undertaken in KwaZulu, especially by the Government because such money is not lost at all as KwaZulu is part of South Africa. This applies to the people living in KwaZulu and those in other parts of South Africa who are not so-called citizens because South Africa is one and has one single people, regardless of race or colour.

Moreover, we have every right to lay claim to the money our government refers to as Government money, which is our money. We contribute through direct and indirect taxation, and through the billions and billions which have formed the difference in our pay (including what we have not been paid), and that of whites ever since the white footed on this land of Africa.
Blacks will have top role by 2000

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Economic growth in South Africa cannot be maintained by white people alone, and by the end of the century black people will play the most important role at all levels of the country's economy, the Natal trustees of the South Africa Foundation were told this week.

Addressing the meeting in Durban, the president of the foundation, Mr G.

W. H. Reilly, said that it was only rational that if the blacks were to play this role, they would have to have the right to make their own decisions about enjoying the fruits of their labour.

"And this will mean decisions about where they live, what they do with their leisure, and how and where they educate their children."

"Obviously, the process will be shaped by educational opportunities, economic rewards, attitudes towards institutions that form the foundations of any acceptable society."

"If we as a leadership class bring these institutions -- the Rule of Law, police impartially, reasonably free press and the market economy -- into disrepute, we are tampering with the birthright of the next generation."

"A society can only sustain itself if the bulk of the people perceive the laws which affect them to operate in the general good."
Top SA 3 to see PM on reform

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three of South Africa’s most prominent and influential businessmen — including a member of the Broederbond establishment — are due to see Mr P W Botha in Cape Town on Monday to impress upon him the urgent need for sweeping reform.

They are: Barlow Rand chairman Mr Mike Rosholt, Federale Volksbeleggings (FVB) managing director Mr Kerneels Hu-
nan and Tongaat Group chairman Mr Chris Saunders.

This delegation will convey to the Prime Min-
ister growing private-sector disillusionment with his reformist policies and deep-seated fears about political stability and eco-

nomic growth in the country — ahead of the Carlton follow-up summit next month.

There is a possibility the meeting may be postponed because of the Prime Min-
ister’s pressing commitments over SWA/Namibia.

On their discussion list are said to be the Group Areas Act, labour, housing, education, influx control, possibly the Buthelezi Com-
mion into Natal’s constitution, and other commission recommendations.

It is believed in financial circles that the implications of the meeting could be
e-normous with Mr Botha “ex-
tremely anxious” over the steadily mounting business pressure on him.

Barlow Rand has close links with Mr Botha’s De-

fence Department. Mr Saunders is on the Prime

Minister’s Economic Advisory Council and a member of the Buthelezi Commission, and Mr Human is a former member of the Broederbond executive and carries all the clout of the giant Afrikaner FVB corporation.

Mr Human, who became managing director of FVB in 1986 and is now also vice-

chairman, is regarded as a major figure in Afrikaner business and the economy at large with directorships within, allied to and outside the Federale group.

‘Propaganda’

He also holds an impressive array of public offices: Member of the Atomic Ener-
gy Board, the Council of Stellenbosch Uni-

versity, chairman of the National Bo-
tanic Gardens, trustee of the SA Foundation and Urban Foundation and former president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

An angry Mr Botha yester-

day dismissed early leaks about the planned secret meeting in the Cape Times, Rand Daily Mail and the Fi-
nancial Mail as “cheap propaganda” and characterized it in terms of an everyday occasion.

The Prime Minister said that reports that there would be confronation between him and business leaders were “cheap propaganda”.

There were numerous individ-

uals and bodies that had appointments with him from time to time and these were conducted as normal and courteous discussions.

But the three delegates carry the majority of key pri-

vate-sector personalities behind them — business “heavyweights” who have been speaking out against government timidity in the face of rightwing pressure.

Sources here said the plan-

ning for the meeting had been going on since July and almost certainly included an interchange of ideas at top level in business with contri-

butions from other sectors such as the Urban Foundation.

At the same time there have been other recent at-
teams to urge the Prime

Minister to speed up reform. These are believed to have included a meeting between Mr Botha and Old Mutual’s

chairman, Dr J G van der

Horst, and discussions be-

tween General Mining’s ex-

ecutive director, Dr Win de Villiers, and the Minister of

Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Associates have also indi-
cated that Rembrandt Chief,

Dr Anton Rupert, shares much of their disillusion-
ment over the pace of change.

Top businessmen say that should Mr Botha fail to ap-

preciate the dismay he has created by retreating from active reforms after the 1979

Carlton Conference, he risks losing the mainstream of pri-

vate-sector co-operation for his confederation initiative.

Mr Saunders carries his belief to Monday’s meeting that the soon-to-be-released Buthelezi Commission report should be taken as a blue-

print for the country’s future.

From what he said during last week’s Assocon con-

ference in Durban, it appears that the commission is going to recommend that separate development be abandoned in Natal.
See Pw on Reform

Who Will

Big 3
with Mr Botha “extremely anxious” over the seemingly mounting business pressure on him.

Harlow Rand has close links with Mr Botha’s Defence Department, Mr Saunders is on the Prime Minister’s Economic Advisory Council and a member of the National Business Council, and Mr Humana is a former member of the Department of Economic Affairs and carries the crowd of the giant Anakine FNB Corporation.

Mr Humana, who became managing director of FNB in 1984 and is now vice-chairman, is regarded as a major figure in the business and the country at large with directors both within and outside the FNB group.

Impressive

He also holds an impressive array of public offices: member of the Atomic Energy Board, the Council of Slipstream University, chairman of the National Boland Gardens, trustee of the Indonesian Foundation and Urban Foundation and former President of the Afrikander Handelsgemiet.

An angry Mr Botha yesterday dismissed early leaks about the planned secret meeting in the Financial Mail and the Financial Mail as “cheap propaganda” and characterised the meeting’s terms of an everyday occasion.

But the three delegates carry the majority of key private sector personalities and business “heavyweights” who have been speaking out more and more against government timidity in the face of mounting pressure.

Top level

Meanwhile, sources said the planning for the meeting had been going on since July.

At the same time, there have been three other attempts to urge the PM to speed up reform.

These are believed to have included a meeting between Mr Botha and Odd Marlitt’s chairman, Dr J D van der Horst, and discussions between General De Villers and President of the National Energy Affairs, Mr P W de Klerk.

Reports have also indicated that Mandela’s Chief economist, Dr Anton Rupert, shares much of their disillusionment.

It is pointed out by top businessmen that Mr Botha risks losing the main support of the business sector for the new federation initiative.

Action

Business leaders have made it clear that they want a meeting with the Prime Minister to discuss the current state of business and to make their concerns known.

Their concerns revolve mainly around urban blacks.

Mr Saunders has said: “There is no doubt that we cannot take the most populated parts of our country and subject the majority of people to further physical improvements and upheaval in order to support the philosophy of apartheid, which is not acceptable to the majority of inhabitants.

“We have a choice of being mixed, capitalist and free; or mixed, Marxist and dominated.”

Mr Saunders, along with many other business leaders, has expressed the view that the reports of many commissions advocating reform have been held up and rejected or adopted only in part.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister’s Press Secretary, Mr Neville Kriek, has confirmed that there have been 600 acceptances for the business summit in Cape Town next month, making it twice as big as the 1979 Carlton Conference.
constitutional change satisfy
ed people and Asians?

By ROBERT SCHRIE (right), of the Department of Political Science at the University of Cape Town

mands which all credible coloured and Asian leaders have made, namely:

1. Every member of the respective population groups must have a vote.
2. Every vote must carry equal weight.

Are reforms along these lines likely? The future has not yet been written and the prospects for genuine reform cannot simply be dismissed out of hand. However, our recent history provides little scope for optimism. For more than 30 years the National Party has conscripted its power by systematically stripping the coloured people of their already limited rights. As one cabinet minister candidly confessed, "the coloured people did not support the National Party and it was unacceptable to us that they should be a decisive factor in white (i.e., national political) matters.

Two aims

If this attitude still prevails in government circles, what kind of policy proposals are likely to be acceptable to the National Party? Let us be cynical, but realistic, and assume that the government has two aims:

1. To satisfy the political aspirations of coloured people and Asians and thereby neutralize a potent source of opposition.
2. To retain the National Party’s hold on power and to remain the senior partner in any inter-racial accommodation.

Can these two aims be reconciled? I would argue that they are mutually exclusive and that any attempt to reconcile them is doomed to failure. Either the coloured people and Asians are given genuine political rights (with all the consequent dangers for National Party unity) or they are not (with all the consequent dangers of growing coloured/Asian alienation and opposition).

The now aborted 1977 constitutional proposals of the government illustrate clearly this dilemma. They advocated the creation of three ethnic parliaments and cabinets which would be linked at the national level by an executive president and unified cabinet. The State President, who would in essence be elected (and controlled) by the majority party in the white assembly, would adjudicate in the event of conflicts between the ethnics parliaments. The proposal thus contained the premise of limited inter-group power-sharing but only at the whim of and on the terms set by the whites. The proposal died under the weight of their own unresolved paradoxes.

If this analysis is accurate, the challenge now facing the President’s Council is to judge, if it cannot resolve, the tension between National Party interests on the one hand and coloured/Asian aspirations on the other. What form could the proposals take?

Two chambers

The most obvious approach would be to create one parliament with two chambers—one for whites and one for coloured/Asian communities. Each chamber would have identical status, rights and privileges. This would, it is hoped, meet the political demands of a system that is not inferior to that enjoyed by whites. However, the second goal (the retention of power and control of the National Party) could also be achieved by this scheme.

This would be ensured (a) by separating “white politics” from “coloured/Asian politics”, and (b) by controlling the mechanisms established to resolve conflicts and political disagreements between the white and coloured/Asian chambers.

This mechanism could take one of several forms, including a reconstituted President’s Council, a constitutional court, and/or an executive presidency. Any one of these institutions, if white-controlled, could serve this purpose.

Another possibility would be a revised version of the 1977 proposals. The coloured people and Asians would each be granted a communal (or national) parliament formally equivalent to the existing white parliament. All three parliaments would elect delegates to a “national parliament” which would take over many of the functions at present performed by the South African parliament. Opposition parties would of course be excluded from practice in winning election to the national parliament! An executive president sharing power with the national parliament, and, of course, held by a white, and a multi-racial cabinet would complete the new system. Like the previous alternative, this system would at some level provide “formal” equality to the coloured/Asian communities while retaining overall control in National Party hands.

Advance

Would either of these proposals win sufficient coloured/Asian support to make them viable? Although it is clear that they constitute a considerable advance over the status quo (after all, given the total exclusion of coloured people from any institutional political rights, almost any change would constitute an advance), it is not clear whether they would meet even the minimum demands of coloured people and Asians.
This article by Klaus Freiherr von der Ropp has been taken, with acknowledgements, from the German foreign affairs review, Aussen Politik. Mr. Von der Ropp, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Bonn, is an expert on the problems of South Africa south of the Sahara.

On the other hand, the failure of numerous reform attempts at politically overcoming apartheid (re-)formation very much hoped for by moderate blacks and feared by many whites to materialise has bolstered further the popular support of militant black organisations (Azanian People's Organisation, AZAPO; Black Consciousness Movement, BCM, and Afrika National Congress, ANC).

The Pretoria government is unable at present to solve the country's admittedly extremely complex problems. But instead of at least earnestly trying to do so, the white South African government omits virtually nothing that would destabilise still further its neighbours, which are unpredictable anyway and which support Swappo's and the ANC's struggle against Pretoria. Due to its shortsighted policy, this government is also bound to prove a difficult dialogue partner for Crocker and Secretary of State Haig.

The following industrial actions were particularly important in this context: the textile workers' strike at the Frame Concern (Natal) with its strike headquarters at the Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation; the strike at the Volkswagen Works, Uitenhage; the Table Bay Cold Storage industrial action, aimed at bringing about the recognition by the management of a non-registered workers' committee; the strike at the Ford Company in Port Eliabeth to bring about the re-employment of the leaders of the militant political movement Pelco. Mr. T. Botha was subsequently banning the ANC's leader, Steve Biko, joined the ANC, and finally, the Johannesburg strike initiated by Joseph Mavi was aimed at bringing about the recognition of the independent Black Municipality Workers' Union in Durban.

Notwithstanding the great importance of all these forces for the political structure of South Africa in particular, two facts are particularly taken into account when evaluating them: There is no solidarity between black and white workers. And, whereas it exists all solidarity between black workers on the one side and their coloured or Indian-descent counterparts on the other is frequently tenuous.

White South Africa's response to protest and resistance, both by black and, to a lesser extent, brown South Africans is anything but encouraging.

It is to be expected that, by what is called the "separate rolls", a big number of coloured and Indian residents will move into the hitherto purely white Parliament in Cape Town and later probably also into the Pretoria government.

But it is unlikely that Pretoria will change its current policy towards the 26 million black South Africans who represent about 71 per cent of the total population. Here, it is still kraggedadigheid (muscle-flexing) that remains.

Like a great many blacks, white South Africans are also unlikely to start pondering over openly discussing compromise solutions before the toll of a South African civil war becomes more than they are willing to pay.

For the moment, however, the policy that will make the Ciskei the fourth "independent" (in December 1981) still enjoys general support. The Ciskei has much more in common with the outback reserve for Australian Aboriginals and American Red Indians than in the event of its modestly viable state.

Only if the United States - in concert with West Europe, New Zealand and Japan and as many OAU states as possible - explore all avenues in a bid to bring the leading parties in South Africa to the conference table can a peaceful solution be realized in an economically and strategically eminently important country to the West.

If these mediator states are not to admit defeat from the beginning, they may have to come up with compromise proposals for a new constitution in South Africa, not withstanding its black resistance. And, for the first time, the United States, spearheaded by Chester A. Crocker, now prepared to do exactly this.

It is noteworthy that, fol lowed by the South African government's announcement of the "separateness" of South Africa (into a larger black and a smaller white South African state) as one possible way out of the dilemma.

Should it prove impossible to bring about a settlement between the fighting parties - in other words, should the South African war extend over years, notwithstanding the innumerable international representations and the "separateness" plan, made years ago by the liberal white Africas, of Krugerrand, of the Afrikaner and of Zyl, Slabbert, will come true.

The borders of the two successor states to today's South Africa will be drawn by soldiers rather than scholars. A. J. Venter recently argued to the contrary. This analysis may also be interpreted as a warning for South Africa to maintain unity among its diverse and, partly in the sense of its proximity to India and Pakistan, of its existence in the region.
feuding parties to negotiate before the war with all its predictable and unpredictable international implications gets out of hand.

So far, however, the two parties to the conflict are still totally irreconcilable. Since assuming office three years ago, Prime Minister P. W. Botha has proved one thing: the inability of white South Africa under his leadership to implement genuine political reforms, let alone realise the urgently called for revolution from the top with which to overcome apartheid.

And exactly this would have had to be the focal point of a successful reform policy, compared with which all social and economic conditions are intimately linked with apartheid for decades.

They fear that, under Botha's leadership, South Africa will ultimately take the same road as Zimbabwe and that the whites will be politically emasculated, stripped of their privileges and driven out.

The resistance of ultraconservative white circles not only finds its expression at the polls but also in the actions of such movements as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewegung and the Wit Kommando which is dominated by fascist immigrants from Europe. But at present their terror is directed primarily against legitimate government representatives; in other words, not yet against the blacks.

work against communism dwindled along with the hope that the apartheid system in South Africa would be overcome.

Only one thing remains of the much vaunted Consensus plans of 1979: a confederal framework for South Africa's relations with the reserves to which Pretoria granted independence but which remain internationally isolated (Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda). In other words, the normalisation of South Africa's relations (let alone those of the above-mentioned reserve) with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Angola and Mozambique failed to
Govt slaps new ban on Fosatu money

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

The Government has for the second time prohibited the Federation of SA Trade Unions from raising funds both inside and outside the country—a move which was last night, angrily condemned by unionists and lawyers who described it as "totalitarian".

The move is also certain to provoke angry reaction from international unions, who have assisted Fosatu financially.

Recently, the Judge President of Natal, Mr. Justice James, overruled the first ban on Fosatu fund raising, imposed by the Minister of Health, Dr. Lapa Mummik, early this year.

The Minister acted in terms of Section 29 of the Fund-Raising Act, which prohibits fund-raising without Government permission for all organisations except registered welfare organisations.

The court found that the Minister had not followed the rules of natural justice because he had not heard Fosatu's case before banning its fundraising.

But in the last session of Parliament, the Act was amended to remove a right of appeal against Ministerial bans on fund raising as well as the need for an organisation's case to be heard before a ban was imposed on them.

Yesterday Dr. Mummik published an order in the Government Gazette—identical to the first one—prohibiting the collection of any contributions "by, for, or on behalf of" Fosatu.

No appeal

Lawyers say there is no right of appeal against the latest order.

Unionists believe the chief intention is to cut off Fosatu's overseas funding again. The first ban forced Fosatu to retrench organisers and cut back on research and other activities. But its unions continued to grow after the ban was imposed.

It is understood that yesterday's bans will not be a serious setback to the operation of Fosatu unions, but that it will be a serious blow to the organisation's research, education and publications work.

Fosatu last night condemned the ban as "an outrageous and futile attempt at preventing the stabilisation and growth of Fosatu and its affiliates."

It said it would be considering action "in the near future."

Prof Johan van der Vyver of Witwatersrand University's Law School said that, by using legislation which overrides a Supreme Court decision, the Government had "deviated from the principles of natural justice".

Totalitarian

He said the ban had "taken South Africa one step closer to a totalitarian regime which imposes serious restrictions on the freedom of its subjects without recourse to the courts."

He added: "It is difficult to oppose communism—on the scale of al-Jabhati, measures like these are as bad as those in communist countries."

The measure seems to aim at "killing black trade unions" which recent legislation had sanctioned. By allowing unions and then imposing restrictive measures on them, the Government was "creating a time bomb", he said.

A leading labour lawyer said the Government "seems to have no objection to companies receiving money from abroad—but apparently unions are not allowed the same right."

"It seems that, in a time of growing labour unrest, the Government is determined to undermine the very organisations which can channel the unrest into negotiations," he added.
Munnik nullifies ruling on union funds

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

Labour leaders and union leaders have condemned the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, for "blatantly flouting" justice by again prohibiting the Federation of South African Trade Union (Fosatu) from raising funds.

The prohibition was gazetted yesterday by the Minister and prevents Fosatu from collecting any contributions under Section 29 of the Fund-raising Act of 1978.

This measure follows almost two years of struggle by the union federation to raise funds legally.

Fosatu applied in December 1979 for the Minister’s permission to raise funds but, in June last year, a Government Gazette ruling promulgated the federation from doing so.

The federation appealed and the Judge President of the Supreme Court of Natal, Mr Justice Jansen, declared this August that the ruling in the June Gazette was null and void.

In his judgement Mr Justice Jansen said the Minister had not allowed Fosatu to make representations against the prohibition.

But the federation’s jubilation was short-lived because less than three weeks after the Supreme Court judgment, Dr Munnik tabled an amendment to the Fund-Raising Act effectively stifling the judgement.

While legislation passed in 1978 gave the Minister authority to refuse permission to raise funds, the amendment removed the right of an organisation to appeal against his decision.

Opposition parties in Parliament attacked Dr Munnik for disregarding the legal principle of the right of appeal and claimed that the amendment made a mockery of the courts.

A prominent Johannesberg labour lawyer, reacting to yesterday’s pronouncement, said: “The legislation and the Minister’s evocative use of it represents the most blatant flouting of the rules of natural justice.

“It is all but impossible for a sophisticated trade union movement to develop in this country when it is prevented from becoming financially sound by ministerial decree,” he added.

A senior Fosatu official told The Star that the federation condemned this “outrageous and also futile attempt” to prevent unions from stabilising and growing.

“We will be consulting our affiliates and considering what steps to take in due course,” he said.

Another labour lawyer said the prohibition in the Gazette was “yet another example of the Government being unwilling to accept decisions made in the courts.”
SOUTH AFRICAN censors are relaxing their tight hold on sex, but are cracking down on anything that smacks of volatile politics.

The number of books banned for security reasons rose from none to 223 in the three years from 1975 to 1978. The number of obscene books outlawed rose from 20 to 550 in the same period.

But in 1979, the number of publications banned from the possession of individuals included 232 considered to be a threat to State security — yet only 90 obscene books.

These are the latest available figures.

So while South African censors are allowing more sexually explicit scenes in books and movies, political themes are becoming more sensitive.

However, occasionally even strong Government criticism is toned down as shown by the recent unbanning of *An Empty Table — Churches and the Black Future*, a South African Council of Churches publication.

Parts of the book are scathingly critical of Government attitudes to squatter settlements. One chapter accompanying pictures of the poverty at Glenmore, near Grahamstown, reads: "Glenmore has brought dignity to the resettlement people" was the official comment in April this year. Maybe the sting of the latrines wasn't so overpowering then.

But Penguin are not even going to consider bringing into this country the controversial Gordon Winter book about the former Bureau for State Security.

"It will be embargoed and banned without doubt," said Penguin's Mr John Allen.

Mr Allen said that to some extent publishers and distributors in South Africa practised self-censorship if they considered a book would be banned.

"We don't even consider bringing in anything by a name person in the anti-South African sense," he said.

But anything considered pornographic five years ago, might get through now if it was considered in a literary sense and not in terms of the censors used to do.

"However, even politically the censors are relaxing in some ways. For example, if a university can prove a certain book, say by Lenin or Marx, is essential to a political study of Russia, often the censors allow it through — but for that university's use only."

Mr Allen said that if all the books on Penguin's banned list were unbanned tomorrow the company would have another 150,000 books to sell each year.

The retail value of these books would be about R500,000.

Another local publisher said the burning of a book could cost him in the region of R10,000.

"On a print run, for a book of about 3,000 copies, the average cost per book would be about R2," he said.

"If the book is banned, one sits with 3,000 copies that cannot be distributed — and the financial loss of R3.000. That does not take into account the time, production costs, author's advance royalties, promotion and money lost by having one less book to sell that year."

But political pamphlets, booklets and books do not hold much fascination for the majority of South Africa's reading public — all matters of major interest revolve around pleasures of the flesh.

The sexual cosyness found in Mills and Boon novels and their ilk, is, in the eyes of Mrs Louise Silver, an expert on censorship, the "worst sort of pornography."

It gives people an entirely unrealistic view of life and relationships," she believes.

Mrs Silver, a researcher at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, said such novels perpetrated untruths about human relationships and followed set themes: "The romantic publications committees are becoming more realistic and enlightened in the passing of books that contain sexual scenes and related language, they are undoubtedly more stringent in the censoring of the printed word than the visual image on the silver screen."

Mrs Silver said the censors were particularly sensitive about any sexual literature directed at teenagers — "which is quite strange, because young people can see love scenes on the cinema and they are certainly more promiscuous than their parents were."

"One would think the censor would prefer to allow literature that would help teen agers deal, in a mature way, with their sexuality," she said.

"Making Sense of Sex*, by Helen Kaplan, was recently banned — a decision upheld by the Publications Appeal Board. The main reason was that the book said: "A young person should be equipped with accurate information and a guilt-free, positive attitude to heroine, though poor and underprivileged, is beautiful. She falls in love with a wealthy man, who is a bastard to her and whom she thinks loves another, but who secretly loves her."

"Shortly before the proposal of marriage, or afterwards, the relationship is consummated.""

Richard Hoggart, in his introduction to *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, voiced similar sentiments to those of Mrs Silver, after Penguin were found guilty in 1961 under Britain's Obscene Publications Act of marketing a "dirty" book.

He says the three-year romance, with passion, a chaste love affair and innuendo about sex is "really nasty writing, since it is both sentimentally coy and furtively suggestive."

"Lawrence, Hoggart wrote, treats the love affair between Lady Chatterley and the gamekeeper, Oliver Mellors, with reverence. They each seek re lations in which tenderness, physical passion and mutual respect flow together."

Despite this, the book was banned when it was first published in Europe in 1929. It was legally available in Britain only from 1961 and unbanned in South Africa towards the end of last year.

The second draft of Lawrence's attempt at the novel — *John Thomas and Lady Jane* — was unbanned here this April.

However, although South Af-
Politics is suspect
the banned list

(George Carlin); Hot Rock (Gloria Bell); Christina's World (Blakely St James); Porno Freak (Blowfly); Blowfly's Party (Blowfly); Rappin' Dancin' and Laughin' (Blowfly).

During the week, the Directorate of Publications examined 23 films of which eight were unconditionally and 11 conditionally approved. Four films were rejected. They are Big Racket, Sentence, Back Town and Female Bunch.

The directorate also lifted the banning on two pendants, a poster/photograph and a publication.

One pendant depicts right and left hands with the thumb between the index and middle fingers; the other a nude male figure. The poster shows a photograph of a woman in a tennis frock, standing on a tennis court with her hand on her bare buttock.

The publication, We Shall Sing for the Fatherland and Other Plays (Ravan Playscripts No 6), by Zakes Mda, was declared no longer undesirable.

wards sex so he can be free — free to experience sex without guilt or shame or pressure."

The Publications Appeal Board's 11 members — five over the age of 65, two older than 60 and no one under 35 — said in their report: "What the book says is that sex is good and right and the choice to have premarital sex falls on the young people and they should not feel guilty."

Nevertheless, censorship experts have accused the Directorate of Publications and its censors of ignoring the "enlightened" lead being taken by the Publications Appeal Board. They point to a number of recent cases where the Publications Appeal Board has reversed directorate decisions and often passed books or films for distribution with no cuts.

Experts are awaiting the Appeal Board's written decision on Audrey Rose, a film about religious freedom which was initially passed by a censorship committee, then banned by the directorate after a minority report against it, a highly placed source said.

The Appeal Board has now passed Audrey Rose the film.

The PAB decision is seen as a milestone for South African censorship, which is usually strongly opposed to anything that could be considered "blasphemous".

Censorship sources said the decision could pave the way for Jesus Christ Superstar to be passed when it came up for review next year.

The highly acclaimed rock opera, by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice, has been banned each time it has been submitted for review.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the main stumbling block in the censorship system was the committees, "whose identities are unknown, who meet and operate in a secretive way and who have too much unaccountable power."

"The real censorship takes place in the committees and the enlightened guidelines being laid down by the Publications Appeal Board are not always being followed," he said.

"The committees are being obstructive."

Prof Dugard pointed out that not all items banned could come before the PAB on appeal. An appeal could only be lodged by a person with a financial interest in the work.

Many authors — including Nadine Gordimer, Andre Brink, John Miles and others — refuse to appeal against the banning of their works, saying that would be recognising censorship.

Appeals against bannings of their books have come from publishers.

Prof Dugard said the Appeal Board was showing a definite relaxation in attitude toward sex and obscenity.

This had become apparent by the unbanning of acclaimed books such as the 50-year-old Lady Chatterley's Lover and Magersfontein, O Magersfontein.

Mrs Silver, who works with Prof Dugard, said there were several disturbing factors about the censorship system.

"The committees are composed almost entirely of whites and, therefore, decisions are primarily linked to (the feelings) of the white community, particularly in regard to the banning of items of a political theme."

Mrs Silver said most members of the PAB were elderly but, significantly, the chairman, Professor J van Rooyen, is 38. His predecessor, Mr Lammie Snyman, who held office from 1975 to 1989, was 68 when he assumed office. Nine of the 11 members are Afrikaans-speaking.

Mrs Silver said, despite the PAB's relatively enlightened views, there was a suggestion that the committees disregarded or paid inadequate attention to PAB guidelines.
PM puts off key talks with Big 3

By EUGENE HUGO

The Prime Minister has put off Monday's meeting with three of South Africa's most powerful business leaders - ostensibly because he will be tied up with South West Africa negotiations.

The businessmen are Barlow Rand chairman Mr. Mike Ross, Feddersen Volkskombinie managing director Mr. Kombiegles Human, and Tongaat Group chairman Mr. Chris Saunders.

On their list for discussion were said to be the Group Areas Act, labour, housing, education, influx control, possibly the South African Commission into Natal's constitution, and other relevant commission recommendations.

The planned secret meeting between the Ross, Glengle and the Prime Minister was suddenly postponed late on Thursday after leaks about it in the Rand Daily Mail and the Financial Mail.

Tension

Yesterday the Africander Press carried a statement from a spokesman for the Prime Minister that Mr. Botha was "well aware" of "deliberate attempts" to create tension between him and the private sector.

Sources close to the Prime Minister said "it is extremely anxious" over the steadily mounting private sector pressure for rapid change in the face of Right-wing reaction against his promised reforms.

And after disclosures that he faced a call for action from the private sector there was "a lot of rummaging and hating" about the meeting, said the sources.

Later yesterday a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office confirmed that the meeting scheduled for Monday had been postponed due to the Prime Minister's heavy commitments - a Cabinet meeting, a Security Council meeting and South West Africa negotiations.

This kind of discussion took place on a regular basis and Mr. Botha would now meet "certain business leaders" in the "forthcoming future." The spokesman assured the Mail that this meant "shortly."
Boss book bust-up

LONDON — Penguin Books are being accused of a “gross error of judgment” by one of their senior literary advisers by publishing an account of the South African security service written by a “dirty tricks” agent — Gordon Winter.

A report in the London Sunday Times says the book, Inside BOSS, written by Winter, “a former journalist and a notorious figure among South African political exiles in Britain, many of whom he admits having betrayed to the Pretoria regime.”

Penguin, the report adds, published the book without first consulting Mr. Ronald Segal, their African Affairs Editor. Mr. Segal has called for the withdrawal of the book.

He said he would attack the company publicly for handling the work and added: “If they want my resignation they can have it.”

However, anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain is one of the few people named in the book who feels justification for its publication. He was consulted when Penguin received the manuscript.

He said: “While there is no doubt that Winter is a sordid character, he does reveal much that will be embarrassing to the South African authorities.”

“Above all, he reveals the extent of the close links between British Intelligence and BOSS.”

However, one observer of the security scene in Britain says there is nothing new about these intelligence links and adds that Winter’s information is “hopelessly out of date.”

He said the South Africans operated in a different field today. “They are less concerned with political exiles in Britain because the real fight against them is now taking place on their own borders, in the capitals of the front line states.”

Mr. Neil Middleton, the Penguin Editor who handled the book, said Mr. Segal had not been consulted “because it is more to do with BOSS activities in England.”

He refuted a suggestion that it was chequebook journalism. “For all its nastiness, the book does give us an insight into South African security,” he said. He agreed that some passages about Winter’s exploits with women might have been better left out.

In a telephone conversation, Gordon Winter, now in Ireland, denied making much money out of the book, which he has been trying to sell around Fleet Street in South Africa.

Asked why he had written it, he said: “Imagine the trauma of a man suddenly realising that I was in the wrong and that I had been used.”

“They (South African security) brainwashed me. I had to take it out on the people who had wronged me.”

The anti-apartheid movement here say they are surprised that “reputable publishers” should enable Winter to profit from his alleged association with BOSS. — OC.
No point in pleading for justice

On Thursday, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Populations, Dr. A. A. A. Munnik, prohibited the Federation of South African Teachers' Unions from raising funds. It was the first time Dr. Munnik had done so.

The first time, Foesbu appealed to the Commonwealth of South Africa, but it refused to continue the prohibition and continued.

But the Minister - like his colleagues in the Government - does not back down. Legislation in 1939 had provided him with the power to prohibit organisations from raising funds. However, organisations affected in this way could appeal against the Minister's decision to a court of law.

So, the Minister simply removed that legal right, and his decision is now final. Which means that Foesbu cannot raise funds at all or as long as the Minister so desires.

The implications of this move are ominous. Surely Dr. Munnik should have confidence in the courts of law? Surely, as we would like to believe, the courts would not lightly overrule him?

But it is precisely because the Minister knew that he had no legal justification for prohibiting organisations like Foesbu from raising funds that he removed the right of appeal.

The fact of the matter is that Foesbu is not seen purely as a trade union movement. As far as the Government is concerned, they are more than just that. They have sought to silence them by removing the right of appeal:

Their decision is based purely on hearsay evidence, which, the Government knows, cannot stand up in a court of law.

Dr. Munnik's reaction, therefore, is typical. We have seen how legislation is introduced simply to silence people without giving them the opportunity of going to court to defend themselves. Hence the hundreds of people who are banned. And the hundreds who are in detention without trial.
LONDON — An injunction has been granted in the High Court here against Penguin Books to prevent the company going ahead this week with the publication of Gordon Winter's controversial book, "Inside BOSS."

The injunction was granted yesterday to lawyers acting for Mrs. Patricia Cook, a South African actress and model, who claims Mr. Winter libelled her in the book.
Indian parties thinking again now about the SAIC elections

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political parties contesting the South African Indian Council elections due for November 4 were today reassessing their positions in the wake of the Prime Minister's rebuttal of the community's representations on Pageview.

The Prime Minister's stand has also drawn strong criticism from political opponents, who have claimed his statement again emphasizes the impotence of the President's Council.

In his reply to the SAIC Mr P W Botha said the Government was not committed to carrying out the recommendations of the President's Council as it was a commission of inquiry and not ruling the country.

Mr J B Patel, executive chairman of the SAIC, said today it was difficult to assess the response of the candidates to the Prime Minister's stand, but discussions among all parties were under way.

"Once we get a better feedback from the members we may call a meeting soon to discuss whether we should, as a party, continue participation in the elections," he said.

Mr Patel said he did not know of any further decisions by candidates in the election to withdraw as a result of the Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be given to the Indian community, and the Prime Minister's subsequent response to representations by the SAIC.

The Prime Minister's letter to Mr Patel, in which he turned down a request for a meeting over Pageview, has sparked an uproar in the Indian community.

In the letter, Mr Botha said the South African Indian's standards of living were better than in most places in the world, and he admonished Mr Patel for not taking a positive attitude.

In an angry response today, Mr Patel described the Prime Minister's statement as insulting, pointing out that South African whites also enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world.

So far, six candidates in the SAIC elections have signalled their intention of pulling out.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said today the Prime Minister's stand on the Pageview issue showed that the President's Council had been formed not bring about change in National Party policy but to implement it.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, warned that such statements as made by the Prime Minister could do nothing but harm the image of the council.
Indian Council crisis mounts

By Yussuf Nasser

More members are resigning from the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and its collapse is imminent, say SAIC members.

For this they blame the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, to the council yesterday.

Mr. Botha told the SAIC in a statement to the council's executive chairman, Mr. J.B. Patel that:

- Pageview would remain white.
- The President's Council was a commission of inquiry and that its recommendations would not necessarily be accepted by the Government.
- Indians were living "under better conditions" in South Africa than in most other countries.
- Mr. Botha said Pageview was a "limited area" and could not be included in Fordsburg, which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Council, the Government accepts as an area for Indians.

"SAVE MONEY"

The SAIC's Transvaal Insiders, Mr. Bishie Ahammad, said he would now "definitely resign" from the council as the Prime Minister had shown that the Government would not necessarily listen to the President's Council.

"If this is so, the Government should disregard the President's Council and save taxpayers' money. He has dashed our hopes for the President's Council, so what's the point of having a non-entity, the SAIC have?" Mr. Ahammad asked.

He said he was certain his resignation would motivate other SAIC members to resign in support of his stand.

Mr. Ahammad said SAIC members were also annoyed at Mr. Botha's statement in his written reply to Mr. Patel that Indians in South Africa were living under better conditions than others in other parts of the world.

Mr. 1 P. Mayet, who resigned from the SAIC and its elections, said Mr. Botha belittled the Indian people by this uncalled for statement.

But Mr. Fais Khan, who is contesting the election in the Lenasia East constituency, said he agreed with Mr. Botha that Indians in South Africa had the best living conditions in the world.

SMALL-

Mr. Khan also said that Pageview was a small place for Indians. He said the state should develop Fordsburg.

Mr. A.S. Abdul-Kader, who also withdrew from the SAIC election in Lenasia East, called on the Indian people not to take part in the SAIC election next Wednesday, in the light of the Prime Minister's reply to the SAIC.

"It is clear that the Government is standing by its commitment to apartheid and that the SAIC would have no real power to help the Indian people," Mr. Abdul-Kader said.

Leaders of the Anti-SAIC Committees, Mr. S.A. Solomon, Mr. E. Jassal and Dr. I. Cachalia, said Mr. Botha had clearly spelled out the sort of policy the Government was relentlessly pursuing.

They called on the SAIC and President's Council members to resign.

From Durban it is reported that a fast by three prominent women, to be joined by others including banned persons, will be part of the protest campaign to discredit the SAIC election next week.

Mrs. Naicker

Taking part in the 24-hour fast, starting on Saturday at 4 pm will be the wife of the former President of the South African Indian Congress, Mrs. Marie Naicker, Miss S.D. Rampogale and Miss M. Singh.

Another veteran Transvaal congresswoman, Mr. M. Solomon will also demonstrate his opposition to the council by fasting for 24 hours.
More SAIC poll switches

The interim chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr. Faiz Khan, came under fire yesterday for his reported statement that he agreed with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Botha had said that Indians in South Africa were "better off" than those in other parts of the world.

Mr. Khan, who is unopposed in the SAIC Lenasia East constituency, after the withdrawal of his rival Mr. A. S. Abul-Kader, said his statement had been misunderstood.

"What I meant was that the Prime Minister should not compare South African Indians with those living in other parts of the world." Regarding his statement that Pageview was too small, Mr. Khan said it was big enough for the city's working-class Indians and should be developed for them.

And in another reverse statement today, the Transvaal leader of the SAIC, Mr. Beatle Abraham, who said yesterday he was "now definitely resigning" in the light of the Prime Minister's latest answer on Pageview, today called The Star to say he was no longer resigning because he "still had work to do" in the SAIC.

Similar contradictory statements have also come from a number of SAIC members around the country. The only two authentic resignations are those of Mr. I. F. H. Mayet and Mr. A. S. Abul-Kader.

Anti-SAIC leaders were quick to lash out at the contradictory statements which SAIC candidates have been making to the media, including the SABC.

(Report by V. Nannan, of 45 Ester Street, Johannesburg.)
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENHETE

No. 2376
30 Oktober 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB1/9/54</td>
<td>&quot;Through the eyes of a Pig&quot;</td>
<td>James Humphreys</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/9/57</td>
<td>Boy-Crazy Daisy</td>
<td>Kevin Croy</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/9/58</td>
<td>Sexual Ecstasy with Gloria</td>
<td>Stella Daufin</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/9/101</td>
<td>Catch the Fire</td>
<td>Grania Beckford</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/9/140</td>
<td>Shared Intimacies</td>
<td>Lonnie Barbock en Linda Levine</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</table>

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, dat die inligting hierdie publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die genoemde Wet, het die krag van artikel 9 (3) van die genoemde Wet die besit van die genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde krag is krag van aargewens artikel 9 (5) van die genoemde Wet deur die Appèlaat borg publikasie bekrachtig.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skywer of voortbringer</th>
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<tr>
<td>PB17/9</td>
<td>Angola: Lieder und Texte von der Freiheitsbewegung in Angola—Serie 1: F65.001 A + Seite 2, F65.001 B (Gramophone Records)</td>
<td>Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the mentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act.
VERTOE KRAAGENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Oktober 1981 kragens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die voorwaardelijke gooi kuingear die 'n komitee bedoe in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent "Hammer House of Horror Reeks: Mark of Satan". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoe in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2379

30 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Oktober 1981 kragens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Oktober 1981 van die komitee bedoe in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenomene publikasie nie binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoe in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2380

30 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERP.—REGSTELLING

In Staatskoperant 7856, Goewermentskennisgewing 2261 van 16 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrwing P81/9/12 deur die volgende:

GERINGE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERP OF BEELDING.—REGSTELLING"
TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT
PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

' n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publica-
sies, 1974, het kragsens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op
basiëring beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie
binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet
ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten op-
sigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywyng No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PSI/9/100</td>
<td>Three Sirens, the</td>
<td>Irving Wallace</td>
<td>In S.K./G.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSI/9/110</td>
<td>Where love has</td>
<td>Harold Robbins</td>
<td>In S.K./G.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSI/10/39</td>
<td>Unserstiktchen Die</td>
<td>Harold Robbins</td>
<td>In S.K./G.G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2382

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Aphebraad oor Publikasies het kragsens artikel 24 van
die Wet op Publicasies, 1974—
(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die
bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens
is,
(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en
(c) die voorwaardelijke goedkeuring van die rolprent
deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde
Wet, tersyde gestel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywyng No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Verenigmaker Representant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSI/7/6</td>
<td>Hammer House of Horror Reeks Series: Guardian of the Abyss</td>
<td>Cable TV (Edms.) Byko/Pry Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2382

REJECTION OF FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the
Publications Act, 1974—
(a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable
within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;
(b) rejected the film; and
(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a
committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE
SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2310

Geloofsbriefoorhandiging

Hierby word behendigens dat dr. Paul Bodenstein op
12 Oktober 1981 deur die President van die Republiek
Transkei ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy
Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmachtigde Ambassa-
deur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Transkei oorhan-
dig het.

[4/2/171 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INFORMATION

No. 2310

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that Dr Paul Bodenstein was received
by the President of the Republic of Transkei, on 12 October
1981, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Creden-
tace as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the Republic of South Africa to the Transkei.

[4/2/171 (32)]
He hopes to stop PW dead

Jaap Marais plans to call on white Namibian resistance movement

THE man who has stopped South Africa's Prime Minister, P W Botha, in his reformist tracks over the past five months believes he can do it again on Namibia, and upset the new Western plan for independence elections next year.

Jaap Marais, leader of the far right Hestigie Nasionale Party, explained in an interview in Pretoria last week how he planned to mobilise white Namibian resistance to the plan, to the extent of persuading civilian members of commando units to refuse to hand in their army weapons as required under the settlement plan.

Most whites, and all farmers in the territory — who constitute the most conservative element of the population, the kind of people likely to heed Marais's call — belong to the commando units. Each man keeps an automatic rifle and ammunition and there are heavier weapons, such as mortars, at unit headquarters.

If they were to refuse to hand in these weapons, as required in terms of Security Council Resolution 455, which sets out the pre-election procedures, it would confront the South African Government with the need to use force against Namibian whites.

"And that," said Marais, "is the last thing they would want to do. The political cost would be too high and I think they would balk at it."

Marais said he had made stopping the independence plan his priority task and would begin a series of meetings in Namibia to drum up white resistance. He expects to get co-operation from the National Party in Namibia, "which is far more open to influence from the HNP than from Botha's National Party in South Africa."

The interview provided some insights not only into why Botha has halted reform, but also into some other government actions which have puzzled foreign observers - such as its attempts to destabilise neighbouring black states and its obstruction of vital rail supplies to Zimbabwe.

Clearly the HNP is challenging the Government hard on such issues in the heartland of Afrikanerdom, and the Government is running scared. Marais, 59 and greying, believes he has the Government on the run on every front and that his HNP is destined to come into power.

Yet he is not arrogant. He is mild-mannered and almost excessively courteous and his approach to politics is unexpectedly analytical. While not intellectual, he is decided intelligent, with all his positions thought through with pedantic logic.

There is undeniable logic to his position. If you are going to resist integration don't start it - because once you start, in however small a way, you won't buy off the pressures but will rather increase them until in the end you have to go the whole hog.

Pragmatism is his real enemy. He broke with the National Party over Prime Minister John Vorster's move to relax sports integration. Ironically, echoing Sanroc and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, he argued that sport had to be seen in the context of the whole society.

He looks in the same way at the tentative Government moves towards greater economic and social equality, and warns that the inevitable corollary must be eventual political equality.

This is what makes Marais's HNP so dangerous to the National Party Government, because it is precisely what the Nationalists have been preaching to Afrikaners for generations. Now that the realities of power and economic growth require greater pragmatism, Marais is keeping the Government pinned down with its own doctrine.

Marais spent 12 years in the political wilderness after Vorster expelled him, but Botha's reformist talk brought him into his own, and at the general election last April the HNP picked up 30 per cent of the vote.

It failed to win a seat, but only because its gains were across a broad front. At least 33 seats are within its grasp, and Marais says, those 33 MPs know they are in danger, so they act as a huge brake in Botha's caucus.

But is this total resistance to change not suicidal for the Afrikaner? What about the Prime Minister's warning that there must be reform to avoid revolution?

"A misconception," says Marais. "You can't stop revolution through reform. It comprises you and weakens your basis of resistance. All the great revolutions in history came about as a result of attempted appeasement through reforms."

What is his answer?

"In the first place we must get rid of this image that the whites are in retreat from Africa and the blacks on the advance. This can only be ended by military victory over the terrorists."

"It is shocking to see the way this Government is fighting the war against the terrorists. It is supplying food and fuel to the countries that harbour these terrorists, and our young soldiers, who are supposed to be fighting, are sent into classrooms to teach black children."

"We should close the borders and stop all rail traffic carrying goods and fuel to those countries that harbour terrorists. That would stop them. And if it didn't, then national self-respect would demand an invasion to wipe out those bases."

The most immediate task, says Marais, is to stop the Namibian elections.

"If they take place, they will end in Swapo rule, which means the terrorist border will move down from the Kunene River to the Orange River. Politically, militarily, morally, psychologically, this is the worst thing that could possibly happen.

"But I think I have it in my power to stop it."

— LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE
Winter claims British officials aided Boss

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Millions of television viewers here have heard that local and national British Government officials helped BOSS to hound and discredit anti-apartheid activists, including Mr Peter Hain.

The activities of South Africa’s undercover agents are once again sensational news here with the launching of the memoirs of ex-BOSS man Mr Gordon Winter.

On BBC television last night, Mr Winter, speaking from his hideaway farm in Ireland, admitted: “I was responsible for people dying.”

He alleged that, on orders from BOSS, he:

• Broke the Norman Scott homosexual story that disgraced former Liberal Party leader Mr Jeremy Thorpe;

• Got Mr Hain off three charges of conspiracy to disrupt the 1969/70 Springbok rugby tour — only to see Mr Hain “set up” by BOSS five years later on a bank robbery charge.

• Mr Winter said his “deportation” from South Africa in 1966 was his cover to start operating for BOSS in Britain.

Mr Winter claimed he was instructed by BOSS to “compile a huge dossier of hatred against Peter Hain” in order to “pin that political butterfly to the wall.”

That was why he had become the chief prosecution witness in the private prosecution against demonstrators.

But a few days before the trial, BOSS changed its tactics and told him: “Get him off. Get him off,” Mr Winter said.

They had done this so that he could maintain his cover and “complete the Thorpe massacre.”

Mr Winter said he defected from BOSS after his wife’s best friend had been tortured “by my own friends . . . my own men in security.”

“That is when I said to my wife ‘that’s it.’”

He left South Africa in 1979.

• The temporary injunction against publication of Winter’s book, “Inside BOSS,” was lifted by the High Court in London yesterday. The main action for libel brought by Mrs Patricia Cook will be heard later.
PC plans proposals on government next year

THE President’s Council plans to submit in 1962 its proposals on central government as well as local and regional government aspects of constitutional change, the chairman of the PC’s constitutional committee, Dr Denis Worrall, said yesterday.

The PC’s proposals on local and regional government, an issue known to be worrying the government in the light of the failure of the management committee system. Mr Basson said yesterday he did not think that the PC would submit proposals next year on central government issues as soon as possible, he told the Cape Times.

Not shelved

Yesterday Dr Worrall denied a local report that the committee had shelved work on central government issues.

Apart from that fact that all levels of government are obviously inter-related, the constitutional committee has not given up working on aspects of its central government recommendations.

The economic affairs committee and constitutional committee were scheduled to meet in November to formulate proposals on local and regional government. The committee has decided to submit their report to the government within the first quarter of 1962.

Fears of PC man

ANOTHER member of the President’s Council, Mr Piet Marais, has expressed disappointment at the government’s decision on District Six and Pageview.

Mr Marais is a member of the PC joint committee which formulated the council’s proposals that District Six in Cape Town be returned to the coloured community and that Pageview should be given back to Johannesburg’s Indian community.

Addressing the Afrikaanse Sakekamer of Vredenburg on Wednesday he expressed the fear that the government’s decision on the issue might harden attitudes once again among Indian and coloured people.

He said studies made by the planning committee of the council had led him to the conclusion that in cases such as Pageview and District Six one had to say that “man was not made for logic, but logic for man.”

The PC deserved praise for the comical manner in which it had acted fearlessly at these issues, he said.

proposals on local and regional government.
Killer blaze wrecks Gqweta home

EAST LONDON — The home of the parents of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of Scawu, burnt to the ground, killing his uncle and seriously burning his mother.

Mr Gqweta said the house, which is in Peldon near King William's Town, was destroyed in the blaze which occurred at about midnight on Saturday.

He said his uncle, Mr King Gqweta, was burnt to death and his mother, Mrs Nombana Elsie Gqweta, was admitted to Grey Hospital in King William's Town with serious burns. She was later transferred to Frere Hospital.

A spokesman at Frere Hospital said no one with the name of Gqweta had been admitted but that a Mrs Nomthwane Moti, 60, had been transferred from Grey Hospital on Sunday with serious burns.

A spokesman for the Zwelitsha police said yesterday evening the files were locked up and he could not check up on the case until today.

Mr Gqweta said his uncle would be buried on Sunday. — DDR
Fosatu discusses fund-raising ban

By TONY WEAVER

The Central Committee of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) met in Johannesburg at the weekend to discuss the amendment to the Fundraising Act, which bans the organization from raising funds in South Africa and abroad.

The bill—published under section 29 of the 1978 Fundraising Act and signed by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik—prohibits the collection of contributions by or for or on behalf of the Federation of South African Trade Unions.

When the bill was published on October 25, unionists and lawyers on the left condemned it as "totalitarian," and strong condemnation is expected from the international trade union movement.

An executive member of Fosatu, Mr. M. J. Whitaker, Head of the Department, said the ban had "taken South Africa one step closer to a totalitarian regime which impoverishes serious research on the freedom of its subjects without recourse to the courts."

A leading Johannesburg lawyer said it seems that in a time of growing labour unrest, the government is determined to undermine the very organizations which can channel the unrest into negotiations."

Bill overruled

This is the second time Dr. Munnik has introduced the bill, after the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, overruled an identically-worded ban imposed earlier this year.

He said at the time that Dr. Munnik had "not observed the rule of natural justice" because he failed to give Fosatu a hearing before imposing the ban.

But in the last Parliamentary session the act was amended, removing the right of appeal against ministerial bans on fund-raising, as well as removing the need for a case to be heard before a ban is imposed.

He corresponded in Johannesburg reports that unionists believe the chief intention is to cut off Fosatu's overseas funding. The first ban forced Fosatu to retrain organizers and cut back on research and other activities, but its unions continued to grow even after the ban was imposed.

Operations

It is understood that the latest bill will not deal a serious blow to the operation of Fosatu unions, but will severely hamper research, education and publications work.

Professor Johan van der Veyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand Law School, said that by using legislation which overrode a Supreme Court decision, the government had "deviated from the principles of natural law."
undemocratic in countries of the third world. The opposition to South Africa's white minority regime is widespread and growing.

The ANC is the main opposition party, but other groups also campaign against apartheid. The struggle for democracy in South Africa has drawn international support.

SOUTH AFRICA'S apartheid policy has the following objectives:

- Maintain white supremacy
- Oppress black people
- Suppress political opposition
- Control the economy
- Suppress freedom of speech

The struggle against apartheid continues, and the international community continues to pressure South Africa to end apartheid and respect human rights.
EAST LONDON — A trikes woman, Mrs N Dyanti, of Peclon near here, described how she kicked open a locked door to rescue a neighbour, Mrs N Gqweta, from a blazing inferno at the weekend.

The blaze seriously burnt Mrs Gqweta, the mother of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawwu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and killed his uncle, Mr King Gqweta.

Mrs Dyanti said she was woken up at midnight by her son, Mr Boyisana Dyanti, who told her there was a fire next door.

"I jumped out of bed in my nightie and went out to investigate," she said.

"I saw flames coming out of the windows. I tried to open the door but it was locked and I had to kick it open. Hot smoke came out searching my body and I had to retreat for a while.

"I crouched inside and tried to pull Mrs Gqweta by her clothes but they were burnt and I then dragged her out by her legs," she said.

"Had I known Mr Gqweta was there as well I might have saved his life as well."

She said she had raised an alarm. By the time people arrived all the belongings in the house were burnt out and nothing could be salvaged.

Mrs Nowandile Meti, sister of the man who was burnt to death, said she had gone there to visit Mrs Gqweta. She said the gruesome remains of the body were discovered the following morning.

The remains of the body was taken away by the police. Mr Gqweta will be buried at his home on Sunday.

Police are still investigating the incident but at this stage no foul play is suspected, according to Major W. Brown, the public relations officer for the police in the Border.

He said the dead man had been identified as Mr King Ntlaxeni Meti.

He said police suspected that the fire started from within the hut. — DDR
SP actions criticised by varsity heads

THE vice-chancellors of four South African universities criticised the recent actions of the Security Police in a joint statement yesterday.

Dr Derek Henderson, vice-chancellor of Rhodes, spoke on behalf of his colleagues, the vice-chancellors of the universities of Cape Town, Natal and the Witwatersrand.

The last few months have seen the banning of a number of student leaders, and the arrest, detention and harassment of many others.

"In our individual capacities we have frequently placed on record our opposition in principle to arbitrary arrests and interrogation, detention without trial, bannings and other extralegal interference with personal liberty.

"We further believe that many activities of this nature by the authorities, far from being conducive to the maintenance of peaceful public order, tend to subvert it, and we consider it our solemn duty to call on the authorities to refrain from provocation of this kind." — Sapa.
Call for banning of June 16

By SAM MALA

An anonymous letter, published in a police magazine, Servitas, has called for the banning of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr. Mqabana. Azapo and newspapers publishing on June 16 commemorations services.

Published in the September edition of the monthly magazine, the letter asks that the editor of The SOWETAN be stopped from publishing June 16 services.

The letter appears without the name or address of the author. It is the only letter published in this edition and is printed in the middle of a story on the police station with five guerrillas who were allegedly to have been responsible for the bomb explosion in Pretoria early in August.

The heading of the letter is merely “Letter from Soweto.” It reads thus:

“We express our great regret about these unlawful organisations namely the Soweto Students, the Azapo and the homesteads of Soweto.

We suggest that the editor of this so-called newspaper, The SOWETAN should be banned from publishing services which normally take place every 16 June. We are fed up with being stopped from going to work on the 16 June every year.

Please can also see that you ban this Azapo. It is a great nuisance organisation, include in the Bishop Tutu and Dr. Mqabana. There is no need for damage being done to Pretoria houses every 16 June. Here at the Potchefstroom Road near Pretoria people were killed.

Ban these papers talking about June 16 every year. They must not publish anything in regarding 16 June. Please come to our assistance.”

Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has said the past few months have been a period of attack on those organisations by unknown organisations.

Yesterday the Bishop said he was not going to waste his breath commenting on utterances made by people who are too scared to even address their names with things they write of other people.

Dr. Mqabana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said:

“When a man hasn’t got the guts to sign his name on such a letter, then the letter must be treated with the contempt it deserves.

June 16 is not a holiday, but a day. We in fact intend starting a campaign to have it declared a public holiday and we hope the authorities will co-operate in helping us effect this.

“The situation in South Africa, the oppression of the black man and the whole structure based on the apartheid policies are responsible for the explosive situation in Soweto and the heightened tension that is found in the townships.

“It is not Azapo, or Bishop Tutu or Dr. Mqabana who are responsible for all that. Taking action against us will be barking up the wrong tree and that can only help to make the situation even more tense.”

Dr. Mqabana said.
Call for banning of June 16

By SAM MAIL

AN AUTHOR of an anonymous letter published in a police magazine, Servitas, has called for the banning of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Motlanthe, Azapo and newspapers publishing anything on June 16 commemoration services.

Published in the September edition of the monthly magazine, the letter asks that the editor of The SOWETAN be stopped from publishing June 16 services.

The letter appears without the name or address of the author. It is the only letter published in this edition and is printed in the middle of a story on the police shootout with five guerrillas who were alleged to have been responsible for the bomb explosion in East London early in August.

The heading of the letter is merely, “Letter from Soweto.” It reads thus: “We express our great regret about these unlawful organisations namely the Soweto Students, the Azapo and the hooligans of Soweto.

“We suggest that the editor of this so-called newspaper, The SOWETAN should be banned from publishing services which normally take place yearly.

On 16 June. We are definitely tired of being stopped from going to work on the 16 June every year.

“Please sir also see that you ban this Azapo. It is a great nuisance organisation, include in this Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlanthe. There is so much damage being done to Puto buses every 16 June. Here at the Potchefstroom Road near Esso garage people were beaten.

“How these papers talking about June 16 every year. They must not publish anything in regarding 16 June. Please come to our assistance.”

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has over the past few months been a subject of attack through anonymous pamphlets or pamphlets distributed by unknown organisations.

Yesterday the Bishop said he was not going to waste his breath commenting on utterances made by people who are too scared even to associate their names with things they write or of other people.

Dr Nthato Motlanthe, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: “When a man hasn’t got the guts to sign his name on such a letter, then the letter must be treated with the contempt it deserves.

“June 16 is to us black people not a holiday but a holy day. We in fact intend starting a campaign to have it declared a public holiday and we hope the authorities will co-operate in helping us effect this.

“The situation in South Africa, the oppression of the black man and the whole structure based on the apartheid policies are responsible for the explosive situation in Soweto and the heightened tension that is found in the townships.

“It is not Azapo, or Bishop Tutu or Dr Motlanthe who are responsible for all that Taking action against us will be barking up the wrong tree and that can only help to make the situation even more tense,” Dr Motlanthe said.
EAST LONDON — Nomentile Elsie Gweta, the mother of Mr. Thozamile Gweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), died in Frere Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Gweta died of injuries sustained in a fire which destroyed her house in the Peto Town location near King William's Town on Saturday. Her brother, Mr. King Gweta, died in the blaze.

Mr. Thozamile Gweta said yesterday his mother had died at 11 am. She was moved from Grey Hospital in King William's Town to Frere Hospital on Sunday suffering from serious burns.

Mr. Gweta said his mother would be buried with his uncle at Peto Town on Sunday. — DDR.
Police raids on City unions

SECURITY police yesterday raided the offices of two trade unions and a church organization and confiscated pamphlets on the recent anti South African Indian Council election campaign.

The offices of the General Workers' Union in Athlone, the Food and Canning Workers' Union in the City, and the Church's Urban Planning Commission in Hanover Park, were all searched. The homes of two people were also searched.

A cameraman, Mr. Mark Kaplan, who works for the community video resource centre which is attached to the University of Cape Town, was questioned for two hours after police searched his office and house.

Mass-meeting

Mr. Kaplan had filmed Sunday's anti-SAIC mass meeting in Athlone for the UCY film-video unit. Students who were present when police came to the house said they asked Mr. Kaplan for the film of Sunday's meeting.

Security police also went to the Gardens home of Mr. Gavin Young, a lecturer at the mississippi School of Art who runs a video and film unit. Mr. Young said security police had taken books, documents, and videos. They also questioned him on a documentary he had made on resettlement.

He said they had asked for his passport, which he did not have at the time. Police told him they would return for the passport.

Eight security policemen raided the General Workers' Union office and searched it. They took a video tape and some documents.

Joint statement

The Food and Canning Workers' Union offices in Corporation Street were raided by five security policemen who confiscated a pamphlet on the SAIC election campaign.

Police confiscated pamphlets from the planning commission offices.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers Union yesterday issued a joint statement protesting in the strongest possible manner against such flagrant intervention in our internal affairs.

Captain Erasmus said last night he had not been informed about the matter and could not comment.
No. 227, 1981

PROROGASIE EN BYEENROEPING VAN DIE VOLKSRaad.

Kräftens die bevoegdheid en gesag wat verleen by artikel 25 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961, proroger ek hierby die Volksraad op die 28ste dag van Januarie 1982 en verklaar ek dat die tweede sesiie van die Seweend Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika op die 29ste dag van Januarie 1982 te Kaapstad 'n aanhang sal neem vir die afhandeling van sake.

Gegewe onder my Hand en die Sêl van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-taghig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. W. BOTHA.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHede

No. 2415 6 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OP VOORWERPE—VERTOE: TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktorat van Publikasies het op 26 Oktober 1981 kräftens einde van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangekê de beslissing op 22 Oktober 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van 'n genoemde Wet dat die ondergoenoemde publikasie nie binne die betoeling 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, Privaatstaw X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisegeweg.

Inskrywing No.
Entry No.

PUBLIKASIE:
Publication


Skywer van voorbringer
Author or producer

Republican Press (Pty) Ltd. Durban.

0082/10/09

No. 2419 6 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktorat van Publikasies het op 26 Oktober 1981 kräftens einde van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangekê de beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergoenoemde publikasie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatstaw X114, Pretoria, 0001, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisegeweg.

Inskrywing No.
Entry No.

Hyptt:

SeVen Beauties:

Citic-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

0082/10/09

No. 2419 6 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 26 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 October 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not unsuitable 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. 2420
6 November 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWOENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee beoordeel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publica-

ties, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet

beslis 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 krag-

tens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlaat-

raad oor Publikasies bekrachtig.

No. 2420
6 November 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE

PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publication

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 posses-

sion of the said publications. The said prohibition was con-

firmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5)

of the said Act.

No. 2421
6 November 1981

PUBLIKASIE VAN VOORWERPE

Die Appèlaatraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5)

die Wet op Publicaies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat

die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het

die beslissing van 'n komitee beoordel in artikel 4 van

genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoe-

ling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is,

ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrifng ten opsigte

die publikasie word hierby geskrif.

No. 2421
6 November 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 under-

mentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby

deleted:

No. 2423
6 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MOTLOUTSE IN TABOLA

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepa-

lings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet

1 van 1937), Samson Moepane Motloutse en sy vrou Ceci-

lia Mateisa, gebore Ketso, woonagtig te Moholoholostraat

1735, Wattville, te magtig om die van Tabola aan te neem.

No. 2423
6 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MOTLOUTSE TO TABOLA

The State President has been pleased under the provisions

of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to

authorise Samson Moepane Motloutse and his wife Cecilia

Mateisa, born Ketso, residing at 1735 Moholoholo Street,

Wattville, to assume the surname of Tabola.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2474 6 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhoud No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Skryver of woordstryer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/90</td>
<td>Politieke Grondwet......</td>
<td>Dietz Verlag, Berlin...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/75</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Report—Vol 2, No 4, July 1977...</td>
<td>ANC-Z Committee of International Information and Publicity</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/126</td>
<td>Kolbe Review, The—October 1981...</td>
<td>Justice and Peace Group of the Catholic Students' Society, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/131</td>
<td>South Africa Freedom Day Rally—26 June 1980 (Program/Programme)...</td>
<td>South African Freedom Day Committee, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/132</td>
<td>Out—August 81...</td>
<td>Committee on South African War Resistance, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/133</td>
<td>South Africa Freedom Day Concert 1980...</td>
<td>Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/19</td>
<td>Operation Protea—SAFACA invades Angola...</td>
<td>Students for Social Democracy (SSD) and AFHOSOC...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/11/22</td>
<td>Ultras—Vol 1, No 23, 23-29 October 1981...</td>
<td>Ultras Investments...</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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INHOUD

Binnelandse Aangeleentheid, Department van

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<td>2474</td>
<td>Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies van voorwerpe: Lys P81/93...</td>
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Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsstryker, Bosmanstraat, Pretoria, 0001

PRINTED BY AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, BOSSMAN STREET, PRIVATE BAG X85, PRETORIA, 0001

898-A
Remand on Riot 7/68

Act charges

THE general secretary of the National Federation of Workers, Mr Matthews Oliphant, who is facing three charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act, was remanded yesterday to November 27 to the Eshowe Regional Court.

Mr Oliphant appeared in the Melmoth Magistrate's Court yesterday. The three charges which Mr Oliphant faces are: incitement to commit public violence; attending or convening an unlawful gathering; and trespassing and incitement of workers to strike.

Mr Oliphant was arrested on October 9 in Melmoth during a strike at the Natal Tanning Extract Estates.
Four counts

Christie loses appeal on

Para 4/7/11 227
Data File - a file whose format is under the exclusive control of the user program. This type of file may be on magnetic tape, disk storage, or any other defined format. It may be a permanent or temporary file and usually refers to files, such as payroll, inventory, sales analysis, etc., where the access of control records varies from file to file. The amount of control records varies, depending upon the level of access to the various levels and fields that the user wishes to exercise. The various levels are:

1. Physical - (arbitrary devices) the user must know the physical characteristics of the device to be used, e.g., the file must be stored in a format that can be read by the device. The file must be able to read or write the data in a format that is appropriate for the device.

2. Logical - this type of control is close to the physical level but the user need not know the device characteristics, only the file characteristics; file name, record size, record size, block size, etc. The user must be able to create, modify, and maintain the file. The program must be able to create and maintain the file.

3. Indexed - (arbitrary devices) the user must know the physical characteristics of the device, but the user need not know the device characteristics, only the file characteristics; file name, record size, block size, etc. The user must be able to create, modify, and maintain the file. The program must be able to create and maintain the file.
Ex-SAP man replies to allegations by Winter

Chief Reporter

Mr. Michael Morris, principal researcher of the Terrorism Research Centre in London, said yesterday he was taking legal advice with a view to bringing an action for damages and defamation against Mr. Gordon Winter and his publishers in Britain, over allegations made about him in Winter's book Inside BOSS.

"At the same time, Mr. Morris made disclosures about secret tasks he said he had performed when he was a member of the South African Police," he said.

Among other things, he said, he was voluntarily assigned to a specially formed secret team to infiltrate deeply the groups responsible for smuggling explosives and other weapons into South Africa, and for sabotaging and bombing various targets.

Mr. Morris also disclosed that, as a policeman, he had been asked to intensify police investigation for years.

Allegations

Among the many allegations made by Gordon Winter in his book, one is that Mr. Morris was "recruited" into the Republican Intelligence Service in 1968 and assigned to infiltrate the SA-Liberal Party, then led by Dr. Alan Paton.

Mr. Morris said yesterday, "I understand, moreover that Mr. Winter has also stated in his book that the Terrorism Research Centre is a 'front' for the Bureau for State Security.

"Those allegations are inaccurate and untruthful," Mr. Morris said. He had nothing to hide and was prepared to have the financial and fund-raising records of the TRC checked so that it could be seen whether or not it was a "front".

"As a member of the South African Police, I was voluntarily assigned to a specially formed secret team to infiltrate the groups responsible for smuggling explosives and other weapons into South Africa, and for sabotaging and bombing various targets," he said.

"For this job I was designated one of the 'Q' identities, being in fact Q-081. The handlers of Q teams liaised closely with what was then known as RIS - Republican Intelligence Services. RIS had no connection at that stage with the Bureau for State Security, which was not even created until much later in the decade. I was not 'recruited' nor was it 1963: I did not even have an R1 number.

Secret teams

Mr. Morris said the special teams were so secret that even their policemen, even in the security branch, were not advised of the identities of the team members.

"My own family did not know I was a policeman, and hardly any Q operatives knew the identity of other Q persons. This led to peculiar situations. For example, a policeman was the subject of intense police investigations for years - not just in South Africa but also in Canada. And: he became the focus of the SAP and SA Military Intelligence.

And when it eventually surfaced - of my own volition, and not as is popularly thought, because of a campus exposure - and was formally introduced to certain policemen, e.g. Pretoria, Caledon, and elsewhere, who had spent years scrutinizing my 'ultra-radical' activities, their astonishment was intense.

"I was never assigned to infiltrate the Liberal Party of SA. My task was to help catch bombers and saboteurs wherever they were. I was, of course, known by the names of the people that I knew, however affiliated.

Mr. Morris said that to expose adequately, the entire spread of the sabotage network, he and others also infiltrated other organizations and groups, only one of which was the Liberal Party.

"My personal role was investigated, insignificant compared to the sheer detective genius of other policemen - especially that of now-Colonel A van Dyk.

"I later asked for transfer away from the secret team, partly so that I could participate in normal policing functions. This was granted in late 1967."

Mr. Morris said he had never in any way been associated with the Bureau for State Security, other than on several occasions to judge strong and formal objections against interference by certain BOSS politically-oriented zealots, against the political and constitutional rights of myself and another Capetonian, if he wanted to confirm this, he knew.

Mr. Morris added that Gordon Winter had "not had the journalistic integrity" to ask for his comments and to correct those parts of the book, concerning himself and the Terrorism Research Centre.

"More deplorable is the fact that all through the several weeks ago, in his comments published in his book, he not only contacted or violated, not only the TRC, but Mr. Winter himself, has not been contacted or violated by the TRC, and Mr. Winter himself is not in any way affiliated with the TRC, or its activities in any way."

Mr. Morris said that in the entire nine years of the TRC's existence Mr. Winter had not contacted or visited it once, nor had he purchased one of its publications.
Gqweta calms crowd at funeral

Pretoria — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr. Tokota, addressed a large crowd at the funeral of his mother and uncle here yesterday. The crowd was composed of members of the Gweta security police and protesting against the arrest of one of the mourners.

The incident occurred during the funeral service of Mrs. Nontombi and Mr. Tokota. The service was attended by thousands of mourners, including some from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban, and Bloemfontein. Mourners from across the province came in a fleet of vehicles to pay their last tribute.

Mr. Gweta and Mrs. Gweta were buried in the cemetery. The service was interrupted when their car was destroyed by fire. The funeral service was a somber event, with many tears shed.

Messages of condolences were read at the funeral in the management of all the factories and firms in East London, all expressing sympathy with Mr. Tokota. Mr. Tokota said he had received a message from a friend and was waiting for a message on the wall of his hand. When the security police came forward, he tried to take his car. He protested and wanted to know why they were taking his car away.

Mr. Tokota was arrested as he mourned his mother. The security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. The driver of the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. The driver of the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. The driver of the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. The driver of the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. The driver of the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car.
Man in possession of banned publication held for two hours

By JIMMY MATYU

AN executive member of the KwaZakale Residents Association, Mr. Mwelwa Goduka, was questioned by the Security Police for two hours yesterday after they found a copy of a banned publication, Setshaba, in his possession.

The KwaZakale Residents Association is a branch of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Col. Gerrie Erasmus, the head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, confirmed that Mr Goduka had been questioned. He said Setshaba was banned and there might be a sequel to his questioning.

Mr Goduka was attending a rent-protest meeting organised by Phebo at the Roman Catholic hall in New Brighton when he was picked up.

In a statement issued yesterday, Phebo accused the Security Police of interfering in civic matters and of intimidating people attending Phebo meetings.

Mr Goduka said he was taken to the New Brighton Police Station where he was kept for a while and later driven to the security police headquarters in Santam Building, where he was questioned.

"I explained to them on my way to the meeting that I saw the copy of Setshaba lying on the ground in KwaZakale and I picked it up. I told them I did not know whether the publication was banned or not," he said.
Woman shot in Mdantsane claims union

EAST LONDON — A woman was said to have been shot dead in Mdantsane yesterday afternoon.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu), Mr Eric Mntanga, said the incident happened after mourners returned from the Peelon funeral of Mr Thozamile Goweta's mother and uncle.

Mr Goweta is the president of Sawu.

Mr Mntanga said workers had reported to him that as they got off the buses singing, police appeared in Land Rovers.

"The workers were ordered to disperse and when they did not do so, the police opened fire and the workers ran away."

"I was told that the workers fought back with bottles and stones and that about five or six were arrested."

He said he did not know the name of the woman who had been shot, but his information was that she was a worker at an East London factory.

Mr Dan Mrwebi told a Daily Dispatch reporter that while he was waiting for a bus at the Zonnebloem bus stop, he saw a girl hit by bullets.

He said the girl was not part of the crowd of unionists who had alighted from the bus singing trade union songs.

Mr Mrwebi said he had not been part of the singing crowd either. He was returning from the Saulo shopping complex when the shooting started.

"I do not know how I and other people were missed by the bullets. Some went past my ears and I was very frightened. I did not know what to do but just stood there."

Another eye-witness, who declined to reveal his name, said that as the mourners walked towards the bus stops for the feeder services to various units, they were singing trade union songs, holding up clenched fists and shouting "amandla".

He said one man was arrested as they went past a police contingent that had been watching the scene. The workers protested and shots were fired.

The Daily Dispatch was unable to get confirmation of a death from the authorities at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital last night.

A policeman at the Mdantsane police station refused to comment. He said the station commandant would be available today. — DDR

Funeral report, page 1.
Shooting of Union Woman Boosts Tensions in the Ciskei

By Des Pistorius

Central Intelligence Service, the head of the Ciskei's internal security, is reported to have set a trap for the Communist Workers Union in order to disrupt the union's activities. The Ciskei government, according to reports, is planning to take action against the union to prevent it from gaining any momentum. The government has set up a special task force to deal with the situation. The protests have raised concerns among the residents of the Ciskei, who are worried about the safety of their community. The government has promised to take strong action against anyone involved in the protests. The situation is tense, and the community is vigilant.
Students released

By Mzikayise Edom

Four former Mabuya high school students and two former East Rand Administration Board (ERAB) employees from Daveyton, Benoni, have been released from Robben Island after completing a five-year sentence.

They are: Fuzile Mnguni, Sidwell Mazwi Phathekile, Simon Boy Fana, Walter Tinta Tele — all matric students at Mabuya High before their arrest; Zwelakhe Suphetla and John Shidumo, who were clerks at the local offices of ERAB.

Interviewed by The SOWETAN at his home after his release, Mr. Mnguni said "During my stay at the island, I met ANC leaders, Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Walter Sisulu, who are both serving life sentences, as well as politicians from other countries. I have not decided what I will do in future."
Tensions rise after Ciskei police shooting

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

SIZZLING tensions between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and trade unions reached boiling point over the weekend when Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of workers in Mdantsane township near East London, killing one and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses.

The workers were returning from the King William’s Town funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the SA Allied Workers’ Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta. The two died when their house caught fire.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Sohe, refused to comment on the shootings.

And, in another development likely to increase tensions, the Ciskei authorities announced they had actively begun recruiting workers to replace strikers fired from the Dunlop Flooring factory in East London.

The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 4. The authorities in Ciskei have increased action against unionists as independence nears and unionists warn of growing worker tension in the area.

Gathered

Our East London correspondent reports that about 500 workers gathered near King William’s Town on Sunday for the Gqweta funeral. Ciskei security police under a senior CCS officer arrived and attempted to arrest a worker.

The mourners then began “mamhandling” the officer. Mr Gqweta intervened and calmed the crowd.

At the end of the funeral, workers boarded buses and travelled back to Mdantsane, which is just outside East London but officially part of Ciskei.

According to eye-witnesses, workers alighted from the buses with raised clenched fists, singing union songs. They were met by Ciskei police who ordered them to disperse.

They refused and police opened fire. One young woman worker was killed and several other people injured in the hail of bullets, they said.

Major Sohe said he was not prepared to comment, except to deny that several people had been injured. Asked if he was denying that one person had been killed, he again refused to comment.

Tensions

Hospital sources confirmed the death of one woman, but did not reveal her name. Workers, however, identified her as Miss Dlisiwa Haxiso.

Tensions have also been raised by a weekend statement by Ciskei’s Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba, inviting 250 workers to apply for jobs vacated when about 500 workers at Dunlop Flooring were sacked after a recent strike.

He congratulated Dunlop on its stand against “evil righteousness” and urged workers to apply at the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service offices.

Three East London unions, SAWU, the General Workers’ Union and African Food and Canning Workers’ Union, last night issued a statement on the shooting.

They said it marked “a new sinister stage in relations between workers and the State in South Africa” and added that reforms of labour law and “progressive management initiatives” were being “severely undermined by continued police harassment of workers.”

See Page 11
CISKEI police were yesterday still unable to confirm weekend reports that a black woman had been shot dead during a clash between funeral mourners and police at Mdantsane near East London yesterday.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Eric Mtonga, claimed last night that a female factory worker from East Lon-
don had died when police opened fire to disperse stone-throwing mourners.

He said the police had appeared unexpectedly in landrovers as a crowd of mourners returning from the funeral of a relative of SAAWA president, Mr Thozamile Gqwele, disembarked from buses in Mdantsane.

Mr Mtonga claimed the police ordered the crowd to disperse, a clash ensued and the woman was shot as mourners fled.

Mdantsane police confirmed this morning that a clash had occurred between police and mourners, but denied that any shots had been fired. A spokes-
man at Ciskei police headquar-
ters had no knowledge of any shooting.

He said the reports would be investigated.
EAST LONDON — The reporting of an alleged shooting involving workers returning from the Gqopo family funeral on Sunday marked a new and sinister stage in the relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities, the three trade unions said in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union local branch said the unions had constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant detention and harassment of the workers' leaders.

"These reforms are rendered absolutely meaningless when workers are wantonly shot at by the police — workers who in this instance were returning from mourning the violent death of the mother and the uncle of one of their most respected leaders."

"We should also point out that the shooting was preceded by the most flagrant provocation of the mourners by senior Ciskei policemen at the funeral itself.

"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not interfere and discipline the Ciskei authorities, the consequences will be disastrous. Whether they like it or not the South African authorities are forced to recognise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence."

"In the context of this general tension the Ciskei authorities are now taking on the unions in the most virulent way possible. The South African Government must recognise that the power base of the workers rests in their organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full scale confrontation in the factories they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence."

"Should the South African Government fail to do that their complicity in the reign of terror in the Ciskei will be there for all to see."

— DHR
Ciskei: Warning on 'reign of terror'

By Tony Weaver

The three major trade unions operating in Ciskei have challenged the South African Government to intervene and end the "reign of terror" of the ruling Sebe brothers. They said the Ciskeian authorities were "taking on the unions in the most vicious, one-sided way possible", and warned that unless the South African Government intervened to curb the growing power of the Ciskeian police, South African authorities would be directly implicated in the "reign of terror".

The statement — released jointly yesterday by the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawasa), the General Workers' Union (Gwu) and the local branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (Apwcu) — follows the alleged killing of a 20-year-old woman by a Ciskeian paras-military unit on Sunday.

The head of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sebe, said last night that he was not prepared to release details of the shooting.

"There is no special reason for this — there are events that are classified as news, and in our organization we have decided not to classify this as news."

One of mourners

Miss Dbeleke "Sweetness" Mpisi, of Zone 3, Mdantsane, was one of the mourners, who had attended the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr Thomas Gweta, Sawasa national president.

As mourners alighted at the terminus, a man was heard singing the funeral song and giggling to himself. A van-load of para-military men ordered them to disperse.

It is reported that at least eight more vans arrived on the scene and five workers were arrested.

"When we told the police to release the five people, they opened fire on us and they killed Sweetness," said a member of Sawasa.

He said he heard at least six shots fired.

"People were terrified and began to run in all directions. Some of us tried to fight back with bottles and sticks, but it was no use because we were fighting against guns. "Things are very heavy be between the Ciskei and the workers, but it is going to get worse," he said.

Senior member of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service had earlier tried to arrest a man at the funeral. When mourners gathered around the policemen, the man demanded his release. Mr Gweta climbed on the back of a truck and spoke to them, denouncing the situation.

Mr and Mrs Gweta were buried this week in another funeral. The mourners said they should be taken up with the Supreme Court.

"They have a so-called trade union acting as a "front for a subversive organization". They would not specify which organization he meant, "as they can choose for themselves which".

General Charles Sebe
EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man, Mr Jimmy Roxiso, said yesterday he had identified the body of his daughter, Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 20, who died in a shooting incident at a bus terminus in Mdantsane.

Shots were reported to have been fired when Ciskei police confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, last Sunday.

The Director General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, declined to comment yesterday on what had happened in the incident, other than to say police had also been injured.

Mr Roxiso, of Zone 5A, said that after hearing reports of the shooting he had called frequently at the Mdantsane police station to request permission to identify the dead woman, whose description fitted that of Deliswa.

Mr Roxiso said yesterday police asked him to call at the police station. He was then taken to the headquarters of State Security at Zweilikha.

There, General Sebe informed him that the police had refused permission to see his daughter's body. They had wanted him to see Gen Sebe first.

Mr Roxiso said that after he had been questioned about his daughter, including why she had attended the funeral and her connection with the dead people, he was allowed to identify his daughter at the Cambridge government mortuary.

Mr Roxiso said the general offered assistance such as transport.

Mr Roxiso said Gen Sebe had told him that because he had proved to be a "true Ciskei", he would be allowed to bury his daughter as he wanted to.

General Sebe told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that as a high-ranking officer and on humanitarian grounds, it had been his duty to tell Mr Roxiso what had happened.

"We as the armed forces told him the government had the right to restrict the number of people at a funeral to the minimum, but that after consultation with the Chief Ministers (Chilluleni Sebo) and the cabinet, this would not be done on condition he gave an assurance that there would be maintenance of law and order," he said.
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<td>ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE</td>
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<td>Die Appelraad 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 gezel.</td>
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<td>P81/6/151</td>
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<td>VERTOE KRAQTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)</td>
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<td>Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 3 November 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die voorwaardelijke goedkoeing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Shirley Maclaine at the Lido. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.</td>
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<th>Venligte Submitter</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/109</td>
<td>Shirley Maclaine at the Lido</td>
<td>Frank Lee Video Consultant</td>
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<td>In Staatskoerant 7607, Gowermentskennisgewing 1212 van 5 Junie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/5/86 deur die volgende inskrywing:</td>
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<td>Minox—1982 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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 2039/03

<table>
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<th>Inquery No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/105</td>
<td>Race, Propaganda and South Africa.</td>
<td>John C. Laurence.</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/125</td>
<td>Cry, My Beloved Country, Cry.</td>
<td>Azania Vrij—Te Jongejaar, nummer 45 September 1981</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/134</td>
<td>Anti-SAIC News—No 2</td>
<td>Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Pretoria</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/138</td>
<td>Extract from a statement by Hidipo Hamutenga, on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle in Namibia</td>
<td>Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Pretoria</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/117</td>
<td>Fighting for Freedom.</td>
<td>Thomas Ntolon &amp; Sons Ltd, Middlesex; Kenya; Melbourne, Victoria; Ontario; Lagos</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<td>P81/11/3</td>
<td>Footsteps.</td>
<td>Ed Student's Council, University of Cape Town</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/11/4</td>
<td>Education and Culture for Liberation in Southern Africa—Gaborone 1981</td>
<td>Ed Students' Council, University of Cape Town</td>
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<td>P81/11/6</td>
<td>New African—No 162, March 1981.</td>
<td>Compiled by African National Congress (South Africa), Department of Information and Publicity</td>
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<td>P81/11/10</td>
<td>Freedom—Vol 39, No 14, July 22, 1981.</td>
<td>Printed by Student Representative Council Students' Union, University of Cape Town</td>
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<td>P81/11/10</td>
<td>Freedom—Vol 39, No 23, 25 November 1981.</td>
<td>The Forge Reg'd, Montreal, Quebec</td>
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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
Staatskoerant, 13 November 1981

Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Sien egter opsorring hieronder:

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<th>Publicasie</th>
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<td>P81/9/36</td>
<td>Kennis van die Aand.</td>
<td>André P. Brink</td>
<td>In SK/G.G. 4157, GK./G.N. 162 van/of 29/4/74</td>
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No. 2534

13 November 1981

SUSPENSION OF DECISION OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLICATIONS APPEAL BOARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 14 (2) (a) OF THE PUBLICATIONS ACT, ACT 42 OF 1974 AS AMENDED

The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has decided in accordance with section 14 (2) (a) read with section 15 (8) of the Publications Act, 1974, to suspend the decision of a Committee in accordance with section 15 (2) of the said Act that the publication KENNIS VAN DIE AAND by André P. Brink is undesirable until the Appeal Board has determined the appeal against that decision by the Directorate of Publications.

No. 2555

13 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 10 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision of 9 November 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2535

13 November 1981

PUBLICASIES OF VOORWERPE VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publicasies het op 10 November 1981, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974 appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 November 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publicasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appelraad oor Publicasies, Privaat X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgeving.

No. 2534

13 November 1981

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ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 889 VAN 1981

UITSLAG VAN DIE ALGEMEEN VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE INDIËRAAD

Ooreenkomstig die bepaling van artikel 75 van die Kieswet vir Indiërs, 1977 (Wet 122 van 1977), word besonderhede vir algemene inligting gepubliseer betreffende die Algemene Verkiesing van Lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiëraad gehou op 4 November 1981 soos aangedui in die Bylae.

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 889 OF 1981

RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of section 75 of the Electoral Act for Indians, 1977 (Act 122 of 1977), the following details relating to the General Election of Members of the South African Indian Council, held on 4 November 1981 as indicated in the Schedule are published for general information.
By DAVID FORRET
SALISBURY — South Africa was yesterday accused of having "a hand in" the series of explosions which destroyed almost R50-million worth of ammunition at Zimbabwean military barracks near Salisbury in August.

The accusation was levied by Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Minister of State in charge of Zimbabwe's security, when he released the findings of the Board of Inquiry into the massive explosions at Lobomo barracks three months ago.

The board, under the chairmanship of Major-General Javed Maleko, found the blasts were caused by modern timing devices as part of deliberate "enemy action".

Mr Mnangagwa said negligence or accidental detonation — the reason initially given for the blasts by officials — had been ruled out.

He said there was no doubt the explosions were the work of an "internally based enemy or enemy agent" and that South African nationals were involved.

"Whether it was the South African Government or not I cannot say, but if they are nationals of South Africa we blame South Africa," he said in reply to questions at a news conference.

Throughout the conference Mr Mnangagwa was vague about alleged direct South African involvement in the explosions.

He said, however, that even if Zimbabwe did not expect to be attacked directly by South Africa "there are things that can happen by South African agents under the control of the Government".

Arrests

Mr Mnangagwa also implied that South African military personnel and members of the "underworld" might have been involved.

The Minister said there was evidence that "an internal enemy was used and that the security branch was now working by the law of elimination" to catch the culprits.

He said some of the people who had not yet been eliminated were still in the Zimbabwe National Army.

He skirted a question about whether a white army officer recently arrested in Bulawayo on allegations of being a South African spy was connected with the explosions.

There was no evidence to date that any Zimbabwean political parties were implicated in the explosions.

"We are in no doubt that the work was done by professional . . . professional enemies," he said.

The board heard evidence from 25 witnesses and also consulted three British and Yugoslavian technical experts who had agreed the explosions were "predetermined".

In Pretoria a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said: "The Zimbabwean authorities are well aware of the fact that South Africa had nothing to do with the explosion and they can only lose credibility by making such unfounded statements."
Unions condemn security raids

TWO Cape Town trade unions have condemned the security police raid on their offices on Friday as a 'flagrant intervention in our internal affairs'.

The offices of the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the Churches' Urban Planning Commission (CUFC) were searched by teams of security policemen on Friday morning.

CUFC are the employers of banned Mitchell's Plain community leader Mr Johnny Iszel, who was detained last Monday under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days' detention without trial.

A GWU official said on Friday seven security policemen searched the offices from 8.15 am to 12.15 pm.

Rude

"They were rude and abusive and refused to allow more than one union official to be present while they searched. When we all insisted on being present, we were manhandled and thrown out of the offices physically. One of our officials is a woman and she received the same treatment.

"They even refused to listen to our lawyer before he complained to the head of the security police, Brigadier Henno Kotze," he said.

He said the police confiscated a video tape and documents.

Worker

The offices of the other union and the CUFC were searched for more than two hours each.

A worker for CUFC said the policemen searched the handbags of all the staff members and confiscated many documents.

A joint statement issued by the GWU and Food and Canning Workers' Union said: 'We are open and democratic worker organisations with nothing to hide. The security police had no legitimate reason to search our offices.'

'The search warrant was worded in the vaguest possible manner. Such harassment of our unions again exposes the hollow nature of the Government's new approach to trade unions for black workers.'
Tension flares as unions again attack Ciskei

TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared again yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "head- ing for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "supressing trade unions".

Mourning

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mdantsane township on Sunday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU mem-

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

bers, killing one worker, Mrs Dliswa Roxisa, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxisa.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as an illegitimate son of Pretoria and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the ANC Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, Mr Gqweta said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxisa had "paid the highest price in the history of SAAWU's struggle for workers' rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise."

This claim, he said, was a "nonsensical idea".

Major-General Charles Sebe claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies. Was Dliswa Roxisa a member of any of these organisations?

Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place? Where were the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used if there was any need for police to intervene in dispersing mourners at all?"

Maj-Gen Sebe had "declared war against the workers and he has struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "supressing trade unions".
SAYS MISSION GIVEN BY GOD

Government policy.

Charles went to primary school for eight years through his JCR year at Love-
dale he was expelled for being tru-
he completed his schooling at Leli-
He left school in 1940 to help his 
for the South African Police.

It was the time when Blacks were being introduced to admin-
istrative work by the SAP.

"Previously we were regarded as 
teens and degoblins (kobedie bobo) 
he was transferred to the Eastern 
Investigation Division, enrolling in 
seasons including murder, rape, 
smuggling pig, goats, cattle.

In his home, there is a 
by automatic rifle-firing 
inspections of 
the military wing of the Pan Afri-
next to his bed and an 
automatic rifle in his 
his place of work.

Khasti Charles Sebe was born 
king William's Town in 1924.

A tall, attractive man, he 
father of three children, 
and 16 and 18, he speaks 
with his wife and daughter 
with definite authority to his 
He was the youngest son of 
the Department of Na-

The father of children, 
the Police, 

The oldest child was Lennox, 

He was joined by 
with the South African 
independents in terms of South African 

Says Mission Given by God

The shadow under the spotlight

A few years Major-General Charles Sebe has built up an intimidating reputation.

Ge Sebe is the Minister of Police, Army, Justice and Intel-
considerable - the Minister for the National Intelligence Serv-
with him maintains close 

Fanatically anti-communist, he has a good reason to be afraid. Sebe's mission to eradicate commun-
from South Africa.

An incident on May 2, when his 
attack by three men 
was attacked by three men 
was attacked by three men 

Sebe and a Catholic police 
captain drove off their attackers 
were later killed with three 
were later killed with three 
were later killed with three 

He called his schooling at 

He completed his schooling at 

He left school in 1940 to help 

"The time when Blacks were being introduced to admin-
istrative work by the SAP.

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independents in terms of South African 

Says Mission Given by God

...
ANC Literature gets him two years

Somewhat younger National Congress Literature

Somewhat older bank convicted of being a member of a banned organisation

UMTA/VA - 41-year-old Herschel was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

By possessing African National Congress Literature, the defendant pleaded guilty to possessing and possessing in a place where it was prohibited, in possession of a bank convicted of being a member of a banned organisation.

PRETORIA — A military court in Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday postponed a case against conscientious non-combatant, Mr Graham Philpott, who is facing a charge under the Defence Act.

Mr Philpott, 22, is facing charges under Section 126(a) because he refused to undergo basic training after he reported for military service at Valhalla Air Force Gymnasium in July this year.

As a Bachelor of Theology student, Mr Philpott has declined to undergo combatant military service.

Mr Philpott is not being held in custody. A Defence Force spokesman said it had been decided to deal with his case in a more understanding manner.

Defence Force spokesmen would not comment yesterday on Mr Philpott's case, but said the general Defence Force policy was that all conscripts had to undergo basic training for the first 12 weeks of their service.

Basic training involved drilling with a rifle, as well as rudimentary training in handling firearms. Non-combatants also had to do guard duty and take part in military parades, he added.

However, once their basic training had been completed, non-combatants received no further training in the art of warfare, the spokesman said.

Earlier this year Charles Yeats, a conscientious objector, was given a 12-month detention barracks sentence. Mr Yeats refused to render any military service, refused to obey orders or to don military clothes in the detention barracks. — DDC.

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 Duing

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
SACC gives details of some projects

THE South African Council of Churches granted over 900 families of detainees subsistence of between R50 and R80 per month so far this year.

This information is contained in a leaflet entitled "What is the SACC doing" issued by the SACC’s information division.

The leaflet is being circulated widely among church leaders and interested people in Soweto and the Reef, apparently to counter criticism levelled against the SACC’s general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has been a victim of a smear campaign.

The SACC has been able to conduct group therapy and counselling programmes for families and dependents of political prisoners and detainees throughout the Witwatersrand region, the leaflet says. The SACC has also given support in the form of bursaries for the dependents of political prisoners and detainees covering fees and books, the leaflet says, adding:

- During 1981, 900 families have received subsistence grants of between R50 and R80 a month, and during the past six months 500 visitors to Robben Island were accommodated at Cowley House in Cape Town.
- The council has through its African Bursary Fund granted 2100 students bursaries at high school and university level while another 1000 are receiving a special renewable sponsorship.
- The Interchurch Aid Division of the Development and Service has distributed blankets worth R5222.20 in nine regions among needy people, including victims of community uproots.
- Seven water supply projects received help amounting to R37,983 under the water supply scheme in the first three months of the year.
- Self-help projects received financial support of amounts ranging from R500 to R150,000 in 1980.
The State withdrew its case against 14 of 78 postal workers who appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The names of Mr Henry Makanina, 38, and Mr Solomon Thomas, 35, were added to the original 76 workers who were charged.

The magistrate, Mr J S Lombard, postponed the case to December 10.

Ball of R100 each was fixed for Mr Makanina and Mr Thomas on condition that they report to the police between 8am and 6pm daily and that they do not interfere with or communicate with State witnesses or leave the Port Elizabeth area.

The State withdrew its case against the following: Mr Charles Kanti, Mr Hupus Tyani, Mr Pethuile Busakwe, Mr Fakade Ngwala, Mr Alfred Mkolo, Mr Simon Manqwayana, Mr Tolisi-Mahemewu, Mr Muntu Mande, Mr Mavengana Bemuka, Mr Sam Bangani, Mr Thembelela Ram, Mr Dibasile Bacula, Mr Cekiso Magwazana and Mr Thembelela Mhosi.

Ball of R100 each was extended for the others. The bail conditions are the same as those for Mr Makanina and Mr Thomas.

All are employed in the Post Office.

Apart from Mr Makanina and Mr Thomas, those charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act for allegedly preventing Post Office employees from performing their duties or reporting for duty from October 12 to October 17, are:

Mr Zama Lalawe, 40, Mr Jackson Moshe, 45, Mr Ngolwane Makona, 46, Mr Cockson Nhonyana, 54, Mr Kolisile Sindile, 61, Mr Johnson Peter, 63, Mr Ruben Nezwe, 26, Mr Vuyisile Dastile, 37, Mr John Rolo, 54, Mr Xolile Zumani, 42, Mr Lukumile Daweti, 42, Mr Mntuzeli Mahlithi, 55, Mr Thembelela Mawanqwa, 27, Mr Mlungwana Ndubela, 41, Mr Zolile Mgcuwa, 37, Mr Silumkhe Dumile, 42, Mr Mzweli Swaphi, 37, Mr Maxon Vam, 63, Mr Mavuna Mawandabha, 63, Mr Zande Kollu, 33, Mr Morris Ben, 26, Mr Tese-Xhayha, 37, Mr Kimbali Nthana, 35, Mr Douglas Fata, 45, Mr Donald Maythobe, 31, Mr Danny Njomba, 24, Mr Mnyamezeli Qegu, 43, Mr Themandile Mani, 63, Mr Penrose Hena, 54, Mr Mbadla Xawuka, 41, Mr Zolile Vilungayo, 41, Mr Mawunke Vahili, 38, Mr Samuel Majali, 56, Mr Freddy Mahlaba, 53, Mr Daniel Kani, 54, Mr Nelson Ntlangini, 35, Mr Fuzile Pzaali, 27, Mr Makhi Dyakala, 31, Mr Mlungu Xali, 23, Mr Wilson Yekani, 69, Mr Hilton Sizani, 43, Mr Charles Mayekiso, 60, Mr Norman Mzambe, 52, Mr Vuyani Kram, 37, Mr Mncedisi Maphupa, 30, Mr Thembelela Mndiba, 37, Mr Thembelela Mphoyo, 68, Mr Xolile Busakwe, 32, Mr Zolile Nontsheko, 22, Mr Goliath Gwela, 46, Mr Sidwell Bull, 23, Mr Mlotion Mejeni, 35, Mr Zamile Mkolwane, 29, Mr Mbulalo Gola, 32, Mr Sontela Thethani, 46, Mr Nokhuza Ngwana, 46, Mr Mathane Senthi, 54, Mr Fanzele Meingi, 58, Mr Jonnylogs Klaas, 29, Mr Khawumela Squina, 41, and Mr Ndwawoake Ngcobo, 41.

Mr. A de V. la Grange appeared for the State. Mr H Fischett and Mr S Nkambu appeared for all 78 accused.
Four bodies found in stream below freeway

The valley of death

Crime Reporter

FOUR bodies of black men, believed to have been thrown from a vehicle on the Western Freeway, have been recovered by police in a stream below the freeway bridge at Paradise Valley Nature Reserve near Pinetown, according to police.

Mrs Griffo Minny, whose home adjoins the Paradise Valley reserve, said yesterday that the first body was discovered on Monday last week by Natal Parks Board ranger Johann Dhlamini while he was on a routine patrol.

"He came to my house and asked me to telephone the police at Pinetown. They came and removed the body."

On Sunday the ranger came again and asked Mrs Minny to get the police because he had found another body of a black man at the same place under the flyover.

"I couldn't believe it when he was back the next day, Monday, to say there were two more bodies in the same place," she said.

All the bodies were decomposing which has led police to believe that the four victims were probably killed elsewhere and transported in three separate trips by vehicle to the spot where the Western Freeway flyover spans Paradise Valley.

The bodies were dumped over the road railing into the deepest part of the valley below which is a small stream, probably in the belief that they would not be found in the dense vegetation on the banks of the stream.

The killers obviously did not know that the nature reserve is regularly patrolled by a Parks Board ranger," a police spokesman said yesterday.

The first victim apparently had been stabbed to death but police are awaiting post-mortem reports on all four of the victims. None of the dead men has been identified yet.

The bodies were found on Monday, November 9 and again on Sunday, November 15 and on Monday, November 16. Anyone who saw a vehicle parked on the flyover at any time of the day or night or preceding these dates is asked to contact the Detective Branch of the S A Police at Pinetown, telephone 727288 or 711218.
Free — after 143 days

By SAM MABE

A 19-YEAR-OLD member of the Congress of South African Students, Mr. Tsiiliso Matona, was released this week after spending 143 days in detention without trial.

Mr. Matona was taken away from his Ngakane home on June 26 by Security Police in a pre-dawn raid in the wake of sweeps on anti-Republic Day campaigners. He was held at the Randburg Police Station until Sunday.

He has been summoned to appear in the Johannesburg magistrate’s court on December 28 to answer charges of being in possession of banned literature, for which he has the option of paying R200 as an admission of guilt.

Mr. Matona’s first detention was from June last year when he was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act with five other Soweto men. They were charged in October with furthering the aims of the African National Congress.

At the end of their trial in February, all of them were found not guilty and released.

Commenting on his release, Mr. Matona said: “I am very happy to be free again, particularly when I come to think that there was nothing whatsoever which warranted my staying in prison for so long.

“But I would be happier if all other detainees who are languishing in prison without charges being preferred against them were freed.”

Mr. Matona said he was interrogated on his political activities and on his role in Cosas.”
Ciskei's ruthless security chief

INDEPENDENCE fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government outside King William's Town. The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners and placards fluttering from telephone poles.

But many Ciskeians, particularly urbanised people, have misgivings about the future, while others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings. The feared Emergency Proclamation R352 allows for people to be detained for indefinite periods. The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

Charles Sebe differs from his older brother as chalk from cheese. He has gained a reputation of being ruthless and his detention of people has made many fear him more than they do the Chief Minister.

He is sly and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox. Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail another of his pet enemies, "communists".

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

After working for a period on his father's farm after leaving school, Charles Sebe joined the South African Police and there began his love for the military and police — and his hatred for "communists".

Although he believes he is high on their list, Charles Sebe believes he had a God-given mission to eradicate "communists". The Lord will protect him until all "communists" have been removed from South Africa, he says.

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape CID and then to the Bureau of State Security (Boss), where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at his home, which is patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, and guarded by soldiers wielding sub-machine guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry and books on communism.

His fight against communism knows no bounds and he has taken it upon himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the government complex.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether the Sebes have not bitten off more than they can chew.
Man fights homeland Terror Act

By SAM MABBO
THE Terrorism Act is not law in Bophuthatswana - and the territory's Chief Justice should not have jailed a man for 15 years for contravening the Act. This is according to an affidavit by Mr Wilfred Marwane, who is appealing against the conviction and sentence imposed on him by the Bophuthatswana 'Supreme' Court two years ago.

The historic appeal, likely to have far-reaching effects on the laws and the constitution of the 'independent' bantustan, will be heard by 11 judges who will sit in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court on February 15 next year.

Mr Marwane was charged under the Terror Act, alternatively the Sabotage Act and further alternative under the Arms and Ammunitions Act, according to which he was alleged to have possessed a hand grenade to be used for endangering the security of Bophuthatswana.

He was convicted under the main count by Mr Justice Hemistra who jailed him for 15 years in November 1979 and refused to grant him leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence. The leave to appeal was later granted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In his affidavit, Mr Marwane states that when Bophuthatswana gained its independence, the Terrorism Act was implicitly repealed by its constitution containing a declaration of human rights.

The Act, he says, is in direct conflict with the right of personal liberty, "which is the most fundamental right of the individual and one of the most cherished possessions of our society."

Mr Marwane states that according to the Republic of Bophuthatswana's Act No. 18 of 1977, it is prescribed expressly or by implication, the laws that are to remain in force after it enactment and the extent to which they are to remain in force.

The Act, as a whole, is no longer of force in Bophuthatswana and accordingly, Mr Marwane could not properly have been convicted of a contravention of the Act, and the sentence imposed was so excessive, as to induce a sense of shock.

Also, literally interpreted, Section Two of the Act is so broad as to make it virtually impossible for any person to avoid committing an offence. Among the fundamental rights Marwane says are infringed by the Terror Act, are the following:

- The right not to be subjected to torture or human degrading treatment or punishment.
- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right to be informed promptly and in detail, of the charges to be faced.
- The right to have a court of law decide on the lawfulness of a detainee's detention.
- The right to the due process of law which includes the right after arrest or detention, to a trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

The Act, according to the affidavit: 14(1)(c).
- Defines contravention in terms so wide "that it renders the definition meaningless and leaves the accused unaware of the precise allegation."
Case will test Ciskei right to deport its citizens

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr. Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr. Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr. Kobo in the case, which legal observers say will set a precedent.

Mr. Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr. Kobo compiled by Mrs. Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr. Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mdantsane for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lemoa Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcibly separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr. Kobo and a friend, Mr. L. Motsana, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living" (Mr. Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei).
No. 2522 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING—MASSEY-HICKS IN TOMUR

Dit het die Staatshoofd beheer om, kragtens die bepa-
lings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet
1 van 1937), Gareth Massey-Hicks, voornamig te Preston
Place 1910, Alexanderstraat 30, Berea, te mag om die
van Tomur aan te neem.

No. 2522 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME—MASSEY-HICKS TO
TOMUR

The State President has been pleased under the provisions
of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to
authorize Gareth Massey-Hicks, residing at 1910 Preston
Place, 50 Alexander Street, Berea, to assume the surname
of Tomur.

No. 2523 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING—ABOO IN LATIF

Dit het die Staatshoofd beheer om, kragtens die bepa-
lings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet
1 van 1937), Abdul Aziz Aboo, sy von Freda Abdul
Latib, gebore Osman sy enkies Shireen Abdul Aziz
Moosa en Mohammad Yousif Abdul Aziz Moosa voornam-
tig te Derde Street 1, Shalimar Park, Zeerust, te mag om
die van Latif aan te neem.

No. 2531 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME—ABOO TO LATIF

The State President has been pleased under the provisions
of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to
authorize Abdul Aziz Aboo, his wife Freda Abdul Latib,
born Osman, and his children Shireen Abdul Aziz Moosa
and Mohammad Yousif Abdul Aziz Moosa, residing at 1
Third Street, Shalimar Park, Zeerust, to assume the sur-
name of Latif.

No. 2531 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING—SCHMUL IN THERON

Dit het die Staatshoofd beheer om, kragtens die bepa-
lings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet
1 van 1937), Dorothea Luise Schmul voornamig te Janine-
woonstal 10, Pretoriastraat, Krogersdorp, te mag om
die van Theron aan te neem.

No. 2536 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937
CHANGE OF SURNAME—SCHMUL TO THERON

The State President has been pleased under the provisions
of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to
authorize Dorothea Luise Schmul, residing at 10 Janine
Flats, Pretoria Street, Krogersdorp, to assume the surname
of Theron.

No. 2536 20 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

De Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4)
vandie Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die onder-
genome publikasies of voorwerpe binne die bedoeling
van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet is en het die
deslis van invoering van artikel 4 van genoemde Wet
dat die publikasies of voorwerpe nie binne die
bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) genoemde Wet is nie.

LYS/LIST P1897

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<td>Al-Zohr Al-Muhadd</td>
<td>Jamalshin News Agency, London</td>
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<td>PS16018</td>
<td>Dressed to Kill</td>
<td>Brian de Palma &amp; Campbell Black</td>
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No. 2537 20 November 1981

UNGROWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee beheer in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publika-
sies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet
beslis dat die ondergenoome publikasies of voorwerpe
genomen is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van
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**No. 2538**

**20 November 1981**

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**

**PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, het die verklaring dat elke nuiwe van onderge- 
noemde publikasie ongewens is, ineetek. Die onderge- 
noemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word 
hiervoor geskraap:

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<th>Strywer of voorbringer</th>
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**No. 2539**

**20 November 1981**

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op 
versiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publicisasies nie 
binne die betekening van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet 
ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten op- 
sigte van die publikasies word hierby geskraap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie</th>
<th>Strywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Indsywing geskraap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P819/934</td>
<td>Capitol Hell (The Penetrator—No 3)</td>
<td>Lionel Derrick...</td>
<td>Entry deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P819/936</td>
<td>Mardi Gras Massacre (The Penetrator—No 5)</td>
<td>Lionel Derrick...</td>
<td>Entry deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P819/937</td>
<td>Tokyo Purple (The Penetrator—No 6)</td>
<td>Lionel Derrick...</td>
<td>Entry deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**No. 2540**

**20 November 1981**

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**

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

Die Direksione van Publicasies het op 11 November 
1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publicasies, 
1974, appel aangestel met die goedkeuring deur 'n Komitee 
bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die onderge- 
noemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in 
artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet verteg 'n Rolprent 
na die gelaat van Persone bepaal as 14 dae van die datum van die huidige kennisgewing.

| Insywing No. | Rolprent | Voorlegger, Submitter |
|-------------|==========|-----------------------|
| P819/912    | The Mix  | Filmfile International. |
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2581
20 November 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 1981/399

No. 2582
20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 13 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision of 10 November 1981, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are 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. | Publikasie of voorwerp | Skywer of voorbringer | Artikel 47 (2) | Author or producer |
---|---|---|---|---|
PS1/9/134 | Capital Hell (The Penetrator—No 3) | Lionel Derrick | (c) | |
PS1/9/136 | Mardi Gras Morning (The Penetrator—No 5) | Lionel Derrick | (d) | |
PS1/9/137 | Tokyo Purple (The Penetrator—No 6) | Lionel Derrick | (e) | |

910—A

7931—1
On 16 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 34 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 12 November 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the information referred to in the appeal was not one of the matters referred to in section 2(2) of the said Act. The period within which remarks referred to in section 6(3) of the said Act may make representation to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag 263, Pretoria, is extended to 16 days from the date of this notice.
GOEWERMENTSKennisgewing

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. R. 2602
20 November 1981

AANSTELLING VAN 'N KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VAN KERKE

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident beheer het om 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke aan te stel met die volgende opdrag:

Om onderzoek in te stel na en verslag te doen (en aanbevelings te doen indien die Kommissie dit wenslik ag) om—

(a) die ontsaan, ontwikkeling, deelstelling, en enige ander aspek relatief die geskiedenis en bedrywighede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke met inbesonderheid van die wyse waarop dit funksioneer en beskik word;

(b) die wyse waarop, die doel waarvoor en die organisasies en persone van wie en deur wie die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en persone verbonden aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke geld of geldwaardige bates aangear of verlyf het of aanva of verky;

(c) alle geld en geldwaardige bates wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en persone verbode aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke ontvang is of ontvang word;

(d) die organisasies en persone van wie en deur tussenkom van wie en die wyse waarop sulke bates belangt of bates ontvang is of ontvang word;

(e) hoe en vir welke doel sulke geld en bates deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en die betrokke persone aangewend is of aangewend word;

(f) indien sulke geld en bates deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en die betrokke persone aan iemand anders oorbetaal of oorgemaak is, hoe, aan wie, deur tussenkom van wie en vir welke doel dit gedaan is en hoe en vir welke doel daardie geld en bates uiteindelik aangewend is of aangewend word; en

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R. 2602
20 November 1981

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and to report (and, if the Commission deems it desirable, to make recommendations) on—

(a) the inception, development, objects and any other aspect regarding the history and activities of the South African Council of Churches, including the way in which it functions and is managed;

(b) the way in which, the purpose for which and the organisations and persons from and through whom the South African Council of Churches and persons connected with the South African Council of Churches solicited or solicited or obtained or obtain money or valuable assets;

(c) all money and valuable assets that were or are received by the South African Council of Churches and the persons connected with it;

(d) the organisations and persons from or through the agency of whom and the way in which such money and assets were or are received;

(e) how and for what purpose such money and assets were or are disposed of by the South African Council of Churches and the persons concerned;

(f) in the case of such money and assets having been paid over or paid over to someone else by the South African Council of Churches and the persons concerned, how, to or through the agency of whom and for what purpose the money and assets were or are being ultimately used; and
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2490
20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
LIST UNDER SECTION 16 FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1980

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act during the period January to December 1980 that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The decisions were made known in the undermentioned Government Gazettes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publicatie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>ArtikelSection 47 (2)</th>
<th>StaatsskoerantGovt. Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; I Brake &amp; Clutch Specialists (Pty) Ltd</td>
<td>Krugersdorp Brake &amp; Clutch (Pty) Ltd—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>7022 16/5/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aan &quot;groeie jongmans&quot; soos deur &quot;Minister van Klaarliggstellings&quot; op TV gesê (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>7022 16/5/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abaphucwe: The Dispossessed (Pamflet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
<td>7299 14/11/80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstinence for Ebenest</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>7299 14/11/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action on Namibia—Bulletin Vol 1, No 4, July—August 79</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)+(b)</td>
<td>6878 7/2/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act of Love, The</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>6878 7/2/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adora</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>7213 18/7/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey T Leatham with Hugh A Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>7213 18/7/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertrice Small</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>7213 18/7/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENHTHEDE

No. 2490
20 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 VIR DIE TYDPERK JANUARIE TOT DESEMBER 1980

Komites bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, het die krags artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot December 1980 beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet. Die beslissings is in ondergenoemde Staatskoerante bekendgemaak:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Article Section 47 (2)</th>
<th>Staatsskoerant Govt. Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7093 20/6/80</td>
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<tr>
<td>7022 16/5/80</td>
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<td>7213 18/7/80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Riot police patrol strike-hit car plant

JOHANNESBURG.—Armed riot police entered the giant BMW car manufacturing plant in Rosslyn near here yesterday after about 1,300 black workers had gone on strike over proposed pay increases.

However, there were no incidents and the police withdrew from the plant at the request of management.

About half the workforce returned to work yesterday afternoon, and a management spokesman said the company was hopeful that all workers would be back on Monday morning.

Earlier, he said the stoppage had started on Thursday afternoon following the start of annual wage talks with an elected workers' council last week. Rumours circulated that management was proposing "ridiculously low" wage increases. Some workers went on strike and demanded an immediate announcement on the increases.

Workers were sent home in order to "prevent the situation developing into a confrontation," while wage talks continued. — BBC.
The mother of one of the detainees, I. [Redacted], feels very strongly about the dreadful conditions of solitary confinement in which they are held.

"As a general rule, the detainees are not allowed to leave their cells except for short periods with breaks more often than once a week, so don't expect to see them around."

The only way we can help our detainees is by writing to the Minister of Justice. Except for those in the presidential suite, all detainees are allowed to study for a degree, but in most cases they are larger than 2,500.

In order to spend this time to your best advantage, I would like to suggest the following:

1. Write to the Minister of Justice.
2. Write to your local newspaper to publicize the situation.
3. Write to human rights organizations.
4. Write to your Member of Parliament.

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Exclusive: A son remembers

SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE WILL TALK ONE DAY

FOUR years ago today, sometime between 8pm and midnight, Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne Cora were shot and stabbed to death in their rented home in the plush Springs suburb of Selcourt.

The sensational murders sparked off one of the most intensive manhunts ever — but the crime remains unsolved.

While police claim they are getting closer to the culprits all the time, it appears obvious to all but the most optimistic that the detectives, who are no longer working full-time on the case, are baffled.

Today the Sunday Express speaks exclusively to Robert Smit Junior, Dr and Mrs Smit's eldest child, now a South African Air Force trainee in the Cape.

In his first-ever newspaper interview Robert Smit spells out his feelings — and says he is convinced his parents' killers will be found.

DARYL BALFOUR reports on SA's most infamous unsolved crime

"TOO many people know something. One day someone will say something."

These were the words this week of Robert Smit Junior, 19-year-old son of a couple who were murdered four years ago this weekend in South Africa's most infamous unsolved crime.

The victims were Dr Robert and Mrs Cora Smit.

Dr Smit, who was in charge of the NATs in the General Elections a week later, was tipped as a future Minister of Finance and was regarded as one of the country's brightest young economists.

People who knew him well say he was highly ambitious, with aspirations of perhaps even becoming Prime Minister.

All that was wiped out in a senseless orgy of violence.

This week Robbie Smit told the Sunday Express he was only a 15-year-old schoolboy when his mother and father were brutally and sadistically shot and stabbed to death sometime during the night of November 22, 1977.

It was the sort of thing a young boy only reads about in detective stories and even then the crimes are generally less horrifying.

His mother was viciously stabbed 14 times and shot twice. His father, the Springs National Party parliamentary candidate, was also knifed, and shot four times.

The killings drew unprecedented publicity and the Smit murders became the country's biggest talking point as well as the biggest murder investigation.

For young Robbie and his sister Lisa, then 13, it was all very bewildering, not to say heartbreaking.

Today Robbie Smit is a mature young South African Air Force trainee, and he talks with sincerity and circumspection about the crime that shocked the country and left him an orphan.

"I never really think about it these days, and although you might expect it, I'm not really bitten about it.

"Although it comes up every year round about this time I'm generally too busy to give it too much thought. At the moment I'm busy with exams.

"But it is a bit upsetting that today it is four years since the murders and the police still haven't solved them. It's not that I don't think the police are doing enough... I think they've done a good job. Just wonder why it is taking so long," he said.

But, unlike most people, including Dr Smit's brother Ian, Robbie is certain the mystery will someday be solved.

"Somebody will talk someday and then the whole thing will come out. I think there are too many people who know something. One day, one of them will say something, I'm sure of that," he said.

Ian Smit, the murdered financier's Free State farmer brother, is not at all optimistic about the investigation anymore.

"I don't think the case will ever be solved. I've given up any hope myself, it's too damn big... much bigger than I ever thought," he told me this week.

"Look, it's four years later and I haven't heard a thing for a year. I don't think the police are making any progress either."

Mr Smit, who at one stage offered a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killers, said he believed his brother's murder involved a massive conspiracy of international finance and government institutions.

"It's the whole Western set-up — it involved financial institutions and Western government agencies as well as the Information Scandal, although that I think was only small fry," he said.

Mr Smit said he thought the case would never be cracked because "you can't pinpoint a certain person — it's organisations that are involved".

"Robert and Jeanne were murdered because of an international conspiracy, not for personal motives," he said.

On the other hand, some of those involved are still revered in high places of power.

"I'm still working on it — I won't leave this case unsolved. We are making progress and I'm sure we are a lot further now than we were last year at this time," Capt Viljoen said.

Capt Viljoen was one of the first policemen on the scene of the crime.

At 8.15am he walked into the Smit home in Wodza Road, Selcourt, Springs, in response to a radio call from a young police constable.

What he found is now history.

Dr Smit lay dead in the passageway, just out of sight of the front door, shot four times and stabbed in the back.

His wife was huddled on her knees in the lounge next to the telephone, shot twice and stabbed 14 times.

This week however, the chief of the CID on the East Rand, Brigadier J H Fourke, told the Sunday Express that while investigations would continue, they were no longer full-time.

"We have received no new information lately, but whenever we do Capt Viljoen follows it up. But it's been very quiet for a long time now," he said.

The chief of South Africa's CID, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, said investigations were continuing unabated and once again appealed to the public to come forward and help the police.

"All information will be regarded as strictly confidential and if anyone wishes to remain anonymous, his or her wishes will be guaranteed."
Yenda SB quiz journalist

By Elliot

Yenda, April 23

The Yenda Salvation Army was contacted by the local police and soldiers were held for a morning just outside the building to answer questions on Sunday afternoon. The officers were detained at a nearby police station for approximately two hours before being released.

The Salvation Army is located in the town of Yenda, about 200 km northeast of Alice Springs. The organization has a long history of providing humanitarian aid and support to communities across the Northern Territory.

After the incident, the Salvation Army released a statement expressing their concern for the safety of their staff and community members. They emphasized the importance of preserving peace and harmony in the region and called for the immediate release of their detained officers.

Local authorities have condemned the incident and urged all parties to resolve the dispute peacefully. The situation remains under close monitoring by the police and military authorities.

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*Editor's Note: This report was updated with new information provided by the Salvation Army on May 3, 2023.*
THE BRUTAL assassination of Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge is believed to be as significant as the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

His family, friends, colleagues and black political activists are convinced his death was the work of politically-motivated right-wing extremists. They say that as a black figure he was as prominent as Biko and wielded tremendous influence in black political circles.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umhlatuzo sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

ASSASSINATED: Civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, whose badly mutilated body was identified by his wife on Friday.

Early in 1980 he represented Chief Sabata Delfin-deybo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus in the Transkei, who was found guilty of making disparaging statements against Transkei’s independence and Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Out of the courtroom, Mxenge was actively involved in non-violent political protest. He was treasurer of the Release Mandela Committee.

Earlier this year, about 11 South Africans were killed during a South African Right-wing extremists
blamed

Defense forces raid on ANC houses in Mitchells Flat. Mr. Mandela attempted to get his release. His family has been blamed for the raid.
Venda security tightens

By SAM MAHE

Although it has not been declared officially, there is a virtual state of emergency in the Venda homeland.

This has been so since about a month ago after a hand-grenade and rocket attack was launched at Sibasa police station, destroying part of the building, killing two policemen and seriously wounding another.

The attacker, heavily bandaged and arriving at the police station at night under the pretext that he came to lay a charge, threw a hand-grenade at the policemen. More fire followed from AK-47 assault rifles and the rocket attack was launched from elsewhere nearby.

This has instilled fear of possible further attacks on the police, the army and members of the Venda Government. Security has since been tightened at the palace of the homeland's leader, President Patrick Mphethu and at all government buildings.

And with the detention of 14 people, followed by the death of one of the detainees two weeks ago and the rumoured death of two others, the situation has become even more tense among the civilians.

Fear seems to be written on the faces of everybody and the police station attack, the subsequent detentions and intensified police activities are issues many people prefer to talk about in whispers only, or not at all.

The town of Sibasa, which could be the size of any of the townships of Soweto, is small enough for almost everybody to know everybody living there. Strangers, who stick out like a sore thumb, are viewed with suspicion by the police.
A man of courage slain; a martyr lives on

The murder of the Durban attorney Mr. Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge is not only a blow to blacks perpetrated in the most sadistic and brutal manner imaginable.

The manner of his killing shows he was either assassinated by a bunch of lunatics or people who were insanely frightened by the measure of the man. There may be some truth in the speculation that the murder was committed by right-wingers.

His record makes him an outstanding object of hate for reactionaries and crazed radicals.

He was a former Robben Island prisoner, was once banned for three years and was a former member of the banned African National Congress (ANC). He was highly regarded by blacks for his work as a political trial attorney and his death, it is said, could have the same political significance for South Africa as the death in detention of Steve Biko in 1977.

Mr. Mxenge is from King Williams Town and qualified as a lawyer while he was banned. In February 1967 he was convicted of offences under the Suppression of Communism Act whilst studying law. He qualified in 1972 but could not be admitted because of his conviction.

He was involved in the Treason Trial of PAC members and was instructing attorney for the defence of Chief Sabata Dalinyafo in the Transkei. He was also accused of being one of the troublemakers in the school boycotts in Natal.

Mr. Mxenge's death shows the extent to which extremism can go when they are set on destroying a man. Their problem is they mutilated his body but have done him and his family an extraordinary service. He will most certainly go down in the history of this country as an outstanding man of courage and a martyr.

He died for others and there is no greater honour a man can get.

His death is a great shock to his family and friends and must have sent shockwaves throughout the country. If he got blow after blow from his murderers, it somewhat reminds us of the blows rained on one Julius Caesar, a man who was feared for what he was and could have been. Caesar's name is engraved in the history of the world. The same might well be true of Mr. Mxenge.

His murderers must be brought to book as speedily as possible. These men are still and as long as they are allowed to roam freely they are a danger to all of us.
SB keeps Moca out of churches

PRIESTS in Randfontein have been warned not to allow their churches to be used as venues for meetings organised by the Mohlakeng Civic Association (Moca).

This order was highlighted at the weekend when Moca was barred from holding a public meeting at the local International Assembly of God Church.

Hundreds of residents had to turn back when the priest in charge, the Rev Ezekiel Morake, explained that he had been warned by the Security Police and the local township manager not to grant his church to Moca.

He said: "There was nothing I could do. Police and the township manager told me not to give the church to Moca unless I was looking for trouble."

"They threatened they would take the church from me and sell it to someone else,"

Moca, a local civic body, is also known for its opposition to the Community Council.

Word in the township is that the community council has engineered the move to intimidate priests from granting venues to Moca.

Permission is also refused to the organisation to use the local community hall.

Most of the priests in the township are believed to have been given this order, including the Rev Othniel Gama of the Methodist Church.

The Rev Robert Masemola of the Anglican Church. Some of the priests in the township are said to be members of Moca.

Now the executive of Moca is threatening to take legal action against the authorities.

Chairman Mr Pinkie Ngakane said: "We are definitely going to court. How does a township manager get the right to stop our meeting? Only a magistrate is empowered to do so."

However, a local police officer said the community council had permission to use the hall.

A police officer said, "We would have to check if they have the permission."

The community council said it had the permission to use the hall.

"We have permission to use the hall," said Mr Ngakane.

"The council has a right to use the hall."

"We are not going to be intimidated."

---

The economy and social policies

Refused to believe in a world that could be improved by sacrifice.

This is a hypothetical concept: KwaZulu-Natal has been a target for criticism.

"The economy is deteriorating. The poor are being denied the basic needs they need."

Phillip's salary is still only a fraction of the post-apartheid government.

Correspondence by no means present. It is now addressed by the Economic Reforms."

"In the general level of price, too much money, very few goods."

The government is expected to increase money supply in an increasing interest rate, which may be kept.

An increase in the money supply, increased interest rates and correspondingly higher unemployment, increased investment, increased income and correspondingly higher unemployment."

"In the protectorate, the rich are not only living differently, but also enjoying higher standards of living."

"The economy is not improving."

"We need more investment, more jobs and correspondingly higher unemployment."
DURBAN'S Murder and Robbery Squad has taken over investigations into the killing of Durban attorney and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, whose mutilated body was found in Umlazi last week.

Late yesterday no arrests had been made in connection with the murder and there had also been no trace of Mr Mxenge's car.

Mr Mxenge, a former banned person and once a member of the banned African National Congress, went missing on Thursday evening after leaving his law offices in Victoria Street.

His body was found near the Umlazi Cycling Stadium early on Friday. His throat was cut and he had other stab wounds on his body.

Family and friends of the dead man have said they are certain the killing was politically motivated.

Meanwhile the Azanian Peoples' Organisation has called for a week of mourning to honour the death of Mr Mxenge and that of Mr Isaac Tshifhiwa Mufhe who died in detention in Sibasa last week.

**Challenge**

Azapo has challenged the Venda Government to prove that two more detaines held by their security police are not dead, they are Mr Dickson Ralushak and Mr Shonisani Thshouza.

The organisation also says it has been forced to "declare total war against white supremacy in South Africa" because of the "brutality and violence" of the Government.

Azapo said this at a Press conference held at their offices yesterday.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said at the conference that the week of mourning would also cover the death of a woman who was shot by Ciskei police during a funeral in Mdantsane last week.

"Azapo pledges solidarity with the bereaved families, and we promise our unqualified support. We urge them to have faith, and to be of good strength, and not to be deterred nor be 'deflated' by these barbarous actions," Mr Wauchope said.
Detention without trial 'road to police state'

Johannesburg. — South Africa's detention-without-trial laws had set the country on the road to becoming a fully-fledged police state, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, a member of the Johannesburg Bar, said last night.

He was addressing nearly 1,000 people who packed the central Methodist Church in Johannesburg to protest against the recent detentions of students and community workers.

The meeting, called by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee — was also addressed by Mr Albertina Sisulu, whose husband is a prisoner on Robben Island and whose son Zwelakhe is in detention.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, Mr Charles de Beer, father of detainee Cedric de Beer, Mr Aziz Jardine, a Bosmont student leader, and Mr Maurice Kagan of the Catering and Allied Workers' Union were also speakers.

Mr Kentridge said: "To the extent that the police have power to curtail the liberty of some of the state considers politically undesirable, without the need or the possibility of judicial intervention, the laws for detention without trial or charge, make South Africa a police state. No-one is safe from the exercise of these drastic powers."

"People seem to forget how drastic a departure these laws are from the tenets of individual liberties and civil rights which prevail in the Western world. Detention without trial now seems to be a permanent feature of the South African state."

Referring to allegations of security police torture, Mr Kentridge said: "The Minister of Police had shown no determination to control the activities of the security police."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu said: "If the years we have learnt to live with those monstrous laws...but it is dangerous to accept these detentions as normal."

The detainees had not been stolen or killed, but were being persecuted because they "stand for the truth", she said.

Mr Jardine, a former detainee, described detention without trial as yet another manifestation of apartheid.

He said in a message to the Minister of Police and the security police, that "the spirit of the people of South Africa will never be silenced or suppressed".

Mr Maurice Kagan said the liberalization of labour legislation was "a sham" when applied in conjunction with detentions.

By banning and detaining trade unionists, the police were using security laws to water down the effectiveness of labour laws, he said.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the repeal of security legislation and the unconditional release of all detainees, and warning the government that it was establishing a habit of lawlessness which was destroying the fabric of South African society.
Report on security handed to Minister

Political Correspondent

The report of the Rabie Commission into South Africa's security laws has been handed to the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee.

Announcing this today Mr Coetsee said the report had been submitted to the State President and would now be studied by the Government.

It was being printed by the Government Printer and was expected to be tabled in Parliament early next year.

The six-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P J Rabie was appointed in August 1979.

It had to inquire into and make recommendations on the necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficacy of internal security legislation.

Misgivings about detention without trial are again being expressed in many quarters. More than 100 people are being detained.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
No. 2090

UNDISIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR SUBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P81/81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enskriwing No.</th>
<th>Publicatie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/81/28</td>
<td>Staff - Vol 1, No 2, July/August 1981</td>
<td>Rayvn Press, Bramfтон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/81/29</td>
<td>New African - No 166, July 1981</td>
<td>Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/81/30</td>
<td>Civic Newsletter-Vol 1, No 3, July to August 1981</td>
<td>Black Students Society Editorial Board, Wits University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/81/31</td>
<td>Challenge - Vol 1, No 3, 1981</td>
<td>Evangelisches Missionswerk, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/81/32</td>
<td>Departementkrant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INHOUD

Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van
Governmentskennisgewing
2090 Wet op Publicaties (42/1974): Ongewenste publicasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/81... 1 7817

Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van
Governmentskennisgewing
2090 Wet op Publicaties (42/1974): Ongewenste publicasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/81... 1 7817

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer
Homan Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
A question of public interest

Vital watchdog of democracy is vanishing

Every Wednesday and Friday, during the parliamentary session, the House opens with about 20 minutes of question time, when Cabinet Ministers reply to questions from members of the Opposition. Few people realise just how important these questions are. As Professor Johan van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand puts it, questions are one of the “rare safeguards of the South African system against the abuse of executive power.” Cabinet Ministers in South Africa have immense power and are almost free of constitutional check or balance that can hold them to account in terms of power in check and prevent abuse. But one of the few things that can call a Minister to order is that a question an Opposition member might ask him in Parliament – because he is obliged to give information and explain the actions of his department. However, as Professor van der Vyver points out, “Question time in the South African Parliament has to a large extent lost the vital function of restraining the abuse of executive power.”

Political Correspondent, HELEN ZILLE, discusses this development.

LUISE LE GRANGE
worst culprit

OWEN HORWOOD
no answer

Roped blocks

Not all. They were asking normal, routine questions that the public would want to know and would expect to be readily available – in fact necessary for the Government to carry out its function. Questions on the number of rape cases that came to court during a specified period, on police statistics for the various townships and whether the police were responsive to the public were not the kind of questions they were asking.

Non-replies

An article by Mr Andrew, a member of the Opposition, revealed the extent to which Ministers were not giving adequate answers to questions. In fact, it revealed one of the most serious non-replies of the session. Mr Andrew spoke of a “cover-up.” But the article was an analysis of other questions.

Increasing

Dr Lapa Mnunke’s Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions did not fare much better. It was unable to give the infant mortality rate for 1980, nor could it say how many patients suffered from tuberculosis. Information which should be available to the public was not forthcoming. But Mr Andrew was not the only one to give information in reply to a question that was not answered.

And, at a time when they should be focusing on black labour in the Western Cape, the Minister of Labour was unable to give figures showing the number of black workers employed in the Cape Town area. Mr Andrew was not the only one to give information in reply to a question that was not answered.

But Mr Le Grange was far from being the worst culprit in refusing outright to supply information. There were 12 questions where the Minister concerned refused to give information – and seven of these were to the Minister of Police.

Increasingly, little information is being given in reply to questions. And, at a time when the public is demanding more openness in government, the Minister of Police has refused to give information in reply to a question that was not answered.

Prof. van der Vyver says he is not the only one to give information in reply to a question that was not answered.

And, in fact, it was not Mr Andrew who gave the information in reply to a question that was not answered.

Roadblocks

One may wonder what on earth the Opposition wants to know. Were they trying to find out if the Government was planning to explore an atomic bomb? Were they trying to ferret out details of a police plan to combat sabotage? Were they demanding statistics on the number of people in the last 12 months?

arbary

And he singles out two main reasons for this development. First of all, the Government is not exercising its power to release information. And secondly, the “national interest” has become a convenient term, used to justify the refusal to reveal all kinds of information.

“Telling a lie in Parliament at question time is perhaps the most contemptible of all acts,” said Mr Andrew, a former member of the Opposition. “The citizen newspaper is financed by the Government.”

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Pretoria

Gang to hijack hostages, freed

Hijack gang held

79 passengers freed

STYX 26/11/81 227
Explosions rock Seychelles airport as coup bid fails

VICTORIA (The Seychelles) — More than 100 mercenaries were reportedly made an abortive attempt to take over Seychelles Airport during the night and, in the ensuing confusion, hijacked an Air India Boeing and forced it to fly to Durban.

The official Seychelles news agency claimed that at least 500 mercenaries, who originated from South Africa, landed at the international airport on Mahé Island on a scheduled Swazi Airlines flight.

The group was "broken up" by Seychelles security forces, and some of the mercenaries were captured, the agency said. There were no details of any casualties.

Residents reported heavy gunfire and explosions from the airport and said a pall of smoke hung over the palm-fringed airport terminal.

A curfew was imposed in the Seychelles at 7 o'clock last night but the radio said the situation was under control and security forces had it "well in hand."

Residents contacted by telephone said the mercenary force appeared to have tried to seize the airport's control tower, a building set apart from the cluster of two-storey buildings that make up the terminal.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

In a brief radio address Seychelles President Albert Rene called on the population to keep calm and said the defence forces had the situation under control.

The radio announcement of the curfew last night was the first many Seychellois heard of the coup.

People were ordered to stay indoors and listen to the radio for further announcements.

An "unusually quiet" group of 47 travellers climbed out of a South African tourist bus at Matanda airport in Mwamwe yesterday and took the Royal Swazi Airways aircraft that landed in the Seychelles shortly before the attempted coup.

Airport staff thought the group was a rugby tour except for their stillness. Two of the group were women.

A spokesman for Royal Swazi Airlines said in Nairobi today that the Swazi aircraft which flew to the Seychelles from 'Swaziland' yesterday was a 26-seat Fokker F28 which could not have carried 100 mercenaries as claimed in the Seychelles Government announcement.

But observers speculate that the plane could have carried a small group of mercenaries who were joined by others after the plane's departure.

The Star's Africa News Service
Anxious hours in Lusitania

Pennsylvania coal miners in war zones

Penalty

Recruited in Hampshire—claim

Seychelles cop merchant vessels

Release

Excursion to the war zones

Some pictures & report

See page 5
Souther Africans may be stranded

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Several South Africans may be stranded in the Seychelles following the closure of the airport on Mahe Island after a reported coup attempt last night.

Despite the coming to power of an ostensibly anti-South African Socialist government in the Seychelles five years ago, tourists from the Republic have continued to visit the island in large numbers.

According to official figures, about 3,500 South African passport holders visit the Seychelles every year. In addition other South African residents using non-South African passports go to the islands by way of Kenya.

AIRPORT

Although no confirmation was available today, it is thought that several South Africans were likely to have been holidaying on the island when the coup attempt was made last night.

There has so far been no indication when the airport on Mahe, the only international airport serving the islands, will be reopened to traffic.

An attempted counter-coup in the Seychelles had been anticipated ever since former Prime Minister Albert Rene came to power in 1977 when, with the help of Tanzanian forces, he overthrew the elected government of Mr Rene, who was at that time the Prime Minister in Mr. Manchar's Government, later declared himself President in Mr. Mainchar's place and set up a socialist republic now controlled by a single party, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

To keep the front in power, Tanzania had maintained an armed force in the islands ever since Mr Rene's coup.

100 TROOPS

The number of Tanzanian troops there was reduced recently from 250 to 100.

In November 1979 Mr Rene threw scores of dissident Seycholians into jail without trial, accusing them of organising a mass demonstration march through Port Victoria by thousands of schoolchildren who were objecting to being called up at the age of 15 for military service.

The detainees were later released and most of them left the country.
Chaos as people scramble for seats on charter craft

Flights to Durban from Jan Smuts Airport were resumed at 3 pm today after the plane hijacking drama in Durban.

Three flights this morning were cancelled when Louis Botha Airport was closed but normal flights will continue for the rest of the day.

Passengers arriving at Jan Smuts for early flights this morning were advised that flights to and out of Louis Botha Airport had been delayed indefinitely "due to an obstruction."

Travellers on SAA's first flight to Durban at 7.05 am were given breakfast on board the Airbus and sent home.

People telephoning the airport were advised not to check in until Durban Airport was reopened.

Durban air charter companies were unable to cope with the flood of requests for charter flights out of Virginia airport to Johannesburg.

"Our problem is that we can't find the pilots. We have people desperate to make connecting flights in Johannesburg and some with tenders to be submitted in Pretoria," a spokesman for one of the companies said at the height of the hijack drama.

At Oribi Airport in Maritzburg the situation was described as "chaotic" by Mrs Lesley Stokoe, manager of Magnum Airlines.

Passengers from Johannesburg heading for Durban were channelled on Magnum planes to the Maritzburg airport.

Magnum doubled up on flights to and from Johannesburg, drawing on reserve planes used for the Newcastle — Maritzburg service. Each plane carries about 18 passengers.

Passengers alighting from the aircraft were using taxis, buses and hired cars to get to Durban.

Hundreds of people countrywide booked on SAA flights to Durban were affected by the closure of Louis Botha Airport.

Flights from Cape Town on the coastal service were flying as far as the nearest airport to Durban on their schedule, carrying only the passengers booked for the stops en route.

British Airways' weekly flight from London to Durban by way of Salisbury had touched down in Zimbabwe's capital when the hijacked Air India jet landed in Durban.

When the airport was closed, BA kept the plane on the ground in Salisbury but later flew it to Johannesburg, where it waited to go on to Durban.

Mercenary coup bid has precedent on African soil

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The apparent Seychelles coup attempt by a mercenary force had precedent in at least two other African countries.

At dawn on Sunday January 19 1977 a force of between 100 and 150 men stormed from a DC-9 aircraft at Colombo Airport in a bid to topple the Government of Benin (formerly Dahomey).

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathieu Kerekou faced fighting for several days and many of the invaders were killed or captured. The survivors fought their way to the Togo border.

A United Nations commission reported that the coup bid was the work of the Front for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Dahomey. It was said to have been led by a French adviser to President Bongo of Gabon.

Closer to home, a force of about 50 mercenaries led by another Frenchman, Bob Denard, toppled the Government of President Ali Soilih in the Comoro Islands which lie between the Seychelles and the African mainland.

Bob Denard was operating on behalf of exiled former President of the Comoros Ahmed Abdallah who subsequently became head of state.

All the hostages freed

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs was attempting to make contact with the Indian government.

An airport employee said he saw eight men taken away by police. Police cordons kept reporters away from the scene but the passengers were observed on buses taking them to the airport terminal.

People who caught a close glimpse of the plane at Durban said it had been damaged and had bullet holes in the fuselage. — Own Correspondent, Sapa, Reuter, AP.
UCT student fined R60 for attending illegal gathering

A UCT student, Mr Gavin Evans, 21, was today fined R60 (or 30 days) for attending an illegal gathering outside the Good Hope Centre where the fourth World Meat Congress, Opic, was held in May this year.

Evans, of Lower Main Road, Observatory, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, said Evans had a democratic right to advance the cause in which he believed.

"You are perfectly entitled to advance these views, but the court cannot allow you to advance them in a manner which breaks the law."

Evans's trial was separated from 46 other students who were arrested at the same time.

Evidence by Captain C A J Odendaal, of the Riot Police, was that on May 27 he arrested the group outside the Good Hope Centre after being tipped off the previous day that a demonstration was planned by students of the University of Cape Town.

He said that when he arrived there, he surprised the students, who were displaying a banner which read: 'International meat bosses condone worker oppression'.

He had warned them earlier to disperse when they gathered at the Oriental Plaza, close to the Good Hope Centre.

Evans told the court that he had asked Captain Odendaal whether the warning he had issued was an official one.

He said Captain Odendaal replied that it was not.

He told the court he was under the impression that until three official warnings had been given, "we were perfectly within our rights."

Asked why the demonstration was planned, Evans said many people at UCT felt workers in the meat industry were receiving worse treatment after the large meat strike of last year.

Giving judgment, Mr Peckham said Evans was evasive about whether he should have taken proper legal advice to ascertain whether the meeting was legal or not.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2640 27 November 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:

LYSALIST P31/102

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indiening No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB1/11/55</td>
<td>Hatika—Vol 3, No 3, August 81</td>
<td>South Africa Liberation Centre, Sydney</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/11/59</td>
<td>Freedom Charter. The net aanhef op die agterkant/ with heading on reverse side &quot;The Story of the Freedom Charter&quot; (Van Gillis/De Villiers)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/11/60</td>
<td>Call, The</td>
<td>Cape Anti-SAIC Committee, Athlone</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/11/56</td>
<td>Declaration adopted at National Anti-SAIC conference on October 10 and 11, 1981, in Durban (Vlakstaart/Leefstra)</td>
<td>SRC, University of Western Cape, Bellville South</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/11/95</td>
<td>Scope—Vol 16, No 48, November 27, 1981</td>
<td>Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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INHOUD

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bladsy No.</th>
<th>Staart-Insers No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binnelands Aangeleenthede, Departement van
Goewermentskennisgewing

2640 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongengees publikasies of voorwerp. Lys PB1/102. 1 7943
### No. 2586
**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) (b) (i) (aa) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewyseig, besluit dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhevig daarvan dat dit nie in die openbaar vir doeleindes van vorspreiding uitgestal mag word nie:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR1/9145</td>
<td><em>Color Foto—781, 1 Julii/11 Juyeng</em></td>
<td>Verleg Lateral m.b.H. &amp; Co. KG, München.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 2587
**VERTOÉ KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)**

Die Direktoor van Publikasies het op 13 November 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, apn die goedkeuring deur ’n komitee bestaande in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Mr No Legs*. Die tydperk waarin persone deel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaat X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie hennegewig.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R81/103132</td>
<td><em>Mr No Legs</em></td>
<td>Filmfare International</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 2588
**AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT**

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

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

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Vertekemaaker Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### No. 2589
**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974**

**ROLPRENT**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur ’n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewyseig deur bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgruppe 2 tot 21 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat seker weglastings aangebring moet word.

### No. 2587
**REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)**

On 13 November 1981 the Direcotive 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 *Mr No Legs*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

### No. 2588
**REJECTION OF FILM**

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the film; and

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

### No. 2589
**PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974**

**FILM**

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group 2 to 21 years; and

(b) that certain exceptions be made.
### Government Gazette, 27 November 1981

#### Government Notices

**Department of Internal Affairs**

**No. 2578**

**27 November 1981**

**Aliens Act, 1937**

**Change of Suriname—Ndimande to Sokhahase**

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorize Nduna Henry Ndimande, his wife Margaret, born Mngoma, and his children Thembinkosi Cyril Mngoma, Jabulani Leonard, Lindiwe Nomathembu Priscilla, Nokuthula Cynthia Igetu and Brilliant Immaculante, to assume the surname of Sokhahase.

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**No. 2584**

**27 November 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 P81/109

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/08</td>
<td><em>Masks of the Illuminati</em></td>
<td>Robert Anton Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/04</td>
<td><em>Gulliver, Don.</em></td>
<td>Joseph Wambahgh</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/10/05</td>
<td><em>Gordy, Janette</em></td>
<td>Harold Robbins</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/10/07</td>
<td><em>The Reptile</em></td>
<td>Tony Parsons</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/11/05</td>
<td><em>3M—1982 (Kalender/Calendar)</em></td>
<td>Designed and Printed by Rand Printers</td>
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<td>(a)</td>
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**No. 2585**

**27 November 1981**

**Undesirable Publications or Objects**

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publications or objects are not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

#### LYS/LIST P81/101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/166</td>
<td><em>Sitting Pretty—RC06-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/ Illustration)</em></td>
<td>Robert Grossman</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/169</td>
<td><em>Cut—OKHG25201-05 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)</em></td>
<td>John Kaceli</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/170</td>
<td><em>La Amazone</em> (Postkaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)*</td>
<td>Editions F. Nugenon, Levallois-Perret</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/9/170</td>
<td><em>Le Jus</em>—1881 (Postkaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)*</td>
<td>Editions F. Nugenon, Levallois-Perret</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

**ROLPRENT**

Die Appèlraad oor PUBLIKASIES het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergememde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet geneem. Die deurpasseerde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywerings No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Vertoënder Represeenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB1/047</td>
<td>Middle Age Spread</td>
<td>Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) (Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLICISIE 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 ondergememde publikasie nie in die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergememde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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

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### PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor PUBLIKASIES het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op PUBLIKASIES, 1974, beslis dat die ondergememde publikasie ongewens is in die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet en het beslis dat 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeing van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, terlyke gesel. Die ondergememde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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

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### ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE, REGESTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7740, Government Gazette 1983, deur die volgende insywerings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insywerings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7653, Goewermentskennisgewing 1425
van 3 Julie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/6/127 deur
die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/127</td>
<td>Southern Africa—The UN-DAU Conference Oslo</td>
<td>9–14 April 1973 — Vol 1, Programme of Action and Conference Proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/127</td>
<td>Southern Africa—The UN-DAU Conference Oslo</td>
<td>9–14 April 1973 — Vol 2, Papers and Documents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skrywer van voorbringer | Author or producer | Artikel 47 (3) | Section 47 (2) |
<table>
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<td>Edited by Olav Stokke &amp; Carl Widstrand</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2570

27 November 1981

BEHOUD VAN TITEL “EDELE”

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident
behaag het om die behoud van die titel “Edele” deur onder- 
genoemde voormalige Regter-predesent van die Natal Provinciaal Afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid- Afrika met ingang van 24 September 1981, goed te leur:

Neville James, DVD.

DEPARTEMEN VAN FINANCIËS

No. 2572

27 November 1981

AANSTELLING VAN STAATSKULDKOMMISSARIS

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit
 die Staatspresident behaag het om kragte die bewoeg-
 hedes hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) (b) van die Wet op die
Andries Stephanus David Erasmus met ingang van 1
 November 1981, as "Staatskuldkommissaris aan te stel in
 die plek van mnr. Cornelius Valkenburg de Villiers wat
 uitgetree het.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2570

27 November 1981

RETENTION OF THE TITLE “HONOURABLE”

It is hereby notified that the State President has been
pleased to approve with effect from 24 September 1981 the
retention of the title "Honourable" by the aforementioned
former Judge President of the Natal Provincial Division
of the Supreme Court of South Africa:
Neville James, DMS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2572

27 November 1981

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT COMMISSIONER

It is hereby notified for general information that the State
President, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)
(b) of the Public Debt Commissioners Act, 1969 (Act 2 of
1969), has been pleased to appoint Mr Andries Stephanus
David Erasmus as a Public Debt Commissioner with effect
from 1 November 1981, in the place of Mr Cornelius Val-
kenburg de Villiers who retired.

No. 2605

27 November 1981

BINNELANDSE GEREGERSTEERDE EFKEFE, 9% PERSENT, 1990; EFKETECERTIFIAAT 1324 VIR R70 000, UITGEGEYN TEN GUNSTE VAN LOUISA KROON.

Aangeseen daar by die Tresorier aanvoel gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde effektesertifikaat wat verloor of verlies word, word hierby bekendgemaak dat, teny die oorspronklike certifikaat binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by hierdie kantoor ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word.

INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 9% PER CENT, 1990; STOCK CERTIFICATE 1324 FOR R70 000, ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF LOUISA KROON

Application having been made to the Treasury for a duplicate of the above-mentioned stock certificate the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original stock certificate is produced at this office within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice a duplicate as applied for, will be issued.
Exhausted after the hijack drama — passenger Mr. Hughie of Zambwa, who was on an outing with fellow passengers when their aircraft was hijacked.

Escape No 2 for Hijack Drama Couple

Staff Reporters

Peter Duffy

mccarter

and Radio

Mercenary and flies

expel

Sayre

327

Nuly 21/11/81

More Images...
Besieged mercenaries used hostages as shield.

Passengers Air in a Train

In the early morning, the passenger train was declared to be under siege by the mob. The train was stopped at a station and passengers were taken as hostages. The mob was demanding the release of their leader, who was previously arrested by the police. The situation was tense as the police tried to negotiate with the mob.

The passengers were divided into groups and were held in different parts of the train. They were threatened with violence if their demands were not met. The police officers were trying to maintain order and prevent any violent outburst.

The situation was further complicated by the presence of the mob, who were blocking the area around the train station. The police were trying to keep a safe distance from the mob and were attempting to negotiate a peaceful resolution.

As the day progressed, the situation remained tense. The police were working tirelessly to resolve the situation, while the passengers were left in the uncertain wait.
Saawu trial: release application rejected

ZWELITSHA — The application for the discharge of 42 members of the South African Allied Workers’ Union (Sawu) charged with incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, was rejected in the regional court here yesterday.

Advocate M. Basson, for the unionists, applied on Thursday for the discharge of all of them on grounds that the state had not proved who the principal perpetrators of the crimes were and that it had not proven common purpose.

The state alleged that at a Mlanzane bus terminus on September 6, the unionists intentionally acted or conducted themselves in a manner that might reasonably have been expected to provoke public violence by members of the public, or by persons in whose presence the acts and conduct took place; sang inflammatory songs while on a bus approaching the terminus, or shouted inflammatory slogans while on the bus; gave the black power salute while alighting; congregated at the terminus, continued singing after alighting and defied legitimate orders to disperse.

The alternate charge was that they made verbal statements or performed acts intended to subvert or interfere with the authority of the government or police officers.

On the second count it was alleged that the unionists intentionally attended a gathering, alternatively an unlawful meeting, gathering or assembly at which more than 10 persons were present.

On the third count, they were alleged to have attended an unauthorised meeting and intentionally failed or neglected to disperse when ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Pakade.

The unionists have pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. Kotze, regional court magistrate, after considering the evidence for the state, said it was the court’s opinion that the application should be rejected. He could not rebut all the state’s evidence.

Advocate Basson applied for the case to be postponed and for R50 bail to be returned to each of the accused.

The application was granted and the hearing postponed to January 19.
Ex-detinees in fight for rights

A CIVIL case in which two former Victor Verster Prison detainees have applied for their prison rights to be restored, continued last week even though they were released from prison in December 1980.

Arguments for the State and the defence were concluded on Thursday.

Judgment has been reserved.

The two plaintiffs are Mr Ahmad Cassiem, who is banned and Mr Abdurazak Achmat.

Mr Cassiem was detained on April 23 and Mr Ahmed on April 28, 1980. They were held at Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

On November 20 last year, most of their privileges and rights were taken away from them. They said in an affidavit that they spent 23 hours out of every 24 in solitary confinement. Family visits were also discontinued.

They have 'contended' that this was illegal and have 'applied' for these rights and privileges to be restored. The case was to have been heard on December 9, but on the day before that, their rights and privileges were restored. They were subsequently released on December 9.

There was no need for the matter to proceed and the attorney acting for the two suggested to the State's attorney that each party pay its own costs.

This was not acceptable to the Minister of Prisons, the Officer Commanding Victor Verster Prison and the Commissioner of Prisons, against whom the two detainees had brought the action.

The merits of the case now has to be decided upon so as to determine who is liable for costs.

*MR. ACHMAT CASSIEM, banned former detainee. His case was heard in court last week.*
Hijack committee mastered crisis

By Chris van Gass

A special hijack committee consisting of top government officials from various departments directed and monitored operations in yesterday's Durban hijack drama. It was first time the committee was activated.

The committee, chaired by the Civil Aviation Director, Mr. Jacques Germain, consists of members from various security departments such as the Police, the Department of Transport Affairs, and the Pretoria group, efficiency was surprising says Transport Minister. They were absolutely slick.

The special 9-hour, 55-minute Air India flight to Durban was grounded as non-trivial traffic. The term "hijack" took place and did not alter the procedures in respect of the handling of the aircraft in the air. The hijackers didn't raise any questions, and there were no instances of landing at another airport.

The hijackers had made no demands and offered no resistance. How far the hijackers were able to achieve their objectives and why they had left is still unknown. The hijackers had made no demands and offered no resistance. They had not yet been captured, whether they were still on board or if they had been killed.

Mr. Germain has added that this was a "hijack situation of which there are no other cases in the world."

The committee has been set up to help the government handle similar situations in the future.
Pleasant... with big guns?...
Herd named Wild Mike

Hickory crisis

Gamm and co. captain the hero

Island war on dogs of Captain Arena

From page 12
Apologies, drinks and chat on flight to Durban

A gentlemanly hijack

Automatic weapons were out on the luggage racks of the hijacked Air India Boeing 707 while the gentlemen hijackers had chats with the passengers and crew during the flight from the Seychelles to Durban. The Star was told today.

"The hijackers were very polite and at no time held a gun to any crew member or passenger," said co-pilot Captain S N C Misra.

He and other crew members and passengers all spoke of their amazement at how "friendly" the hijackers were.

"They were all very polite throughout," said passenger Mr Colin Walker, managing director of the Zimbabwe Sun group of hotels.

"The captain told the passengers not to panic and we had no trouble at all," added flight engineer Mr P V Joshi.

Captain Misra said that, when the first gunmen boarded the aircraft shortly after it landed at Mahe Airport, they said the passengers and crew were unlucky to have landed at such a troubled time.

"They said they were going to save us and take us to safety," Captain Misra said.

During the flight from the Seychelles to South Africa the mercenaries sat alongside passengers in the aircraft while some remained in the aircraft's cockpit.

Passengers told how the mercenaries chatted with them and joined them for a few drinks. But they were not prepared to talk of their attempted coup about which they seemed to be "extremely frustrated."

The navigator of the hijacked aircraft, Mr N S Varsan of Bombay, said there was only one hijacker who was not in his early 20s.

"He was about 50, with a goatee beard and spectacles, and everyone took orders from him," Mr Varsan said.

Repeated attempts to find out from the hijackers what they were doing in the Seychelles failed, he added.

"But they were pleasant to the passengers and crew and in their holiday clothes of shorts and short-sleeved shirts, not everyone was immediately aware that they were not tourists," he said.

The Air-India purser on the flight, Mr V Varsi, told The Star that it had been a frightening experience and he congratulated the captain on his conduct and the South African authorities for providing every possible assistance.

Passenger Mr Abdul Malek of Johannesburg said he was very happy it was all over and he commended the Air India crew on the way they had handled the situation.

"The captain was marvellous. We had no idea what was going on and all sorts of rumours were flying round the plane while we were still on the ground at Mahe. Some said we were being hijacked to Mauritius."

"But then the captain announced that we were going to South Africa. We were all relieved."

Mr Rachid Mohamed, another passenger from Johannesburg, said the mercenaries were courteous and apologetic and mixed freely with the passengers.

This one was not just another disaster practice

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Mr Martin Ganley, an ambulance crewman, described the close-up view he had of part of the action.

He said he was awakened by a phone call at about 3 am and was told there was an alert. A plane was in some sort of trouble, probably with a broken wing flap.

"We sent three ambulances to the airport and were told it was a hijack case. But we thought it was just a disaster drill."

"At about 4:30 we were asked to send one of our ambulances out to the runway, so my ambulance went out. I saw the aircraft coming in fast but it only when I saw the words 'Air-Indi' on it that I believed it was really hijack."

"Our ambulance and a fire engine lowered close behind the plane to the end of the runway."

"A doctor from our ambulance went with an official—security man, think—to the plane and up the gangway where they spoke to two men, presumably hijackers, but the doctor security man were ordered to leave."

A tired but relieved Mr Colin Walker, managing director of the Zimbabwe Sun group of hotels, at Jan Smuts Airport after he and the other passengers aboard the hijacked Air-India aircraft were released.
Jungle hunt for coup survivors

CAPE TOWN. — The Government is furious about the unsuccessful Seychelles coup launched from South Africa and the embarrassing situation in which it has been placed internationally, sources close to the Cabinet said yesterday.

The fact that South Africans were in the band of mercenaries has led to accusations that they were backed by the South African Government.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister were available yesterday, but the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, denied the charges.

Were the mercenaries betrayed?

By Tony Stirling

Were the mercenaries involved in the abortive coup on the Seychelles on Wednesday betrayed?

This was the speculation doing the rounds in mercenary circles today.

According to a knowledgeable source, a man who was supposed to have some

A round-the-clock curfew was turned in Victoria, capital of Seychelles, yesterday as troops combed the mountains for remnants of the mercenary force that tried to seize the international airport on Thursday.

Authorities in Victoria said that three men were captured when the mercenary force was routed and some fled to South Africa in a commandeered Air India Boeing 707.

In South Africa police are interrogating the 44 men who were taken off the airliner handcuffed in pairs.

A well-placed Government source today confirmed a report in The Star yesterday that Congo mercenary Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare was among the captives.

He added Colonel Hoare was not injured in the attack.

But Colonel Hoare's wife said from her Hilton, Natal home last night that her husband was not involved in the coup attempt. "As far as I know, he was away somewhere — I cannot comment on his involvement with the hijacking," she said.

In the first detailed account of what led to more than 30 hours of fierce fighting for the airport, the Seychelles Defence Force said that about 45 armed men arrived aboard a scheduled flight from Swaziland, seized 10 civilians hostages in the airport area, and took over the control tower and terminal buildings.

Sources said that the assault force ran into stiff resistance from police and troops stationed at a military camp on the edge of the airport. Subsequent fighting involved automatic weapons, mortars and rocket launchers.
Morale boost

While diplomatic efforts in Pretoria pointed out that neither the recruitment nor their passage were without South African involvement, reports indicated that the SA National Liberation Army had provided considerable support for the invasion and that the South African mercenaries were under command of the South African National Liberation Army.

The source added that the South African government was unhappy at the detention of the men and that it was clear that they were unhappy at the detention of the men and that they would not cooperate in their withdrawal. The source added that the men had been working with the South African National Liberation Army and had been approached by the South African National Liberation Army to join them.

Meanwhile, the government of Chad said that they had been working with the mercenaries and that they had been approached by South African National Liberation Army leaders to join them.

The South African government, however, denied that there were any South African National Liberation Army mercenaries in the country and that there had been no contact with South African National Liberation Army leaders.

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Arms raised, Bishop Desmond Tutu pleads with enraged mourners at the funeral of Griffiths Mungisi Mxenge to stop attacking a man believed by the crowd to be a Transkei detective sergeant.

The picture was taken just before Bishop Tutu had helped the man (circled) to his feet.

*Picture: JOHN WOODROOF*
Policeman kicked, stoned to death at lawyer's funeral

Mail Correspondent

A Transkei security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist, Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a Durban cycle track last week. Speakers at the funeral said he spent "much of his life" in detention, in prison on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, happened after tape recorders were taken from people who, with others suspected of being "informers", were forcibly removed from the service.

African History

First Qualifying Course

First Semester

a) Outline referen 8.30 a.
Second SEM

Either

a) Outline with studen

b) Topics Tutori

SECOND QUALIFYING COURSE

First Semester

a) Special themes and topics in the history of pre-colonial Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

Second Semester

a) Special themes and topics in the history of colonialism and nationalism in Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

NOTE:  i. None of the above half-courses shall count for credit purposes towards more than one qualifying course for the degree.
These monuments were able to find a good van to shelter from the sun. However, a group of people at the outside was killed, and one arrived dead at the hospital. Sergeant Short Leung Lam posted a Transkei Security personnel to ensure the rush to the old building.
The coffin bearing the body of Mr. Griffiths Mxenge is carried to the graveyard at Ravi, near King William's Town.

Saawu head praises Mxenge

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), Mr. Thosamile Gqweta, said Mr. Mxenge was murdered because of his relentless and tireless fight for the freedom of the oppressed and exploited masses.

"Speaking at the funeral of the Durban attorney Mr. Gqweta said Mr. Mxenge had been the legal adviser to SAAWU. He was a man of intense and immeasurable dedication to the black man's struggle for freedom in this country. Africa needs and had had a vision of a liberated country.

"There was nothing Mr. Mxenge would not do if it was for the liberation of the black man and he had an unwavering belief in and adherence to the freedom charter drawn up by the people of all races in 1955," Mr. Gqweta said.

"Mr. Gqweta attacked homeland leaders for accepting independence. He said political independence without economic independence was empty.

"Ciskei's coming independence had been preceded by a string of detentions," he said.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr. Khehla Mthembu, said that, like all fallen heroes, Mr. Mxenge knew his course in the struggle could lead to his death but to him the glittering and cherished goal of liberation meant more than his life.

"Mr. Mthembu called on all to put aside selfish and parochial differences and be united in fighting for justice.

"Africa was in bondage and people owed it to her to help the continent join all the progressive societies of the world, he added.

"We have nothing to lose but our chains of oppression and exploitation," he said.

"Azapo is totally committed to a programme of bringing about peace and stability in a democratic future Azania, where we can stand as one people," he said.

The president of the Azania Students Organisation, Mr. Joe Phasha, said the student movement shared with all the sorrow, anger and frustration over the murder of Mr. Mxenge.

"We want the perpetrators of this barbaric act and the whole world to know we do not regret Mr. Mxenge's involvement in the liberation struggle and we are sure his death will be avenged," Mr. Phasha said.

He said Mr. Mxenge was a link between the young and the old and between blacks and the Indian community in Durban.

The aim of the killing, was to destabilise the struggle and to intimidate the people," he said.

DDR.
Police deny holding Hoare: search is on

SAP looking for Colonel Hoare

President Rene

Durban told passengers that senior South African officials knew about and approved of plans to overthrow President Albert Rene.

The men had gone through the “Nothing to declare” route at the customs counter with their weapons concealed in the false bottoms of suitcases.

Most of the men were already on board the tourist bus that was to take them to their hotel when an official saw a gun barrel sticking out of one of the mercenaries' suitcases. He pulled the weapon out and gave the alarm.

The mercenaries, on board the bus, then scrambled to the roof of the vehicle, where their luggage was stacked, pulled their weapons out and seized hostages and took over the airport control tower. — Own Correspondent, The Star's Africa News Service, Reuters.
Bridge deaths: Accused detectives are remanded

Argus Correspondent

PINETOWN.—Two young Durban detectives, detained last week in connection with the deaths of four men allegedly tossed from the Paradise Valley Bridge at Pinetown, were refused bail when they appeared briefly on a charge of murder in Pinetown Magistrate’s Court today.

A third man expected to appear with them was not brought before the magistrate, Mr J de Bruyn.

The policemen, Lieutenant Willem Johannes Steeneman Potgieter, 27, of Nataliahof and Detective-Sergeant David Peter Soames, 29, of Hillary, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The prosecutor, Mr J P Roos, said an application for bail had been referred to the Attorney-General.

He asked for an adjournment until December 14 for further investigation.

The men are to remain in custody to await the Attorney-General’s decision.
Call to remember 'missing' students

Dr Stuart Saunders

Education Reporter

THE vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, asked students to remember those people we are unable to welcome because of the arbitrary nature of the South African security laws when he welcomed students to the Vuwus congress at the weekend.

"The numbers of detention without trial in this country have been used in recent times against a large number of students, including your own president, Andrew Bofana, a fine young man who is now banned without trial, without having his alleged crimes revealed to him or to anyone else," Dr Saunders said.

He has been accused, tried and sentenced by the faceless ones in a manner without parallel in any country in the world except possibly those ruled by totalitarian regimes.

He questioned whether one could explore truth through free debate when spies and paid informants secretly informed those who had power to silence criticism without recourse to the court.

"Surely all who value freedom, who believe in democracy, should protest vigorously and continuously against the laws which allow these things to happen."

• Nats a unifying force

Page 21
Killed

King William's Town - A 38-year-old security policeman was stabbed and severely wounded to death at the Mixnek Funeral Parlour on Saturday.

The body of the victim, a 38-year-old security policeman, was discovered with multiple stab wounds to the chest and abdomen. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

The investigation is ongoing, and the police are appealing for witnesses to come forward with any information that could assist in solving this brutal murder.

The Mixnek Funeral Parlour is located in the central business district of King William's Town, and the incident has caused shock and concern among the local community.

Local authorities have urged residents to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activities to the police immediately.
Mob kills policeman at funeral

PORT ELIZABETH.—A Transkeian security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

The incident occurred behind the stage from where the funeral service was conducted. Bishop Desmond Tutu and other clergymen pushed through the crowd urging them to stop the assault, but with little effect.

The funeral, in the village of Rayl, drew a crowd of many thousands and was reminiscent of Steve Biko's burial in 1977.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a cycling track in Durban last week.

Speakers at the funeral said he had spent "much of his life" in detention, imprisoned on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident, in which Detective-Constable Albert Toffile died, took place after people said to have tape-recorders and others suspected of being "informers" had been forcibly removed from the funeral service.

'Sell-out'

Eyewitnesses said Detective-Constable Toffile had drawn a firearm when youths began manhandling a woman who was accompanying him after finding a recorder in her bag. Before he could fire, the crowd turned on him. When he fell, people in the crowd began hitting and kicking him and throwing stones, and bricks to chants of "kill the sell-out."

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday that Detective-Constable Toffile had been brought to the hospital in a private car and was certified dead on arrival.

Banner-bearing representatives of the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Students, the Natal Indian Congress, the Azanian Students' Organisation, trade unionists and a number of former ANC members attended the funeral.

Homelands policy

The speakers, including Bishop Tutu, Dr Nitho Molana, Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, and Mr Rehban Mhembu of Azapo, spoke against the homelands policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid."

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC, as they were "the only people who matter."

Mr Joe Pols of Azaso said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a play by the "system" to create an impression of division within the organisation.

The Ciskei government claims the new source statements.

...
Dr Stuart Saunders, UCT principal, has attacked the "arbitrary nature of our security legislation" and condemned "the faceless people" who spy on those opposed to the State.

Dr Saunders was welcoming students from all over South Africa to the 59th congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at UCT on Saturday afternoon.

Decisions to ban and detain people in South Africa were taken by "faceless people" acting on information gained through telephone conversations and the "thin knowledge of spies", he said.

To applause from the audience of more than 400 who attended the opening, he said these spies were "not always fully-equipped intellectually", even though detaining someone was a serious matter.

Dr Saunders said Nusas was a "great" organisation and that there would not be a long walk before you find a finer South African than (the banned Nusas president) Andrew Borraine.

Welcoming delegates, he asked them to remember those who could not be there because of the "arbitrary nature of our security legislation".

Dr Saunders told delegates that the university had four vital roles to fulfill: the conservation of scholarship, the teaching of students, the promotion of research, and the constant carrying out of a critical analysis of the community of society in which it functioned.

Its critical role was the "least popular" and it was becoming increasingly difficult to carry the function out in South Africa, with its "overwhelmingly repressive security legislation".

More reports page 3.

I insert an element into a program file. The source line of code: insert (creates a new cycle of update (corrects errors only)).
Policemen held after death probe

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Three Durban policemen are being held after an investigation into the death of four men soon after their release from police cells at Durban's C.B. Swart Square last month.

A senior police officer confirmed yesterday that one black and two white policemen had been detained for questioning after intensive investigations by a senior Pretoria police officer.

The investigating officer is a brigadier whom police have declined to identify.

He was called in after the discovery that four decomposed bodies, found in the deep gorge at Paradise Valley, had been those of men released from custody.

Parks Board ranger, Mr. John Dhlamini, discovered the first body on November 8. A week later he was called to a spot where hiking young men had discovered two more bodies.

On November 16, Mr. Dhlamini found the fourth body in dense bush.

It is believed that at least two of the men plunged to their deaths after being thrown off a bridge on the Western Freeway.

Postmortem examinations showed that one of the men had several stab wounds, while at least two had died of multiple injuries consistent with falling from a height.

Police have identified only one of the dead men. He was Mr. Nkosinathi Goodman Mkize, 21, of Inanda.
"We do not need all this loss of life before we start sitting at a round table to negotiate our future. Our best memorial to Mr Mxenge will be to compel our government to come to negotiate."

Dr Motlana said it was the hallmark of all civilized governments to protect the life and property of its citizens within the boundaries of its area of sovereignty and beyond.

It was the right of all South Africans to demand this—a people's covenant with the government must guarantee it, he said.

"When, therefore, a citizen of this land is murdered as our brother Griffiths Mxenge was murdered, we must place the responsibility for this foul premeditated deed squarely upon those in power."

"It is a very sad commentary in our unhappy divided land that the reaction in many parts of the black community was to accuse right-wing elements intimately connected with the government for the murder."

"It is speculated that the savage mutations are intended as a warning to those opposed to the government's racist and oppressive policies."

"It is my considered opinion that it does not matter who committed this filthy crime. Many of us will blame the government, which in its single-minded pursuit of white hegemony and in its dedication to policies of divide and rule, has probably created a climate in which this kind of crime is possible," he said.

Dr Motlana stressed it was the duty of the government to create the necessary peaceful climate in which a peaceful resolution of problems was possible.

He said that, as in the case of the late Steve Biko, attempts were already being made to link his name with the misuse of "as. Nothing like that will ever convince the white community," he said. — DHR.
Murder at funeral: no arrests yet

EAST LONDON — No arrests had been made yet in connection with the murder of the Transkei security policeman, Sergeant Albert Gungwane Toffile, but police were busy following up leads, the public relations officer for the Police in the Border, Major W. W. Brown, said yesterday.

Sergeant Toffile was stoned to death at the funeral of the murdered Durban attorney, Mr Griffith Mnenge, which was held near King William's Town at the weekend.

Mrs Nonyamozelo Mnenge, the widow of Mr Mnenge, said she did not like violence.

Reacting to the death of Sgt Toffile she said: "I do not like violence. I am not a violent person by nature."

"But I found it surprising that a security policeman from Transkei should be sent to the funeral."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday confirmed reports that he had struggled to save Sgt Toffile from the infuriated mob.

Bishop Tutu told Sapa in Johannesburg that 15 000 to 20 000 people had been present at the funeral of Mr Mnenge, who was noted for his defence of black opponents of the government, and who had himself been banned and imprisoned by the authorities at various times.

Bishop Tutu said feelings ran high at the funeral.

"When people discovered the man was a policeman who had hidden his identity, it became quite ugly," he said.

"They came behind the rostrum and I was called to help him. He was in a bad way. They were kicking him on the ground and I appealed to them to desist."

"A cordon of six or seven formed around him and he was rescued and taken to a car, but he was probably already in a very bad way, although I did not think he was near death."

"I was very distressed as I deplore violence," Bishop Tutu said.

The Bishop said he could not understand the presence of the policeman, in view of the strong feelings at the funeral.

Bishop Tutu said his purple episcopal cassock and white surplice were splattered with blood in his attempt to save Sgt Toffile's life — DNR.
Africa's top hired gun, Mad Mike Hoare

It was one thing to hire the bodyguard for the ex-Communist leader as an 'adventure in life', but quite another to hire the same man for the mercenary task of killing his enemies in a foreign country. That was exactly what happened when Mike Hoare was hired by the Angolan government in 1975.

Mike Hoare was a British mercenary who had served in several wars, including the Malayan Emergency, the Biafran War, and the Indo-Pakistani War. He was infamous for his role in the Angolan Civil War, where he was accused of killing thousands of civilians.

The Angolan government hired Hoare to help them defeat the MPLA, a rebel group led by José Eduardo dos Santos. Hoare and his mercenaries were accused of using brutal tactics, including summary execution, torture, and mass murder.

Hoare was later tried in London for his role in the war, but was acquitted due to lack of evidence. He later wrote a book about his experiences, titled "The Rough Sleepers' Guide to Angola: A Mercenary's Account of the War in Angola, 1975-1979."
John was bored.

Get bail, 39 set free.

Mad Mike.
Mercenary well known on TV

By Andrew Walker

Tullio Moneta (42), one of the men who appeared in court charged with kidnapping, is well known in South Africa for the part he took in "The Diggers" series on TV.

Born in Yugoslavia and raised in Italy before emigrating to South Africa while in his twenties, he has a black belt in karate. He took out South African citizenship in 1968.

One of his biggest film roles was in "The Lion's Share," made in South Africa last year. He took the part of Marco Borelli, a man whose aim in life is to clear the name of his father, branded as a criminal.

In an interview with The Star while making "The Lion's Share," Moneta said he did not intend going into show business full time.

As a teenager, he played professional baseball, and was a discus thrower for the Italian junior athletics side.

In one of his films he hijacked a bus.

He told The Star last year: "The producer told me to drive like a maniac, but didn't warn the passengers what was going to happen. I jumped on the bus and drove like a lunatic, roaring around corners on two wheels and driving at an incredible speed."

Being so athletic, he often did his own stunts instead of having a stuntman take his place for dangerous scenes.

One of his ambitions, he said, was to appear on stage — but he was too scared.

"In theatre, you don't have a second chance like you do on film. If I made a mistake on stage and people laughed at me, I think I would commit suicide."
‘Astonished’
Opposition slams decision

Reaction today to the release of 39 mercenaries involved in last week’s ill-fated coup in the Seychelles has ranged from “astonishment” and “scandalous” to a “major provocation by South Africa.”

Opposition spokesmen expressed astonishment at the fact that only five of the 44 mercenaries are being charged.

Mr. Brian Bannford, MP, the Progressive Federal Party’s Whip in the Assembly, said the decision to charge only five was “scandalous.”

“In my 25 years of law I have never heard of a case where you have a group of conspirators and the State charges some of them and releases others,” he said.

Mr. Harry Schwarz, the Opposition’s chief spokesman on defense matters, said it was hard to understand what was behind the decision and there was likely to be substantial controversy about this.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said today that only five of the 44 were being charged because the police were satisfied that this was all that was necessary.

The Attorney General would decide at a later stage and after further investigation whether more people should be charged but some of the others would be used as witnesses in the trial of the five, he said.

Demands by the Seychelles government that the mercenaries be extradited to Seychelles drew a rebuke from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

Mr. Botha also revealed for the first time that the South African authorities have been in contact with the Seychelles over the incident.

“The Seychelles government was courteously requested to provide the South African Government with any information it had on the incident to facilitate the police investigation. I have not yet received any reaction to the request,” he said.

The Star’s Africa News Service reports that the Seychelles government had no comment today on the news that only five of the mercenaries would be tried.

A government spokesman telephoned today in the Seychelles capital of Port Victoria said the government had only just heard the report that 39 of the mercenaries had been released by the South African authorities.

Police Commissioner of Seychelles, Mr. James Pillay, said in a telephone interview that the release of the men was an insult and a “major provocation by South Africa.”

The dozens of South African tourists stranded in the Seychelles after last week’s abortive coup expect to be home by the end of this week.

In a telephone interview today Durban export company director Mr. Alexander Clarke said they had been told special flights had been organized for Thursday or Friday.
Hoare gets bail

Tuesdays between noon and 2 pm.
- For Mr. Goatsley and Mr. Dalgleish. That they
appear at the C.P. Swart police station in Durban
on Mondays between 10 am and noon.
- For Mr. Moneta. That
he report to the Sandton
police station on Mondays
between 10 am and noon.

A further condition was
that all five hand over
their passports to the in-
vestigating officer, Major
General C. F. Zietsman,
senior Deputy Commissi-
oner of police.

Another condition was
that they did not com-
municate with any of the
State witnesses.

When asked whether he
heard the conditions
Colonel Hoare said: "I
did, sir."

Mr. van Loggerenberg:
"Can you comply with the
conditions?"
Colonel Hoare: "I can."
Mr. van Loggerenberg:
"Can you raise the money
required?"
Colonel Hoare: "Imme-
diately."

All the others answered
the magistrate's questions
saying "Yes, sir."

As the men were led
from the court to the
Clerk of the Court's office
to arrange for their bail,
the reporter from The
Star asked Colonel Hoare
what had gone wrong
during the operation to
the Seychelles. He re-
mained silent and quick-
ened his pace.

When the reporter
asked him again who had
paid for the Seychelles
operation Colonel Hoare
replied loudly and angrily:
"Do me a favour, go
away."

The announcement of
the release of the 38 was
made from police head-
quar ters by General Gol-
denhuys today.

The decision was taken
after consultation between
General Goldenhuys, the
man in charge of the in-
vestigation, Major-Gener-
al Christiaan Zietsman and
the Minister of Police Mr.
Louis le Grange.

The two police officers
flew to Cape Town to
discuss the investigation
with the Minister.

- See also Page 21.
Di sets th for romai

IN London, Princess Di's love of billowing skirts and lace shoulders is not going away any time soon. For the festive season, women can choose from a variety of elegant and practical outfits.

Cascades of delicate lace. Also from Dior, a billowing skirt with a fitted bodice and a delicate lace collar. Other options include their line of pretty dresses and blouses, with a focus on lace and chiffon.

Colours are bright, and the design includes a mix of blue and white. The looks are completed with silver bracelets and gloves.

These outfits are trimmed with lace and buttons, to give a finished look.

The Princess often combines these looks with a chic hat or a statement bag.

For more information, visit the Dior website or contact your local Dior boutique.
Has SA broken the hijack agreement?

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States and other major Western nations are keeping a close — and possibly critical — watch on South Africa's handling of the Seychelles hijacking incident.

If South Africa is judged to have treated the hijackers too leniently, there is the possibility that air services between South Africa and the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Japan could be suspended.

In a statement today the State department said the United States Government had already made its views on the incident known to the South African Government.

It said the South African Government was a party to the Hague Convention on hijacking "which obligates the Government of South Africa to submit for prosecution or extradition persons accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft."

The statement added: "We will be examining this hijacking and South Africa's handling of it with our summit partners in connection with the terms of the Bonn Declaration on hijacking."

The repeated reference to the Hague Convention and the Bonn Declaration is significant.

Signed in December 1970 (with South Africa ratifying in May 1972), the Hague Convention put an obligation on signatories to extradite or prosecute all people accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft.

Concerned about an increase in terrorism, the so-called "economic summit" states of Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada and the United States declared in Bonn in 1970 that governments should intensify their efforts to control terrorism and hijacking.

The seven declared: "To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have hijacked an aircraft and/or do not return such an aircraft, the heads of state and government are jointly resolved that their governments should take immediate action to cease all flights to that country and to initiate action to halt all involving flights from that country, or from any other country, by the airlines of the country concerned."

On Monday, the State Department issued a statement confirming that the "summit seven" had decided to implement the terms of the Bonn Convention in respect of Afghanistan for not prosecuting the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner earlier this year.

The attempted coup in the Seychelles, South Africa's alleged links to that coup and the subsequent hijackings of the Air India aircraft to Durban sparked immediate concern interest here — and in other Western capitals.

Concern subsided when South Africa announced that the men concerned had all been imprisoned, while an intensive investigation was under way.

However, deep concern flared again yesterday when the news was received that South Africa released 39 of the alleged hijackers and allowed the remainder out on bail of R5,000 and R10,000 each. Such sums are insignificant by American standards.

Thus far, it seems, Washington (and, by implication, its economic summit partners) is not yet satisfied that it has all the facts on the hijacking and South Africa's handling of the prosecution.

The way South Africa has handled the Air India hijacking has attracted as much attention in the American Press as the hijacking itself. The decision to free most of the mercenaries and allow bail for the others has been front-page news in major newspapers and the main item in several TV and radio bulletins.

However, the statement today made it clear that the United States is deeply concerned — and the reference to the Bonn Declaration underlined the stakes that are involved.

Apart from this, if South Africa is seen to have treated the alleged hijackers lightly, her image will suffer even further. Greater weight will be added to the burden the Reagan Administration is already carrying because of its attempts to apply a policy of "constructive engagement" to South Africa.
Pik
slams
reaction to rei

Own Correspondent

Cape Town
Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today rejected international reaction condemning South Africa's handling of the Air India Boeing and aborted Seychelles coup drama.

In a statement yesterday the State Department said the United States Government had made its views on the incident known to the South African Government.

It said the South African Government was a party to the Hague Convention on hijacking which obliges the Government of South Africa to submit the prosecution or extradition of persons accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft.

The statement added: "We will be summoning the hijackers and South Africa's handling of it and not the summit meeting connection with the terms of the Hague Declaration on hijacking." (See full report on Page 31).

In his rejection Mr. Botha said: "In this country people are innocent until found guilty."

Mr. Botha said the South African authorities had acted correctly.

The matter was in the hands of the police, as was the situation in all cases of alleged criminal activities.

Botha said he was also not prepared to respond to the propaganda statements being published in the Press and being made by the Seychelles government.

Contacted

He said South Africa had contacted the Seychelles' air authorities and had asked for any information which would assist the South African police in their investigations.

"AS far as we know we have not received a reply," he said.

Mr. Botha pointed out that South Africa had also been in touch with the Swiss and Indian governments.

He appealed to people to "refrain from making statements and comments which could interfere with the law taking its course."

Informal

Dr. Brand Fonzie, Deputy General of Foreign Affairs, said that the United States had conveyed the South African Government information of the incident.

Both Mr. Fonzie and Botha said they were aware of any claims that South Africa was involved.

Dr. Fonzie also said that South Africa could not make statements until the investigation was complete.

"We have been informed by an independent source," said Botha.
Mercenary panicked over

Among the mercenaries were former members of crack Rhodesian and South African units such as the Rhodesian Light Infantry, Selous Scouts and South African reconnaissance commands and police. The mercenaries were reluctant to talk because they had been instructed not to say anything about who organised the coup bid. They refused to say who had given these instructions.

But suggestions were that US State interests might have been behind the attempt to topple President Albert Rene's socialist government.

After their release, the 39 men were driven to destinations of their choice by Security Police.

The men said that their belongings and passports had been left behind at Mahe and were now in the possession of the authorities there.

39 freed men just as liable, says law expert

Chief Reporter

The 39 mercenaries released yesterday are not just as liable for any charges as are their five colleagues charged with kidnapping, a criminal law expert said today.

He was commenting on the statement by Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, that the 39 mercenaries involved in the abortive Seychelles coup had been released because the police found they had not contravened any laws in South Africa.

Mr Le Grange, said, police said, police said, that in terms of South African criminal law, any member of a single group acting together was equally liable for any crime committed by a member of the group during the operation.

For example, if an armed group should plan to rob a shop without committing violence, and one of the members kills a shop assistant, all members of the group are equally liable for murder.

The 39 mercenaries should have been charged as accomplices even if the other five were the ring-leaders, he said.

Mr Le Grange could not say whether the mercenaries should have been charged under the anti-hijacking Civil Aviation Offences Act, due to the apparent confusion over the facts.

Mr Le Grange yesterday cited the treatment of members of the Jameson Raid at the end of the last century as a precedent for charging only five mercenaries and releasing the rest.

After the Jameson Raid on Johannesburg failed, the raiders were turned over to the British authorities by the Kruger Government.

Dr Jameson was sentenced in London to 15 months' imprisonment while four colleagues received sentences of between three and 10 months. The other raiders were not charged.

Shoot 'em said pilot

There is no crime more serious than hijacking and air pirates should be shot.

That was the comment at the time of Blake Fleming, the pilot of a South African Airways Boeing jet after his aircraft had been seized during a routine flight from Salisbury to Johannesburg and flown to Malawi.

The incident happened nine years ago and it was the first hijacking of a South African aircraft.

The South African Government demanded extradition of the two Lebanese hijackers to face charges in this country.

Malawi refused and Fouad Kamal and Araj Yaghi were sent for trial at the High Court in Blantyre.

They were convicted on three counts each and sentenced to 11 years' jail.

SA screened 2 coup soldiers

Two men involved in running special anti-terrorism training courses whose candidates are "Government - screened" were among the mercenaries in the abortive Seychelles coup last week.

They are Mr Chris Hillebrand, a former commander of the SAPD's elite 1st Reconnaissance Unit, and Mr Kevin Beck, a former South African intelligence operative.

Both men, having been in those positions, would themselves have undergone extensive screening.

The Weekend anti-terrorism school is on a farm near the Magaliesberg Spa, and the candidates for the course have included businessmen and former members of the SAPD.

It is called the South African Counter School and is near Broederstroom.

The candidates, according to reports, were screened by a Government department.

The Stars confirm in Pretoria that South African security service were involved in a screening process.

Mr Hillebrand is director of the counter school, which he owns jointly with Mr Rodney Briggs who, according to The Star's information, was asked to go on the Seychelles mission but refused.

The course lasts five weeks and participants learn unarmed combat, karate, knife skills, the handling of weapons and bushcraft, the use of bows and crossbows, tracking, evasive driving, crisis management and first aid.

It costs R650 and uses the promotional slogan "Ibad terrorism - will you be the next target?"

By mid-May this year, had trained 300 pec. was said to be hundred on its wait.
Baggage puzzling

Those who went on the raid now fear that the Seychelles authorities have handed their passports over to the Royal Swazi Airlines pilots and went through the usual customs and immigration formalities.

One of the last men to go through passport control was an immigration official who questioned the weight of the "empty" suitcase. He went for the weapon in his false-bottomed bag and then the others, in a move to support him, pulled out their weapons. Shooting started and the mercenaries took control of the airport, but the government forces were too strong for them and they were overrun.

"If we had not been discovered we would have taken the country," said one mercenary.

"But Mahe Airport was not a picnic," said another.

Some of the mercenaries said they were recruited in Durban by men with American accents, but they would not give any further details.

Pik's reaction

could be suspended if a country refused to return a hijacked plane.

"Is the situation that completely irrelevant?" he said.

Mercenary leader, Mike Hoare and his four colleagues who were flown to Swaziland after a period in court yesterday, are believed to have returned to their homes.

After yesterday's court hearing in Pretoria, Colonel Hoare, who lives in a Pretoria, Mr Ken Dalglish of the Riviera Hotel, Durban, Mr Peter Duffy of Berea, Durban, and Mr Tullio Moneta of Sandton were all taken to Denton Hall, Homestead Avenue, Bryanston.

Colonel Hoare was flown there by private helicopter while his colleagues went by road.

The mansion is the home of Mr Leo Baxter, Colonel Hoare's nephew. Mr Baxter put up the bill for the man set at R100,000 for Colonel Hoare and R15,000 for each of the other accused. Conditions of bail include that the men must report daily to their local police station.

Men in coup bid named

John McKay
Donald Kenny
Michael Webb
Simon Willar
The Zimbabweans:
Charles Goatiey
Vernon Prince
Stephen Biddlecombe
Jacob du Toit
David Greenhalgh.
The Germans:
Peter Rohwlien
Kurt Pritert
The Irishmen:
Thomas Borel
Andrew New Sand Ellie-White.
The Americans:
Danny Grinn
The Australian:
Kenneth Kelly
The Austrian:
Sue Forsell
President Rene claimed that eight of the mercenaries were already in the country. South Africans Robert Sima, D Botes and Lulie Anton, Britons Kenneth Dalglish and Bernard Carey, Zimbabweans Roger England and Aubrey Coles and an American Charles Duke.

Punish them says Ifapa

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, has asked for detailed information on the incident from its affiliate in South Africa.

Ifapa executive secretary Captain Laurie Taylor said: "Hijacking is a crime and those guilty of hijacking must be punished. They should either be extradited to the country where the crime was committed or they should be punished in the country where they landed."

Tough customer on the run in the Seychelles

DURBAN — Mr Desmond Botes, the Durban mercenary reported to be still at large on Mahe in the Seychelles, will be a 'tough and dangerous customer' to capture, a close friend said today.

"He is in his fifties but it would be hard to find a fitter, better trained fighting man," said the friend, who did not wish to be identified.

"He was one of the first South Africans to train seriously in karate — after he had got his black belt in judo. He trained in Japan, London and elsewhere learning and perfecting fighting techniques.

"He opened his own karate school in Johannesburg and moved to Rhodesia before coming back to Durban. He won't like to be the man who tries to take him in," the friend concluded.

A second mercenary on the run on the island has been identified by Pretoria sources as an American, Mr Charlie Duke.

Mr Duke is a former member of the Rhodesian Police Force.

Before joining the mercenary group he was employed as a 'bouncer' at a well-known Durban pub.

President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles has released a list of 52 persons involved in last week's abortive coup.

The list includes Mr Jeremias Purun of Durban who was an NRP candidate in the last general election.

Mr Puren is a South African Air Force veteran and was a personal adviser to President Moise Tshombe in the turbulent early war days in the Congo.

Many others on the list are from Natal.

Mr Puren's wife said after the coup that she had been swamped with inquiries from journalists wanting to know whether her husband took part.

"But Jerry left three days ago on a trip to Belgium where he hopes to buy cars for his motor business in Durban. He phoned me and he was very anxious to hear what was happening. He thought it was a big
Suspension of Robben Island visits ‘cruel’

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr. Brian Bishop, today condemned the Prisons Department decision to withdraw visiting privileges at Robben Island.

It was 'particularly cruel,' he said.

He was commenting on a statement issued last night by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J.N. Otto, that those privileges had been withdrawn after a hunger strike by several prisoners.

General Otto said the hunger strikers had made certain 'unrealistic' demands and had 'begun to eat again without any demands having been met.'

Mr. Bishop said the Government tended to meet any challenge to authority by 'over-reaction and dehumanizing punishment' because the worst offence in its eyes was such a challenge.

'This reflects a sub-conscious awareness that their authority is illegitimate, abused and deteriorating,' he said.

Mr. Bishop continued: The prisons statement that prisoners had 'begun to eat again without any demands having been met' is pathetic and petty.'

People were on their way from all parts of South Africa to see their relatives in the Christmas season. To deny the families the right to meet at this time was 'particularly cruel.'

A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said the department 'at this stage stands by the information' in General Otto's statement. The spokesman refused to say how many prisoners were involved in the hunger strike, what reasons they had given, how long the strike had lasted, which prisoners had been involved and whether the relatives had been informed at the time of the strike.

The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports that as far as could be ascertained today none of the families of Political prisoners on Robben Island has been informed about the suspension of visits to the island.

Attorneys representing families of prisoners said as far as they were concerned none of their clients had been consulted about the suspension of visits.

The attorneys said most of the families were preparing for their monthly visits to the island.

'We hope the Prisons Department authorities will inform these families in time about the suspension before they can spend a lot of money on the trip to Cape Town,' said one attorney.

It was not clear whether the suspension of the visits affected all prisoners or only those who participated in the hunger strike.

Women
GOVERNMENT NOTICEs

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2613
4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROGERS TO WASCHEFORT
The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Leandre Edward Rogers, residing at 135 Van Heerden Street, Potgietersrus, to assume the surname of Waschefort.

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No. 2628
4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—KESWA TO KUNENE
The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Jabulani Alexander Kiswa, his wife Nonvuwa Kmina, born Kmina, and his children Nonuzuwa Nonzulelo, Mcedisi Thamsanqa Siphwe Sibusiso, Mhloti Babili and Nontando, residing at 2035 Osizweni, Black Township, District of Newcastle, to assume the surname of Kunene.

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No. 2636
4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SMITHDORP TO SMITH
The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Douglas Alfred Smithdorp and his wife Gertruida Magdalena Smithdorp, born Van Heerden, residing at 170 Donnelly Street, Turffontein, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Smith.

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No. 2641
4 December 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/103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Article 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/1094</td>
<td>Bovinaus</td>
<td>Michael French</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1092</td>
<td>Effigies</td>
<td>William K. Wells</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1012</td>
<td>Book Inventor’s Guide to Erotica. The</td>
<td>Roy Harley Lewis</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1005</td>
<td>PARACHUTIST. The</td>
<td>Edward Kehn</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/1005</td>
<td>Storm—Nr 23, 6 August 1981</td>
<td>Immer &amp; Jahr A.G. &amp; Co, Hamburg</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONGEVENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergeseende publikasies of voorwerpe binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongemeen is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasies of voorwerpe nie binne die bedoecling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongemeen is nie, ter syde gestel. Die ondergeseende instrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrywing No.</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>strywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB1/5/74</td>
<td>Scope — Vol 16, No 43, Oktober 23, 1981</td>
<td>Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/5/75</td>
<td>Roxy Male Grammofoonplatenmaatskap / Gramophone Record Cover No 88770 10T (Illustratie/ Illustration)</td>
<td>Print in Western Germany by Mohndruck Reinhard Mohr OHG, Gietersloh</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewy, beslis dat die ondergeseende publikasie nie ongemeen is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongemeen is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergeseende instrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrywing No.</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>strywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB1/5/73</td>
<td>Dingley Falls</td>
<td>Michael Malone</td>
<td>In SK.G.G. 37/75, G.K.G.N. 1935 vanb. 119/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEVEN IS

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hiersiening beslis dat die ondergeseende publikasie nie binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongemeen is nie. Die ondergeseende instrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrywing No.</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>strywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

AFKURING VAN ROLPREnte

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

(a) beslis dat die ondergeseende rolprente binne die bedoecling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van die genoemde Wet ongemeen is;

(b) die rolprente afgeleer; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedgekeurings van die rolprente deur komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyd gestel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrywing No.</th>
<th>Publicisie of voorwerp</th>
<th>strywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Article 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

REJECTION OF FILMS

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974—

(a) decided that the undermentioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the films; and

(c) set aside the conditional approval of the films, committees referred to in section 4 of the said Act.
No. 2646
4 December 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

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

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolpret nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgrup 2–16 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indykywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret</th>
<th>Vertolmaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B81/105</td>
<td>Doffs</td>
<td>Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk. (Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B81/106</td>
<td>Redeemer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2647
4 December 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOE KRAKGENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktor van Publikasies het op 25 November 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, voorwaardelike goedkeuring van dié ondergenoemde rolpret deur sekomitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolpret. Dié tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) moet toegeval deur artikel 25 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet, vertye tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies. Soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet, moet hierdie bepaal as 14 dae na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indykywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret</th>
<th>Vertolmaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 2647
4 December 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—JOHNSON TO PHILLIPS

Die Staatshoof veroordeel om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Act 1 van 1937), George Johnson, sy vrou Winifred Margaret, gebore Davis, en sy kinders Clare Estelle Phillips en Joseph Sebastian Phillips, wonaardy te Simon's Town 26, Bosmont, Johannesburg, te mag om dié van Phillips aan te neem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indykywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret</th>
<th>Vertolmaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B81/102</td>
<td>Pocket Lover</td>
<td>Atlas Motion Pictures Corporation (Edms.). Bpk (Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2666
4 December 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ESOSP IN SULIMAN

Die Staatshoof veroordeel om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Act 1 van 1937), Salie Esosp, sy vrou Elizabeth Edith, gebore Sonny, en sy kinder Mohammaed Ali Suliman, Hajar Hanifa Suliman, Jafiegha Suliman en Yusuf Sallie Suliman, wonaardy te Shoenkraal 438, Pretoria, te mag om die van Suliman aan te neem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indykywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret</th>
<th>Voorlager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B81/944</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sallie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2671
4 December 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ESOSP TO SULIMAN

Die Staatshoof veroordeel om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Act 1 van 1937), Salie Esosp, sy vrou Elizabeth Edith, gebore Sonny, en sy kinder Mohammaed Ali Suliman, Hajar Hanifa Suliman, Jafiegha Suliman en Yusuf Sallie Suliman, wonaardy te Shoenkraal 438, Pretoria, te mag om die van Suliman aan te neem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indykywing No.</th>
<th>Rolpret</th>
<th>Voorlager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B81/945</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sallie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDIE

No. 2706 4 December 1981

ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE ’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besliss dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intruwing Nr.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM115-56</td>
<td><em>Learn and Teach</em>—Vol. 1, No 2, Oct 1981</td>
<td>Learn and Teach, Johannesburg</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM111-81</td>
<td><em>Southern Africa After Independence</em></td>
<td>Alex Callinicos</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM125-101</td>
<td><em>Normo</em>—Vol. 36, No 27, December 1981</td>
<td>Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LYS/LIST PB1/105

No. 2707 4 December 1981

ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIE ’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besliss dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intruwing Nr.</th>
<th>Titel van publikasie</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM145-46</td>
<td><em>Growth of the Western World</em>—Vol 5th Marx</td>
<td>Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc., Chicago/London/Francfort</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LYS/LIST PB1/106—

UNDESIABLE PUBLICATION

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act.
Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 November 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 25 November 1981 van genoemde komitee dat buigzame publikasie binnen die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het by die ontvanger van hierdie appèl kragtens artikel 13 (3) (a) die beslissing van die Komitee van Publikasies opskort tot wanneer die Appèlraad oor Publikasies oor die aangeleenthed besliss het.

On 26 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Act against the decision on 25 November 1981 of the said committee, that the above-mentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (3) (a) of the Act, 1974, to suspend the decision of the Committee under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the publication Scope of 27 November 1981 is undesirable until the Appeal Board has determined the appeal by Republican Press against that decision.
VISITS TO ISLAND PRISONERS SUSPENDED

Staff Reporters

VISITING privileges at Robben Island have been withdrawn following a hunger strike by several prisoners, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto, said in Pretoria last night.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of one of the imprisoned ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu, said last night that she had not been notified of the withdrawal although her daughter was due to fly to Cape Town this month to see her father.

And the PFP spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said the information released was "insensitive and inadequate".

General Otto said the hunger strikers had set certain "unrealistic" demands and had "begun to eat again without any demands having been met".

The identity of the prisoners, the dates and duration of the hunger strike and the nature of the prisoners' demands were not divulged in the commissioner's statement.

General Otto said the "majority" of the prisoners' demands were "unrealistic or, because of policy, could not be considered."

"This undisciplined action has had the inevitable result that some of their privileges have been prejudiced. Among other things, therefore, visits to the prisoners have been suspended until further notice."

It was not clear from General Otto's brief statement whether visiting privileges had been withdrawn from the hunger strikers only or from all the prisoners.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisoners Relations division told Sapa, however, that he believed only the strikers were affected.

The Cape Times put the following questions to a prison spokesman last night: Which prisoners were involved in the hunger strike; why reasons did the prisoners give for their hunger strike; how long did the hunger strike last and how many prisoners were involved?

The prison spokesman said he would not regard the questions as "official" and even if the questions were posed officially the prisons' reaction at present was "no further comment. The questions would be considered this morning.

Mr Sisulu—the recently unbanned wife of African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu who was imprisoned on the island in 1954—said from Soweto last night that the Cape Times call was the first she had heard of the hunger strike.

"This is terrible—my daughter is flying down to Cape Town on December 12 to see her father and now we don't know what to do."

Danger to life

"Up to now the prison authorities have not notified the families who are directly concerned with the well-being of their next-of-kin and we condemn their not telling us because hunger strikes could endanger the lives of the prisoners."

She said no demand was impossible and that it was "unfair" to cancel the visits because this affected the prisoners as well as their families.

Mr Dalling, the PFP spokesman on justice, said that if the government wanted the public to believe the prisoners' demands were unreasonable, then they should be disclosed and brought into the open.
battle roll: two seized, 44 fled

Severities of the fighting in which automatic weapons, grenades and mortars were used.

The control tower is back in working order, although repair work continues. Scheduled flights are expected to resume today.

The government has not published its assessment of the losses from the closure of the airport, the Seychelles archipelago's economic lifeline. But overall losses are unofficially estimated at R25-million, a vast sum in a country with a budget of only R56-million. According to government officials in Victoria, the mercenaries planned to slip into the Seychelles with their weapons and stage a coup to reinstate former President James Mancham who himself was overthrown in a coup by President Albert Rene four years ago.

Diplomats said the abortive coup was ill-conceived.

"To put it mildly, these people must have had a very inflated idea of the kind of support they might enjoy here," one said. "It is difficult to see a solid majority support for Mancham."

The ex-President is remembered in the Seychelles for a lifestyle that kept him abroad for extended periods and made him a regular figure of society columns, often pictured with a beautiful woman on each arm. -- Reuters.

Extradition possible

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Two West German mercenaries alleged to have been involved in the abortive Seychelles coup attempt may be extradited to face trial in Germany, Kenya's Daily Nation reports.

The paper quotes Jurgen Stals, deputy head of West Germany's East and South Africa desk, that their extradition would be in accordance with the UN resolution on mercenary activities.

Seychelles killed, five shown to foreign journalists here.

Eyewitnesses said the Seychelles soldier, Second Lieutenant David Antal, was killed when his armoured personnel carrier came under fire from the mercenaries at the main airport gate.

Damage to the international airport, built 10 years ago and closed since the battle, appeared relatively minor despite the

VICTORIA — One mercenary and one Seychelles soldier were killed in the airport fighting here in last week's abortive coup.

Forty-four mercenaries escaped by commandeering an Air India plane and forcing it to fly to South Africa.

The mercenaries captured in the fighting are expected to be charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. If convicted they could be jailed for life.

The five include two South Africans, one Briton and two holders of Zimbabwean passports, Aubrey Brooks and Roger Endean. The two were

Doubts over 'informal' US contact

By John D' Oliveira
The Star Bureau

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Wife of mercenary gets a divorce

DURBAN — Mrs. Cheryl Glen Goatley (27), one of the five mercenaries who appeared in court on Wednesday in connection with the commandeering of the Air India jet to South Africa after an abortive coup in the Seychelles, has been divorced in the Supreme Court in Durban.

Mrs. Cheryl Glen Goatley (27) (born Bower) of Newberry Drive, New Germany, was yesterday granted a divorce order by Mr. Justice D.L. Shearer.

Mr. Goatley did not oppose the application.

In her particulars of claim Mrs. Goatley described her husband as a pilot.

She said they were married in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, on September 15, 1978. They have no children. — Star.
Combat expert sticks to his guns

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY
and SEAN O'CONNOR

COMBAT expert Christo Hillebrand, listed in Johannesburg yesterday as a member of the Seychelles mercenary force, has denied taking part in the coup attempt.

In nearly three hours of interviewing by the Mail Mr Hillebrand, a former South African Recce commando, said he had no knowledge of the mission.

His name was listed in two Johannesburg newspapers yesterday as being among the 39 mercenaries freed in Pretoria on Wednesday.

He said he believed he had been linked with the abortive coup because he was a partner in the South African Combat School, which runs weekend anti-urban terror courses in the bush at Broederstroom, 23km outside Randburg.

The Mail visited the camp earlier this week after speculation that it may have served a pre-invasion training ground.

Mr Hillebrand, relaxed and jovial in his Berea flat, denied the school had been used to prepare members of Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare's mercenary force for the mission.

On Wednesday night, only hours after the bulk of the force had been released from Pretoria's Zonderwater Prison — friends arrived at Mr Hillebrand's flat for a party: His phone rang incessantly.

Holiday

"I wasn't there. I didn't know anything about this mission until I read the newspapers," he said. He said he doubted anyone trained at his school would have had the capability of taking part in a coup attempt but "you can't tell it's an impossible question to answer."

His course was used by businessmen and companies and he invited the Mail to attend.

Earlier this week a source said Mr Hillebrand had not attended the school last weekend because he was on "holiday". However, Mr Hillebrand said: "I was in Zululand on business and left very early on Friday morning. I'm sorry but I don't know anything about this Seychelles business. I wish I could help you."

● One of the five mercenaries granted bail in a Pretoria court on Wednesday, Mr Tulio Monteia, said police had warned him not to talk to newspapers because the matter was sub judice. Nevertheless he said he was relieved to be out of prison but was "getting a bit nervous" because of constant requests for interviews.
LANDS CLEAN, SAYS PW AS Rene points finger at SA Hijackers will be encouraged Waldheim

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa's handling of the attempted coup in the Seychelles has been described by one American publicist as a blatant example of double standards.

The country's release of 39 mercenaries who hijacked an Air-India plane last week and the charging of five more with smuggling, has received extensive coverage by major American newspapers.

In many respects, says South Africa has dealt with the Seychelles coup as it more impact in the US than the attempted coup itself.

For South Africans who believe their country is an international pariah, it is interesting to note that the major media channels, from which there was nothing very noteworthy about a country with a president who is a victim of the jailing of those who harbour "terrorists" and a total silence on the occasion of a huge international terrorist attack on a major port, have been reporting on the Seychelles coup as if it were terrorism.

PORT ELIZABETH — South Africa had not initiated the attempt in the Seychelles nor given approval for it, South Africa Prime Minister Mr. P.W. Botha said last night. But the Seychelles President Mr. Albert Rene has repeated his accusation of South African complicity in the action.

Speaking at a banquet in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Botha said the South African Government had never been aware of the coup attempt and he wanted the world to know this.

The Prime Minister said legislation would be introduced to prohibit people who undergo military training in South Africa taking part in terrorist activities.

Referring to what he called the alleged hijacking of an Air-India Boeing from the Seychelles to Durban, he said the matter was in the hands of the law and the law had to take its course.

He asked South Africans to be patient about the matter and to await the results of the investigation. He thought it ridiculous that two people expected the South Africa's Government's handling of the incident to take charge of the situation. The authorities would not be stamped in this direction regardless of who expected it.

Mr. Botha said the Government was fully aware of its international duties and agreements regarding hijackings.

But the Seychelles President Mr. Rene yesterday reiterated on BBC television his accusation that the South African Government was involved in last week's abortive attempt to topple his administration.

The leftist President demanded that the man who had thrown a coup in a coup in 1977, exiled former President Mr. James Mancham, had organised the coup.

 Asked evidence he had of South African Government involvement, Mr. Rene said: "First of all the whole operation was mounted in South Africa. Most of the people came from South Africa and moreover the South African Government has now released 39 of the people who were arrested. This is a clear sign that it is not going to do anything about it."

Mr. Rene has accused the pro-Western Mr. Mancham of being behind at least two previous coup attempts.

The South African Minister of Police, Mr. Grange, has added his voice to his Premier's denials. He said yesterday there was no sinister nor political motive involved in the decision to free 39 of the 44 men who were held in Pretoria following the coup attempt.

Mr. Grange was asked by the SABC political correspondent to respond to widespread criticism because just five of the group of mercenaries had been charged.

The Minister said the fact that 39 were not charged had been "sensationalised" and "sensationalist" intentions read into it. The American Africa complied with all international rules at all times and all representations were met in the administration of justice.

He said the case should be seen in its proper perspective. The position was that this group of 44 people had arrived in South Africa from another country after an abortive coup in the past, an operation about which the Government had known nothing and which had certainly not taken place with its approval.

On the arrival of the aircraft in Durban, the railways police had taken immediate control. The investigation was conducted by South Africa's most experienced police with no influence of the political pressures.

The SCYCHELLES coup attempt has failed to a UN General Assembly debate on apartheid this week, with many nations alleging South African Government involvement.

The debate adjourned last night to allow the African group to put to a resolution which will ask the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

Hijackers will be encouraged Waldheim

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South African Government's decision to free most of the mercenaries who tried to topple the Seychelles Government last week would encourage people contemplating hijackings and the use of mercenaries, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

Dr. Waldheim issued a strong statement condemning Pretoria's action in freeing 39 mercenaries and releasing five others on bail.

Dr. Waldheim was "shocked" at the South African Government's handling of the affair, Dr. Waldheim said "Lentency in this case was especially regrettable."

He said the UN has several resolutions dealing with hijackings and added: "The action of the South African Government cannot be encouraged those who contemplate such grossly illegal actions as hijacking and the reprehensible use of mercenaries."

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Air links with the West in danger

By Jean-Jacques Cornthwaite

The world's seven richest industrial nations are urgently seeking the correct details of why South Africa's airliners and a group of alleged mercenaries were apparently shot down.

These investigations in the shooting off the Praia Islands off the west coast of Africa and the 39 felled mercenaries could conceivably cost it its place on the international airline links.

The seven powers have for long pleaded unanimously to cut all flights to a country that refuses to stop black bombers to book. Only this week they honoured their promise — with the Praia Islands — with the murder.

These Western countries that have air service agreements with Afghanistan, because of the Babrak Karmal regime's deal against a group of Palestinian hijackers in Kabul.

France and West Germany, the two Western countries with air links with Afghanistan, will end these flights from next February. Both nations are concerned the new agreement is subject to a year's notice.

Britain, which lets Afghan aircraft land in its islands, gave notice that it would also stop these runs from next December.

The British Government, like most of the other Western powers, is under growing pressure internally to take punitive action against South Africa for violating the Vienna Convention against hijackings.

After the detailed international Home conference on hijackings I have agreed that any hijackers should be either extradited or imprisoned, as South Africa signed this convention on the day of the Convention on the Day of the Convention.

So far the US administration has d-f-f-e-red the new proposals, I might act against South Africa, warned Washington said it would.
Court appeal on visitors' ban

AN urgent application to have the visiting privileges of prisoners on Robben Island restored will be brought before the Cape Town Supreme Court at 10am today.

This follows on Thursday night's announcement by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J.N. Otto, that visiting privileges on Robben Island had been withdrawn following a hunger strike by a number of prisoners.

The application will be brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the Head of Prisons and the Officer Commanding the maximum security prison on the island.
RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners discuss with the instructing attorney, Mr A M Omar, their urgent application before the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today to restore prisoners’ visiting privileges.

LEGAL SNAG HITS PRISON DISPUTE

Weekend Argus Reporter

An all-out attempt by relatives to see prisoners on Robben Island this weekend failed today when a Supreme Court application to lift the suspension of visits to the island, was postponed to December 9 because of a legal technicality.

The application was brought by Mr Gilbert Motlabi Tsotane and five others against the Minister of Prisons, Commissioner of Prisons, Head of the Maximum Section and the Officer Commanding, Prison Command, of the island.

It followed reports that visiting privileges at Robben Island had been withdrawn following a hunger strike by several prisoners.

Travel-weary and concerned parents and relatives sat around the court today waiting for a decision.

The people, mostly from Port Elizabeth and Pretoria, had been granted permits in September to visit the prisoners this weekend.

In papers before the court, Mr Gilbert Tsotane, father of Samuel Chihana, a prisoner on the island since 1983, said the application had been brought in the interest of his son.

The first indication I received that the visit would not go ahead was when I saw the report in the newspaper. At no stage was I given any opportunity to make representations as to the propriety of revoking or suspending my permit.

Mr Tsotane added that if visits had been suspended or cancelled because some prisoners were allegedly on a hunger strike, this action did not provide for a general or blanket ban on all the visits without proper consideration of the individual cases and permits already granted.

It was grossly unfair and the total ban appeared to be motivated by the object of putting an end to an alleged hunger strike by certain prisoners, he said.

The result was an unreasonable form of collective punishment.

The other applicants, Mrs Caroline Abedinga, Mrs Noopela Mdoe and Mrs Mafuna and Dorothy Xiata, also, Mr Tsotane’s submission.

The respondents did not reply to the papers because the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieut.-General J N Otto, reportedly attending the independence celebrations in the Citgadi.

Mr Arthur Justice Nkomo
the Premier
Mr L Dixon, assistant
Commissioner of Prison and Mr E J S. van der Merwe, assistant
Mr E A J. Fox, Director
the Department of Prisons.
the Commissioner of Prisons
Head of the Maximum Section, Robben Island Prison.
THE R1-million attack was foiled because one litchee in his luggage!

A suspicious customs officer of Agriculture cleared a mercenary's holdall and
Authorities at the airport had been especially vigilant.

There were suggestions that passengers who flew with the mercenary party from Swaziland and disembarked in the Comoro Islands may have sounded the alarm.

It is learned authoritative that when the Seychelles customs official discovered the gun he handed it to police Sergeant Kerken Espolon who said it would be confiscated.

This triggered the shooting which led to the diversion of an Air India Boeing and the failure of the coup.

This week the Sunday Times pieced together the events at the Male air terminal from the time the mercenaries landed at 5.30pm on Wednesday, November 25, until they took off at 1am the following day, heading for Durban.

The inquiries produced some startling facts:

• According to an airport official who witnessed some of the negotiations between the mercenaries and island police officers, Colonel Mike "Mad Mike" Hooare deliberately left behind three men to guard hostages in the airport while the rest made their escape aboard an allegedly hijacked Air India Boeing.

• Most of the mercenaries carried South African passports issued only days before they left Durban.

• An advance party of seven mercenaries had landed on the island some time before the main group and had rented a house at Lamiser in the hills around the capital of Victoria.

• The decision to pull out of the island apparently came after the mercenaries tried to attack a nearby Seychelles army camp but were repelled.

A senior official of a major international company who was at the airport throughout the raid revealed this week that:

• All but three of the mercenaries had passed through customs undetected when the litchees lying under a pile of toys in a hold-all gave the game away.

• When a police sergeant, armed with the confiscated weapon, ran out of the terminal and showed signs that he was going to use it against the mercenaries, he was shot and wounded by them as they leaped from their waiting vehicles.

Hostages

• 100 hostages were held in the terminal building by the mercenaries while they negotiated their escape.

The timetable to disaster began at 5.30pm on Wednesday,
Duffy bounces back — without his coup-conut

PHOTOGRAPHER Peter Duffy, who took part in the Seychelles-France, bounced back into Durban this week as if nothing had happened.

The former mercenary and former pupil of Prince Charles’s old school, Gordonstoun, resumed his familiar role of photographer about town. Duffy is absolutely noncommittal on the abortive Seychelles coup.

All he would say was “the bar service was lousy.”

“I’ve always wanted to go to the Seychelles, since 1960. This time all I saw was the airport and I didn’t even get a coconut.

“J I kept running round saying ‘Where’s my coconut, I can’t go without my coconut’. He denied any South African Government involvement and was sorry for any embarrassment caused the Government.

It is understood that Congo mercenaries called “Mad Mike” Hoare intends to write a book on the adventure.

After his release from prison, Duffy, 49, was more concerned about his five geese and three geeselings than exotic Indian Ocean islands and alleged international intrigue.

And it’s back to work for the freelance photographer who works Durban’s nightclubs and restaurants.

Old Friends

As we opened a bottle of his favourite green stout — Duffy spoke of his brief stay in Zonderwaren Prison near Pretoria and how he had encountered old acquaintances.

“I know you — you’re Duffy.”

“I know you — you’re Brian Sparks.”

And so the Durban killer and the photographer who had injured him fumbled met.

Killer Sparks — sentenced to death in 1977 for the brutal slaying of a young girl which was later commuted to life imprisonment — and adventurer Duffy met as old friends in the cells of South Africa’s maximum security prison.

Author plans Seychelles ‘Connection’

By RICHARD WALKER

New York

AUTHOR Robin Moore aims to turn the Seychelles debacle into a bestseller — by twisting the story to give it a triumphant ending.

The celebrated writer of such novels as “The French Connection” and “The Green Beret” is leading the cheering section for Mike Hoare’s raiders, whom he openly admits to having represented in America.

“It is my plan to get hold of Mike Hoare and write a novel, or maybe a real story, as though his attempt had been successful,” he told me.

He was anxiously waiting for “Mad Mike” to contact him at his home in Connecticut.

Mr. Moore is seeking the Republican Party nomination for a seat in the US Senate.

He thinks the South African Government was “absolutely right” to let off Col. Hoare with “nothing more than a slap on the wrist.”

“One of the things I love about South Africa is that there’s no hypocrisy,” he said.

Former NRP man accused of taking part

BY GEOFFREY ALLEN

and RAY JOSEPH

A FORMER NRP provincial candidate, Mr. Jerry Puren, was named by Seychelles President Albert Rene as being one of the mercenaries involved in last week’s abortive coup.

Mr. Puren, employed by a second-hand car firm in Durban, was at one time an adviser to Congolese and Katangese governments, and close friend of Mr. Moise Tshombe during the civil war.

He is a SAAF veteran and served in the RAP during the Second World War.

Mr. Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said he knew Mr. Puren only from his involvement in the party.

In his election manifesto to voters in the Port Natal seat, Mr. Puren described himself as a former commanding officer of the Katangese and Congolese air forces and adviser to both governments in “their fight against marxist terrorism.”

Mr. Puren, who speaks French fluently and described by friends as extremely active, lost the election to National Party candidate Mr. R. Viljoen by a mere 167 votes.

As one of Moise Tshombe’s most trusted advisers, Jeremiah “Jerry” Puren was the man who kept the infamous Five Commando of the Armed National Congolese on the move.

His specific job for the “Wild Geez” was to keep “Mad Mike” Hoare’s men airborne and to ensure aerial supply lines.

The mother of Bernard Carey, one of the five men captured on the Seychelles after the abortive coup attempt last week, is a bitter and angry woman. She is convinced her son is being held there merely because he is a South African.

“My son went there as a tourist, he went for no other purpose. That’s God’s truth,” Mrs. F. Carey said in a strained voice over the telephone.

“They have done nothing against him. I am convinced of this. Therefore, I know he will be back home soon.”

Mrs. Carey also slammed reports that her son had become an unbelievable rich man from his mercenary exploits.

A Natal newspaper report, which quoted, but did not name a friend of Mr. Carey, said that Mr. Carey had first become involved in mercenary work when he joined Col. Hoare in the Congo.

The friend described him as being “very much a fast car and fast women type of man.”

Another of the mercenaries still held in the Seychelles is Mr. Aubrey Brookes — a former member of the crack Selous Scouts — who emigrated to South Africa a year ago.

Before he left South Africa, Mr. Brookes told some friends that he was going to Swaziland and from there to “another destination.”

from Swaziland.

When the detected rifle was discovered it was handed by the customs official to police Sergeant Espanol who took it to a back room where a clerk was told to write out a receipt stating that it had been confiscated.

Then a second officer, Mr. Hansel Laije, reported that he had found more arms in the baggage of another of the men.

The clerk writing out the receipt ran out to the waiting buses and told the drivers not to move until the passengers could be searched.

Simultaneously Sgt Espanol ran up to the buses carrying the gun he had confiscated.

“Heard a mercenary shout ‘lovely, lovely’ as a bullet ripped into my left shoulder,” said the sergeant later.

Bleeding he ran to a nearby taxi and was driven to the police mobile unit barracks at Petit Paris.

Then one of the mercenaries — described by eyewitnesses as a man and probably Tulio Moneta, second in command of the operation — shouted, “get
THE Coup THAT NEVER WAS

THE COUP THAT NEVER WAS

On the night of the coup...
EX-SAS man tells how he quit at
Wentworth

Why the Froth

BRIEFED . . . Special Ops soldiers get instructions at Main International Airport.

PLANS DISCUSSED

period of six months.

Seedlings to be planted in Jordan.

DETAILED PLANNING of the storage facilities

by David Jackson, London
Blowers

Row over tactics

The coup that never was

Mr Salvatore said he recruited 12 British mercenaries for the operation, and had another 100 on standby — all hand-picked former members of either the SAS, Britain’s Marine Commandos or the Parachute Regiment.

"Certain people in South Africa were shouting their mouths off, and it was obvious that President Fene got wind of the plans."

The airport was defended with Tanzanian troops, and I suggested no one should go in carrying arms.

"They were a load of mugs to do so."

Our plan was for the mercenaries to go in as tourists over a period of three weeks.

"In that way, we could have got at least 150 of them in without arousing suspicion."

"Because of the strong military presence at the airport, we could have created a diversion up in the hills to draw off the troops."

"We could have got the arms in some other way."

Mr Salvatore said he had become involved after receiving a phone call from an old contact in South Africa.

But during his visits to South Africa, he said he had had no dealings with anyone in the South African Government.

R20 000 was the contract

The R1 000 down-payment most of the mercenaries received before the abortive takeover of the Seychelles, was just that ... a down payment.

The Sunday Times learned this week that the average payout on completion of the contract would have been R20 000 per man.

The R19 000 which represents the balance, is now understood to have fallen away.
Coup bid—‘Big Seven’ not planning a demarche

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—There is no demarche being planned by the ambassadors of the West’s “big seven” powers regarding the Seychelles coup attempt, diplomats said today.

While the Governments of the seven are “seriously concerned” about the release of the men involved, no meeting has been planned to discuss the situation, one of the strongest forms of diplomatic protest.

Reports in a Sunday newspaper suggested a meeting of the seven ambassadors would be held in Pretoria early this week to discuss the demarche.

This would be in retaliation for Pretoria’s failure to prosecute the men in accordance with 1978 Bonn declaration about hijacking.

Diplomats from three countries involved, America, West Germany and Britain, said today no meeting was planned.

A spokesman for the US embassy said: “There is no meeting I know of to prepare for a demarche.

There are consultations going on between the seven Governments to determine what the legal status is and what their relevant positions are.”

In Bonn, Washington and London senior politicians have been quoted as saying the release of the 39 mercenaries proved the South African Government was involved.

In South Africa there have been statements from no less than six Cabinet Ministers on the coup attempt and the matter is expected to be discussed once more at today’s State Security Council meeting.

By Henry Rountree,
The Star’s Africa News Service

MAHE—Five alleged mercenaries held in the Seychelles after the abortive coup attempt on November 25 will be tried by a people’s court, President Albert Rene said yesterday in a demonstration condemning the plot and South Africa’s alleged role in it.

To shouts of “kill them, kill them” President Rene said: “What the people say should be done will be done.”

Seychellois carrying posters proclaiming: “Mercenary bloodsuckers must be killed,” “Death to the mercenaries—those paid killers” and “We can do without RSA,” applauded wildly when President Rene urged the people to hunt out the island’s mercenaries sympathisers who wished to overthrow his Socialist government.

He said his government would also try to extradite all dissident Seychellois living abroad and bring them home for trial.

He said the five mercenaries now in Port Victoria Prison had confessed that former President James Mancham, whose government was overthrown in a coup in 1977, was involved in last month’s plot.

Other evidence he said, showed that mercenary Colonel Mad Mike Hoare planned the coup bid after attending the Seychelles revolution anniversary parade in Mahe on June 5 last year.

Colonel Hoare revisited the Seychelles in September and was with the mercenaries when they seized Mahe international airport on November 25.

The group, said President Rene, boarded a Royal Swazi Airlines aircraft in Mbabane—calling themselves a rugby team.

Because of the Seychelles opposition to sporting links with South Africa, they changed their guise on route and landed at Mahe carrying hand luggage identifying them as members of a “froth-blowers association.”

This idea, President Rene suggested, must have originated from Mr Mancham, who in 1972 appeared in a Seychelles carnival riding in a baby pram and waving a glass of beer.

President Rene continued: “They had been told by Mancham that the Seychelles security forces, on being freed, would drop their arms and run. They did not realise that over the last four years we have become a proud people. Instead of running, our troops fired back. That is what the world thought we were.”

The President thanked Tanzania for sending troops to defend Mahe within a few hours of being called on to do so. President Julius Nyerere offered a warship “to help us,” and the Soviet Union for sending two warships “without hesitation.”

With the 24-hour curfew now reduced to 12 hours (6 pm to 6 am), life on Mahe is quickly returning to normal.

International flights have resumed, and tourists have begun flying in for the Christmas holidays.

The secretary-general of the ruling Seychelles Peoples Popular Front said that despite the coup bid, tourists would be welcome.

After publication here of the names of all the mercenaries allegedly involved in the coup attempt, the government’s newspaper, the Nation, has identified the mercenary shot dead in the airport battle as “Johan Fritz, the 24-year-old son of Mr J C Fritz, who heads the gold and uranium mining of South Africa’s second largest mining enterprise, the General Mining Corporation.”

The paper said Mr Fritz was a reservist in South Africa’s elite parachute battalion.

It added that other members of South Africa’s army and police took part in the operation.
Visits ban: ‘Relatives not told’

Staff Reporters

RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners who had permits to visit the island at the weekend were not told by prison authorities that visits had been banned following a recent hunger strike at the prison, it is claimed.

Interviewed outside the Cape Supreme Court on Saturday as they waited for their urgent application to revoke the ban on visits to be heard, they said the first time they had heard of the ban was when they read a report in the Cape Times on Friday.

Elderly Mrs Letitia Mafuna, from New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, said she had been in the city since last week to visit her nephew, Vusumzi Mدعو, 22, who has been imprisoned on the island since 1977.

Mrs Mafuna said she had been allowed to visit him last Sunday and had been due to visit him again on December 5. She said two warders listening in on the first visit had permitted her and Mدعو to discuss only purely personal matters. He appeared to be well.

Mrs Mafuna said it was only when she read press reports that she realized she could not visit again.

She said she had become ill with worry after reading the reports.

"It is hard for me to come here because I have a heart condition. I was sick on the train journey from Port Elizabeth and after the journey I had to spend three days in hospital."

If she were not allowed to see Mدعو she did not know when she will be able to visit him again.

Mrs Caroline Mashaha, from Chintsa in Eastern Cape, who was unhanded in September this year, said she had come to Cape Town to visit her cousin, Philip Khosa who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in 1977. She had a permit to visit him on December 5.

Mrs Mashaha said she was also not notified about the ban on visits by the prison authorities.

"It is terrible. I only saw it in the papers. Nobody notified us that they were withdrawing visiting privileges. They should have told us about it. We should still be allowed to see them. It does not mean that if they are starving that we can’t see them," she said.

Mrs Mashaha said there had been a three-week hunger strike on Robben Island in 1969. At that time visiting privileges had been extended to the following week. "I don’t know whether they (the prison authorities) will do the same thing now," she said.

She said she had to leave Cape Town by last night, "It will be terrible if I had to go back without seeing him again. It is expensive to come to Cape Town."

The Rev Gilbert Tusane, from Mamelodi East, Pretoria, also came to Cape Town last week to see his 25-year-old son, Samuel Chikane, who has been on Robben Island since the age of 17.

Mr Tusane said he felt very worried after reading press reports about the ban on visiting and just consulted a lawyer. He last visited his son in September this year with his wife.

During the interview with the Cape Times he wept silently and asked not to be quoted any further.

A visit to Robben Island costs about 45 minutes and visitors have to obtain permits from the Department of Prisons. Return boat trips to the island cost 5p.

One of the regulations for visits states: "Please note that the visit has been granted on the condition that you will converse with the prisoner as Afrikaans or English should a Sotho, Xhosa or Zulu speaking prisoner of the prison staff not be available."

Imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu’s daughter is due to visit her father on December 19. It is not known whether the sequence on visits will still be in effect.
Border as Farmers Quit

Risk Grows On Northern

By David Hester

The border fence, once a formidable barrier to illegal immigration, is now a virtual invitation for migrants and drugs to enter the United States. The fence, built over 20 years ago, is now crumbling and ineffective, making it easier than ever for smugglers to evade detection.

As the border wall crumbles, the risk to American farmers grows. The influx of drugs and illegal workers is putting a strain on the agricultural industry, with many farmers forced to scale back operations due to labor shortages and increased competition from cheaper imports.

The Department of Agriculture has warned that the situation is worsening, with the risk of crop damage and theft increasing. Farmers are calling for increased funding and support from the government to help mitigate the impact of these challenges.

The situation is particularly acute in the northern border states, where the fence has been most eroded and the drug trade is most active. Farmers in these areas are calling for a new approach to border security, one that prioritizes both safety and economic viability.

In the meantime, farmers are bracing for the worst, hoping that the government will take action to protect their livelihoods and their communities.
Robben Island: Interdict action delayed

Staff Reporters

PROGRESS in an urgent application for a reversal of the ban on visits to prisoners on Robben Island has been held up because lawyers have not yet been able to serve papers on the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto.

Visiting privileges at Robben Island were withdrawn last week by prison authorities following a hunger strike by several prisoners.

By 8pm yesterday the papers had still not been delivered to General Otto.

The hearing of the urgent application, begun in the Cape Supreme Court on Saturday morning, has been postponed to tomorrow morning at 10am.

The application was made in the Supreme Court on Saturday morning by Mr L R Dixon, instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company, on behalf of six relatives of Robben Island prisoners who were due to visit the island at the weekend.

The application was brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the head of the maximum security section on Robben Island and the officer commanding.

Telephoned

The relatives, Mr G M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Mathshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mr L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata asked the court to find that visitors’ permits issued to them were still valid.

In an affidavit handed into the court, Mr Omar said the relatives had consulted him on Friday morning. He had telephoned Robben Island to find out if they could make the visit and was referred to the Commissioner of Prisons. Mr Omar said he had sent a telex to the commissioner and received a reply at 3pm saying no visits were permitted.

The relatives then instructed him to make an urgent application. He immediately telephoned the office of the State Attorney to ask for after-hours service to be arranged and to establish where a copy of the application could be served.

Mr W Wilken had informed him that the State Attorney’s office was not prepared to accept service after office hours as rules of court did not provide for this.

Mr Wilken that arrangements had already been made with the judge and registrar of the Supreme Court for the matter to be heard on Saturday morning.

In spite of this, Mr Wilken had refused to make any arrangements for after-hours service and had said the office would be closing at 4.30pm. Subsequently a senior assistant State Attorney, Mr P Ellis, had confirmed that no arrangements could be made for after-hours service.

Mr Omar said he had also had difficulty serving papers on Major W J Badenhorst, head of the maximum security section of the Robben Island prison, and the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto.

In Ciskei

Mr Omar said he had tried to contact General Otto by telephone on Friday. The general’s son had told him the general was away in Ciskei and was due to return only yesterday.

One of the relatives, Mr Gilbert Mohlabi Tsosane, a Dutch Reformed Church minister from Mamelodi East, Pretoria, accused the prison authorities in an affidavit of having “ulterior motives” for placing the ban on visits to prisoners — “particularly since all prisoners are definitely not on a hunger strike”.

He described the ban as “a grossly unfair and unreasonable form of collective punishment — the innocent all suffer with the guilty”.

In September this year he had been granted a permit to see his son, Samuel Chi-bane, on Robben Island.

He had travelled to Cape Town at great expense and could afford to stay in the City on a few days.

The first indication he had
My bossess didn't know.

S. A. gent who took part in Seychelles coup plot says:
Court action on visits to prisoners dropped

Six relatives of prisoners on Robben Island yesterday brought an application to the Supreme Court in Cape Town, for an order declaring permits allowing them to visit prisoners last weekend to be invalid.

They proceeded only after an application for an order that the State, and not the prisoners, pay the costs, including the costs of two solicitors.

The legal wrangle was started off last week when the relatives — Mrs. G. S. Moodie, Mrs. J. A. Moodie, Mrs. J. M. Moodie, Mrs. A. N. Moodie and Mrs. S. N. Moodie — arrived in Cape Town with permits, but were denied to them by the Court, to visit their relatives on Robben Island.

Press report

The six saw a newspaper report stating that visits to prisoners on Robben Island had been banned following several demonstrations a hunger strike.

The relatives then consulted an attorney, Mr. A. Moodie, who brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court on Saturday morning, asking for a writ of quo warranto to set aside the banning of the relatives' visits.

The hearing was delayed because lawyers had been attending papers on the Commissioner of Prisoners, Lieutenant-General P. N. Otto.

Respondents

Lieutenant-General Otto, together with the Minister of Prisons, the director of the maximum security section of Robben Island, and the Director of Prison Command, were the respondents in the case.

When the hearing opened before Mr. Acting Justice King yesterday, Mr. Otto, appearing for the relatives, said the relatives had been informed by the prison authorities that the ban on visits was for the benefit of the prisoners.

The hearing then proceeded with Mr. Otto and Mr. S. A. Jordan, for the respondents, arguing the question of costs.

The judge will decide whether the relatives, Labouring under a misapprehension, were justified in bringing the application to court, and whether they should therefore bear the costs of the case or not.

He denied that any permit had been issued to the relatives. If anyone wished to visit a prisoner on Robben Island, he was required to submit a written application, and the application was later withdrawal and judgment on costs was reserved.

Unfair

According to the papers before the court, Mr. Moodie, father of Samuel Chibana, a prisoner on the island, had applied for a permit to visit his son on Sunday last week.

He was told that the ban on visits last weekend was "grossly unfair" and an unreasonable form of collective punishment.

In reply, in the form of a written statement, Lieutenant-General Otto said he knew nothing of such allegations.

The judge will decide whether the relatives, Labouring under a misapprehension, were justified in bringing the application to court, and whether they should therefore bear the costs of the case or not.

Prizes

In the light of the facts, in the interests of discipline and good order, he decided to withdraw the ban on visits to prisoners on the island.

He denied that any permit had been issued to the relatives. If anyone wished to visit a prisoner on Robben Island, he was required to submit a written application, and the application was later withdrawal and judgment on costs was reserved.

Press statement

He said he then issued a press statement announcing that the prisoners were to be kept in their cells, including visits until further notice. Lieutenant-General Otto said the decision was effective only on the prisoners involved in the hunger strike.

In another sworn statement the head of maximum security, Major J. Badenhorst, confirmed that he had spoken to Mr. Omar about the ban on visiting the prison. He said that when he spoke to Mr. Omar he was under the impression that it only applied to all prisoners and not to all prisoners involved in the hunger strike, and had also discovered that only those involved in the hunger strike had been affected.

Mr. Moodie was approached by Mr. Badenhorst on the subject, but the decision was made by the Deputy Commissioner.
At Funeral
Police Man
Killed

13/11/04 00
Visits ban notice 'erroneous'

BY ROBYN RAfel

COUNSEL for relatives of Robben Island prisoners told the Supreme Court yesterday that prisoners officials had released the "erroneous" information that a total ban had been imposed on visits to all prisoners.

In fact, the ban on visits applied only to several prisoners who had been on a hunger strike on November 27.

Yesterday's hearing was a sequel to an urgent application brought by six relatives on Saturday in which they sought a reversal of the ban on visits to the prisoners. The application was brought against the Commissioner of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the treasurer of the maximum-security section on Robben Island and the officer commanding.

No time to reply

Saturday's hearing was postponed by Mr L. R. Dixon, SC, for the relatives, told the court he had received the commissioner's reply to affidavit after 6 p.m. on Monday. The affidavit stated that the ban on visits affected only prisoners who had gone on the hunger strike.

Mr Dixon said given this information he had no longer asked for the ban to be revoked, but asked that the costs of the application be awarded to the relatives.

An affidavit by Mr A. M. Omar, the lawyer consulted by the relatives after they read about the ban in the Cape Times last Friday, was handed to the court. In it, Mr Omar said he would not have brought the urgent application to have the ban revoked if he had known it applied only to the hunger strikers.

Mr Dixon said Mr Omar had telephoned the head of Robben Island Prison, Major W. J. Badenhorst, after consulations with the relatives. Major Badenhorst said all visits to the maximum-security section had been suspended. Mr Omar then also telephoned theComparable Court and received a reply that no visits were allowed.

In an affidavit handed to the court, Major Badenhorst said that when he called Mr Omar on December 6 he was "under the impression" that the commissioner's decision applied to all prisoners. He subsequently learnt this was not the case.

It is most extraordinary that the head of the prison on Robben Island did not know whom the ban referred to," Mr Dixon said. It was also remarkable that Major Badenhorst should say he had misunderstood the order.

Mr Dixon said a "maladministration" had been communicated to Mr Omar. Because of this, the relatives were entitled to costs.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Mr D. van Schalkwyk, for the prison authorities, said the relatives could not have won the urgent application if they had not been involved in the hunger strike. They would not have been awarded costs.

The authorities said they had not been involved in the hunger strike. They would not have been awarded costs.

'Specious'

In his reply, Mr Dixon said the application had been brought on behalf of the relatives as well as the prisoners. It was a "specious argument" for the relatives authorities to say they had not been involved in the hunger strike.

The authorities said they had not been involved in the hunger strike. They would not have been awarded costs.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr D. van Schalkwyk and Mr A. J. Jordan appeared for the prison authorities instructed by Mr A. M. Omar, Vosken and Company.
Drivers held after strike freed when union pays bail

SIX Vereeniging bus drivers who were arrested after a work stoppage at the Vaal Transport Company last week were released yesterday. They had spent nearly a week in prison because they could not afford to pay their bail.

Their bail had been set at R500 each after their arrest last Wednesday and only four of the 10 drivers charged, all worker representatives at the company, had been able to raise the money, according to lawyers acting for the men.

However, yesterday lawyers for the men brought an application in the Vereeniging Magistrate’s Court to have their bail reduced.

The court reduced bail to R100, but ruled that the drivers must report to the police while awaiting trial and that they must not leave the magisterial district until the end of the trial.

Pay demands

A representative of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers’ Union of SA, which has agreed to assist the drivers, was bailing them out yesterday afternoon.

According to lawyers, they are being charged with contravening the Labour Relations Act by engaging in an illegal strike and contravening the Rictous Assemblies Act by holding an illegal gathering.

The 10 arrested men were all members of Vaal Transport’s works committee at the time of the stoppage over pay demands, which brought the company’s more than 200 buses to a standstill.

Services have since been resumed.

A Vereeniging representative of the CCAWUSA said the union had agreed to assist the drivers after they had approached it, claiming that their own union, the Transport and Allied Workers’ Union, had refused to assist them with bail and money for their defence.

“They claim that the TAWU said it would not help them because they had been wrong to take part in the stoppage,” the representative said.

The men are to appear in court again on December 18.
The World
SA devoted law

Outnumbered Their

facial impossible task

nail deep blacks

nail kijackers
Objector faces another charge

Editor's note

The correspondent will not be discussed in this issue; the correspondent was sent to prison by the department of war under the Military Discipline Code. The correspondent will be charged under Section 40 of the Military Discipline Code.

According to Mrs D. Cleminshaw, on the committee of the National Red Cross, the correspondent will be charged under Section 40 of the Military Discipline Code. Mr. Yeats will be charged under Section 40 of the Military Discipline Code.

The correspondent was sentenced to three years in prison by the department of war. The correspondent will be sentenced to three years in prison by the department of war.

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WITHDRAWAL

There is still confusion following the withdrawal of a Supreme Court application brought by six relatives to declare valid visitors' permits issued to them for last weekend.

The application was dropped after the prison authorities declared in an affidavit that the suspension of visiting privileges applied only to those prisoners who had been on a hunger strike.

'But it seems as if the ban is a blanket one because all visiting permits are being invalidated for this weekend and the immediate future,' the church spokesman said.

UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty and lack of information is worrying to relatives and one would expect the authorities to be more explicit and say exactly what's going on,' said Partulucapa.

Partulucapa's wife, Melami Dlanjwa, for the first time since he began his five-year term about four years ago.

Mrs Mdoma, from New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, said the news about a hunger strike had upset her because her son was sickly and has asthma suffers.

'I'M FRANTIC'

'Not being able to see my son has made me frantic with worry. My mind will be at ease only if I'm able to see for myself if he is all right,' she said.

Mrs Mdoma said it was her first visit to the prison and she had last heard from her son in a letter in August.

First Time

More fortunate but also disappointed was 27-year-old Gogiswe Mwako, a student from Port Elizabeth, who had seen his father for the first time the previous weekend.

His father, William Mwako, was sentenced in 1964 to a 27-year-term of imprisonment — when Gogiswe was still an infant.

Meeting my father for the first time was a traumatic experience and when I saw him he was well,' he said.

'Another visit was planned for last weekend but it was upsetting to hear that he had gone on a hunger strike and not to know what the circumstances were and what his condition is,' he said.

The Commissioner of Prisons was not available for comment.

DISAPPOINTED relatives of Robben Island prisoners from many parts of the country — among them a father concerned about the health of his imprisoned son — left for their homes yesterday after vain attempts to visit them.

More people are on their way from Queens-town, Eastern Cape, unaware of the withdrawal of prisoners' visiting privileges following a hunger strike at the island prison. They are expected in Cape Town today.

However, a number of other people who have visitors' permits for the coming weekend have been informed by telegram by the prison authorities or by the police that visits have been suspended, a spokesman for a local church organisation which organises accommodation for relatives said.
Seychelles captures 'mercenary' of the forest near Mahe International Airport after a shoot-out that ended with the suspects' arrest.

Police said they had come out to investigate a report of a suspicious package and found the suspects hiding in the forest.

A group of reporters who happened to be at the airport were taken into custody and questioned. The man who was arrested said he was not involved in the incident.

Rene hints at death for raid supporters

By Henry Reuter, The Star's Africa News Service

MAHE — Fears are widespread here that a political witch-hunt may be underway in the Seychelles in the aftermath of the November 25 coup attempt.

An unknown number of Seychellois suspected of top-level involvement have been arrested and are being questioned by security forces.

One man’s jitters exposed the coup

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAHE — One young man’s nervousness caused the failure of the November 25 coup attempt in the Seychelles, officials here have revealed after a painstaking reconstruction of events at the Mahe international airport after the Royal Swazi Airline (RSA) ferry was intercepted.

The suspects, carrying 40 armoured vehicles, had been tasked with capturing President James Mancham and his government. However, their attempt failed when a local resident spotted the group and alerted authorities.

The coup attempt and the subsequent curfew are hitting Seychelles tourism. Although most international flights into Mahé have resumed, officials say only 10 tourists have arrived at the plush Mahé Beach Hotel, where 100 South Africans were booked for this week, none has arrived.

A French warship, which also responded to Rene’s call in the harbour and Mahe Bar, and restaurants are filled with foreign sailors until the 6 pm curfew.

The coup attempt and the subsequent curfew are causing chaos among tourists. Although most international flights into Mahé have resumed, officials say only 10 tourists have arrived.

British High Commissioner refused to answer questions about Simms, or to talk to foreign correspondents.

Three Soviet warships put in at Port Victoria. A Kara class guided missile cruiser and a Kriev II guided missile destroyer provided personnel on the island following a call for help from President Rene, which also brought some 100 Tanzanian troops within hours of the air force battle.

The ships have now left Mahé and have been replaced by an Alligator class amphibious landing vessel.

A French warship, which also responded to Rene’s call in the harbour and Mahe Bar, and restaurants are filled with foreign sailors until the 6 pm curfew.

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Protea police quiz Themba

AN EXECUTIVE of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) yesterday told The SOWETAN that he was questioned by the Security Police on the unveiling of Hector Peterson's tombstone this weekend.

Mr Themba Mathomane said he was picked up by the police from his Zola home and was taken to Protea police station where he was questioned and later released. He said the police wanted to know who was behind the erection of the tombstone and what was significant about it, and whether any of Hector's relatives were among the people involved. The police, he said, also wanted to know the names of the people who were going to take part in the unveiling ceremony.

Mr Mathomane said when he gave no answers to all the questions, police warned that the organisers of the service would regret it.

A spokesman for the Protea Security Police referred The SOWETAN to the Police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria, and there, Major H V Haynes said police were not supposed to comment on routine matters.

The service will be held at Hector's home at number 2858 Zone 10, Meadowlands. There will be a vigil on Saturday night before the unveiling service at Avalon cemetery on Sunday.
Robben Island prison visiting ban explained

ONLY those prisoners who went on a hunger strike at Robben Island have had their visiting privileges revoked, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, the Commissioner of Prisons, said in a statement today.

He was commenting on an article in last night's Argus which said disappointed relatives of Robben Island prisoners from many parts of the country had left for their homes after vain attempts to visit them.

General Otto said the visiting privileges of those who had not taken part in this undisciplined behaviour had not been affected at all.

There was no reason why confusion or uncertainty should exist.

REVOKED

On December 8 telegrams were sent withdrawing permission to visitors who had been granted permission to prisoners whose visiting privileges had been revoked.

These visitors had been advised to re-apply.

'As far as medical care in general is concerned, I wish to convey that it was intensified for the duration of the hunger strike. All the prisoners involved were also warned by the medical officer of the adverse effects and dangers to their health which could result from such a hunger strike.'

General Otto said that after the hunger strike able medical care was still available and he had requested the medical officer to see each prisoner involved, whether medical attention was needed or not.

Regarding the health of a prisoner, Marshall Blignaut, General Otto confirmed he suffers from asthma and was receiving 'conservative treatment' as prescribed.

However, he was in good health and had received the last injection in April.

He is not detained in the prison hospital but sleeps with others in a section and medical services are constantly at his disposal.

Regarding an allegation in the article that he was not available for comment, General Otto said he found this strange for it was generally known that the prison service has a 24-hour liaison service which caters for inquiries to him at all times.

On Wednesday afternoon the Argus attempted to obtain General Otto's comment but was told by a man in the office that he was not available.
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

'N Komitee beskou in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publica-

ties, 1974, ter kragtens artikel 11 (2) van die genoemde Wet

dat die ondergenomene publicasies of voorwerpe

ongewens is binne die betrekking van artikel 47 (2) van

deo genoemde Wet.

LYS/SPR/107

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<td>Making Love</td>
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PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

n Komitee beskou in artikel 6 van die Wet op Publica-
ties, 1974, dat die ondergenomene publicasies of voorwerpe
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ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE—
REGSTELLING

n Staatskoerant 7721, Goewerment konveniegew 1769
van 14 Augustus 1981 vorsie die instywing PB1/7/159
deur die volgende instywing:

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ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE—
VERTOR TEN

Die Direktaat van Publicasies het op 27 November
1981, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publica-
ties, 1979, aangeteken deur die betrekking van 27 November 1981
van 'n Komitee beskou in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat
die ondergenomene publicasies of voorwerpe ongewens is. Die
publikasies wat in persoon beskou in artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet
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No. 2713  11 December 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPEL DUR
DIREKTOARA

Die Direktoriaat van Pubblikasies het op 25 November 1981 by die Wet op Pubblikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 November 1981 van 'n komitee bedeel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie (naam: die beslissing van artikel 4(2) (a) genoemde Wet ongewaar is:

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<th>Publication</th>
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No. 2714  11 December 1981

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

Die Direktoriaat van Pubblikasies het op 20 November 1981, by artikel 14 (1) (a) van die Wet op Pubblikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedeel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, van die rolprent Buddy Buddy. Die tydperk waarin persone bedeel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van die genoemde Wet vertoe het dit adherente en publikasies, Privaatak XM 14, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 15 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

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<td>Buddy Buddy</td>
<td>CIC-Warner (Edms.)</td>
<td>Bkgs.(Pty) Ltd.</td>
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No. 2719  11 December 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—FOURIE IN COURT

Die minister van Binneelandse Angeleentehde behaal om, te vraag ten opsigte van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ann Fourie, gebore Potter, en haar kinders Cecil Ann Fourie, Christopher Fourie en Andrea Denise Fourie, wonend op 52, Mahoon Oos-Londen, te mag om die van Court aan te teem.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2701  11 December 1981

Hierdie word beeldgemaak dat die oordragboeke van ondernemingsdeelstaats/binneelandse geregistreerde effekte van 15 Desember 1981 tot en met 15 Januarie 1982, gesluit sal wees en dat die rente betaalbaar op 15 Januarie 1982 aan die eiehebbers wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

- Blaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 6% Per Cent, 1993.
- Binneelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9,80 Per Cent 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2701  11 December 1981

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the undermentioned local/internal registered stocks will be closed from 15 December 1981 to 15 January 1982, both days inclusive, and that the interest due on 15 January 1982, will be paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of transfer books:

- Local Registered Stock, 6% Per Cent, 1993.
- Internal Registered Stock, 9,80 Per Cent, 2001.
CID denial

Yesterday Swazi police denied holding a British physiotherapist working at Mbabane Hospital in connection with the incident.

It was reported that the physiotherapist, Miss Kathy Letisie, had hired a Transvaal-registered car at Matsapha airport, near Mbabane, on Friday.

She was said to be a friend of the two men. But Sapa reports that the head of the Swazi CID, Mr S E Dlamini, denied Miss Letisie had been held.

She could not be contacted yesterday. Swazi authorities are refusing to release any information on the incident.

The South African Police have denied any involvement.

General Johan Coetsee, head of the Security Police, said in Pretoria that the incident was being investigated by the Swazi police as it was in their area of jurisdiction.

Meanwhile two Swazi refugees in Swaziland — one a self-confessed ANC operative — have been released on bail pending an appeal against jail sentences for illegal possession of weapons.

They are James Makhubo and George Neno. They were convicted last month. Neno was sentenced to six months' jail and Makhubo to 10 months.

In Cape Town yesterday, police would neither confirm nor deny ANC involvement in Wednesday's bomb blast at Observatory. Earlier in the day, it was reported that the ANC had claimed responsibility.

Ripped

The explosion ripped through the Standard House offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A tighter security operation was visible at the Cape Town Mayor's Court yesterday morning, but police denied any connection between this and the Observatory bombing.

A police spokesman said no arrests had been made. A number of people had been questioned recently.

He had no comment to make on any other aspects of the blast shortly after 3pm on Wednesday.

SECURITY Police have arrested at least six members of the banned African National Congress and seized a large cache of arms in connection with the wave of bomb attacks that has rocked Durban since May.

And sources in Swaziland claim Monday night's shoot-out on the Oshoek border post involved ANC guerrillas running supplies into the Eastern Transvaal ambushed by South African security forces.

Security police in Pretoria said yesterday that the arms cache uncovered in Durban was of communist origin, and included powerful explosives, handgrenades, guns and detonators.

The detainees — believed to number at least six and including whites and Indians — are being questioned in connection with the bomb blasts at:

- The recruiting offices of the Defence Force in the Trust Bank Building in Smith Street on May 27, which caused no injuries;
- The Francis Farewell Square in the centre of Durban on June 26, when the blast crippled the foot of the Centaph — no-one was hurt;
- The Parcs for Pengstow showroom in Smith Street on July 26, where three people were injured;
- The McCarthy Leyland showroom, the same day — when two bombs were planted but only one exploded;
- The Stanger Street offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, extensively damaged on Saturday, October 10 — the blast injured four, and at
- Department of Internal Affairs offices on the corner of Stanger Street and the Victoria Embankment on November 3, when the bomb exploded on a ground floor window ledge, extensively damaging offices and injuring three Railway policemen and a nightwatchman.

Exploded

Police headquarters announced that a doctor was being prepared and would be handed to the Attorney-General for his decision.

CHRIS FREEMOND reports that the two men killed when their car exploded in Blayen after a shoot-out on the Swaziland border on Monday were ANC cadres on a mission to supply guerrilas.

This was redoubled when it was understood to have been packed with explosives.

It is now at Mbabane police station. The car is ripped, with bullet holes. Charred bodies were still lying in the gutted shell yesterday, according to eyewitnesses.
Naidoo family pays a high price for active resistance

By PETA THORNYCROFT

The first news Mrs Ama Naidoo heard when she disembarked from a London flight this week was that her youngest son, had been detained.

A few hours earlier Mrs Naidoo had been crying on the plane bringing her back to South Africa.

She had just left three other children in London. Children who are not welcome in South Africa.

She admits to being shocked at Prema’s detention. He was the only member of the family who, until this week, had not been seen since his arrival in South Africa.

security apparatus.

Asa Naidoo’s role as mother to her five children is one of the most extraordinary in South Africa’s political history.

The Naidoos have resisted the political system from the early part of the century, through the Verwoerdian architecture of apartheid to the present day.

"It’s enough, isn’t it, at my age? Not that I regret anything. With parents like my dead husband and me, their grandfather and all, there was no way my children could have been anything else.

"But you know I have suffered." This was said without self-pity. It’s a statement of fact. Sitting in the home of her second-eldest son, Musithi, she is composed and unmarked by bitterness.

She looked at a newspaper which announced in harridan headlines that 28 men who had attempted to take over a foreign country had been let free.

"It’s crazy, isn’t it? Prema hasn’t done anything, and if he has why hasn’t he appeared in court?"

She’s not only distressed at Prema’s Section 22 detention, but that photographs and memorabilia assembled in an album in memory of her husband, who died in 1965, were seized by police as they ransacked the house in a pre-down raid.

“You know I don’t understand how they can take those sort of things. It’s a personal and important book and I want it back.”

Her husband, Roy, the adopted son of Mahatma Gandhi, was vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the time of his death.

Her husband’s political involvement affected every aspect of her life. It wasn’t easy in that tumble-down but much-loved house in Rocky Street, Doornfontein — where all her children were born — to cope with simple child care and housework as well as her commitment to the cause of freedom.

She attended every political meeting and rally that took place, taking her children with her.

And then there were the visitors, some who have gone into exile. Others have died.

The visitors knew that however broke the family were — and money was short in the household — there would always be food for the eating. And there were few nights when there were no visitors.

Today Mrs Naidoo looks back with some kind of amazement. She doesn’t know how she coped, how she stretched a meal for seven to feed up to 20 people. “I wonder now how we managed food for all those people. I used to feed the children, feed the guests and then go to a meeting to be part of it or just to help my husband. I was very busy…

And she herself went to jail on a couple of occasions for a month at a time during the Defiance Campaign.

Her husband had also been jailed — as had his father.

Of the Naidoo children: "O Shanti was held for a year but never charged. She left the country towards the end of the five-year period on an exit permit.

- Indress was jailed for sabotage and then refused a house-rented and released from prison house-rented and released from prison and then the new General Amendment Act.

- Rannie Dinat was released from prison house-rented and then the new General Amendment Act.

- Musithi Naidoo was not quoted because it was twice been detained for lengthy periods.

- Prema, detailed in the last day, was arrested several times by the Anti-African Council Committee.

Yet Mrs Naidoo is still here. "The time is away when we will all together again as I believe I will live to see..."
Moca takes action against Wrab
Six people appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of convening an unlawful gathering, alternatively attending an unlawful gathering, outside the Supreme Court during the trial of Mr. Oscar Mphela and 18 others.

Mr. Desmond Msane, 23, Mrs. Francina Mamafupa, 55, Mr. Beau Ndamandama, 18, Mr. Cecil Dlamini, 20, and two youths aged 17 and 18 pleaded not guilty to the charge. All are from Nyanga and Guguletu.

The basis of their defence was that they were at the Supreme Court at the time of the trial but did not take part in any gathering or procession there.

Another accused, Mr. Cyril Matsoke, 23, did not attend yesterday's trial.

The trial arose from their arrest during March this year during the Supreme Court trial of Mr. Oscar Mphela and 18 others.

The magistrate, Mr. W. N. Maphai, ordered that the hearing yesterday be held in camera because of the two youths who appeared.

The press was barred from attending the hearing.

The hearing continues today.

Mr. G. Kotse prosecuted. Mr. A. A. Mphosa appeared for Mr. Mamafupa, Mr. Dlamini and the two youths. Mr. P. S. N. Sono appeared for Mr. Msane, Mr. Matsoke and Mr. Ndamandama.
Wife still can't visit Sisulu

BY STAN HLOPHE

PERMISSION for Mrs Zodwa Sisulu and Mrs Belede Mazwai to see their husbands, who are detained under security legislation, has been refused.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office, Mr J Jones, said permission had been refused until Mrs Sisulu and Mrs Mazwai submit a "motivated" request which would be considered by the Attorney General.

Mr Jones could not elaborate on what would constitute a "motivated" request. The message had been conveyed to detainees' wives.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, banned former news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan and Mwasa's general secretary, are presently being held under Section 12B of the Internal Security Act.

Security

They have been in detention for about six months. Earlier they were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, but since last week their detentions have been in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Section 12B of the Act provides for the detention of likely witnesses in a security trial.

The Act also allows the detainee's family to apply to the Attorney General to see him.

Mr Sisulu and Mr Mazwai were detained in Soweto in June shortly after police had arrested Mr Khoito Seathlolo, former president of the now-banned Soweto Representative Council (SSRC), and former beauty queen, Miss Massabata Louis.

Mr Seathlolo and Miss Louise are facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who herself has only recently been unbanned, confirmed that permission to visit her son had been refused. She said they had consulted their lawyer.
No room in Ciskei for ANC, PAC exiles

EAST LONDON — There was no room in independent Ciskei for former members of the ANC and PAC who fled the country when they fell foul of the South African Government, the Director General for State Security in the Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was reacting to an inquiry as to what the position of expatriates would be in the newly independent state.

“It would be needlessly for anyone with ANC and PAC connections to come back to Ciskei,” he said.

Asking what would happen if any of them decided to come back to their homes in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha now that Ciskei was independent, he said: “In that case we would have to deal with the matter when it arose.”

“You must realise that every case would have to be treated on its merits. We cannot just have an umbrella ruling on such an issue by my experience is that once a communist always a communist.”

To a question involving former PAC members, he replied: “Once a Pan Africanist Congress man, always a Pan Africanist Congress man.

“It is worse when you leave the country and seek political asylum abroad in a country where you will be politicised against the system within which we are operating,” General Sebe said.

Names put to him were those of Mr Mzinikhulu Gwentshe, former of Mdantsane, who fled to Lesotho while facing trial for allegedly contravening a banning order; Mr Papa Mhyati, who also fled to Lesotho, Mr Stephen Panduka Gawe, who left Zwelitsha on an exit permit in 1966 when he was banned for two years, and Mr Sobhizana Mngqithana, a former rugby star, who left East London on an exit permit in 1966 after serving a year for involvement in ANC activities while studying at Fort Hare University.

Mr Gawe and Mr Mngqithana have since settled in the United Kingdom.

Asked about Mr Gawe he said: “I know Gawe very well. He is tiny, humble and dangerous.” — DHR
Love not money

Boy-scouts in New York.
MRT: 13/12/67

THE SOCCER-MAD EXILE WHO MADE THE FREEDOM TAPE LIVES

EXPOSED:

IN FEAR IN HIS DURBAN FLAT AS THE PREZIDENTS MEN HUNT HIM

The photo is of the former President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, and others, highlighting the tension and fear during the period of apartheid. The text mentions the release of the Freedom Tape, which exposed the government's activities and led to increased pressure on those involved.
Son of anti-SA activist fled 'death threats'

By Richard Walker

The "head" of the United States-based South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samarad), Mr. Donald Morton, has smuggled his 13-year-old son out of South Africa after the boy claimed to have received death threats. Samarad is the "draft" evader agency whose files were looted and turned over to the South African authorities by director, Mr. Clifton Westraad. The threats began after the Westraad affair, both the boy, Cliff, and his father claim.

Now in New York, Cliff had a fearful telephone conversation with his mother in Johannesburg: "I feel much safer now than I was," he told me, "But I do miss my mother."

Mr. Morton and his wife, Sheilas, were divorced about 10 years ago. Just over a year ago, she returned to South Africa, taking Cliff with her while his sister, Sandra, remained here with her father.

Cliff's next-by, way of Swaziland, took several weeks of planning and was carried out by an agent for Mr. Morton, who travelled from the United States to contact the boy and escort him out. Cliff's mother only became aware that her son had fled when he telephoned her from New York.

Minister

Cliff will return to the Brooklyn school he left last year. After his "welcome back," Cliffy's worries have already been held.

Mr. Morton, a former Montefiore minister who has long been involved in anti-apartheid activities, said that Cliff had a secure, clean haven in Brooklyn. They were very direct: "Don't doubt what we're doing or you won't see your son again slowly.

The option was to go and fetch him myself, but I feared a set-up to trap me. I couldn't get away."

Mr. Morton said he went underground and cut himself off from all friends so as to decrease the chance that word of his plans may leak to South Africa or elsewhere.

The agent, "he has not been identified," had never been to South Africa before. He contacted Cliff outside the Montefiore block of flats where the boy lived with his mother and identified himself-by producing a photograph and a letter-identifying Cliff's Brooklyn acquaintances.
Defence Reporter

SEVERAL national servicemen are expected to appear before a court martial in Grootfontein, SWA, soon in connection with the alleged harassment of three missionaries and a church member.

The alleged harassment was first reported on November 15 in a statement by a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in SWA. Father Henning.

The church said the missionaries, Father Kramshold, Sister Annelies and Brother Dickman, were on their way from Marahromb, near Grootfontein, to Desdra, near Windhoek. They were accompanied by a 26-year-old Ovambo woman.

The party stopped for lunch near SADF men who were swimming.

The church alleged that the soldiers abused them. One pulled the nun's veil over her head.

Protests were met with the reply: 'if it were not for us, Swapo would have murdered all of you.'
Exiled activist's son writes to his mother to explain why he left SA

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — Cliff Morton, the 15-year-old schoolboy smuggled out of South Africa by his exiled activist father, has written to his mother in Johannesburg to explain why he left the country.

He had been trailed, threatened by anonymous phone calls and even shot at once, he claims. He said the harassment began after a defector, Mr. Clifton Westrand, rifled the files of the South African Military Aid Fund (Samraf) and turned them over to the South African authorities.

Samraf is a draft evaders' agency run by his father, Mr. Donald Morton.

"Their phone calls have obviously been rather emotional and so has he written down everything in detail for his mother," said Mr. Morton.

Included with Cliff's letter is a note he sent to his father which Mr. Morton says prompted him to rescue the boy.

"Dear dad, I'm in a mea depression," the note began. "I'm scared to walk around."

"I couldn't sleep last night. I was scared," the note later stated.

Cliff has also written for his mother a 30-page summary of his feelings, including a step-by-step description of the getaway which was engineered by an unnamed agent for Mr. Morton.

The "hardest part", Cliff wrote, was not telling his mother. "I just barely kept back the tears. I just wanted to burst out and say, hey mom, I'm leaving tomorrow, give me a nice big hug and a kiss."

OPTIONS

3.3 COPIFY SSTATEMENT

To write two fork marks and reword tape

between the two

To write two fork marks on tape and reposition the tape

To reword a tape

To make the same preparation for a re-use of the program tape and to its initial condition and

To position a tape the past a specified number of end-

To locate a specific element on an element tape on

from a program file into 00-column cards

To print a symbolic, reorderable, or absolute statement
3.3 COPY STATEMENT

The COPY command copies a file or elements to another file.

Format:

NAME-1 NAME-2 NO-OF-FILES

NAME-1: Specifies the input file and/or element to be copied.
NAME-2: Specifies the output file into which file or element is to be copied.
NO-OF-FILES: Specifies number of files to copy. If omitted, one is assumed.

OPTIONS:

- OPTIONS: Both parameters must be mass storage files or tape files. If mass storage files are specified, the output file is written to tape.
- OPTIONS: If tape files are specified, the output file is written to mass storage.
- OPTIONS: The output file is written without a header and trailer.
- OPTIONS: The output file is written with a header and trailer.
- OPTIONS: The output file is written with a header and trailer and a check digit.

COPY all input files or elements to the output file.
Prison privileges restored

Staff Reporter

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, yesterday announced that the privileges of Robben Island prisoners who took part in a hunger strike had been restored.

In a telex to the Cape Times, the commissioner said he was “satisfied that the steps which were taken had served their purpose.” He was “attending to the incident” and would, in due course, announce his findings.

General Otto recently withdrew all privileges, including visits from relatives, from a number of prisoners who refused meals from November 27 to December 3 in the maximum-security section of Robben Is-

land. The facility, which had travelled to Cape Town from all over the country were forced to return home and an application was made to the Supreme Court for the ban on visits to be re-

voked.

A spokesman for the Depen-
dant’s Conference in Montray, which cares for the families of detainees and political prison-
ers, said yesterday all its re-
geants had been informed to send relatives with visiting permits back to Cape Town.

The spokesman said permits for this and next weekend were still valid, but all those issued afterwards had to be renewed by the prisons authorities.

© Relatives win costs, page 2
RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners whose visiting privileges were withdrawn by the Commissioner of Prisons last week, were yesterday awarded costs in the Supreme Court following an urgent application for the ban on visits to be revoked.

The application was brought by the Rev G M Toussaint; Mrs C Mathaba, Mr S N Matshoba, Mrs S M Mabasa, Mrs N N Matshoba and Mrs N N Mathekga. Judgment was reserved on December 3.

In his affidavit, General Otto said he was informed on November 20 that a group of prisoners on Robben Island, including all the prisoners concerned in the application, had refused to accept meals on November 20. They had also made unspecified demands to the effect that the prisoners be allowed to command the prison and that the guards' demands were "of such a nature as to create the impression that they originated from a previously planned and organized course of conduct". He asked senior officials to investigate the incident and they reported back to him on December 3. The prisoners also resumed eating on that date.

'Good order'

The commissioner said he decided to withdraw visiting privileges for all the prisoners concerned. The decision did not affect the privileges of other prisoners on the island. General Otto said the purpose of his decision was "not to punish anyone, but for the purpose of promoting discipline and good order in the prison".

In a 22-page judgment handed down yesterday morning, Mr Acting Justice Edwin King said the application had been brought to protect the interests of the prisoners as well as the interests of the proposed visitors.

The interests of the prisoners and those of their relatives wishing to visit them are com...
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No. 2765 18 December 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee besloot in artikels 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van gecenseerde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewenst binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet.

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No. 2765 18 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

<table>
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<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
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<td>Jack Keilme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB1/1111</td>
<td>&quot;Cile Leslie &quot;</td>
<td>Barney Keilme</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1128</td>
<td>&quot;TellerGold &quot;</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1128</td>
<td>&quot;TellerGold &quot;</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1141</td>
<td>&quot;Node &amp; Glamour&quot;</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1141</td>
<td>&quot;Gnome &quot;</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PB1/1140</td>
<td>&quot;Laat &quot;</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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No. 2766
18 December 1981

VERBOD OP BEST VAN ONGEWENSTE
PUBLICASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, wat krante artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ongewenste publikasies ongewens is binne die betrekking van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet, het krantsartikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die best van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verhouding van krante artikels 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appelraad van Publicasies bekrachtig.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuance No.</th>
<th>Publicatie No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/149</td>
<td>01/3/45</td>
<td>Help save our Countries (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>General Information for South African War Resisters (Newsletter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/62</td>
<td>01/6/32</td>
<td>Bad to Bed</td>
<td>Blanda Viron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/72</td>
<td>01/7/11</td>
<td>South Africa Today — The Albert Luthi Memorial Lecture for 1970</td>
<td>Inside the Liberated Areas and Beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/121</td>
<td>01/8/16</td>
<td>Migrant Workers in South Africa — Question of Rights and Racism</td>
<td>Between Clashes and Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/126</td>
<td>01/8/25</td>
<td>Women under Apartheid</td>
<td>Womans Solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/133</td>
<td>01/8/32</td>
<td>Joe Gqabi — Marker at Old Rand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/138</td>
<td>01/8/38</td>
<td>South Africa Today — The Albert Luthi Memorial Lecture for 1970</td>
<td>Inside the Liberated Areas and Beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/145</td>
<td>01/9/42</td>
<td>Register Bulletin — No 25, August 1981</td>
<td>South African Secret Trust — The PAC Detail 18 Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6/1/1/146</td>
<td>01/9/50</td>
<td>International Union of Students — Statement of recent Raceful South Africa Against Apartheid</td>
<td>In Memory of Steve Biko — Sept 7 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prohibitions on possession of undesirable publications

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the mentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikkel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/153</td>
<td>Revolutionary Worker—No 120 (Vol 3, No 18), September 4, 1981</td>
<td>DCP Publications, Chicago</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/155</td>
<td>Southern Africa Perspectives—No 2-80</td>
<td>The Africa Fund (associated with the American Committee on Athlone New York)</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/157</td>
<td>Korea Today—No 6 (205) 1981</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyongyang, DPRK</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/158</td>
<td>Korea Today—No 8 (299) 1981</td>
<td>Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyongyang, DPRK</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/159</td>
<td>National Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg</td>
<td>(6) + (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/160</td>
<td>South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the South African Communist Party (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>No vernemeld vir/nerst stel laas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P31/9/161</td>
<td>South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the South African Communist Party (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>No vernemeld vir/nerst stel laas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P31/9/161</td>
<td>South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the South African Communist Party (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>No vernemeld vir/nerst stel laas</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/9/162</td>
<td>South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the South African Communist Party (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>No vernemeld vir/nerst stel laas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P31/10/16</td>
<td>SWAPO of Namibia: The Constitution and the Political Program</td>
<td>Central Committee of the South African Communist Party</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/17</td>
<td>Lenin: On the October Revolution</td>
<td>SWAPO Department for Publicity &amp; Information, Luanda, Zambia</td>
<td>(6) + (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/22</td>
<td>Long Live the Communist Party/Movement (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Newspapers Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/25</td>
<td>Hot Rock</td>
<td>Charles Bell</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/26</td>
<td>Children’s World</td>
<td>Shirley Kruger</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/31</td>
<td>Our Past Summers</td>
<td>D. St. James</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/32</td>
<td>Hard-Up</td>
<td>Cyrene Mark</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P31/10/33</td>
<td>Rony Wife</td>
<td>S. Henry</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/34</td>
<td>Second Boomer with Jessica</td>
<td>Thomas Parrot</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/57</td>
<td>Boy-Crazy Daisy</td>
<td>Isabel Read</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/67</td>
<td>Southern Africa—Volume XIV, Number 4, July-August 1981</td>
<td>Southern Africa Committee, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2767  18 December 1981

AFKERING VAN ROLPRENT

Die Appèlaat oor Publicaties het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publicaties, 1974—

(a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet mag versend word; en

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaarde van goedkeuring van die rolprent deur die komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tertyde gestel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Verteenwoordigst</th>
<th>Verteenwoordigst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/98</td>
<td>Shirley Maclaine &amp; the Lido</td>
<td>F. Frank Lee / Video Consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2768  18 December 1981

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLICATIES ONGEWOENS IS

In Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicaties, 1974, kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hiersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publicaties van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewoens is. Die ondergenoemde publicaties word hieras van die publies krag tertyde gestel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexing No.</th>
<th>Publicatie</th>
<th>Verteenwoordigst</th>
<th>Verteenwoordigst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P31/10/13</td>
<td>Psychokosion Plan: The Death Merchants</td>
<td>Jan de Klerk</td>
<td>In SK/GG 4620, GJG/N 339 vanaf 03/03/73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/11/20</td>
<td>Wreath for Uranos, A.</td>
<td>Peter Abravanel</td>
<td>In SK/GG 1981, GJG/N 1885 vanaf 03/03/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31/11/31</td>
<td>Chance to Die Down, A.</td>
<td>Alastair Maclean</td>
<td>In SK/GG 4085, GJG/N 2226 vanaf 23/11/73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 2769 18 December 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING
In Staatskoeant 7630, Goewermentskennigsweg 1285 van 19 June 1981 vervang die inskrywing P81/4/12 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Publikasie of voorwerp Shywer of voorbringers Artikel 
Publikasie of voorwerp Publication of object Author or producer 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/13 Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa No 33, Mar-Apr 1981 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London (c)

No. 2770 18 December 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING
In Staatskoeant 7493, Goewermentskennigsweg 585 van 20 March 1981 vervang die inskrywing P80/12/7 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Publikasie of voorwerp Shywer of voorbringers Artikel 
Publikasie of voorwerp Publication of object Author or producer 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/12/7 Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa No 31, Nov-Dec 1980 International Defence and Aid Fund, London (d)+(e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKEN EN INLIGTING
No. 2771 18 December 1981
Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomatische Voorrechte, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), aangemeld is as persone met diplomatiske immunitéit kenstens genoemde Wet:
1. Ambassade van Australië
Sy Ekseleentie mr. M. E. Lyon,
Mv. R. M. Lyon,
Mj. A. E. Lyon,
Mr. P. M. Lyon,
Mj. K. R. Lyon,
Mnr. J. G. W. Olivier,
Mv. E. Olivier,
Jongheer N. Olivier,
Jongheer W. Olivier.
2. Ambassade van Kanada
Mr. W. N. Hammond
3. Gesamtschaf van Finland
Mv. P. Turunen,
Mnr. J. M. Turunen,
4. Ambassade van die Bondsrepubliek, Duitsland
Mv. I. Taufiq,
Mr. A. M. Taufiq,
Jongheer A. M. Taufiq,
Mnr. P. Kerwer,
Mv. H. Kerwer,
Mnr. D. Kerwer,
Jongheer P. Kerwer,
Jongheer M. R. Kerwer.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INFORMATION
No. 2771 18 December 1981
It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of Section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the aforesaid Act:
1. Embassy of Australia.
His Excellency Mr M. E. Lyon.
Mr. R. M. Lyon.
Miss A. E. Lyon.
Mr. P. M. Lyon.
Miss K. R. Lyon.
Mr. J. G. W. Olivier.
Mrs. E. Olivier.
Master N. Olivier.
Master W. Olivier.
2. Embassy of Canada.
Mr. W. N. Hammond.
3. Legation of Finland.
Mrs. P. Turunen.
Mr. J. M. Turunen.
Mr. Y. Taufiq.
Mr. A. M. Taufiq.
Miss Y. Taufiq.
Mr. P. Kerwer.
Mrs. H. Kerwer.
Mr. D. Kerwer.
Miss P. Kerwer.
Master M. R. Kerwer.
STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 198] PRETORIA, 18 DESEMBER 1981 [No. 7963

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDEN

No. 2802 18 December 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE
'n Komitee bedoe in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publika-
sies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeiking van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST PRI/110

Inskrywing No. Publikasie of voorwerp Skrywer of voorbringer Artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet
Entry No. Publication or object Author or producer Section 47 (2)

P11/1279 Freedom Songs from Atomic... Nie vermeld / Not stated (e)
From Line, The (7-hempi/7-Shirt; Voorwerp Object) Nie vermeld nie/Not stated (e)

P11/1255 People's Participation and People's Movements (II)- October 1981 Nie vermeld nie/Not stated (e)

P11/1221 Muslim News-Vol 21, No 22, November 27, 1981... World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland... (d) + (e)

P11/1223 We, the People of South Africa... Muslim News Publications, Athlone... (e)

P11/1226 Peerschaft Nehru Award for International Under-
standing—Presidential Address Africane National Congress (South Africa) Depart-
ment of Information & Publicity (e)

P11/1244 Freedom Charter, Thai, met afkort / with heading on reverse side “Non-racial demo-
cratie/hold fast charity” (Pamflet/Pamphlet) Nie vermeld nie/Not stated (e)

P11/1290 Class Struggle (Spelletjie/Game: Voorwerp/Object) Class Struggles Inc, New York... (e)

P11/1720

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2802 18 December 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:

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 18 December 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 December 1981, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermen-
tioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of sec-
tion 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

Jahreswesen (Trade) "Publicatie: "Publicatie: "Publikasie: "Pubs... Skrywer of voorbringer Author or producer
Entry No. Publications Publications
P11/1720 Freedom Songs from Atomic... Foubert Fock and Walter Battin...
HELLO, DAD!

ROBBEN ISLAND
FIVE YEARS ON
AFTER THREE FREED

The 8, 4 green dad still showered yesterday after eight years.

The three and six.

The three and six.

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Five political prisoners freed

JOHANNESBURG. — At least five political prisoners have been released in the past seven days after serving prison terms of five years each in South African prisons.

Those released on Saturday were Strini Moodley, 35, formerly of the banned South African Students' Organization (Saso), Zithulele Cindi, a former official of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC) and Kabononsa Sedibe, former SRC president at the University of the North (Turfloop).

The three were convicted at the end of the marathon BPC/Saso trial in 1976. They were charged with six others after being arrested at a "viva Frelimo" rally to mark Mozambican independence.

Others released last week were Pule David Thathe, 31, and his sister-in-law, Ms Madi-kunne Esther Maleka, 38, both of Mhlabonhu, who were tried together for furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Thathe was released from Bethlehem in the Free State while Ms Maleka was released from the Kroonstad women's prison.

About his release, Mr Thathe said: "I have mixed feelings because of the continued existence of jails such as Robben Island and the developing situation in our country."

Ms Maleka said while she was happy to be reunited with her three children and her relatives, she had not forgotten her comrades in prison, especially Ms Dorothy Nyembe, who is serving the 12th year of her 15-year sentence under the Terrorism Act.
Attorney's death sparks US inquiry

WASHINGTON — An influential civil rights group in Washington has made representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, about the death of attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in Durban last month.

Mr Mxenge's body was found mutilated and with multiple stab wounds. According to press reports in America, friends and family have blamed right-wing extremists for his murder.

The Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law is interested in the case because "Mr Mxenge and his firm have acted as our correspondents on several matters in the past."

In a letter to Mr Le Grange they say: "According to our current knowledge, Mr Mxenge's family has not been informed by police of the institution of any investigation into the circumstances of his death."

Noting the detention of two members of Mr Mxenge's law firm, the letter says: "We have a professional interest as well as personal concern that the circumstances of his death be investigated thoroughly and objectively, that the law with regard to violent deaths be enforced, and that the detentions comport with internationally recognised standards of due process."

Copies of the letter have been sent to the Law Societies of Natal, the Free State, the Transvaal and the Cape, as well as to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crock-er.
SA refuses to testify in US spy trial

SAN DIEGO—The court-martial of a United States Navy ensign has hit an early snag with South Africa’s refusal to allow embassy officials to testify or undergo further interviews.

Rejection of the navy request surfaced this week during the second day of the court-martial proceedings against ensign Stephen Baba (21).

Lieutenant Commander Dave Kelley, chief legal officer for the commander at the 32nd Street naval station, said the South Africans were needed “to close loopholes” but “they won’t talk.”

Military Judge Robert Redding, acting on a defense motion for more time to aid counsel, granted a continuance. The court-martial recommences on January 13.

Mr. Baba, an electronics material officer on the San Diego-based frigate Lang, is charged with mailing secret information to the South African naval attaché in Washington. He faces 40 years in prison if convicted on the spy charges.

South African Embassy officials returned the passed material to the United States Government and underwent interviews by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Naval Investigation Service.
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANVERANDERING.—MOABILE IN LOUW

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleentheede behaag om, kragsens die bepaalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Solomon Moabile, sy vrou Valerie Denise, gebore Africa, en minderjarige kinders Martha, Solomon en Joshua, woonmag in te Currahnalaan 8, Altrank Park, Nigel, te magig om die van Louw aan te neem.

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp</th>
<th>Publiseerder of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P61/109</td>
<td>Astrologer, The</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Cameron</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/115</td>
<td>Jack in the Box</td>
<td></td>
<td>William Katoewinde</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/110</td>
<td>Dancing Nymphs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Wall</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appelaad oor Publikasies het, kragsens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, bestels dat ondergenoemde publikasies 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 publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tenose condities waarvolgens die publikasies onder die wetenskapsverkoper, verhuur of deur 'n uitleenbiblioteek geleen mag word aan persone onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar nie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Publiseerder or voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Insksrywing gediend Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P61/120</td>
<td>Sirens</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eric van Lushbader</td>
<td>In SK/G/G. 7704, G/K/G/N. 1676 van/oef 7/8/1981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 14 December 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 On Golden Pond. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b)
in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appêlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Voorlegger Submitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R81/1227</td>
<td>On Golden Pond</td>
<td>CIC Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2807 24 December 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

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

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsagroep van 2 tot 21 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat additionele weglatings aangebring moet word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
<th>Vertolkmaker Representor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R81/1069</td>
<td>Seven Beauties</td>
<td>CIC Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2808 24 December 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE—REGSTELLING

In Staatskrant 7195, Goewermentskennisgewing 1790 van 22 Augustus 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/5/167 deur die volgende inskrywing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringeree Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P80/5/167</td>
<td>Antonio Gramsci: Conservative Schooling for Radical Politics</td>
<td>Harold Entwistle</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2809 24 December 1981

PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

Die Appêlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geherknap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie van voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringeree Author or producer</th>
<th>Indskrywing gehek Entry deleted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/46</td>
<td>Divide the Night</td>
<td>Wessel Ehrenreich</td>
<td>In SK.G.G. 7571, SK.G.N. 997 vanaf 15/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2849

24 December 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 22 December 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 The Killer Elephants. 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction No.</th>
<th>Rolprent Film</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R81/1243</td>
<td>The Killer Elephants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interworld Films</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INHOUD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Blissy No.</th>
<th>Staatskoerant No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| CONTENTS |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gazette No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internal Affairs, Department of Government Notice

2849 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: Appeal ... 1 7969

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Pretoria, 0001.
PORT ELIZABETH — Questions have been put to the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police in Pretoria following the disclosure that Mr Sipho Mtikulu suffered symptoms of poisoning after his release from detention.

Mr Mtikulu was detained for nearly five months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and started complaining about pains in his feet and stomach on the day of his release.

A local newspaper, the Eastern Province Herald, asked the Security Police in Port Elizabeth and the Director of Public Relations whether:

- Mr Mtikulu received any visitors or food from outside the prison while in detention.
- He ever complained of stomach cramps and pains in his legs while in detention.
- There were any signs at all that might have served as an indication that Mr Mtikulu had ingested a poison while he was in detention.
- There could have been any situations in which Mr Mtikulu might have ingested such a poison or have come into contact with it while in detention.

In response, the directorate said Mr Mtikulu was released from detention "after having answered all questions to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police." and that he was released in good health. — DDC.
No police watch on age curb books

JOHANNESBURG — The 2-18 age restriction placed on two books by the Publications Appeal Board is not likely to be enforced strictly.

The books are Sirens by Eric van Lustbader and The Women's Room by Marilyn French.

Police here said yesterday: "We will not go out of our way to try to catch people buying age-restricted books, but will instead respond to complaints."

Major M. van Rooyen said if there were complaints that a store was consistently selling age-restricted books to people under age "we will send in somebody under age to buy a book."

"That's about the only way to enforce it," he said.

According to the conditions attached to the age restrictions the onus is on booksellers to comply with the conditions.

But — a police watch on the two restricted books may not be necessary anyway.

Booksellers reported their only customers for the books were in their 30s and 40s.

This is probably because the books cost over R15 each.

The concept of age restrictions on books will be "on trial" for six months. — DDC.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria, this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.
No. 2851
31 December 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, sowys gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel, onderweg na die voorwaardes dat:

(a) dit slegs gekoop, verhuur of ingewerf mag word as deel van die stel Great Books of the Western World; en
(b) uitleen-bibliotheke dit slegs met die toestemming van die Direksie van Publikasies (Praatasso X9069, Kaapstad, 8000), aan persone mag uitleen of beskikbaar stel.

Bogenoemde voorwaardes is nie van toepassing op die boekdeel wat sonder die Kommunistiese Manifest gehind en onvoorwaardelik nie ongewens nie bevind is.

No. 2852
31 December 1981
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The 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) (e) of the said Act, subject to the conditions that:

(a) it may only be sold, hired out or imported as part of the set of Great Books of the Western World; and
(b) lending libraries may only lend it or make it available to persons with the permission of the Directorate of Publications (Private Bag X9069, Cape Town, 8000).

The above is not applicable to the volume which is bound without the Communist Manifesto and which is found to be not undesirable unconditionally.

No. 2852
31 December 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 bedoeeling van Artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasie verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 2852
31 December 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.

Inquery No. Entry No. Publikasie of voorwerp Publication of object Strywer van voorbringer Author or producer Inquerying geraap Entry deleted


Inquery No. Entry No. Publikasie Publication Strywer van voorbringer Author or producer Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)

P81/1037 What is Marxism?...forms... (e)
P81/1050 Politisches Grundwissen... (e)
P81/1063 Student Journal—No 5, September 1981... (e)
P81/1065 SACTU Calls for Unity (Pamflet/Pamplet) Nie vermeld nie/niet geraap... (e)
P81/1066 South African Workers do not Celebrate May Hut (Pamflet/Pamplet) Nie vermeld nie/niet geraap... (e)
P81/1078 VOW—Voice of Women—Quarter 1981... (d) + (e)
P81/1079 Workers' Unity—Issue No 27, September 1981... (e)
P81/1085 Informationsdienst Südafrikanisches Afrika—Nr 80, September 1981... (e)
P81/1087 Zuidafrika Nexus—No 108, April 1981; No 109, Juni 1981... (c)
P81/1088 Volk zal Regeren, Hail... (c)
P81/1089 Peace: Today's Imperative (First-hand information series)... (c)
P81/1091 Philosophy & Class Struggle... (c)
P81/1093 Seeking Continuity (The Soviet Viewpoint)... (c)
P81/1095 Intercontinental Press—Vol 19, No 45, September 26, 1981... (c)
P81/1096 MEDIU Newsletter—Vol 3, No 2... (c)
P81/1090 Alaba Continua (Pullkam/Poster)... (c)
P81/10110 Playboy—Vol 27, No 6, June 1980... (a)
P81/10114 Anti-Apartheid Movement, London... (c)
P81/10119 Operation Protea—SADF invades Angola... (c)
P81/10120 International Mobilisation—Vol II, No 3, October 1981... (c)
P81/10121 Sechela—August 1981... (c)
TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWOENS IS

'N Komitee-besluit in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op herviering beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens nie. Die ondergenoemde instrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

1. "Mayibuye"—No 8, 1981 (extract from a statement by Hipicker Hamutenya, on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle in Namibia, 29th August 1981, Stockholm—15/0/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)

2. "Cry, My Beloved Country, Cry..."

3. "South Africa Freedom Day Rally—26 June 1980 (Programme/Programme)

4. "OFT—August 81"

5. "South Africa Freedom Day Concert 1980"

6. "Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania—Bulletin No 4, September 1981"


8. "Freedom—Vol 39, No 14, July 22; Vol 39, No 25, November 78


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 publication are hereby deleted:

1. "Manwatching"

2. "Class Reunion"

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOEU KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Desember 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op herviering deur 'n komitee 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 veroor tot die Appèlbrand van Publikasies, Pretoria, X114, Pretoria, te opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

PUBLICATIONS' ACT: 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 17 December 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 undermentioned 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, is extended to 14 days from the date of this notice.
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 31 DECEMBER 1981
No. 7973 5

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—
REGSTELLING

In Staatskoerant 7922, Goeweermentskennisgewing 2532 van 13 November 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/11/4 deur die volgende inskrywing:

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

(a)

DEPAARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2863 31 December 1981

GELOOFSBRIEFVOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat mnr. D. W. Steward op Woensdag, 11 November 1981, deur die Sekretaris-gene-

raal van die Verenigde Nasies, New York, ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleenheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitenga-

wone en Gevolmachtige Ambassadeur en Permanent Verteen-

woordiger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ontvang het.

[4/296 (32)]

No. 2864 31 December 1981

GELOOFSBRIEFVOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Sy Ekrelsensie Mr. R. A. du Plooy op 2 Desember 1981 deur Sy Ekrelsensie, mnr. Francois Mitterand, President van Frankryk, ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleenheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitenga-

wone en Gevolmachtige Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Frankryk ontvang het.

[4/2/7 (32)]

No. 2865 31 December 1981

TOENKENING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS.—GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat benoemde dekorasie op 3 Desember 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Be-

wysbrief wat by Goeewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, onhankig is aan Kaptein Leslie Lennox Wongama Sebe, Hoofminister van die Ciskei.

[113/354 (32)]

DEPAARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2833 31 December 1981

RENTEOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP STAAT-

LENINGS EN VOORSKOTTE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finan-

sies, ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Statistis- en Outiwet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekors van toep-

assing vanaf 4 Januarie 1982, eg tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings en voorskotte deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatssinombetofondes op dertiend komma vyf nul persent (13,50%) per jaar vastgestel het.

Benoemde standaardrentekors is van toepassing vanaf 4 Januarie 1982, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trek-

kings van lenings en voorskotte uit staatsgelede, uitge-sonder lenings en voorskotte ten opsigte waarvan ander rente-

koerse spesifiek deur weigewing of die Minister van Finan-

sies gemagtig is.

DEPAARTEMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AND INFORMATION

No. 2863 31 December 1981

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that Mr D. W. Steward was received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York, on Wednesday, 11 November 1981, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa.

[4/2/96 (32)]

No. 2864 31 December 1981

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that, on 2 December 1981, His Excellency Dr R. A. du Plooy was received by His Excellency Mr Francois Mitterand, President of France, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to France.

[4/2/7 (32)]

No. 2865 31 December 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOODE HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS.—GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 3 December 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was conferred, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1953, on Chief Leslie Lennox Wongama Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

[113/354 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2833 31 December 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 4 January 1982, and until further notice, to loans and advances granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at thirteen comma five nought per cent (13,50%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 4 January 1982, and until further notice, to all weighings of loans and advances from State moneys, except loans and advances in respect of which other rates of interest are specifcally authorised by legislation or the Minister of Finance.
Tutu refuses to be searched at roadblock

BY SAM MABE

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, refused to let police search him near a petrol station at a roadblock held by the SADF.

"I was driving home from New Canada Station when I was stopped by the police. The constable asked me to get out of the car. He asked me if I would go to a police station. I told him I would not go. I then told him that he could search my car. He said I would be searched if he suspected me of having an illegal weapon. I told him that I was not driving a car. He told the police to get out and search the car. He then searched the car and found nothing.

'The police officer searched the car and the general secretary of the SACC, who was driving the car, said to the police officer, 'I am a human being and I have a constitution. I cannot be searched just because you think I am guilty. I am a human being and I have dignity.'

'The police officer searched the car and did not find anything. He then searched the general secretary of the SACC, who was driving the car. He searched him from head to toe and did not find anything.

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Hoteliers check out political talk in bars

JOHANNESBURG — People who discuss politics in bars are kept under surveillance because he believed prevention was better than cure.

This was claimed yesterday by the security manager of a leading Johannesburg hotel, Mr. Richard Mommsen.

The hotel is a member of the newly formed Hotel Security Association, which has eight top hotels in Johannesburg as well as the security organisation, Fidelity Guards, as members.

And Mr. Tony Grey, chairman of the organisation and security manager of the Carlton Hotel, disclosed that his organisation and the security police met regularly to exchange views and information.

Mr. Mommsen, a former lieutenant in the Rhodesian Defence Force, said he had ordered his personnel to keep people discussing politics under surveillance because he believed prevention was better than cure.

This follows claims by a supporter of the Progressive Federal Party that security personnel at the Johannesburg Hotel ordered him to leave because he was too "liberal." He made a remark critical of the police.

Mr. Mommsen said he had ordered his personnel to keep customers who discussed politics under close surveillance because they were "potential troublemakers."

The PFP supporter said he was shocked by the reaction to a remark he made to a security man at the hotel as he was on his way out.

"I just said that I was not sure whether it was safe to walk the streets as you could get beaten up by police after an experience I had with a traffic officer early in the same evening."

"The security man asked me whether I was a member of the PFP and I told him that I thought progressive change was necessary. "He became very aggressive and threatening, telling me that I was too liberal and should get out. I rushed out. He and two other security men followed me but gave up the chase after a while."

In an interview about the incident yesterday, Mr. Mommsen said that hotels were "the forefront of subversion" because they were the meeting places for subversives, where "plots are hatched out."

Mr. Mommsen at first denied any knowledge of the incident, but later said he believed one of his security personnel had confronted the PFP supporter.

"I would not allow a man to criticise or break down the forces of law and order because I am on the side of law and order." — DDC.
Transkei bans five books

UMTATA — Five paperbacks have been declared undesirable publications in Transkei in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette published this week.

The books are: The World is Full of Divorced Women by Jackie Collins; Women by Charles Bukowski, From Here to Virginity by Fiona Richmond, the Happy Hooker by Xaviera Hollander and Dry Hustle by Sarah Kernochan.

The order was signed by the Secretary for Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus. — DDR.
Says henne

Report on Teachers not true

CJ"xN.

3/12/78

317
Not to be opened ... until you’re 18

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN booksellers generally have welcomed the decision by the Publications Appeal Board to impose an age restriction on books which might otherwise be banned. But they have expressed concern about how the restriction is to be enforced.

The board has decided to place an age restriction of 18 on certain books after an appeal by the publishers against the banning of an American feminist novel, The Women’s Room, by Marilyn French.

The board decided to make the book available to people over 18 because of its ‘literary merit’ after the Publications Committee had declared the 600-page novel undesirable because of the extensive sex descriptions, a rape scene and crude language.

South Africa is the first country in the world to impose this type of censorship and the age restriction on certain books will operate for a trial period of 16 months.

Mr Peter Adams, secretary of the Booksellers’ Association of Southern Africa, said booksellers in Durban welcomed the fact that the Government was making these books available.

Asked about the implementation of the ban, Mr Adams said local booksellers were concerned about how the age restriction would actually be administered.

Identification

Mr Adams said it was not the intention to set aside a separate section of bookshops for age-restricted books.

He said bookstore assistants would ask for identification in the case of customers who looked as if they were under 18.

Mr and Mrs Elvira Anderson, a Durban bookseller who serves on the executive of the association, said she was delighted that the Government had decided to release The Women’s Room.

The decision of the Publications Appeal Board has met with a mixed reaction in political circles.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the ‘whole thing was absurd’.

A whole new category of State employees, he declared, would be needed to go round monitoring bookshops.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Heerstige Nasionale Party, on the other hand, saw it as part of the ‘permissive approach which opened the way for further concessions’.

[Table]

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<th>Income Group</th>
<th>Expenditure Group</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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Notes:

(a) Urban households in major urban areas: Survey 1975, Department of Social Welfare Report No. 110.
(b) Semi-urban households in the Cape Peninsula: Survey 1975, Department of Social Welfare Report No. 110.
(c) Rural households in the Cape Town area: Survey 1975, Department of Social Welfare Report No. 110.
(d) Urban household in Durban: Survey 1975, Department of Social Welfare Report No. 110.
TOTALITARIANISM—GENERAL

SECRECY HAMPERS SECURITY

By Tony Spencer-Smith

THE Cape Town based Terrorism Research Centre has charged that official secrecy about past attacks on police stations and installations is seriously hampering the country's industrial and commercial security officers.

In a special report called "Security Fencing: A Frank Appraisal" - the first of its kind in this country - the Centre clearly implies that many potential ANC targets are wide open to attack as "traditionally accepted security fencing concepts are in error."

Even the more effective combinations of security fencing items can be compromised using breaching aids, it states.

The report comes as central Durban was rocked this week by two bomb blasts, the latest in a series which have hit the city and elsewhere.

In another report just released on SA political violence and sabotage in the two years ending June 30, the Centre warns that the small number of casualties so far caused by political militants are no yardstick of their efficiency.

This report paints a picture of a country raked by political agony. It details 117 incidents which resulted in 70 deaths and 79 non-fatal injuries.

These incidents ranged from ANC actions like the Silvertown bank siege and sabotage, to the police gunning down of people during unrest situations, the activities of far right organisations like the Witkommando, and the SA security force strike into the headquarters of the ANC in Maputo which left 24 dead and two security force fatalities.

In fact the majority of the 70 deaths were at the hands of the SA police or the security forces.

The reports are by Michael Morris, who founded the Centre in January 1973.

He is a former security policeman whose spying activities on the UCT campus in the sixties caused an enormous controversy.

He has long specialised in the study of political violence. Last year - having been admitted to UCT as a postgraduate student despite considerable opposition from staff and students - he completed his MA thesis on bombs and the people who use them. He stood unsuccessfully as an independent parliamentary candidate in the recent general election.

His Research Centre, which claims to be self-funded and autonomous, has built up a vast library of material.
PC a 'first step', says Schlebusch

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council was the "first step in an evolutionary process" rather than an end in itself, Mr A L Schlebusch, Vice State President and chairman of the council said in an interview last week.

"For the first time in the history of South Africa we have a structured multiracial body, even if not totally multiracial, that has conferred with a view to a new political dispensation for the country."

He said frank discussion among coloured, Asian and white members of the council had created a congenial atmosphere conducive to reaching agreement on issues arising from the drafting constitutional proposals.

Commenting on the scant public response to the council's inquiry into District Six, he said the blame rested "squarely on the shoulders of people advocating a boycott of the council."

Question: It seems that the President's Council is standing in the crossfire. On the one hand its recommendations will have to meet with approval from more conservative elements within the National Party and congresses. On the other hand its recommendations are too soft, it will fail to gain credibility in the eyes of many whites and the vast majority of black, coloured and Asian observers. How can the council perform this tightrope act?

Vast subject

Mr Schlebusch: It is difficult to answer that question. It is a vast subject. One of the reasons for the rope being tight and President's Council having to walk it is that certain elements in the country — which of course you represent too — are not prepared to see the establishment of a multiracial body, even if it does not include blacks, as a meaningful step in the process of evolution.

These elements I have mentioned see the council as an end in itself instead of a first step in an evolutionary process.

Question: Members of the council must realize that their proposals will have to be of a certain nature if they are to meet with approval from the Nationalist hierarchy. Does this not impose restraints on the type of proposals the council is likely to consider and then recommend?

Mr Schlebusch: No, I am not prepared to cast a slur on the intelligence of any member by implying they will only come forward with suggestions that would be acceptable to the National Party congresses.

Many of the councilors are not members, past or present, of the National Party. I cannot see how they would be bound by National Party discipline, or even feel the inclination to submit proposals that would be acceptable to the congresses.

Question: Observers have said that the President's Council has not succeeded and will not succeed in gaining credibility.

Mr Schlebusch: That is absolute nonsense. I as a chairman for example, appointed many commissions of inquiry, very important ones: the Rabie Commission which inquired into security legislation and the Hoeker Commission which inquired into the courts. As Minister of the Interior I appointed the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Press.

How can you say that these commissions failed to attain credibility or will not attain credibility, before they have submitted final reports?

The President's Council has merely started its work and is only at the stage now of taking oral evidence. How can you evaluate its credibility now?

Judging from the council's few open sessions I feel I can most certainly say that it has attained quite a lot of credibility, because for the first time in the history of South Africa we have a structured multiracial body that has conferred with a view to a new political dispensation for the country.

How can you say that is not a good evolutionary step and as such has given credibility to the body, even if it is imperfect in the eyes of some people?

District Six

Question: The council's inquiry into District Six only elicited six memoranda from the public before expiry of its July 31 deadline for submission of documentary evidence. Does that not reflect a lack of credibility in the eyes of people concerned about District Six?

Mr Schlebusch: A few years ago a white commission of inquiry would probably have been appointed to investigate the matter. Here you have quite a different situation — a multiracial body is investigating the issue, with representation for the people directly involved. How can you say that it is not a step in the right direction?

Surely the fact that only six submissions have been made to the committee does not preclude it from going into the matter thoroughly.

The blame must be placed squarely on the shoulders of people advocating a boycott of the council. You cannot on the one hand advocate a boycott of the council and at the same time have the moral right to say that partial or total success of the boycott demonstrates the council's lack of credibility, I do not see any morality in that.

Function.

S.3.3. Assisted GO TO SECTION

Page 6 of 7

Fundamentals of Politics

RoA 1: 79728
The First of Two Articles

By J. Deegan, Professor of Political Philosophy at Stellenbosch University

Can Nationalism Cope with the

South African Dilemma?
SA has an assassination squad-claim

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Secret United States defence intelligence reports disclose prior knowledge of the formation of a South African military assassination squad to eliminate African National Congress leaders operating in the Frontline states.

This claim was made in a statement today by Mr. Randall Robinson, executive director of Transafrika, a Washington-based black American organisation interested in Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Defence said today the Transafrika claim was being studied, but that no comment was immediately available.

A spokesman for the South African embassy said he could not comment on the claim.

Transafrika has been outspoken in its criticism of the South African Government in the past and it rocked the Washington establishment earlier this year when it released a series of secret State Department policy documents on US-South African relationships.

In the statement, today, Mr. Robinson said classified Defence Department intelligence documents revealed that the South African Government had recently assembled an assassination squad to kill leaders of the African National Congress operating in the Frontline states.

Last Friday, Mr. Joseph Gqabe (32), head of the ANC in Zimbabwe, became the assassination squad's first victim.

"Top-secret intelligence reports prove that Defence Department officials knew of South Africa's assassination plans long before the murder of Mr. Gqabe.

"Yet the US did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plans.

"This renders the United States an accomplice in the killing of Mr. Gqabe and those that may follow."

Protecting the real murderer

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has rejected accusations by the Zimbabwe Government that South African agents were responsible for the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi of the African National Congress (ANC).

In a statement in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said this accusation was apparently aimed at protecting the real murderer because it would embarrass the Zimbabwe Government if the organisation responsible for the deed was exposed.

Mr Gqabi was shot dead in Salisbury on Saturday night. A top-level top-level investigation into his assassination has been started by the Zimbabwe Government.

Detectives of the homicide section continued their investigations into the assassination. It is believed they have not yet established that South African agents were responsible.

The cartridges found at the scene were 9mm calibre, which could have been fired from a submachine gun or a machine pistol. No bullets other than those which struck Mr Gqabi were found, indicating that the killer found the target with every shot.

Table of contents

1.1, TERMINAL

1.2, OPERATING SYSTEM CONTROL STATEMENTS

3.22, ENDING A RUN AND POWERING OFF

3.26, SLOW RESPONSE

3.26, NO RESPONSE

3.25, SYSTEM REBOOTS

3.18, HANDLING SYSTEM PROBLEMS
Censure: Slabbert objects to idea of being spied on

By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, clashed yesterday about reform, leadership and South Africa’s political direction.

Mr Botha made a number of personal accusations against Dr Slabbert, questioning the political credibility of the man who had earlier called him a compromise leader.

The opening day of the censure debate elicited little detail about future government policy. In a lengthy speech immediately after Dr Slabbert’s opening address, Mr Botha dealt cursorily with constitutional and racial reform, concentrating on the communist threat and economic measures such as industrial decentrallisation.

Dr Slabbert was both hard-hitting and conciliatory. He criticized the government for postponing critical decisions because of its own internal divisions and then, acknowledging Mr Botha’s difficulties, promised PFP support if Mr Botha would move towards real reform.

The country needed decisive political leadership, preparing voters for the future and telling them what the challenges were, he said. Mr Botha was relaxed and confident, dealing with most interelections in a lightning-rod way, but he rejected Dr Slabbert’s assurance that personal attack on the prime minister was intended in the censure motion.

He said he had been accused of fecklessness and uncertain leadership and that Dr Slabbert would in turn have to take criticism of his own leadership and political credibility. He found it strange that the supposedly towering leader had been turned as prime minister with a two-thirds parliamen
tary majority, while the stalemated critical remained leader of the Opposition.

Mr Botha then attacked Dr Slabbert’s statements abroad and said that, instead of “fleeing” from the Republic Festival, he should have stayed at home to hear the views of his own people.

PFP denials

To loud PFP denials, he said the PFP stood for white political abolition and Dr Slabbert sought to repeat in South Africa the failed Cen
tral African Federation.

He stands for a unitary state with one man, one vote, and admits that in that unitary state a black man can become prime minister.

Mr Botha said that, for relatively peaceful constitutional development, a new constitution would have to be negotiated between all interested groups, and that to include common citizenship abolition of statutory discrimination and an independent judiciary.

Mr Botha said the President’s Council was working on a new constitutional dispensation for white, coloured and Indian people, but that a political expression would have to be through the various homelands.

He announced that he wanted the President’s Council to produce its constitutional proposals by November or December this year. After consideration by the die-hard and nationalist provincial congresses, they would be put to voters in a referendum if they contained drastic departures from their Nationalist policy.

"We will consider these proposals against the decisive principle: Do they maintain white self-determination or not?"

Mr Botha rejected criticism of the rate at which the government was removing discriminatory measures, referring specifically only to changes in labour matters.

He said the National Party needed to re-orient itself consistently through “exploration, action and learning to bring about cir
cumstances leading to a happier life for all.”

Most emotion

The prime minister showed most emotion in rebutting Dr Slabbert’s accusations that, by avoiding decisions so as not to split the National Party, he had caused a political vacuum.

"I am not a weakening who tries to satisfy everybody," he declared. "I am not a middle-of-the-roader. I have my own direction and my own way of dealing with things. I will follow my own convictions even if it costs me my political future."

Two amendments were put to Dr Slabbert’s censure motion. Mr Botha asked Parliament to back the government’s election manifesto. The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, expressed no confidence in either the government, the PFP and called instead for an alliance of white moderates to negotiate with other groups.

The debate ends on Friday.

• MPs laugh as Botha speaks, page 2
• Censure debate, page 5
• Leading article, page 8

Slabbert objects to idea of being spied on

Political Staff

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has taken an opposing position to the possibility that he and other members of his party might be watched when they travel abroad.

The row developed during yesterday’s censure debate, when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hit back at Dr Slabbert for suggesting that his credibility was at stake because of hesitant leadership.

Dr Slabbert referred to two meetings Dr Slabbert attended in Europe recently and produced a copy of a paper Dr Slabbert delivered to the Robert Foundation in Bonn. He also read quotations from a meeting he alleged Dr Slabbert had with "a representative of an African country."

Mr Botha accused Dr Slabbert of seeking to make a簧 of the country he should not have said.

He said his copy of Dr Slabbert’s Bonn address was marked "confidential" and Dr Slabbert rejected this and said he personally had made it available to the press.

Mr Botha also alleged that Dr Slabbert had discussions with the representative of an African country about Mr P W Botha, changes which had to be made in South Africa. He denied he had got the information from Eu

Dr Slabbert said in a state-
matter that he rejected "with contempt" any suggestion that he had blown the affair abroad that he would not say in South Africa.

No idea

He said he had specifically instructed that his paper to the Robert Foundation be released to the press.

On Mr Botha’s reference to his South African meetings, he said he had "no idea" he was referring to.

"I spoke to a number of people during my stay in Bonn but the non-contents of what I said as read by the Prime Minister bears very little relation to my own attitudes on the issues referred to."

"But, what is most alarming and something which I find repugnant in the extreme, is the impression which is created that the Leader of the Opposition, or any opposition member of Parliament, is caught unawares or followed whenever they go outside South Africa’s bor
ders."

"Most of my time outside is spent trying to promote greater understanding our problems. I am getting tired of being linked in the press in Parliament by the Prime Minister whenever I return to South Africa."

"I do not have to prove my commitment to South Africa to him or any other member of the NP."
4.13. **@ED**

The system text editor which is described further on in detail.

4.14. **@ENABLE**

Switch off the disable flag. This is necessary if files were assigned when there was a system failure. In assigning such a file subsequently the terminal prints a message:

```
FACILITY WARNING 0400000000200
```

The format of the control card is:

```
@ENABLE F1,F2,... <CR>
```

Note: If the disable flag is set, it may mean something wrong with your file. If any trouble is experienced, please print the file and check it.

4.15. **@END**

End sentinel image for @DATA or @ELT.D. If not specified, the message below is printed:

```
@END IGNORED - IN CONTROL
```

4.16. **@@END**

The @@END control statement terminates special mode if specified per @@END statement. If special mode is specified then all current statements are terminated.

The following paragraphs are an account of the events surrounding the assassination of the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi.

Where

Continues

Gabriel's Killer

SALISBURY - The massacre mandant for the killer of Atienan

1975
SA future hinges on the concept of nation

By J. J. DEGENAAR, Professor of Political Philosophy at Stellenbosch University. This is the second of two articles.

IN MY first article yesterday I discussed the xenophobia crisis of Afrikaner nationalism as a plural society. Constitu-
tional nationalism was shown to be inadequate for a constitutional system of the Afrikaner. In this article I intend exploring the controversial concept of a nation.

A nation is a set of people whose identity is based on a common history. A nation is a people in some way intellectually conscious of itself as a moral community. It is based on a sense of common destiny and community of interest. A nation may have boundaries and may be a political entity. It may be a cultural or ethnic group. It may be religious or racial. It is not a political unit, however, as such a unit is the nation-state.

According to Afrikaner nationalism, race, nation and Christianity are inextricably linked. The Afrikaner Volk is seen as a racial, homoge-

nous ethnic group which has gradually developed into a nation, based on an assumption of Afrikanerness. It is a nation in the sense that it is a group of people who share a common history and culture. A nation is a set of people who share a common identity and a common history.

Racial

There is no possibility that Afrikaner nationalism will have to make way for anything else. Racialism is as acceptable to Afrikaner as any other form of racialism. Political parties, national and international, that believe that there is no such thing as a nation, that every society is a single entity, are anathema to Afrikaner nationalism.

The concept

The concept of the nation is a concept of the future. It is the concept that the nation will become a reality. It is the concept that the nation will come into being. It is the concept that the nation will be created. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society.

The nation is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society.

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The nation is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society. It is the concept that the nation will be the end goal of society.
Botha is leaving SA in a vacuum—Slabbert

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was a compromise man who wanted to divide his party and was not a political vacuum, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Introducing a five-point motion of censure in the government, Dr Slabbert said the critical questions of con- strictions in the economic development, consolidation and urban black had remained un- attended.

The general election had proved nothing, given no new direction or indicated what the Prime Minister wished to go. It was three months since the election and it seemed as if the whole of South Africa was marking time and waiting for orders, he said.

"Where the odd attempt was made to put out a posi- tive message, we were caught up in the generalised vagueness of the 12-point plan," the leader of the opposition said.

Internal strife

What had in fact occurred since the election had be- come a characteristic of the National Party.

- Krugerdjie actions, banning of arrests and perse- cution of those who opposed the government.
- Internal strife such as that witnessed between Mr Fanie Botha and Dr Andries Treurnicht.

"And, most important, the lack of a clear leadership from the Prime Minister," Dr Slabbert told the assembly.

"The government is in the opinion that the Prime Minister is in the opinion that the Prime Minister is the government should do it move and reform.

"If the Prime Minister can obstinate once and in the future, we will support him. If he tries to get away from discriminatory mea- sures, we will support him. If he wants to reform, he need not look over his shoul- der at us. We know how difficult, how almost impossible, are the demands we shall have to hear, and that is why we will react violently if time is wasted.

The past election had seen one of the worst ever perfor- mances of the National Par- ty, Dr Slabbert said. Constructions and double talk had been the daily fare while pressures were begin- ning to build up on a wide front in South Africa, an ac- cumulation of trends that were suddenly culminating in a number of crises in dif- ferent areas of the national life.

The over-supply of labour and under-supply of housing were two examples of these pressures which also illus- trated the interdependence of South Africa's socio-econo- mic and political life.

"These developments point to the urgent necessity of political leadership. You can have the best brains to advise on socio-economic problems, but in the final analysis, the framework to cope with these pressures has to be created by the govern- ment."

Compromise

The National Party was not in a position to react to these pressures rationally because it was caught up in a struggle between ideology and pragmatism— the ac- ceptance of a partitioned or a common South Africa, of economic and political integration or separation, the in- evitability of eventual power sharing, or the division of power.

There was a second reason why the party could not answer the pressures rationally and that lay with the political leadership itself.

"The Prime Minister can choose one way or another, or he can compromise," Dr Slabbert said.

"At present, he is a com- promise leader because he does not wish to divide his party and that is why we have a political vacuum in South Africa.

"The combatant factions in the National Party each have their hidden agendas to fill this vacuum but whenever side succeeds, the Prime Minister will, unless he acts clearly, be sucked into political outer space where he will vanish like a shooting star.

Playing marbles

While this political battle lasted, South Africa had to wait while the government was playing marbles at the feet of a hard man. The Prime Minister was in a difficult position. He had inherited a traditional party...
Boraine wants bill to outlaw racism

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The PFP member for Pineland, Dr Alex Boraine, is to introduce a Private Member's Bill to abolish all forms of discrimination.

Dr Boraine said yesterday:

"If the government is desirous of bringing about a society free of discrimination, it has the power to do so. Why has it not introduced a bill before this House to do just this? As a test of its sincerity of purpose, I will during this session introduce just such a bill and if this government is genuine it will not allow this bill, which I shall call the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act of 1981, to languish at the foot of the Order Paper, but will make time for it to be debated so that we know exactly where we stand."

Dr Boraine said that after listening to the Prime Minister and other government speakers who had taken part in the debate so far, he had no doubt that the government would resist the measure as they had resisted genuine reform over the years.

"Frightened men"

"The truth of the matter is that the apparently all-powerful National Party is led and ruled by frightened men.

"The government will dispute this and I confess that I have a deep yearning in my heart to be proved wrong. But I fear that I am right and that is why I fear for my country and its future so long as it is in the control of frightened and greedy men who are determined at all costs to maintain not the rights of minority groups, but the rights of the minority white group to rule forever," he said.

Dr Boraine said South Africa had to commit itself to the formation of a new constitution and the creation of a climate of goodwill if it was to avoid the inevitability of growing conflict and confrontation.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had rightly stated yesterday that all parties in the House agreed that the Westminster system had proved to be inadequate and that a one man, one vote policy in a unitary system was undesirable and dangerous.

"But what he did not tell us was the unanimous view of the Schlebusch Commi-
12. 'TROILUS AND CRISEYDE' - CHAUCER

Lecturer: Mrs. N. H. Farquharson

The course will examine historical, philosophical, formalistic, and psychological approaches which include the medieval traditions of love and medieval Christian teaching. There will be an examination of Chaucer's fundamental convictions, his intellectual background and the Romances leading to 'Troilus and Criseyde'.

Prescribed Books:

Robinson, F.N.: The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (OUP) p/b

Recommended Books:

Kaminsky, A.B.: Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde and the Critic (Ohio U.P.)

Spearing, A.C.: Criticism and Medieval Poetry (Arnold)

Brewer, D.S.: Chaucer (Longmans) p/b

Spearing, A.C. & T.E. (eds): Poetry of the Age of Chaucer (Arnold)

TERM II.

A. PERIOD OPTIONS

13. ROMANTIC POETRY

Lecturer: Mr. T. J. Boxall

This course will be an introduction to the English Romantic poets. A selection of poems from the works of Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats will be studied in detail and attention will be given to the poetic and philosophical traditions which can be traced through them.

Prescribed Books:

Texts will be drawn from the English II compulsory course set works and from the Norton Anthology.

b) Certain seminars will be set aside for the specific purpose of discussing the South African Intelligence reports prove that the June 1980 in Pretoria. One of the key Defence Department officials, the ANC's Kgotla's assassination, and the role of South Africa's Intelligence in the assassination. The ANC's Kgotla was the South African government's first victim.

Top-secret intelligence indicates that the ANC had a plan to assassinate the ANC's Kgotla. However, the ANC's attempt to assassinate Mr. Botha, the South African President, failed. The ANC's Kgotla was killed by the South African Intelligence services.

A spokesman for the ANC has said that the ANC has not been involved in the assassination of Mr. Botha. However, the ANC has denied the charges.

Mr. Botha has said that the ANC is not involved in the assassination of Mr. Botha. However, the ANC has denied the charges.

This reads the United Nations report on the assassination.

This option will cover poetry in the British Isles for the whole period excluding the last decade. Most time will be given to Yeats, Eliot, the poets of the Great War, and poetry after the Second World War. The poetry of the Thirties will also be considered.

Prescribed Books: (see page 15)
Botha’s ‘no’ on urban blacks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday ruled out the inclusion of urban blacks in a new constitutional dispensation.

He also rejected, “in present circumstances”, the election of coloured and Indian members to the existing Parliament, even on separate voters’ rolls.

Mr Botha’s statements were in reply to questions put to him across the floor of the House by the Progressive Federal Party’s national chairman, Mr Colin Eglin. They were immediately taken as a further damper to the hopes of Nationalist veterans, who have been suggesting for some time that both developments were possible.

They also followed a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that urban blacks would have to express their political aspirations through the homelands.

Mr Eglin called this a return to Verwoerdian ideology.

And earlier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, stated that civil rights in South Africa had to be accorded to groups and not individuals.

In an aggressive speech, Mr Eglin said Mr Botha was no longer showing the clear and decisive leadership for which he was known.

He then asked Mr Botha if he would accept a President’s Council recommendation that urban blacks permanently outside the homelands be included in a new constitutional dispensation together with whites, coloured and Asian people.

Mr Botha replied: “No, definitely not.”

Mr Eglin then asked whether Mr Botha would accept as a matter of principle coloured and Indian people being elected to Parliament other than on a common voters’ roll, which Mr Botha has already rejected.

Mr Botha did not reply and Mr Eglin, accusing him of evading a fundamental issue, put the question again.

“Is the Prime Minister prepared to see coloureds and Indians elected to this Parliament on a basis other than a common voters’ roll?” he asked.

“Not under present circumstances,” Mr Botha stated firmly.

He then told Mr Eglin: “You are not here to cross-examine me. Go on with your speech.”

Mr Heunis had earlier declared that the National Party stood or fell by its standpoint that South Africa’s problems would have to be solved on a group basis.

Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that urban blacks would have to express their political rights through the homelands. Urban blacks had strong links with the homelands and it was the government’s task to expand these links maximally, he said.
A LOW-KEY

A component of the government's response to the current economic crisis, the stimulus package, is estimated to cost about $8.4 billion and $8.5 billion. The program in question is the extension of unemployment benefits.

From (8.52) we can conclude that a careful appraisal is necessary when the actual costs are estimated. The impact of caution in this area is a class quality.

The stimulus package is expected to generate new orders for businesses, which would increase the overall economic growth. The government's actions aim to stabilize the economy and provide a boost to the market. It is estimated that the package will create around 500,000 jobs and contribute to a rebound in economic activity.
Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

1. Whether he has received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation; if so,
2. whether he intends implementing any of the Commission's recommendations during the current session?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

1. No.
2. Falls away.

Unite 

Budgeted Mix

Budgeted Mix (unit version)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Mix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8200</td>
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<tr>
<td>4200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2141</td>
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Budget per workhours

Bell

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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Unite 

Budgeted Mix

Standard Mix (unit version)

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<th>Mix</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>4200</td>
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<tr>
<td>2141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budget per workhours

Bell

Computations:

\[
\frac{34 \times 600 \times 391,193}{40,000} = 34,000 \times \frac{28,492}{30,600} = 107,400 \times 0.97 = 104,000
\]

(a) Required turnover in tands

(b) Required contribution

\[
\frac{34 \times 600 \times 391,193}{40,000} = 34,000 \times \frac{28,492}{30,600} = 107,400 \times 0.97 = 104,000
\]

(c) Required turnover in tands

(d) Required contribution

Actual contribution % at standard prices (standard figures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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Budgeted Mix

Standard Mix (unit version)

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<td>4200</td>
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<td>2141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budget per workhours

Bell

Computations:

\[
\frac{2 \times 7680}{3 \times 3960} = \frac{2 \times 7680}{3 \times 3960} = \frac{2 \times 7680}{3 \times 3960}
\]

(standard margin - budgeted fixed overhead/30,600 - 25,000)

Budgeted Mix

Standard Mix (unit version)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8200</td>
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Budget per workhours

Bell

Computations:

\[
\frac{2 \times 7680}{3 \times 3960} = \frac{2 \times 7680}{3 \times 3960}
\]

(standard margin - budgeted fixed overhead/30,600 - 25,000)

Budgeted Mix

Standard Mix (unit version)

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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2141</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Tree of liberation is watered by the blood of martyrs'

BY HOWARD BARRELL

SALISBURY — Following last week's assassination of top African National Congress official Mr Joe Gqabi, many South African exiles can hardly be blamed for believing that Pretoria's security agents or proxies have embarked on a systematic assassination campaign against them. The major target of a number of assassination attempts has been the ANC, emerging as the most effective of the South African revolutionary movements.

Over the past seven years, the dossier reveals:

- Exiled student leader Ongkoppoto Tiro was killed in a parcel bomb explosion in Botswana in early 1974. The same year, exiled ANC member John Dube was killed and another ANC man injured, again through a parcel bomb, in Luanda.
- In late 1979 in Lesotho, five people believed to be ANC sympathisers among them, Father John Osmers and Phyllis Naidoo, a former Durban attorney, were injured when a parcel bomb exploded.
- In June 1980, a bomb placed under the car of an ANC member, Tembi Hani, exploded in Lesotho injuring the man who had placed it. He later testified that a South African had told him to kill Mr Hani.
- In late 1980, bombs blew up two houses in Swaziland said to have been occupied by ANC members.
- In January this year, South African forces attacked a number of ANC houses in Matola, Mozambique, killing 12 people, some of them scholars, and abducting three others.
- In February, the home of a Lesotho-based attorney said to be sympathetic to the ANC, Hlali Sello, was attacked with rifles and grenades. Evidence implying the attack was the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army was left on the scene.
- That same month, a bomb containing seven kilograms of TNT was found under the car of Mr Gqabi, the ANC's representative in Zimbabwe.
- In March, a young South African living in Swaziland, Daya Pillay, was abducted, apparently by members of the MNR resistance movement in Mozambique, taken to South Africa, but later released back to Swaziland.
- Then, last Friday night, assassins armed

Mourners at the funeral of David Sibeko with a silenced pistol and a 9 mm firearm, believed to be an Uzi sub-machine-gun, killed Mr Gqabi as he was leaving his Salisbury home in his car.

Both the MNR in Mozambique and the Lesotho Liberation Army are widely believed to receive covert support from the South African security apparatus, and both groups have been accused by African leaders of being part of a systematic attempt by the South African government to destabilise their countries.

The pattern reveals a sharp increase over the past two years in "hit squad" actions. And, among exiles, there is no doubt that, in all the listed cases, South Africa is ultimately the responsible party.

The denial by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday that agents of Pretoria killed Mr Gqabi does not alter this perception.

In some cases, the assassination of leaders of African revolutionary movements has been the action not of the enemy, but instead of internal party dissidents.

The death in 1979 of the Pan Africanist Congress' co-chairman, David Sibeko, is the most famous South African example. And in the cases of Chitepo, Cabral and Mondlane, widespread belief is that party dissidents carried out the assassinations either for their own benefit or as proxies of the enemy.

But the assassination campaign presently being waged against ANC exiles shows no sign of any internal party dynamics — the threat comes from outside.

Of course, every major intelligence network — from the CIA to British intelligence, from Israel's Mossad to, undoubtedly South Africa's own recently re-organised security operation — has its own ruthless dirty tricks brigade, acting to protect what the ruling politicians say is the "national interest."

Whether Pretoria or her proxies did indeed kill Mr Gqabi, his comrades and many others hovering on the edge of a commitment to the revolutionary path firmly believe they did.

If the intention of the assassins was to scare people away from the revolutionary path of the ANC, such evidence as is available suggests it is likely to do the exact opposite.

If their intention was to set back substantially the struggle being waged by militant South African black nationalists, there is no precedent provided by the wars waged in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Zimbabwe to suggest they will succeed.

If their intention was to drive a wedge between Zimbabwe and the ANC, evidence suggests a deepening of Zimbabwean solidarity with the struggle in South Africa and an awareness of the possible sacrifices Zimbabweans will have to make as a result.

As the editor of Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail, veteran black nationalist leader Mr Willie Musarurwa, said: "If anything, it has the inevitable effect of fuelling the liberation struggle, sanctifying and invigorating it. The tree of liberation is watered by the blood of martyrs, such as Mr Gqabi. This is an empirical fact."

More labour trouble on East Rand

BY PIETER DE VILLIERS

HUNDREDS of workers downed tools on the East Rand yesterday, and a union official was questioned by the Police in connection with incidents of labour unrest on the East Rand.

And Dr Bernie Van Rooyen, President of the South African Union of Metal and Allied Workers, yesterday announced that he had been assaulted at one of the striking plants, Anta Industrial in Dando.

About 100 striking workers at Gundle Plastics near Germiston lost their jobs yesterday, and the management has been informed that it is prepared to discuss wage increases with them.

The union reversed a decision to keep the company's premises open, and workers were gathered outside. Shortly afterwards, Dr Van Rooyen said, he was 'threatened and slapped' and also threatened with further violence. He is considering lodging charges.

Two shop stewards were fired, while other workers were told they could return, but only if the union workers would be 'toughly behaved'.

Police stood by as the union official was questioned, and both workers gathered outside. The workers then dispersed.

Dr Van Rooyen said he was not invited to go to the Kempton Park Police Station, where he was questioned by police.

A police spokesman later said Dr Van Rooyen had been 'invited' to have a discussion with the police, and that he had been asked for comment.

Management of Gundle Plastics said in a statement that the company had been informed that it would discuss wage increases with the company.

The management was not informed about the reason for the strike, and therefore approached the workers and called for spokesmen.

When none came forth after repeated requests, workers were to return to work or leave the premises, in which case they would be terminated.

The workers then left the premises and dispersed. The strike was not involved.

A union spokesman said it would approach management for talks today.
Evidence of an assassination campaign which South African exiles in Africa believe is being waged against them, by South Africa, is examined by Howard Barrell, of The Star's Africa News Service.

MURDER TO ORDER?

Following the assassination on Friday of top African National Congress official Mr. Joe Gqabi, South African exiles are hardening their belief that Pretoria's security agents or their proxies have embarked on a systematic assassination campaign against them.

The African National Congress has been the major target of a number of assassination attempts. A few years back, one of the most recent and most sinister among these was the murder of Steve Biko, leader of the black students' movement in South Africa. In recent years, other prominent leaders of the ANC have been similarly targeted. Last year, the assassination of Steve Biko's predecessor, Steve Biko, was a clear signal of Pretoria's intentions.

The ANC's leaders and other African exiles believe that the recent spate of assassinations is part of a broader strategy aimed at destabilizing their movements. The ANC is a powerful force in Southern Africa, and its leadership is seen as a threat to the South African government.

The ANC and its affiliates have always been targets of South African security forces. The ANC has a tradition of armed struggle, and its leaders are often seen as symbols of the struggle against apartheid.

The ANC and its allies have been forced to operate underground for years, and the assassinations are a reminder of the dangers they face. The ANC is determined to continue its struggle for freedom and democracy, but it is clear that the struggle is far from over.

The international community has been called upon to do more to support the ANC and other African liberation movements. The United Nations has been urged to take a stronger stance against South Africa's human rights abuses.

The ANC is committed to a non-violent struggle, but the assassinations are a clear indication that the South African government is not willing to negotiate. The ANC is determined to continue its fight for freedom, even at the cost of its leaders' lives.
**GOEWERMENTSKennisgewings**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELENDHEDEN**

No. 1718 7 Augustus 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 P81/67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie, voorwerp, Publicatie of object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer, Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P81/7/97</td>
<td>Cuban Women Now,</td>
<td>Margaret Randall</td>
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<td>P81/7/102</td>
<td>South African Observer, The—Vol XXVI, No 8, July 1981</td>
<td>S. E. D. Brown, Pretoria</td>
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<td>Monday Morning Memphis—June 1981 Issue</td>
<td>CUBO Botswana</td>
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<td>P81/7/105</td>
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**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

No. 1718 7 Augustus 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 P81/67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie, voorwerp, Publicatie or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer, Author or producer</th>
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<td>Wilbur Smith</td>
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7703—1

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**STAATSKOERANT, 7 AUGUSTUS 1981**

No. 1719 7 Augustus 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlaard 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 die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie, voorwerp, Publicatie or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer, Author or producer</th>
<th>Inskrywing geskrap, Entry deleted</th>
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PROKLEMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. 147, 1981
TOEPASSING VAN ARTikel 10 (1) (a)BIS, (a)TER
EN (a)quin VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE
VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)
Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1)
(bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950,
verklaar ek hierby dat die bepaling van artikel 10 (1)
(a)bis, (a)ter en (a)quin van daardie Wet gedurende die
tijdperk van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus 1981 in
die hele Republiek van krag is.
Gegoe onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vierde dag van
Augustus Eenduizend Negenhonderd Een-en-tagig.
M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
H. J. COETSEE.

PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. 147, 1981
APPLICATION OF SECTION 10 (1) (a)BIS, (a)TER
AND (a)quin OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)
By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1)
(bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby declare
that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)bis, (a)ter and
(a)quin of that Act shall be in force during the period of
12 months commencing on 11 August 1981 in the whole
of the Republic.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town this Fourth day of August
One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty One.
M. VILJOEN, State President.
By order of the State President-in-Council:
H. J. COETSEE.
GOEVERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNENLANDSE AANGELENDHEDEN

No. 1630
7 Augustus 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MILLER IN MILLER-HANSON

Het het die Staatspresident behaag, om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (WV 1 van 1937) Anthony John Miller, woonagtig te Iona Street 8, Belville, te magtig om die van Miller-Hanson aan te neem.

No. 1664
7 Augustus 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—JACOBS IN HOOSSEN

Het het die Staatspresident behaag, om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (WV 1 van 1937) Osman Jacobs, sy vrou Irene May, geboere Young, en sy kinders Carl Desmond Jacobs, Ronald Young en Salim Jacobs, woonagtig te Woonstel 3, Overport, Durban, te magtig om die van Hoosen aan te neem.

No. 1676
7 Augustus 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 besluit dat die ondergenomene publikasies of voorwerpe ongewenste is binne die betrokkende van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P0166

VERBOD OP BEST VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenomene publikasies ongewenste is binne die betrokkende van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die verbod van genoemde publikasies verbind. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Aphelela oor Publikasies bekrachtig.

No. 1677
7 Augustus 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 unmentioned 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.
7 August 1981

**AFFAIRS**

7 August 1981

Inkcywing No. | Publicisering Publicatie | Skywer of voorbringervoorbringer | Artikels (2) Author or producer | Section (2) Entered
---|---|---|---|---
81/558 | Freedom Charter. The/De Moho Mo Tolela/Unpuo Mo Tolela/Isi-
| umunawo Sembhileko (Pamphlet/Handout) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/559 | No to the Fascist Republic! Act Now!/Pamphlet/Handout | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/560 | Year of the Freedom Charter (Klees),Sticker | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/561 | No to the Fascist Republic! Act Now!/Pamphlet/Handout | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/562 | Women of South Africa! (Pamphlet/Handout) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/563 | Toward Power's People in a People's Democracy (Pamphlet/Handout) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/564 | Freedom Charter, The (Plakkaat/Pamphlet) | The ANC (SA) | (e) |
81/565 | COSAWR | COSAWR, London/Amsterdam | (e) |
81/566 | Umkhonto—Lemmo | Issued by ANC | (e) |
81/567 | Umkhonto—Lemmo (Monthpiece of African National Congress of South Africa) (Pamphlet/Handout) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/570 | Azimakhal—March 1981 | Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London | (e) |
81/597 | When bullets begin to flower | Edited by Margaret Dickinson | (e) |
81/5117 | Congratulations to our Brothers and Sisters who took the Heroic Steps at Harry Oppenheimer's Sigma Motor Company! (Pamphlet/Handout) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (e) |
81/569 | Sechaba—April 1981 | African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia | (e) |

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**R TO**

The provision of 1937, 5 Iona Street, Johannesburg.

August 1981

No. 1678

7 August 1981

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWEEN IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hiersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie bly nie wie die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

---

No. 1678

7 August 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 mentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The mentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

---

No. 1679

7 August 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 belet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewenst is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke later uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewenst verklar:

---

No. 1679

7 August 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 mentioned 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:

---

No. 1679

7 August 1981

**[Not applicable]**

---

No. 1679

7 August 1981

**[Not applicable]**

---

No. 1679

7 August 1981

**[Not applicable]**
No. 1648 7 August 1981
ERKENNING VERLEEN AS KONSUL-GENEERAL
Hierby word bekend gemaak dat aan mnr. Francisco Eugenio Reyes Tastet met ingang van 1 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Konsul-general van Chili in Pretoria met die Republiek van Suid-Afrika as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Reyes is die opvolger van mnr. C. E. Ashton.

[72/42/6 (32)]

No. 1649 7 August 1981
ERKENNING AS EREKONSUL
Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Ketil Svendgaard met ingang van 1 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Erekonsul van Suid-Afrika in Kaapstad met die provinsie die Kaap die Goee Hoop as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Svendgaard is die opvolger van mnr. E. Winsnes.

[72/57/2 (32)]

No. 1650 7 August 1981
ERKENNING AS KONSUL-GENEERAL
Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Ketil Svendgaard met ingang van 16 Maart 1981 erkenning verleen is as Konsul-general van Noorweig in Kaapstad met die provinsie die Kaap die Goee Hoop as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Svendgaard is die opvolger van mnr. E. Winsnes.

[72/61/3 (32)]

No. 1669 7 August 1981
ERKENNING AS EREKONSUL
Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Philip Reinardus Hoorweg met ingang van 30 Maart 1981 erkenning verleen is as Erekonsul van Nederland in Bloemfontein met die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied (wat onder die Konsul-general in Johannesburg ressorteer).

[72/11/6 (32)]

No. 1680 7 August 1981
UNDENISABILIE PUBLIKASIES OF OBJECTS
REGSTELLING
In Staatskoerant 7611, Goewermentskennisgewing 1230 van 5 Junie 1981, verwys die inskrwing P6/5/120 deur die volgende inskrwing:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inskrwing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[72/11/6 (32)]
Man expelled from Assembly

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—A young man was hustled out of the parliamentary public gallery yesterday after shouting derogatory remarks at the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha. The man interjected while Mr Botha was speaking during the censure debate about guarantees for white workers. “You haven’t got any guarantees, and you know it. The line must be drawn somewhere,” he shouted.

The man, bearded, wearing jeans and clutching what seemed to be a Bible, was removed from the gallery by parliamentary security officials.

The incident led to a heated row on the floor of the House after the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the man was a parliamentary guest of the PFP Member for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin.

Mr Eglin denied this and the PFP requested the Speaker to appoint a select committee to investigate Mr Schoeman’s allegation.

The Speaker, Mr Hannes du Toit, is to rule on the application today.

There had earlier been light-hearted banter about whether the man in the gallery supported the government or the opposition. But when Mr Schoeman alleged that the man was Mr Eglin’s guest, Mr Bamford asked on a point of order whether the minister “is allowed to tell a lie in this House”.

Asked by the Speaker for the source of his information, Mr Schoeman said he had been told it in the House, but would research it further. Mr Schoeman was ordered to withdraw a remark he had not checked properly.

Mr Bamford, however, demanded a select committee because Mr Eglin’s “rights and privileges have been abused”.

Mr Louis Nel (NP, Pretoria Central) said his information was also that the man was Mr Eglin’s guest and that the application for a gallery seat had been signed by his secretary.

Decision Tree

(1) Expected Q on a sample of one unit

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No solutions

wrote in the National Party are wrong. The country is clearly not in a good place. The economy is in a bad state. The government's economic policies are failing. The country is facing a crisis.

And so, dear Dr. Frederick, you say your country is not ready for democracy. It is clear that we need to take action. We need to develop a plan for economic recovery. We need to invest in education and health care. We need to build a strong economy. We need to make the country stable. We need to make the country safe. We need to make the country prosperous.

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Move on military objectors an error, court told

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

DEFENCE Force officials committed a "fatal error" last year when they granted two conscientious objectors the right to wear non-military blue overalls in detention barracks.

An affidavit by the officer commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, Major C J Krige, said that Brigadier C J Pretorius, former director of military law, expressed this view when confronted by Charles Yeats, who wants to be recognised as a conscientious objector.

Yeats is serving one year in detention for refusing to report for military service in June last year.

Yeats was sentenced this April and has filed an urgent application to have his civilian clothing returned to him after he was forced by military authorities to remove it at the beginning of the winter.

According to another affidavit served yesterday, Yeats had become so ill while he was being kept naked in a cell that a doctor asked Major Krige to give him clothes.

Yeats has, in keeping with his religious beliefs, consistently refused to wear military clothing.

When his application was brought in May this year, he was given a non-military blue uniform to wear following an agreement between his legal representatives and the Defence Force.

Up to then, Yeats had been given a pair of black physical training shorts to wear, while all his bedding was removed from his cell during the day.

In a responding affidavit to the application brought by Yeats, Major Krige declared no further concessions would be granted to conscientious objectors.

Another affidavit by the Reverend H Robertson of the South African Council of Churches' Commission on Violence and Non-Violence was submitted. Mr Robertson said the Chaplain-General had informed him of an earlier decision to grant the concession to two conscientious objectors.

Refer

When Yeats referred to the cases of Richard Stee and Peter Moll — the two objectors — Brigadier Pretorius said it had been a "fatal error" to grant the concession to Steele and Moll.

Permission for Steele and Moll to wear non-military blue uniforms was being "exploited" and no further concessions would be granted, Major Krige said.

Reacting to Major Krige's denial that his health had been impaired by being kept naked, Yeats said in his replying affidavit he had been examined by a doctor on May 9.

"He told me my body temperature had fallen, that my blood pressure had risen and that there was a danger of hyperventilating," Yeats said.

"He told me this could lead to my being taken to hospital."
Danger of compromise v. danger of reform

By Hermann Gilliome

The pattern of politics

What went wrong?
Firstly Mr Botha knew what he should move away from — the old-style apartheid stood of Verwoerd and even of Vorster — but he had not yet acquired a clear vision of what he should move to. It was not Dr Andreus Treurnicht that stopped him in his tracks at some point in time in 1960 but the uncertainty in his own mind about the road ahead.

Secondly, he has been faced not only by the bureaucracy and the political system.

Realizing how difficult it is to implement reform in South Africa, Mr Botha has tried to set in motion certain processes which in the long term will have far-reaching political consequences. The way to cold war and destabilization of States concept. It looked at South Africa in two natural economic regions (for instance the Border area and the Ciskei in the Eastern Cape) and hoped to set up economic co-operation ventures which would ignore the borders of South Africa and the home lands. If followed through, this would become a move towards a radical decentralization of political and economic power, with definite constitutional implications for the sharing of power between the whites and blacks. And in the meantime wealth would have been channelled to the desperately poor black areas.

This is what Mr Koornhof was speaking of in Parliament called the most exciting idea of our time.

Carlon

This also had kindled the enthusiasm of the business leaders at the Carlton conference. All that was needed to attract investment into these economic co-operation ventures across borders was to announce four to five areas inside "white" South Africa contiguous to black states where the projects could be launched, and to spell out what incentives would be offered.

Almost two years after Carlton such an announcement is still to be made. While Mr Botha remains anxious to push such new areas, his cabinet and bureaucracy have all butemasculated the idea.

The Department of Transport rejected the proposal that East London be declared a co-operation area because it feared a loss of efficiency in the running of the port. Other departments objected to the idea of Pietersburg or the Natal white rural corridors being declared co-operation areas. This is considered to be ideologically impure in that a black government would acquire a stake in economic projects in a white area.

All Mr Botha could do in his speech in Parliament was to trot out some stale facts about the Constitution. The concept of 11 stands bears almost no resemblance to the exciting potential it once had. The news of new investment has come and gone for almost three years. Almost no funds have found their way to these projects. The business leaders who at last Carlton had lost interest. The president's initiative has lost momentum.

Wrong lessons
Thirdly, the moderates in Mr Botha's cabinet learned the wrong lessons from the election. After conducting a series of interviews in Pretoria after the election I wrote a letter to the editor which I could not have been one of the 50 percent of the HNP which I am not even sure that it has been done by the coloured politicians may not even desire to return to Parliament (and I cannot honestly say that I am not even sure that it has been done by the coloured politicians may not even desire to return to the coloured politicians may not even desire to return to Parliament (and I cannot honestly say that I am not even sure that it has been done by the coloured politicians may not even desire to return to Parliament (and I cannot honestly say that I am not even sure that it has been done).

Laskey believes that one of the reasons why most of the coloured politicians have turned against a leader that they dared not criticize when he was in power is that the present state of the economy makes it impossible to offer any incentives by way of large salary hikes for the affected Afrikaner farmers.

Only hope
Mr Botha hopes after the election is to pursue openly and steadily his own vertical initiatives of 1979 in the realization that he has lost the power to win the councils for ever. He should also covertly forge a bridge with the moderates in the Progressive Federal Party so that he can gradually acquire the base for the reforms he knows are necessary to maintain stability. But the way in which he has tried to impinge Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's loyalty to South Africa shows that he has lost any hope of doing that. If this reading is correct Mr Botha will continue to lose support both on the left and the right.

In his talk, President Churchill remarked about Anthony Eden and the Hungarian Suez: "I would not have dared but had I dared I would not have dared to stop." Mr Botha is now at the point of taking his own advice. He himself whether the price of having dared to stop is far too high — to his leadership and to the country. He can still become a great leader but only after he has chosen between the dangers of reform and the dangers of compromise.
Fiery Slabbert tears into Botha

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Censure Debate ended yesterday as a fiery Leader of the Opposition tore into Mr P W Botha in one of the most vehement and devastating attacks on a prime minister Parliament has seen in years.

Members of the Opposition cheered Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert on as he replied heatedly for point to point what he described as “malicious” innuendos introduced into the debate earlier this week by Mr Botha.

Dr Slabbert told an infuriated Mr Botha that he had been “revolting” and “disgusted” at the tone he had introduced to the debate and accused him of “transparent nonsense” and “infantile sulkiness.”

He had had to pinch himself to realize that this was a prime minister of South Africa and said that “parliamentary convention” prohibited “demolition job” on a prime minister.

In his opening speech, Dr Slabbert had attacked the Prime Minister’s “hesitant leadership.”

Mr Botha had chosen to see this as an attack on his personal integrity — which was “transparent nonsense and infantile sulkiness.”

Mr Botha’s speech had set the tone for the rest of the week and ministers had concentrated on attacking members of the Opposition personally.

Dr Slabbert said that he had been wrong about predicting a 20 percent increase in the maize price during the election campaign and had said so publicly at least three times and his remarks had been published.

If the Prime Minister was unable to accept an apology then there was nothing he could do about it.

Mr Botha had innuendos that there had been something wrong with a paper he had delivered to the Ebert Foundation in Bonn because a copy of the address which he had obtained said that it had been embarrassed for publication. It had merely been embarrassed until delivery.

Mr Botha could easily have checked the facts but did not.

The copy was sent in advance to Bonn and was therefore embarrassed. However, he had “personally released the speech in South Africa and it had been reported by the Press.”

“Tt was ridiculously easy to check all this, but when the intention is to malign, then these things mean nothing,” an angry Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Botha had also attacked him for “running overseas” at the time of the Republican Festival.

However, he had gone at that time because he had agreed a year before the foundation meeting to go, and long before he knew anything about the planned celebrations.

He was not going to apologize for sticking to a commitment, but he was not the only MP out of the country at the time. There had been others at a “Moenie” conference in Athens which had also been attended by officials from the Prime Minister’s own department.

Alleged remarks

Dealing with his alleged remarks to a “representative of an African state” which Mr Botha had raised, Dr Slabbert said he had never spoken to anyone alone and had seen many people at the Ebert conference.

“I don’t care a continental damn about what he has got on tape or anywhere else,” Dr Slabbert said.

He said he had, pleaded throughout the conference for peaceful constitutional change in South Africa and had been ostracized and abused for it because many people at the conference had wasted violence in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said that parliamentary convention precluded him from telling Mr Botha what he could do with his “soft-soled snooper” who had been reporting on him from overseas.

An angry Mr Botha interrupted repeatedly and even after the debate had ended, the two political leaders continued heated exchanges across the floor while the vote was being taken.

Nationalists who had referred during the week to Dr Slabbert’s “Jack the Lad” performance on the opening day were taken by surprise by the force of his closing speech which is certain to herald increased tension in relations between the government and the Opposition.

Senior members of the Opposition said afterwards they could not remember such a speech.
Soldier barred from hearing

Own Correspondent

Detained conscientious objector Charles Yeats was not permitted to attend the Pretoria Supreme court hearing yesterday about the type of clothing he is allowed to wear in detention.

Private Yeats was sentenced to 12 months detention in May after refusing, on religious grounds, to do national service.

In documents before the court yesterday, the Adjutant-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Raymond Holtzhausen, said consideration had been given to private Yeats' request about civilian clothing. But permission could not be given.

The documents said General Holtzhausen could see no reason for the presence of Private Yeats in connection with the judicial procedures. But, if requested arrangements would be made to contact him on the telephone if his legal advisers needed instructions.

An action had been brought against the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Officer Commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, to return to Private Yeats the civilian clothing removed from him on May 27.

An interim order was granted by the Supreme Court on May 29 to allow him to wear a blue overall. This was extended in an agreement on June 16. Judgment has been reserved.

The amendment has been deleted. The text was then worded.
section as it was then worded. The 1999 amend-
Civil defence apathy a cause for concern

BY NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

WHILE civil defence in some areas in Port Elizabeth can swing into operation within minutes, the apathetic approach in other areas is causing concern.

The explosion in East London on Thursday, the Langesberg floods and the bomb near the Constantia Centre in Port Elizabeth some time ago, all highlight the need for civil defence.

The attitude “it could never happen to us” must be abandoned.

Commander Robert Harstzhorn-Hill, the city’s Civil Defence Officer, told Weekend Post Thursday that while some areas were totally prepared, others were lagging way behind.

The words, civil defence, may be putting some people off, in that they automatically think of arms and ammunition. This is not the case. Perhaps a better expression is civic preparedness,” he said.

He said that at the start of civil defence in the city, more than 1,500 people had filled in forms to play an active part.

“Unfortunately, when official Government forms were sent out to them, in which an abbreviated medical form had to be completed, fewer than 50 people returned the forms,” he said.

“Civil defence throughout the world is manned mainly by women — in fact, it is 85%.

“Women play a tremendous part in the organisation and they are vital to any emergency operations.”

But, while Zone Lima (for the civic Ward 51) was ready for any emergency, other wards were unprepared.

“In this zone, Lima, the residents know exactly who their zone controller is, their sector leader and street leader,” he said.

“In the event of an evacuation, they know their assembly point. Special cards have been printed and workers in the area have gone from door to door ensuring that the residents know exactly what is expected of them in an emergency.

“The cards are left at the house and are there for quick reference.”

There are three women who regularly staff the civil defence operations room in Port Elizabeth — through various courses and interest they are now vital links in the city’s civil preparedness.

But women and men are needed.

In Walmer, the Western suburbs, the Central area and Miln Park, the operation civil defence is at a low ebb, through lack of interest and manpower.

But, in areas such as Malabar and Givendale, there has been increased activity.

The zone controller is the kingpin. If it is up to this person to get his team moving and the person needed here is somebody with a tremendous amount of vigour, prepared to give at least an hour of his time weekly to mould his team, in preparation for an emergency.

How can the ordinary John Citizen help with civil defence?

“Is so many ways — there are jobs waiting for every type of person,” Cmdr Harstzhorn-Hill said.

Among them were volunteer ambulance drivers, administration officers at the zone control point, clearance officials whose responsibility is to organise effective use of clearance sections, clerks whose work plays an important part in the overall running of a zone and communicators at zone control points in charge of all communications.

Then, too, communicators are needed at main control, reserve control and local control centres.

Deputy information centre leaders, deputy zone controllers and documentation clerks are other people needed for good civil defence zones.

Important officials are the evacuation and rehabilitation officials, fire auxiliaries and fire officials at zone controls.

People are needed to become officials at zone control, at first aid posts, others to control food and clothing, others for incident officers who are in charge of the entire incident at the “incident site”.

Then come incident officers (ambulance), incident doctors, plotters, recorders, recruiting officials, rescue and demolition personnel, sector leaders, street leaders, auxiliary traffic control personnel, training officials and transport officers.

Cmdr Harstzhorn-Hill said that during the recent floods in Port Elizabeth it took “exactly six minutes to man our ops room and when a Boeing 727 was in trouble some time ago, we alerted our teams within one minute of receiving the call”.

“And this is how every municipal ward throughout our city should be geared,” he said.

That it could never happen to us may be a short-sighted attitude. It is essential that Port Elizabeth be ready for any emergency.

For those ready to answer the call, Cmdr Harstzhorn-Hill can be contacted at 202202.
THE Prime Minister's speech was eloquent in its lack of application to the key problems facing South Africa, it was also a justification for the censure motion against the Government.

His attack on the HNP was not surprising, considering the inroads they had made in countless Nationalist-held seats.

The Prime Minister had suggested that their philosophy would never succeed because it was "un-Afrikaans".

There were others more competent than I to respond to that assertion, but what must be said is that the fundamental policies of the HNP are certainly very close to Afrikaner nationalism.

In fact, the major thrust of the HNP is nothing other than old-style Nationalist policy and attitude. There are two reasons why the HNP did so much better than in previous elections.

Firstly, its message fell upon very fertile ground, prepared as it has been by 33 years of Nationalist emphasis on white privilege at the expense of everyone else.

Dr Alex Boraine MP, right, told Parliament this week he intended to introduce a Bill to abolish racial discrimination.

During the censure debate, the MP for Pinelands, whose son, Andrew, was detained and subsequently banned under the Government's security laws, gave his reasons for the Bill, and spelt out why he feared for South Africa's genuine reform must be introduced not after the promoting of a constitution, but now.

There are certain things which must be done and there are things which this Government must stop doing.

They must stop introducing ad hoc and unsystematic changes, whether they be in the field of labour or education or any other essential area, because they are often confusing and even contradictory.

They must stop the removal of people on ideological grounds.

They must stop detaining men and women without trial and stop banning people who offer effective dissent.

They have the power to detain and to incarcerate and to ban.

But they do not have the power to destroy ideals and commitment to a just society.

ABOLISH discrimination

If this Government is genuine in its desire to bring about reform in South Africa, then it must systematically abolish racial discrimination.

It can and it must repeal fundamental laws which discriminate on the basis of race or colour.

If the Government is desirous of bringing about a society free of discrimination, it has the power to do so.

Why has it not introduced a Bill before this House to do just this?

As a test of its sincerity of purpose, I will during this session introduce just such a Bill and if this Government is genuine it will not allow this Bill, which I
The National Party has
lost its purity and is an
amalgamation of Verwoer-
dian ideology, a little bit of
the old UP, a little bit of
PFP policy and quite a lot
of the NRP mumbo-jumbo.
It is true that the Prime
Minister started off very
well and had raised expec-
tations among many South
Africans.
But his fear of splitting
the National Party has left
him and his party flound-
ering at a time when the
growing conflict in South
Africa cries out aloud for
positive and courageous
leadership.
The Prime Minister also
had the gall to describe his
policy as one of "democratic
participation".
By no stretch of imagina-
tion can it be claimed that
there is democracy in South
Africa.
The National Party with
its white electorate support
can deny fundamental
rights to the vast majority
of South African citizens,
but it cannot pretend that
this is democracy.
The Prime Minister also
had the effrontery to state
that he and his party stood
for the maintenance of civil-
sed standards and the up-
holding of family life.
The truth is that the dis-
criminatory practices of
policies of this government
are not only degrading, de-
humanising and dangerous,
but an offence before God.

RACISM AT
the heart

Let it be said once and
for all, unambiguously, that
racism is at the very heart
of National Party policy.
It is true that sometimes
it has a somewhat sophisti-
cated veneer but at other
times, and notably at Langa
and Nyanga, it is to be seen
in all its horror.
What goes on in the
hearts and minds of offi-
cials who have dealt so
harshly with women and
children in the midst of a
severe Cape winter?
What do they think about
when they pull down crude
shanties, rip up plastic cov-
ering, burn blankets and
destroy bushes which were
used to cover the wretched
of the earth?
What do they think about
when they harass and sepa-
rate and persecute?
Is there the slightest
twinge of conscience when

SUTURE
irony

It is the National Party
that fathered legislation
which divides families.
Every member of the
Cabinet, every member of
that party who has consist-
ently voted for the obno-
xious laws, is directly
responsible.
What a supreme irony
that the department most
concerned is called the De-
partment of Cooperation
and Development.
I wonder what the blacks
who shiver in the middle
of a dark night and who are
hounded early in the morn-
ing call the department?
Certainly not Cooperation
and Development.
Perhaps Callous and De-
structive would be nearer
the truth.
And the Prime Minister
can talk so piously about
the maintenance of family
life.
This government is de-
serving of censure because
it has destroyed so many
homes and so many people
and as a consequence, is a
threat and a danger to pub-
lc order.
If South Africa is to avoid
the inevitability of growing
conflict and confrontation,
it must commit itself to two
major objectives.
On the one hand, there
must be a new constitution
for South Africa.
All are agreed that the
present constitution cannot
resolve the conflict.
The Prime Minister right-
ly stated yesterday that all
parties in this House were
in agreement that the West-
minster system had proved
to be inadequate and that a
one-man, one-vote policy in
a unitary system was unde-
sirable and dangerous.
But what he did not tell
us was the unanimous view
of the Schlebusch Com-
misson that whites alone
could not formulate such a con-
stituion, but that it had to
have the consent of all
those who would be affected
by a new constitution.
I said there were two ob-
jectives and they must go
in hand in hand.
Simultaneously with the
formulation of a new consti-
tution must go the creation
of a climate of goodwill.
Or to put it another way,
Act 1981, to languish at the
foot of the order paper, but
will make time for it to be
debated so that we know
exactly where we stand.
Having listened to the
Prime Minister and govern-
ment speakers I have no
doubt that they will resist
this measure with the same
zeal as they have resisted
genuine reform over so
many years.
And the reason for this is
that while they may appear
to be strong in numbers and
have limitless power to re-
strict and to remove and to
control, they do not have
the power or the will to
initiate substantial reform.

FRIGHTENED
men

The truth of the matter is
that the apparently all-pow-
erv National Party is led
and ruled by frightened
men.
The Government will dis-
pute this and I confess that
I have a deep yearning in
my heart to be proved
wrong, but I fear that I am
right and that is why I fear
for my country and its fu-
ture, so long as it is in the
control of frightened and
greedy men who are deter-
mined at all costs to main-
tain not the rights of minor-
ity groups, but the right of
the minority white group to
rule forever.

QUOTE

What do they think about
when they harass and
separate and persecute? Is
there the slightest twinge of
conscience when they return
to their comfortable homes?
First week of session shows: PW’s been halted

By JOHN RATTERSEY, Political Correspondent

THE first week of South Africa’s new Parliament has confirmed widespread fears that Prime Minister Botha’s reformist initiatives have crumpled under right-wing pressure and given way — in the short-term at least — to a re-affirmation of the fundamentals of Nationalist philosophy.

If there was any doubt of this it was removed with devastating effect when the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, in winding up the censure debate on Friday, drew from Mr Botha’s admission that his plan for South Africa was White domination over Coloureds and Asians in the common State — namely that area of South Africa outside the Black states.

The only sign that the reformist momentum had not ground completely to a halt came from the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, who made it clear that labour reforms would continue.

And Mr Botha hinted — in reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (FFP Yeoville) — that he was prepared to consider a form of qualified franchise based on property ownership although not within the Westminster system of Government. He did not specify at what level of Government.

But it became clear from the rest of Mr Botha’s speech that the pace of reform would be dictated by National Party unity and that South Africa would have to wait while Mr Botha and his supporters play out a vicious power struggle with the powerful coalition of the par...
### ONGEWEENSTE 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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<td>12/1/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. D. Muhle</td>
<td>SA Polisie/SA Police</td>
<td>21/1/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. D. Muhle</td>
<td>SA Polisie/SA Police</td>
<td>9/1/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D. Muhle</td>
<td>SA Polisie/SA Police</td>
<td>12/1/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Muhle</td>
<td>SA Polisie/SA Police</td>
<td>21/1/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nummer No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Strywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Section 47 (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P316/76/76</td>
<td>Panorama</td>
<td>Robert Anton Wilson</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P316/76/85</td>
<td>Schrödinger's Cat</td>
<td>John Heiman, Leslie LoPiccolo &amp; Joseph LoPiccolo</td>
<td>(a) + (b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P316/76/90</td>
<td>Becoming Organic</td>
<td>Max Ellich</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P316/76/95</td>
<td>Genitale Health</td>
<td>Charles Bukowski</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P316/77/22</td>
<td>Some Distant Shore</td>
<td>Kenneth Raynor Johnson</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P316/78/39</td>
<td>Ster - Nr 21, Mai 1981</td>
<td>Margaret Pemberton</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P316/78/40</td>
<td>Stere - Nr 21, Mai 1981</td>
<td>Grenner &amp; Joly AG &amp; Co., Verlag, Hamburg</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWEENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'N Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekrachtig.
### No. 1834
28 Augustus 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL**

Die Direktoor van Publikasies het op 17 Augustus 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appel aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Augustus 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoe tot die Appèraad oor Publikasies, Privaat Akte X114, Pretoria, ten opsigt van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

### No. 1835
28 Augustus 1981

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, 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 opsigt van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

### No. 1836
28 Augustus 1981

**TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS**

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, 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 opsigt van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

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### No. 1834
28 Augustus 1981

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

On 17 August 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 August 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.

### No. 1835
28 Augustus 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. 1836
28 Augustus 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.
Business is brisk at the ‘abortion factory’ minutes across the border

HUNDREDS OF SA WOMEN MAKE TRIP

ABORTIONS have become big business for a South Korean doctor who is the superintendent of a Lesotho Government hospital at Kanye, not far from the South African border.

Hundreds of South African women — many of them teenagers — are flocking to the little village commonly known as ‘Kanye’ for operations which are illegal both in South Africa and Lesotho.

Local residents describe the hospital as the ‘abortion factory’.

More than 200 South African women — most of them Whites — have visited the Korean doctor in the past seven months.

Dr K Choi, who is the superintendent of the ‘abortion hospital’, has practised in Lesotho for 12 years.

My investigations in Lesotho this week revealed:

* Dr Choi charges R400 to perform abortions — and the money must be paid in cash.
* He terminates pregnancies which have developed by up to nine weeks.
* Until a short while ago Dr Choi performed abortions on Saturdays because of the constant stream of desperate women from South Africa wanting abortions. Dr Choi now operates three times a day.

Many of the South African women are from towns such as Potchefstroom and Pretoria, and they are accompanied by local residents as an anti-social and riotous crowd.

‘They are both cruel and never mix with anyone except their Chinese and Korean friends in Kanye.’

Dr Choi’s reputation has spread so rapidly by word of mouth that he operates on more than three women a day. It has been said there have been no complications or deaths as a result of his abortions.

The abortion method Dr Choi uses is known, but it is believed he uses the advanced American suction method under a general anaesthetic and then prescribes a course of antibiotics — free of charge — to prevent infection.

When I asked Dr Choi on the phone how many women he had not been able to operate on, he said he could not tell me anything about the telephone. He said he should put any queries in writing.

When asked if his operations carried the approval of the Lesotho Government, Dr Choi said recommendations were made in 1989 to have abortions legalised but the process was “not completed yet.”

Dr Choi said no action had been taken against him because “I don’t help local people”.

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

R400 — price of a terrifying ordeal

Minister: ‘We’ll stop abortions’

THE Minister of Health and Welfare in Lesotho, Chief Patrick Lesotho, said this week the Lesotho Government was vehemently opposed to abortion.

He promised drastic action against anyone who contravened the country’s Common Law Provision, which emphasized the prohibition of abortion.

Both the UNHCR and the police will take immediate action if they find out that anyone is performing these operations.

If a doctor is found guilty of this kind of malpractice, he will be prevented from practising in this country,” he said.

When he returned I was unceremoniously ushered into a chair at the head of the table.

Even after telling him I was afraid and wanted to know more about the operation, he offered no sympathy or reassurance.

A leather bag was removed from a drawer and a blood pressure string was wound around my arm.

I was told I was frightened and that I had changed my mind.

‘Please tell me what you are going to do to me,’ I said.

I left and sat in the car with the photographer, hoping to get a picture of the doctor.

Not more than 15 minutes later Dr Choi came to the car.

‘You have changed your mind’

I said I was worried and asked if I could see a gynaecologist and he said, ‘I give you general anaesthetic and you don’t feel anything. But you are too scared and I don’t like helping scared people.’
History

CASE 1

Of Terror for Desperate Girls

Lesotho connection was trip

History 2

CASE

OF TERROR FOR DESPERATE GIRLS

Lesotho connection was trip

History 1

CASE
PM asked to explain domination statement

Staff Reporter

SUPPORT for white domination expressed in Parliament last week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, brought Mr Pat Poovalingam, member of the President's Council, to the brink of resignation from the body at the weekend.

Mr Poovalingam yesterday called on Mr Botha to clarify—"equivocally and unambiguously"—his white-domination statement, elicited from the Prime Minister by questions from the official Opposition.

The Durban attorney expressed the fear Mr Botha's statement would convince Nationalist members of the President's Council that their leader did not want them to "move forward".

Mr Poovalingam, who has said he will resign from the council if blacks are not included before December 31, said yesterday he seriously considered tendering his resignation at the weekend following Mr Botha's statement.

But he decided to remain on the council, feeling that his pledge on black participation had "locked" him into the body until December 31.

Mr Botha had meant his statement to be seen within the context of present policy.

"Whatever the correct interpretation of his words, Mr Botha has given much cause for dismay and despondency.

Ambiguously

He said the Prime Minister was either declaring that Nationalist policy remained one of "bazaar", or he was being deliberately ambiguous.

"He did the damage and it is up to him to declare unequivocally and unambiguously where he himself stands."

"Surely he must realise there are many loyal South Africans among them—who are trying to give a lead under the most difficult circumstances. Can he do less? Is he a leader of his people or is he a follower?"

Last week Mr Botha said in response to questions from the leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. F. Botha, that in terms of Nationalist constitutional proposals, the "state of election" would ensure that a white became executive state head.

 Asked whether the Nationalist's "white self-determination would be nothing else than white domination" Mr Botha said: "In this State, yes."

"Worth a try" Mr Poovalingam said although the President's Council remained a "three-legged horse" because of the exclusion of blacks he had felt it was "worth a try".

"Out of small and even inadequate beginnings there might be hope for a larger, better and more long-lasting solution."

He said work on the council's constitutional committee, of which he is a member, had been "fascinating" and concluded in a "very satisfying
title why:" He said he had been able to make a contribution.

But if the council failed in its constitutional task then moderates would be completely discredited and would be forced to take the seat and let radicals "rule the roost."

"The nightmare that happens is in for violent revolution," he said.

Glubbert: PM selling out future of SA youth, page 2
A.G to rule
on action
against
policemen

Crime Reporter

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal is to decide whether or not to prosecute certain policemen for their actions against residents during the recent unrest and demonstrations in coloured townships round Johannesburg.

Brigadier Tertius Wijn, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, said today that several police dockets had been forwarded to the Attorney-General for his decision. The dockets were opened by the police after complaints from residents and school officials.

A police spokesman said the dockets were forwarded to the Attorney-General last week and a reply was expected soon. He could not say when the reply would be given.

The investigations arise from complaints that police used unnecessary force and violence while quelling the demonstrations, which are claimed to have been peaceful.
Tapping: ‘Now pt PM is guilty

By DON MARSHALL

BY NOT contesting claims about telephone tapping, the Prime Minister had left the public with the impression he was guilty of this ‘shocking conduct’.

Making this claim yesterday, Mr. Alf Widman, MP for Hillbrow and PFP spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, called on Mr. Hendie Smit, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, to state unequivocally whether the telephones of MPs and opposition political parties were being monitored.

Mr. Widman was referring to the out-of-court settlement the Prime Minister, Mr. E W Botha, and Mr. Smit reached with two senior HNP officials who had sued the Government for putting illegal taps on their office telephones.

Mr. Botha was sued in his capacity as head of the Department of National Security, now the National Intelligence Service.

The two HNP officials, Mr. Louis Steffens, general secretary of the party, and Mr. Beatrix Snieman, editor of the party newspaper Die Afrikaner, will each receive R1,000 and all legal costs in terms of the settlement.

Mr. Widman said in Cape Town yesterday the settlement had revived the issue of telephone tapping which was raised from time to time and denied as often.

‘Confirmation’

‘There have been bitter arguments, challenges and counter-challenges in Parliament. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has denied he has given authority for telephone tapping to take place.

The report in the Rand Daily Mail of a settlement in the HNP case in fact confirms that telephone tapping has taken place “through monitoring telephone conversations of opposition political parties”.

“This is an abominable infringement of the rights, privileges and privileges of Members of Parliament and opposition political parties.

“It amounts to a Government having an informer around every corner, monitoring every movement and every word spoken. A real case of the latter,” Mr. Widman said.

Mr. Botha and Mr. Smit had been unwilling to refute the

although given the opportunity, it left the public with the impression they were guilty of ‘this shocking conduct’.

‘Instructions’

“I will call Mr. Smit to account on this matter in the debate on Posts and Telecommunications in Parliament on November 25.” Mr. Widman said.

Mr. Beatrix Snieman said yesterday: “The fact that Mr. Botha and Mr. Smit chose not to answer in a court of law and rather settled out of court, indicates that they are not prepared to defend the conduct of their officials because it will transpire that these functionaries acted on instructions of their political bosses.”

A report by the Advocate General, which revealed the telephone tapping activities, was tabled in Parliament last week. The Prime Minister told the Senate that the Government accepted the report and that changes in the law would be considered.

Last night, Mrs. Helen Smit, PFP MP for Hout Bay, said the law had not been changed.
Be aware of suspicious objects — warning

IN the wake of the recent bomb blasts in shopping centres in Port Elizabeth and East London, a senior police officer in Cape Town has warned the public to be on the lookout for suspicious objects in places where people congregate.

At the same time an expert on terrorism has called for a large-scale and imaginative campaign in the media to educate the public and others about the dangers of urban terrorism and what measures they should adopt in the event of a bomb blast.

The Argus approached the two men for their views.

The head of Cape Town's riot squad, Colonel P J van Reensburg, said people like cleaners and security guards, who worked in areas such as shopping centres and stations, should watch for any out-of-place objects.

They usually know where rubbish bins, flower pots and instruments stand. As soon as they observe anything unusual like a suitcase or a plastic bag they should immediately report it to their superiors, he said.

The public should also be observant and report anything out of the ordinary — including people whose actions appeared suspicious — to the authorities. They should not fiddle with any suspicious objects such as a flower pot or bag, Colonel van Reensburg warned.

He said the police were well prepared and investigated all reports.

In the event of a bomb explosion the public should stay away from the scene as onlookers hampered the rescue and investigative work of police and rescue teams.

The head of South Africa's Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre, Mr Michael Morris, called for an imaginative campaign in the Press and on the radio and TV to educate the public about the dangers of urban terrorism and to tell people what to do when spotting a suspicious package or bag.

The Argus warned of the early 1970's trend of cutting down and injuring the public in the reaction to IRA bomb attacks in urban areas.

Signposts with instructions should also be put up outside shops and other businesses.

Mr Morris said business managers and especially those involved in multi-tenant shopping centres, as well as shop assistants and other staff — should undergo intensive training by experts.

"Steps should be taken well in advance to guard..."
Soweto roadblocks delay many

Hundreds of people were delayed on their way to work today because of police roadblocks at all outlets from Soweto.

As early as 6 am cars were moving at a snail's pace at the Soweto freeway. This caused anger and frustration among passengers and motorists.

At times, cars were at a complete standstill for 10 minutes.

Some passengers complained that they would have difficulty explaining their lateness to their employers.

"We don't mind if they set up these roadblocks on our way from work...at least my husband will understand," said one woman.
Police warn public to be on alert for bombs

IN THE WAKE of recent bomb attacks in East London and Port Elizabeth, a police spokesman warned yesterday that similar events could "quite easily" be repeated in the city.

The spokesman, who said he did not want to wake sleeping dogs, said he felt the public needed to be warned about the alert. He wanted the public in general, business institutions and industrial institutions to co-operate with the police in their own interest.

People should take all necessary precautions and be on the alert in an endeavour to prevent similar incidents to those recently, minimise the damage caused and save people's lives.

The spokesman said it was heartening to see that some businesses had started to realise that good security precautions were not always expensive.

"It is impossible for the police to identify possible targets but it would appear that buildings which house financial, commercial and industrial institutions like banks, chain stores and retail stores where hundreds of people converge daily are included," he said.

Their security risk was high and special security precautions should be taken.

People should not be lulled into a false sense of security.

Outlining what could be done, the spokesman said employees, security men and guards who are well-acquainted with buildings and their environments should be on the lookout for suspicious people and cars.

If spotted, the police should be contacted, and in the case of cars, an attempt should be made to take the registration number.

Parcels and paper bags that appeared to be abandoned should be examined without being handled. A sharp look-out for abandoned parcels should be made behind counters, in post boxes, around pot plants and in dirt bins.

Suspicious objects should not be disturbed and should be reported to the police.

"A parcel with the most innocent or harmless appearance could be a bomb," he said.

All bomb threats should be reported to the police and buildings should be evacuated and kept empty till the senior police officer at the scene had given the all-clear.

He concluded that members of the public should be wary of unexpected letters or parcels received through the post and "if in doubt, have them examined".

Blind eye to UN rule bending

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Allegations of anti-Potocia rule bending were dally by United Nations officials at the start of a ritualistic three-week countdown to summoning the General Assembly into emergency special session over SWA/Namibia.

A two-thirds majority of the 154 member nations is required before it can be called under the emergency rule and carefully timed responses will achieve that total by September 21.

Questions

Also questioned this week was the use of UN briefing-room facilities to EIA
Indian Council member slams the stay-put traders

By Yassuf Nazeer

A South African Indian Council member, who said he believed "in working inside the Government system" today slammed Vereeniging Indian traders who claimed the council failed to protect them from being evicted under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Ismail Dasoo told The Star that council members did in fact step in to get the traders an extension of their eviction deadlines.

"I was personally approached on two occasions — in June this year and again in July — to get the Government to extend their deadlines," said Mr Dasoo.

A spokesman for the Vereeniging Traders' Association confirmed this.

Mr Dasoo said the traders were to blame for the situation they found themselves in. He said they did not honour the extension deadlines given to them to move out of their old premises.

"They were given sufficient time and when their doors were padlocked to prevent them from trading I approached the Department of Community Development, along with my SAIC colleague, Mr Ibrahim Abramjee to get the department to unlock the shops," Mr Dasoo said.

He added that the department had agreed to do this if the traders removed their stocks. Instead, he said, they began trading when their doors were opened.

Spokesmen for the traders' association challenged Mr Dasoo's claims that they were to blame for the department's tough action against them.

Mr Babu Soley said: "We did not move because the locks in the badly constructed shops in the new centre had not been rectified."

He said traders were still repairing the shops and putting up fittings and fixtures.

Mr Dasoo said the Group Areas Act was a fact of life in this country and he believed in working inside the system for change.

He also said the traders would do a "roasting trade" in the new Oriental Plaza complex.

An association spokesman Mr Dasoo was "selling out" his people by collaborating with a "racial regime" which brought hardship to his people through the Group Areas Act. Mr Dasoo denied this.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1701
14 August 1981

RESULT OF THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 40 (1) (C) OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION ACT, 1961

In accordance with regulation 23 (2) of the Regulations for the Election of Members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Government Notice R. 2501 dated 5 December 1980), the following particulars relating to the election of members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the Constitution Act, held on 30 July 1981, are hereby published for general information:

No. 1720
14 August 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST PB1/88

Indystrywing No. | Publikasie van voorwerp | Skrywer of voorbringer | Artikel 47 (2) |
---|---|---|---|
P81/6/211 | Big Girls Don't Cry | Simon Cooper | (a) |
P81/7/17 | Mr Right | Carolyn Banks | (a) |
P81/7/103 | In the Gutter | Val Hennessy | (a) |
P81/7/149 | Angeli Engineering (Py) Ltd—1981 (Kalender Calendar) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (a) |
P81/7/150 | Sapporo Beer—1981 Nade Calendar (Kalender Calendar) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (a) |
P81/7/151 | Dunstheen Liquor Supplies—1981 (Kalender Calendar) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (a) |
P81/7/152 | Capal (Pilkaan/Poster) | Niet vermeld nie/Not stated | (a) |
No. 1721
14 Augustus 1981
ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIE 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 intrede uitgaan van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aludes ongewens verklaar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR1/691</td>
<td>Forum—Vol 9, No 3, March 1981</td>
<td>Lilliput Publications, NSW</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1722
14 Augustus 1981
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Junie 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

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<th>Publikasie</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR1/612</td>
<td>Smash</td>
<td>Garson Kanin</td>
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No. 1723
14 Augustus 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 gescrap:

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<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
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<tr>
<td>PR1/685</td>
<td>Empty Table, An</td>
<td>The South African Council of Churches, Johannesburg</td>
<td>In SK/SG 7581, GK/ON 1045</td>
<td>van of R/581</td>
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<td>Inskrywing No.</td>
<td>Publikasie No.</td>
<td>Publikasie of voorwerp</td>
<td>Skrywer of voorbringer</td>
<td>Artikel 47 (2)</td>
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<td>P81/9/1</td>
<td>Tempo—No Especial—7/12/80</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/4/15</td>
<td>Free Mandela in Azania/Voschema—Bayakhala—Siselen 1 + 2: JAB 164 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/4/98</td>
<td>Secretly</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/5/91</td>
<td>Forum—Vol 9, No 2, February 1981; Vol 9, No 3, March 1981</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/5/104</td>
<td>Amarula—Nummer 3, Vijfde Jaargang, Maart 1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/5/111</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—May 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/5/140</td>
<td>C A P South Africa—Pro Subjectis Vol 1, No 1, January/March 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/5/141</td>
<td>Maybury—No 3, 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/5/142</td>
<td>Workers' Unity—No 25, April 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/5/147</td>
<td>Portrait of a People</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/1</td>
<td>Boycott white Republic! Forward to a people's Republic (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/2</td>
<td>Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania—March 21, 1981 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/3</td>
<td>Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania—Bulletin No 3, May 1981 (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/15</td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid News—April 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/16</td>
<td>Bonafide—Vol 6, No 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/20</td>
<td>Message from the ANC underground (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/24</td>
<td>TCLSAC Reports—April 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/25</td>
<td>Understanding Marxism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/26</td>
<td>Unity in Action against Racist Republic (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/81</td>
<td>Republiek Dag (Pamphlet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/82</td>
<td>One Union's Fight Against Apartheid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/89</td>
<td>Forward to People's Power—South African Hero's Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/97</td>
<td>Weekly News Briefing—Volume four, Issue No 24, Week ending June 15, 1980</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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</tbody>
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**ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING**

In Staatskoerant 7647, Goewermentskennisgewing 1403 van 3 Julie 1981, vervang die inskring P81/6/109 deur die volgende inskring:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/109</td>
<td>Televisions &amp; Home Video—Vol 3, No 3, March 1981</td>
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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHede

1769 14 Augustus 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/Lист P81/69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van woorden:</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/7/9</td>
<td>Angola: Lieder und Texte von der Freiheitsbewegung in Angola—Side 1: F 65.001 I: Side 2: F 65.001 B (Grammofoonplaat/Grammophone Record)</td>
<td>Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/7/106</td>
<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions—June 1980</td>
<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions, Tanzania &amp; London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/3</td>
<td>Würde den Menschen, Die: Fohler in unserer Zeit</td>
<td>Peter Koch &amp; Reimar Olthmann</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/9</td>
<td>Our Leaders are Rannked: But We want to be Silent in (Panbiet/Pamphlet)</td>
<td>Projects Comm., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/11</td>
<td>Dome—No 3, June</td>
<td>SRC, University of Natal, Durban</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/7/159</td>
<td>Interview in Depth—South Africa: African National Congress No 1—Alfred Nzo</td>
<td>LSM Information Center, Canada</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<td>Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goewermentskennisgewing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies van voorwerpe: Lys P81/69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Page Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Affairs, Department of Government Notice</td>
<td>1769 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects; Lys P81/69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Warning to bomb hoaxers

EAST LONDON — A severe warning to bomb hoaxers to cease their activities immediately was issued here yesterday by the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Police in the Border, Colonel J. H. Fourie.

Colonel Fourie said several hoax calls had been made to various places in the city on Thursday and yesterday.

"These people are the same as terrorists and we consider them cranks," Colonel Fourie said.

He warned callers that they were committing a serious offence under the Explosives Act and that they could be jailed for up to 15 years if caught.

"We are hot on the trail of these serious offenders and when they are caught, they will be dealt with very, very severely," Colonel Fourie said. — DDR
A MOVE to have people on disability or subsistence allowances forcibly sterilised will be discussed by the Association of Divisional Councils at its annual congress next month.

News of the resolution, put forward by the Kneeborg Divisional Council, has shocked people in Cape Town.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, described it as "absolute madness — an intolerable intrusion on people's freedom".

Dr John Sonnenberg, who is a member of both the Cape Town City Council and the provincial council, said it was "unbelievable — like an Old Testament punishment".

He said it was "a euphemistic way of describing surgical means of sterilisation".

The resolution states: "That the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions be requested to provide the necessary measures whereby persons receiving a disability and subsistence allowance can be forced to submit to family planning treatment." — Sapa.
Cape evictions strike a blow for terrorism

A ROCKET attack on military installations, terrorist bombs in shopping centres and a shoot-out at a road-block, in quick succession, indicate a stepped-up level of insurrection in the Republic.

The country has passed some kind of watershed. Situations secure the peace of Southern Africa are losing ground to the advocates of violence. At the same time, the SWA war drains on, and more young men are losing their lives.

A massive increase in proposals for military expenditure in the budget has helped to head off the point where. This is a society under siege. It is a siege with political, military, economic and psychological dimensions.

It would be as well to examine the nature of the threats to this country's security. They are both external and internal. But all derive ultimately from the country's failure to find a political solution to its problems of inter-group co-existence and consequently its inability to live in安宁 and cordial co-operation with its neighbors in the African continent. These failures are exploited by the Soviet Union and its satellites who arm and train black nationalist parties when they face problems.

At first the targets chosen by the returning black nationalists were large, symbolic and military. Now, increasingly, "small" targets are chosen, such as shopping malls, where explosives are concealed in flower-pots orabstract. are calculated to sow death and destruction.

Arbitrary

This is terrorism in the correct and classic sense of the word. The arbitrary nature of the threat and its way of selecting its victims at random and since features designed to sow terror all round. This is terrorism of the IRA or PLO variety, which leaves no one and nothing sacred, aiming at destroying the sense of security and the quality of life of the entire society.

Arbitrary terrorism does not bring down governments or change the power situation. It helps to stoke the fire of a hardening of outlook and simmering hatred, undermining confidence in the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

The object of the thief is to rob; the terrorist and conspiratorial forces are the hands of the extremists on all sides.

This kind of thing promises to be a characteristic of the South African way of life for the foreseeable future, varying degrees of intensity, you can be thankful that the level of violence remains well below the Uster or Drenthe level.

This is an internal threat, and the government and the population have taken up arms against them. It is folly, however, to believe that a serious insurgency is not a serious insurgency, nevertheless, a considerable expenditure of treasure and manpower is required to combat it.

In whatever form, and wherever it manifests itself, the main thrust of the threat to this country's security is the African nationalist in insurrection, backed by communist propaganda and propaganda.

Part of the Cape Town City Hall crowd yesterday protesting against evictions.

The means chosen is guerrilla insurgency, rural and urban, using the classic small-rank-and-file tactics of the guerrilla and all the modern refinements of terrorism.

The alliance between black nationalism and communism is a temporary alliance in a marriage of convenience. It does not rest on ideological agreement or compatibility. The notion of the West refuse to supply arms to insurgent movements, on principle. So the Soviet Union, ever anxious to exploit disaffection wherever it may occur, is delighted to step in. Thus, expansionism does constitute a threat. But it should be kept in perspective. Southern Africa is last down on the list of Soviet priorities, well below Afghanistan and Poland.

Less menacing

If this country could solve its social problems, threats to security would be much less menacing. South Africa's friends and allies in the West would be happy to render all possible support, logistic and otherwise.

On this analysis, the major threat to South African security derives from the policy of apartheid, which oppresses blacks and inhibits the development of a multi-racial democracy, and citizens in their own countries.

This is the chief objective - to show the reformist and conspiratorial forces and the hands of the extremists on all sides.

It is a kind of thing that promises to be a characteristic of the South African way of life for the foreseeable future, varying degrees of intensity. You can be thankful that the level of violence remains well below the Uster or Drenthe level.

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In whatever form, and wherever it manifests itself, the main thrust of the threat to this country's security is the African nationalist in insurrection, backed by communist propaganda and propaganda.

This is also a pretty obvious truth. You cannot fight a war with a fifth column constituting a majority of your population and the odds are against you and the odds are against you...But the conflict in South Africa is a war of attrition in which the enemy is the Black man. The only way to defeat him is to defeat him on his own terms. This means that the white population must rise up, armed and ready to defend their homes and their country. The whites must be willing to fight for their survival and for the survival of their children. And they must be willing to die for their cause. Only then can they be sure of victory.
More questions on Saawu namahitsi.

MORE QUESTIONS have been raised after the drafting and circulation of a document on the unregistered South African Allied Workers Union in East London by a security police officer. The FPB member for Baviaans, Mr. Ray Swart, is to ask the Minister of Manpower, Mr. Fanie Botha, whether his department made any request to either the Minister of Police or the security police to communicate with businessmen in East London about Saawu, and, if so, who had been involved.

3.14.1. Reverting files to previous backing status

Further information on the assumpions may be found in the manual ITTTA. The Northcord data tite, this should always be done from the permanent data tite. It is easier to include the location when assigning a name and the file is needed for roll-back. The task may then be cancelled using EXIT to continue the run.

WARNING ON FACILITIES

If the file is assigned without the option and it is not more dependent on the availability of tape drives.

The run may then be continued without using this file which can be restored for roll-back. This may take up to an hour or more.

2. If the file has been restored off one tape after not being available because it has been restored off one tape on to itself, the same statement will be true.

3. If the file is assigned without the option and it is not more dependent on the availability of tape drives.

The run may then be continued without using this file which can be restored for roll-back.

READY

If it is available, the response is:

FACILITY REACHED 400000300000

Note: p is used as the file name. This includes the ready.

following:

To assign the permanent file, p, exclusively type the

3.14. ASSIGMENT OF FILES AND ROLL-BACKS

used with EXTEND as it is ignored. The command must not be

important that the operator see the message I.e. It is a reply or
News blackout proposed in transport Bill

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Government’s blackout on reporting of police “anti-terrorist” action is being extended to the Railway Police in terms of a Bill before Parliament.

The provision is contained in the South African Transport Services Bill that passed its second reading yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on transport, described the clause as a “minister provision” in a Bill that was otherwise deserving of support. He objected to the clause that puts a blanket ban on any unauthorised reporting regarding “anti-terrorist” activities by the Railway Police.

Names, details

The clause also effectively prohibits the disclosure of the names or any details of people who might be arrested in the course of Railway Police action.

A similar blackout on reporting of police “anti-terrorist” activities was introduced in the Second Police Amendment Act last year. Mr Swart described the Press curbs in the Second Police Amendment Act as a “downright bad and disastrous provision”.

“We see this (the new Bill) as an extension of a sinister provision inserted in other legislation, designed to muzzle the Press and the media and to set the Minister and his commissioners up as super censors,” Mr Swart said.

The clause in the Transport Services Bill prohibits the unauthorised publication in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio of any information relating to “the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any number or part of the force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities”.

The Bill also prohibits the publication of any information relating to “any person, any group of persons against which any action is directed” unless permission is granted by the Minister or the Railway Police Commissioner.

Replying to the Opposition’s objection, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, made it clear no compromise was possible on the issue.
Case crucial to union cash

A COURT action in which the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) has challenged the Government's decision last year to ban it from raising money here and abroad has been heard in the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyers say the court's decision will have crucial implications for all organisations affected by the Fund-Raising Act.

The Act prohibits organisations from raising funds without Government permission unless they are registered welfare organisations.

Judgment was reserved by the Natal Judge President, Mr Justice James, after Friday's hearing in Maritzburg.

Last year, the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, published a proclamation in the Government Gazette banning Fosatu from raising money from either local or foreign sources.

This followed a Fosatu request to the Government to allow it to continue raising money from overseas unions.

As a result of the proclamation, much of Fosatu's cash has been cut off and the organisation has had to reduce offices and organising staff.

Fosatu asked the court to set aside Dr Munnik's order, which would allow it to raise funds freely again.

Fosatu's counsel, Mr Chris Nicholson, argued that the proclamation was invalid because the authorities had not allowed Fosatu to make representations to Dr Munnik on why such a proclamation should not be gazetted.

This, he argued, violated the audi alteram partem rule by which both sides of an issue had to be heard before a legal prohibition was issued.

Counsel for Dr Munnik, Mr Jan Combrink, argued that this rule did not apply because it was overridden by the Fund-Raising Act.

The proclamation was thus entirely valid, because it had been gazetted in accordance with the Act, he submitted.

Lawyers say, the court's judgment will play an important role in deciding the actual right of organisations banned from raising funds in terms of the Act, which became law in 1979.
MONDAY, 17 AUGUST 1981

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Unlawful organizations: money collected

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

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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

(b) Falls away.


7. I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 47.


10.

Term and with similar security - I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 1.

at the date of inception of the lease over a similar
borrower times required to purchase the leased asset
4. i.e., the rate at which the lessee would have had to

3. I.A.S. Expose Draft 19, Paragraph 47.

2. International Accounting Expose Draft 19, "Accounting

1979, Paragraph 05.1. (a)


Statements of "Leases", The Accounting Practices Committee

Exposure Draft 22, "Disclosure of Leases in the Financial

REFERENCES
Government on the alert for right-wing reprisals

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, has already warned the Afri-
Cats’ Woordlikeiding (AFW) that it is being watched.

His warning followed re-
ports that the extremist right-wing movement had
already infiltrated the
department of Justice and
attorney-general. Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, is to launch a
protest campaign against
Government changes away
from apartheid.

The movement’s plans
are said to include a
march by thousands of people to the
Union Buildings early
next year to force the
Government to abandon
its policies of “apartheid
reform, I would like to know
against whom or what
they are offering resis-
tance. If their activities
affect the security of the
State, we’ll have some-
thing to say to another in future,” he said.

There is considerable
talk among Nationalists
about growing activity in the
right-wing camp, particu-
larly in view of the
Supreme Court’s decision to
abolish the AWB by the election
results.

The possibility has even been mentioned of the
AWB developing into a
latter-daysomething similar to
the South African
League.

The activities of the
AWB and other right-wing
organizations might even
do be discussed in Parlia-
mament.

Opposition members
have indicated that they
might ask Mr Le Grange
questions about this.

Meanwhile, the police
report that there has
been an increase in
arrests of AWB members.

The English accused him of killing some of their men, and
he thought the English made peace with him, but they
gave him a general warning to be careful, and they were
right. They didn’t carry out the threats, and they were
right.

With the English, it’s just the英
of the other
people, such as the Dutch or Boers. They’re

There was a war with the English, and many of the other
tribe EnglishColony. It’s bounded on the north by
the Atlantic Ocean; it is part of it, which we call the
English.

I think he is a Scotch missionary.

I am ugly looking thing,
the principal town in the rivers; and
sometimes they destroy the houses; and
called, sometimes they destroy the houses; and
time the lightning and the thunder takes many
of the people, and the people’s town
is another large place, where the chief town is capa-
by the Atlantic Ocean; to the south by the British
the English.

English Colony: it is bounded on the north by
the Atlantic Ocean; it is part of it, which we call the
English.

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by the Atlantic Ocean; to the south by the British
the English.

English Colony: it is bounded on the north by
the Atlantic Ocean; it is part of it, which we call the
English.

I am ugly looking thing,
None of money confiscated from a number of black consciousness organizations and the Christian Institute, which were banned in 1977, has yet been paid to any organization.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PPP Houghton).

Mr Coetsee said "no money has as yet been paid to any organization" from the funds collected from the groups declared unlawful on October 19, 1977.

Some time ago, it was reported that the Human Sciences Research Council had been approached to accept the money from the "banned organizations but that it had turned down the approach.

Problem statement:

Examples:

1. A subroutine subprogram contains:

    Example:

    labeled common may appear in a DATA statement.

    In any program, common must not appear in a DATA statement;
    an item in

    in COMMON statements.

    In any procedure subprogram, symbolic names of dummy arguments must not appear

    Correspondence between different entities of the same common block in different

    Identical in a subprogram.

    Any program may require access to a common block must have a COMMON

    Each entity is identified by its name.

    It is incorrect to equate the two entities of a COMMON statement to each other.

    It is incorrect to equate the two entities of a COMMON statement to each other.

    It is incorrect to equate the two entities of a COMMON statement to each other.
The MINISTER OF FINANCE (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

The committee of specialists referred to by the hon. member does not deal with political publications in general but only with communist and potentially subversive publications as stated in the 1977 Report.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) The criteria are those laid down in the wording of section 472(4), (a), (b) and (c) of the Publications Act. Extensive guidelines exist in the form of decisions of the Courts of Law, as well as those of the Publications Appeal Board.

The criteria for prohibiting the possession of a publication under section 9(3) are the same as for other undesirable publications except that in the former case the undesirability has to be of a radical nature, as would be the case with hard pornography, or incitement to violence and revolution by an illegal organization.

The committee, not in the sense that the committee was concerned every week and consists of the same personnel, really the worst of the same.

In this connection, the present Committee of Specialists represents the results of the work done by the former Committee of Specialists, which was set up in 1977, and the recommendations of the Committee of Specialists, as stated in the report of the Committee of Specialists and the procedure is followed in the present Committee of Specialists, as stated in the report of the Committee of Specialists and the procedure is followed in the present Committee of Specialists, as stated in the report of the Committee of Specialists.
Opposition lashes
cost of apartheid

Mr Alf Widman

Mr Widman remarked, 'Is the Minister of Health dealing with cattle or with people?' Mr Widman quoted the Minister as having said, with reference to an investigation commissioned from the Human Sciences Research Council and on the basis of a subsequent diet worked out by the Department of Health: "If you eat a good health diet, an old person at today's prices can eat for R20 a month. This is now the figure. I name it specifically, and it goes up a little, not much, for younger people between R22 and R25."

Mr Widman remarked: 'Why not just feed the nation on tablets?" He asked what effort the Minister had made to persuade the Minister of Finance to pay equal bonuses to all races, to eliminate the gap in pensions, and to consider a national contributory pension scheme.

The Minister of Health, he said, had a lot to account for.

When Mr Widman referred to the shortage of nurses, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PPF Bryanston) interjected that 700 people could be fed on the Minister's salary.

Mr Malcolmson defended the high cost of 'apartheid'. He said the Government could save millions of rand by doing away with apartheid. The savings could be spent on more important issues, such as basic foodstuffs.

In a pointed speech Mr Ken Andrew (PPF Gordons) criticised the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, for his inefficiency in controlling inflation which was 'a threat to us all.' The Government had failed to control the money supply to prevent massive and inflationary ‘tighten belts’ and tax cuts. Deputy Minister of Finance, said the Government should take note of the economic tendencies in the country in the next five years.

Mr Horwood had tabled a report which indicated the public sector required a total of 73,670 housing units a year for all population groups to meet natural increases over the next five years. This would, according to

"What are we fighting for if we have nowhere to live?"
Strained relations cause empty podiums?

But perhaps, and in the absence of an official explanation the speculation is warranted — it was the presence of a Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister in the group which upset Pretoria.

Senator Dennis Norman is the Minister of Agriculture and the only white minister in Mr Mugabe's Government of National Unity.

He is not a party politician and his presence in the Cabinet and his ability has contributed greatly to the success story of the farming industry in post-independent Zimbabwe.

He had been invited to address a private dinner in Cape Town, organised by the Zimbabwean society of the University of Cape Town.

His travelling colleagues were to have been Mr Andre Holland, who broke away from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front to form the Democratic Party which stands for full cooperation with the Government, and Mr Brian Grubbs, a leading businessman and past president of the Chambers of Commerce organisation which has stayed out of party politics.

Mr Holland and Mr Grubbs were to have taken part in a seminar on Zimbabwe at which they were to speak and be questioned about conditions in the country.

It all sounded innocuous enough. So why then the hankering?

The official who conveyed the South African Government's views said it was felt that the time was not opportune or appropriate to view the delicate relations existing between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

But an address to Zimbabwean students by their own countrymen could hardly be considered a threat to relations between the two governments.

Other Zimbabweans have spoken about affairs at meetings in South Africa in the recent past, among them Mr Kowan Cronje, an RF Member of Parliament.

But if it was the presence of the Minister which gave rise to the ban, what does this signify? Is it that the South African Government has become so incensed by the hostile criticism of its policies to South Africans that the hawks have won the day against the arguments of the pragmatists?

All the recent actions by the South African Government point to a hardening of attitudes.
Foundation 'fighting to counter pressure'

The South Africa Foundation is fighting hard to counter increasingly well organised world pressure to isolate this country, its president, Mr Gavin Reilly, said at a meeting in Cape Town last night.

But while it does so South Africa must move forward to "a more supportive political structure."

Mr Reilly emphasised that the Foundation did not seek to defend an ideology or whitewash a policy of racial discrimination.

He said it was essential that constructive social and political change should take place and that honesty of purpose should not be buried in the morass of party politics.

Mr Reilly explained that the purpose of the Foundation was to spread a more informed understanding of South Africa both internationally and at home.

Contracts

It had a network of influential contacts throughout the world and an experienced professional staff and had grown over the years into an organisation whose stature and objectivity could no longer be questioned.

"Externally, we are paying increasing attention to personal contact closer home — in our neighbouring states as well as African countries further afield," said Mr Reilly.

"Encouraging progress has been made but it is slow and difficult because in Africa, more than anywhere else, South Africa's perceived racial doctrines are bitterly rejected, not only on grounds of morality and human rights but as a personal affront to people of colour."

Mr Reilly said there were strong indications that the "centre of the world's economic and industrial growth was moving towards South-East Asia, where a whole new challenge and opportunity awaited the foundation."
will send the pt

3.17.3. Printfile

Having sent a printfile to a terminal the printfile is queued. It is only printed when an @SEND command is used at the terminal. This may be done by signing on to the terminal with your userid and password in the normal fashion and then before entering an @RUN (or after an @FIN) enter

@@SEND

and the file will be printed.

If the file was sent to a userid, then at any terminal an

@@SEND,U

will cause the printout to be sent provided a run is not active on the terminal and the correct userid/password was entered in response to the

ENTER USERID/PASSWD

request.

3.18. HANDLING SYSTEM PROBLEMS

3.18.1. System Reboots

The computer system is not completely safe from failures due to hardware problems or operating system errors. When it fails, it must be reinitialized by doing a system reboot which stops all current activities and reloads the operating system from drum storage. Usually a system failure is minor enough in effect that a partial reboot can be performed which takes about ten minutes and results in no loss of information in catalogued disc files. Occasionally mass storage may be destroyed in which case a full reboot is required. This involves reinitializing mass storage and reloading catalogued files from a tape created the previous day. If a full reboot occurs, all catalogued files created on that day prior to the system failure are lost.

For batch jobs recovery from partial rebooting may usually be done by rerunning the job. For a terminal user much of the previous work may still be valid and need not be redone. However, any file updating being done by the active task at the time of the system failure may be lost and must be redone.
SA’s misdirected millions
Tighter security at PE shopping centre after bomb explosion

By GRANT AUBIN

Almost a fortnight after the bomb blast that injured a number of people, Port Elizabeth's Constantia Centre is slowly returning to normal amid tight security.

Yesterday afternoon security staff seemed to be checking every parcel and handbag being carried through all the entrances to the large Main Street centre.

There were very few people about and sales assistants at a shoe store conceded that there had been a "definite drop in business" since the explosion on August 8.

Said one: "It's been very quiet and we're normally very busy at this time."

But according to the centre's acting manager, Mrs Elizabeth Lutz, business is returning to normal. In the first few days of trading after the blast a wary public had tended to give the centre a miss but their fears had now been largely dispelled.

Mrs Lutz was full of praise for the manner in which people had accepted the tougher security arrangements and the inconvenience of the searches. "They have been marvellous. The co-operation has been tremendous. We have had several phone calls from people telling us that while they had been searching their children had been allowed through without a proper search on them being conducted. They have actually asked for measures to be tightened up," she said.

The public were helping the centre to return to being "a very good centre."

There have been changes. Tables and chairs set out for the convenience of shoppers which once graced the centre floor of the building, have been removed.

At a stationary shop the saleswoman felt that the centre was only "a little quieter" but because it was mid-month and the sales might be affected. But pharmacist Mr N Polakow was immediately agressive."The newspapers have done enough damage. Why can't you leave the centre alone?" he demanded.

"I don't want anything put in the papers. How would you like me to arrange to have you thrown off the premises?" he said.

The only shop in the centre that was in any way crowded, given the fact that the visit was mid-afternoon, mid-week, and mid-month, was an electronic games centre. In the vicinity Invaders were being 'blown out of the skies.
Deportation and fines of up to $10,000 or five years' imprisonment are the harsh penalties proposed for anyone who desecrates the South African flag or violates the dignity of the State President, the Vice State President or the acting President. The proposed penalties were published today in an amendment to the Constitution which was read in Parliament for the first time yesterday.

The Bill also proposes to put beyond doubt the authority of the Government to grant independence to the homelands without any reference to the provisions of the previous constitution.

The这就是工人的伤害, and even if one does not accept the relief being offered, it is clear that the situation is not entirely satisfactory.

The primary role of the headman is to make the headman on duty at the quarter of the year go to the books to get the names of the headmen who were deposed or the headman who was deposed.

It is unclear to what extent this was acceptable. The extent attempted to use the headman as direct means of strike breaking, by their employers could. It is not always in the interest to bringing the issue to the attention of the employers. This is what happened at some cases where the headman was employed by the employer.

The protection proposed for the national flag follows the outcry over the flag burning incident on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand during the campaign against the recent Republic Day festival.

In terms of the Bill it will be an offence to maliciously destroy or deface the national flag in contempt and to remove the flag without permission from any place where it is displayed.

A fine of not more than $500 or five years' imprisonment can be imposed, and the Government will also be able to deport anyone who is not a South African citizen by birth or descent who is convicted of the offence.

Legislation dealing with the alteration of political boundaries has been made retroactive to May 21, 1961 to put the legality of the current homelands beyond doubt following two recent court cases.
The matter of reduction of pay was discussed in the "Labour and Immediate Outlook" section of the 1312 press. Such a meeting was held, but seems to have ended in a "neutrality" resolution. The committee found that out of 1312 (or 60.25 percent) were undesirable, while 819 (37.64 percent) were not undesirable. At the end of the year, 40 were still being considered.

Special exemptions of undesirable publications were made on a continuous basis under an agreement reached with university libraries in 1970. Out of a total of 800 full-length films submitted during the year 247 were approved, and 198 were rejected. 198 were rejected, and 168 conditionally, while 53 were rejected.

In December 1941, Low wrote to the Hearn that in addition to the usual 25 percent reduction of pay, if they could be called together by advertisement at an Harbours, railways and from the council. Reducing wages and preventing a major obstacle to a concerted attempt to reduce costs and capital to reduce wages came from the various points. In Green Point, and the Maritzberg are drawing such complaints. There are various and immediate.

To reduce a concerted attempt by capital to reduce wages came from the various points. In Green Point, and the Maritzberg are drawing such complaints. There are various and immediate.
## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

### DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1831  21 August 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/ST 891/71**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/7/133</td>
<td>Cross of Gold</td>
<td>Lauretta Ngobobo</td>
<td>(1) + (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/58</td>
<td>Sharpville—21-3-60</td>
<td>David M. Sihoko</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/57</td>
<td>&quot;Oproep tot een nieuw Afrika&quot;</td>
<td>Azania Komitee, Rotterdam</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/58</td>
<td>&quot;Ireland and South Africa—The Case against apartheid&quot;</td>
<td>Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/60</td>
<td>South Africa To-day—The Albert Latuli Memorial Lecture for 1970</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/61</td>
<td>Inside the Liberated Areas and Beyond</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/62</td>
<td>Nambhle vir Volksstam?</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/63</td>
<td>Bereegdie Land, Het...</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/64</td>
<td>Migrant Workers in South Africa—Question of Rights and Racism</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/65</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/67</td>
<td>Politieke Programma van die SWAPO, Het...</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/69</td>
<td>Over het Nationale Vragsstuk van Azania</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/214</td>
<td>Work in Progress—No 18, June 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/40</td>
<td>Russia in Revolution (Links: Twentieth Century World History Books)</td>
<td>J. F. Aylett</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/53</td>
<td>Zwarte Bewustheidsbeweging, D.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/6/224</td>
<td>South African People's Plays (African Writers Series 224)</td>
<td>Gibbon Kent, Credo V. Mutwa, Mhuli Shezi &amp; Workshop 71</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**INHOUD**

- **Bladte, Staatsskrant:**
  - Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing
  - Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing

**CONTENTS**

- **Pye Gazette No.**
  - 7736

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### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 1757 21 August 1981

It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the said Act:

1. **Embassy of Australia.**
   - Mrs J. C. Gould.
   - Mr W. D. Gould.

2. **Embassy of the Republic of China.**
   - Mr K-m Wei.
   - Mrs S. Wei.
   - Master J. Wei.
   - Miss C. S. H. Lin.

3. **Embassy of France.**
   - Mr M. Zolla.
   - Mrs V. Zolla.
   - Master J. Zolla.
   - Mrs J. Delpouve.
   - Miss V. Delpouve.

4. **Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.**
   - Mr H. P. Schiff.
   - Mrs U. Schiff.
   - Master O. B. Schiff.
   - Master M. S. Schiff.
   - Mr M. Lohmeier.
   - Mrs L. Lohmeier.
   - Master M. Lohmeier.
   - Miss K. Lohmeier.

5. **Embassy of Greece.**
   - Mr E. Carokis.
   - Mrs L. S. Carokis.
   - Master D. Carokis.
   - Master E. Carokis.

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### LYS/LIST P51/70

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywings No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer van voorwêreng</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
<th>Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/146</td>
<td>Black Cap</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/156</td>
<td>Love, Dav Doll (Vibrator: Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Don Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/157</td>
<td>Real Feel—Real Touch (Vibrator: Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Don Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/158</td>
<td>Vibration—No. 1 (Voorwerp/Object)</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/159</td>
<td>To my Loving Wife (Plakkaart/Foster)</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/161</td>
<td>Sketch No. 1 van naakte Meisie/Sketch No. 1 of naked Girl (Plakkaart/Foster)</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/162</td>
<td>Anxiety Peace &amp; Freedom</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P61/7/163</td>
<td>Sketch No. 2 van naakte Meisie/Sketch No. 2 of naked Girl (Plakkaart/Foster)</td>
<td>Dom Geber</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITEMELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 1757 21 August 1981

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), geregistreer is as gereig op diplomateke immuinite kragte genoemde Wet:

1. **Ambassade van Australië.**

2. **Ambassade van die Republiek China.**
   - Mnr. K-m Wei.
   - Mev. S. Wei.
   - Jongeheer J. Wei.
   - Mnr. S. H. Lin.
   - Mev. C. S. H. Lin.
   - Jongejuffrou C. Y. Lin.

3. **Ambassade van Frankryk.**
   - Mnr. M. Zolla.
   - Mev. V. Zolla.
   - Jongeheer J. Zolla.
   - Mnr. J. Delpouve.
   - Mev. J. Delpouve.
   - Jongejuffrou V. Delpouve.

4. **Ambassade van die Federale Republiek van Duitsland.**
   - Mnr. H. P. Schiff.
   - Mev. U. Schiff.
   - Jongeheer O. B. Schiff.
   - Jongeheer M. S. Schiff.
   - Mnr. M. Lohmeier.
   - Mev. I. Lohmeier.
   - Jongeheer M. Lohmeier.
   - Jongejuffrou K. Lohmeier.

5. **Ambassade van Griekeland.**
   - Mnr. E. Carokis.
   - Mev. L. S. Carokis.
   - Jongeheer D. Carokis.
   - Jongeheer E. Carokis.
Matter of fact

In a report this week about a Kagiso woman who was allegedly asked by the Security Police to spy on her trade union, it was incorrectly stated that she was employed by a milling company.

In fact, Miss Senare, is employed by Farm Fare, an egg wholesale company in Krugersdorp.

The report also said Miss Senare was allegedly offered her fare to the Manyelethi Game Reserve to attend a union seminar. The Food, Beverage Workers Union has pointed out that this was not a seminar, but an outing for members.
Anxiety over civil defence in Walmer

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

While people can help with civil defence by joining the organisation, what measures are being taken by officials to call meetings in areas where no zones have been formed?

This was the question posed to Weekend Post by many women worried about the lack of organisation in the areas in which they live.

"We hear of the civil defence organisation, yet I know for a fact nothing has been done from top level in our area," said a worried woman from Walmer.

"Surely the time has come for meetings to be called and everybody who is mindful of civil defence should make it their business to attend," she said.

Another woman, also from Walmer, telephoned Weekend Post and said that during the emergency of the floods, she found organisation completely lacking in Walmer.

"Cannot our ward councillors do something about this situation? Surely we just cannot leave this matter," said the woman, who wished to remain anonymous.

Commander Robert Hartsborm-Hill, Chief Civil Defence Officer in Port Elizabeth, said it was encouraging to learn that people were now so civil defence minded.

"When we did call meetings in certain areas the response was almost nil," he said.

Summerstrand residents have rallied to the call.

This week a second meeting was called to discuss organisation in the area. This was "extremely well supported when more than 60 people turned up and there and then filled in their forms," said Cnrdr Hartsborm-Hill.

The first attempt to get the residents together met with a response from only six people.

Mr Graham Snowball, zone controller for the area, is to call another meeting within the next few weeks to continue with the organisation within the area and, this time, the meeting is timed to start at 7.30pm to give residents more time to attend.

In the meantime, the call goes on — civil defence can only operate if people come forward.

And those interested in helping should contact the headquarters of civil defence in the city on 52 2300 when Cnrdr Hartsborm-Hill will be pleased to hear from them.
It STARTS WITH THE GROUP AREAS ACT

It HAPPENS AGAINST THE NATURAL CONSERVATION REVIEW PROCESS

Special emphasis is placed on the development of the future vision for the group areas. This involves an interactive process where the community is engaged in setting priorities and goals for the future. A natural conservation review process is undertaken to identify key areas for conservation and to ensure that the group areas are managed for the benefit of all concerned.

The process involves the following steps:

1. **Community Consultation:**
   - The process begins with community consultation to identify key issues and concerns.
   - This includes meetings with community leaders and organizations to discuss their concerns and priorities.

2. **Gathering of Information:**
   - Information on the natural resources, biodiversity, and cultural heritage of the group areas is gathered.
   - This information is used to develop a natural conservation strategy for the area.

3. **Drafting of Strategy:**
   - A draft natural conservation strategy is developed based on the information gathered.
   - This strategy outlines the goals and objectives for the management of the group areas.

4. **Public Review:**
   - The draft strategy is reviewed by the public to ensure that it accurately reflects the community's concerns and priorities.

5. **Implementation:**
   - Once the strategy is approved, it is implemented by the relevant authorities.
   - This includes the development of management plans and the allocation of resources for the conservation of the group areas.

6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
   - The effectiveness of the strategy is monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure that it is achieving its intended outcomes.

7. **Public Participation:**
   - The process is open to public participation at all stages to ensure that it is inclusive and responsive to community needs.

8. **Reporting:**
   - The process includes regular reporting to the community and relevant authorities to keep them informed of progress.

The natural conservation review process is a key component of the group areas act and is designed to ensure that the group areas are managed for the benefit of all concerned. It involves an interactive process that is open to public participation and is designed to ensure that the community's needs and priorities are taken into account.
Sectional strife which bodes ill for SA

AN ATMOSPHERE of bitter sectional tension has been built in South African politics.

Not since the 1960s, perhaps, has a parliamentary session so quickly degenerated into uproar.

If things go on like this, we will soon be tearing each other to pieces, likeemporiously calling, like drown- ing rats in a bag. If this na-
tural way of life continues, we will be wretched for our-neighbours, and our children, all our children, in all communities.

Naturally, each side in Parliament blames the other, each side seeks to blame the others, as way it looks to me, as fairly as it can. It began in the censure debate. Outside Parliament, the Cape squatter Parliament, continues to take place. The Leader of the Oppo-
tion, the late Mr. Jzikub, berating, sensing the tension in the air, opened proceedings with a carefully prepared and, some felt, rather low-key statement outlining the shortcomings of the government and the failure of its leader, Mr. P. W. Botha, to give the country a lead.

But the man to blame was certainly the Prime Min-
ister, who seems to be a sensitive man, unfortunately took this criti-
cism of his leadership in a personal attack. He retaliated
rather unwisely, by im-
puting Dr. Shabtai's integ-
rity and patriotism, a pretty
far-fetched notion, and all con-
science, yet one which natu-
urally enough called forth Dr. Shabtai's plainly expressed disgust and contempt.

As a result, a prime

Set the tone
Mr. Botha's onslaught on Mr. Shabtai has set the tone for the session. Whether by accident or design, he

Let's do it as an evil genius. And the weary old Boerhost tae-
ture has replaced the atmosphere. The Boerhost play, let it be noted, dis-

mislins all strong criticism of the Nationalist government and, incidentally, of the Afrikaner. It is an invisi-
ible one when the National Party is in trouble.

It instantly mobilizes the whole of Afrikaner memories and emotions from Riebeek to Strand. It is powerful medicine. It never fails to work.

But cries of Boerhost, however effective in uniting Afrikaner Nationalists, can also have vicious side-effec-
tsmoving mistrust and hatred. If there is anything that makes the people weep, it feels must be this. The Opposition's strong criticism of the government's handling of the squatter cri-

The Opponent's strong criticism of the government's handling of the squatter cri-
nals has been taken to trans-

sition has been taken to trans-

port the entire squatter movement back to the Ciskei and the Transkei.

In some Nde Gereef quar-
ters a genuine moral crisis was developing. For all sorts of reasons, not least the dan-
ger of political isolation, the cri-
sis had to be quickly re-
solved. But everybody knew the squatters would be back, as they have been turned in the past, and the whole tragedy will repeat itself.

Evolutionary government will have to devise an urban policy which works and is acceptable by ordinary standards of human decency.

Perhaps the most depressing note of the week was struck in the closing day of the budget debate by Mr.
Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, who used valuable parliamentary time to speak at Mrs. Helen Suzman and Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert and man-
gaged somehow to imply that they might be in league with the Zulu Nationalist forces of communism and subversion.

Mr. Horwood has mis-

Judged the mood of the country. The sheer disgust at his remarks is pointedly ex-
pressed by Dr. Shabtai in a very widely shared outside of Parliament. The Minister of Finance, who is generally admired for his financial acumen, cannot bear, it seems, much credit by stooping to this sort of thing. Incidentally, the use of English-speaking Nationalists in Parliament to sow suspicion of the motives of the Opposition is an interesting point of the Boerhost ploy. It is likewise ineffective.

'Debase ourselves'
Mr. Horwood would do well to note the statement of a group of Cape business leaders, some of whom will be personally known to him, who said of the eviction: "Debase ourselves when, in the name of law, we exercise authority in this way."

This view is very strongly held by the best elements in all the Nationalist parties, including Afrikaner Nationalists, who are so much smarter than anybody else.

Such people as the businessmen who signed this state-

ment are not impressed when the response takes the form of a smear campaign and censure politics. Dr. Shabtai

The political survey
by GERALD SHAW

Mrs. Suzman outside Parliament on her steady

short-term and pragmatic and ready to bargain and

compromise with the best of them. It was no doubt with

the men on Robben Island or the devil himself. If Dr. Shabtai must be. No there is no reason why such a compromise should not be the sense of Nationalist Afrikaners, or at

anyone else's ethnic expense for that matter. But this is where the emotional dimen-

sion of ethnicity comes in and the Slagter's Nek myth

ogy is so dreadfully potent.

Many Nationalist Afri-

kaners do not grasp that the moral indignation which so

angrions them is quite often

genuinely felt.

Indeed there seems to have been a serious failure among leading Nationalists to some the depth of in-
tensity of public opinion, ini-

itally at least. The squatter cri-

minals has aroused anger

and indignation against the government, also some Afrikaner Nationalists, on a scale that is probably unprecedented since the constitutional crisis of 1950.

But perhaps this is begin-

ning to be seen by leading Nationalists — and perhaps

this was brought into use as a defensive ploy and why the squatter problem has now been tackled with such des-

perate resolution and a deci-


ternal punishment. The trip arrived at this point is a

real one. The trip arrived at this point is a

real one.

But perhaps this is begin-

ning to be seen by leading Nationalists — and perhaps

this was brought into use as a defensive ploy and why the squatter problem has now been tackled with such des-

perate resolution and a deci-


A big NO to the SAIC

By CHRIS FREMONT

THE campaign to boycott the South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections in November has attracted massive support in Lenasia.

More than 2 000 people attended the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee's first public rally this week and unanimously rejected the "stooge and puppet" Government-created body.

The committee's chairman, Dr Essop Jassat, said yesterday that he was "stupefied" by the massive turnout on one of the coldest nights of the year.

"It exceeded all our expectations. People stayed for nearly four hours to hear our message. What happened in Lenasia has set the trend for the country," Dr Jassat said.

The elections to fill 49 seats on November 4 will be the first in the SAIC's 17-year history. Previously members were nominated or partially elected.

The authorities have struggled for more than two years to get Indians to register as voters. The drive - which has included written warnings that people face prosecution if they do not register - has netted about 80% of the estimated 400 000 eligible voters.

The meeting was based on two issues. Rejection of apartheid and adherence to the Freedom Charter as a basis for democracy and justice in South Africa.

Dr Jassat told the meeting that the SAIC was an unrepresentative "tool" of the white Parliament which had done nothing - and had no prospect of doing anything - to solve the massive problems facing the Indian community.

The real leaders of South Africa were either on Robben Island or outside the country's borders, Dr Jassat said to thunderous applause.

The main guest speaker, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of a senior African National Congress leader imprisoned on Robben Island, Mr Walter Sisulu, urged the audience to re-dedicate themselves to their liberation.
"Unavoidable"

Earlier in the week he had come to Cape Town to tell the President's Committee for Peaceful Constitutional Reform in the RSA that conditions for reform were getting increasingly unfavourable.

"One cannot be optimistic about the smooth and expeditious transformation to a legitimate new system under this regime," he said from his home in Pretoria late this week. "But what the real effect will be is very difficult to say."

"Precautions"

But one can ascertain what the indications are by watching unemployment figures, real wealth, the effects of the cost of living on people, the gap between rich and poor, and the rate of urbanisation. And one can say we are moving into it, we are already in it, without predicting actual revolution.

"If we are within that curve already, of course, we must be aware of the consequences, and we must take precautionary action."

"My purpose was to make the constitutional committee aware of this so that expeditious action can be taken, so that we do not go on believing that..."
FOR years political guides have planted a forest of signposts pointing to South Africa's discomfting future.

Over them all, the Nationalist Government's ideologically embossed policy has snapped defiantly in the tugging winds of change.

And onwards the Government has marched, leading the country down what critics have so frequently warned is a straight road to disaster.

This week someone pointed to a curve ahead.

According to Pretoria University Political scientist Professor Gerrit Olivier's man, it doesn't change the course of the current march, but could make the road ahead immeasurably more uncomfortable.

The curve is part of the toolbox of political change theories, a graphic presentation on which can be plotted one projection of the path we're on.

'There are trends to say that greater instability will occur in South Africa,' Professor Olivier says. 'I should emphasise that we can expect more violent behaviour and greater instability.'

The theoretical measurement he uses is not based on an ideological premise, yet, like most theoretical calculations, has detractors among political scientists.

'It's called the J-curve, a graph plotted on current trends and situations to denote movement towards violent revolution.

'We're passing warning signs that South Africa is riding that curve, Professor Olivier told the Government's chosen reform planners, the constitutional committee of the President's Council.

Expectations

Imagine this simple graph: Two parallel lines moving upwards at, say, 45 degrees from the bottom left base corner. At a given point, the lower line curves downwards, always widening the distance between them as it dips towards the base line, describing a face-down J.

Consider the top line as the expectations of a mass of people in South Africa in terms of economic, social and political desires.

The lower line as their actual ability to achieve those aspirations.

That ever-widening gap, according to Professor Olivier, is an intolerable gap. When people find their aspirations increasingly beyond achievement, a revolution ripens. Especially in a modernising and developing country.

The difference between expectations and reality order in South African politics.

The circumstances of the country's urban black population, he said, 'point to the emergence of a classical situation where violent political behaviour is unavoidable.'

He speaks of expectations and aspirations aroused in urban blacks, and the absence of political institutions to contain discipline and use the energy.

Crisis

One thing is sure, that if new political institutions are not created, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, if conditions for promoting upward mobility are not created, then you must expect violent political behaviour.

You could get several crises:

'A crisis of political representation by people who cannot be elected and participate in the decision-making process; a crisis of distribution of wealth; a crisis of the law and order thing, which is still very prevalent in South Africa.'

'And, of course, there is still some hope that the reform programme of the Government will have some effect.'

But the point really is - and about this I can be emphatic - that you cannot have reform without some form of instability. They go hand in hand.

Hope

Yet a measure of hope tempers his J-curve postulation, says Professor Olivier. For South Africa to slide into a violent revolution, there would have to be a greater extent of polarisation, you would have to have a "we" and "they" which you could identify in terms of facts.

The sharpness of the cleavage lines - which is necessary for a revolution - is not there. We still have a relatively high employment, and I think the law and order thing is still very prevalent in South Africa. And, of course, there is still some hope that the reform programme will have some effect.

But the point really is - and about this I can be emphatic - that you cannot have reform without some form of instability. They go hand in hand.

Dogma

'It depends on the degree of instability as to when you have a revolutionary situation.'

Meanwhile, he warns, it is an error to regard economic reform as a prerequisite for political stability. It is erroneous dogma.

'You must first close the political gap. And you cannot close the political gap by means of economic strategies.'

For urban blacks, the priority is 'legitimate and effective' political institutions. 'We must create more of those institutions at a greater rate... what is negotiable today must be negotiated now.'

He told the President's Council committee: 'We may act as if we have all the favourable conditions necessary for constitutional reform, but that is not really so.'

'What is possible today may not be possible tomorrow. The continuing polarisation is making constitutional reform increasingly difficult.'

The conditions for peaceful constitutional reform are getting increasingly unfavourable, Professor Gerrit Olivier told the President's Council this week.
CT to the Boks: Power over the furious

From Page 1

ATTACK

Tribune

23/07 BY RON GOLDEN

The Herald's scorcher

The attack on this morning's Tribune was not unexpected. It is a well-known fact that the Tribune is the leading newspaper in the country. The attack on the Tribune is a clear indication of the government's fear of the Tribune's influence.

The attack was carried out by a group of thugs who were hired by the government. The thugs were armed with clubs and knives. They attacked the Tribune's offices, breaking windows and tearing down posters.

The attack was a clear violation of the Tribune's rights as a newspaper. The Tribune is a free press and its right to publish information is protected by law. The attack on the Tribune is a clear violation of the freedom of the press.

The government must be held accountable for the attack on the Tribune. The government must take action to prevent future attacks on the Tribune and other newspapers.

The Tribune will continue to publish the truth, no matter what the government may do.
Botha and Slabbert set for row

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

The parliamentary clash between the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to reach a climax this week when Mr Botha’s portfolio comes up for debate.

All indications are that the bitterness which has characterized this short session will lead to further sharp exchanges across the floor in the three-day debate which begins today.

This has been one of the most unpleasant sessions politicians can remember, marked by innuendo, personal attacks and angry flare-ups between politicians, both inside and outside Parliament.

Since the first row between Dr Slabbert and Mr Botha in the opening Censure Debate, tempers have flared over the Budget and, in particular, the issue of Nyanga squatters.

Reforms

The Progressive Federal Party is out to attack the government for its failure to introduce reforms. It believes that, unable to reform because of right-wing pressure since the general election, the government is trying to destroy the credibility of people whose arguments it cannot counter.

Dr Slabbert has accused the government of avoiding any rational debate on constitutional and other matters.

Slabbert saying that Mr Botha had started it in “despicable fashion”, after which one Nationalist speaker after the other had questioned his integrity and that of other PF.P members.

Dr Slabbert said he did not like that kind of debate and would not descend to it, not having questioned the integrity of any government member.

“If this, however, is the kind of debate they want, this is the kind of debate they will get.”

Final word

Mr Botha had the final word, saying: “Just wait, I shall deal with you when my vote comes up for discussion.”

Mr Botha’s budget vote comes up today. However much PF.P members may want to debate policies and alternatives, the signs are that it is soon likely to resolve around personalities and loyalties as Nationalists seek to destroy the PF.P’s credibility.

Tempers should be well warned by the time that debate starts. First the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood — whom Dr Slabbert called “disgusting” on Friday for his attack on the PF.P over the Nyanga protest march on Parliament, completes his reply to the second reading debate on the Budget.

Then there is the parliamentary budget vote, which, in recent years has seen PF.P protesters at the failure to open the parliamentary dining room to all races, it could all set the scene for one of the angriest rows of an angry session.

Mr P W Botha
Participation democracy and the new radicals.

...
Sinister meaning upsets Slabbert

Parliamentary Staff

GOVERNMENT accusations that the opposition took part in "extra-parliamentary activities" were rejected yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr P van Zyl Slabbert.

Speaking in the "budget debate" on the Prime Minister's Vote, Dr Slabbert said one of the most important "extra-parliamentary" pressure groups in South Africa was the Broederbond.

The term "extra-parliamentary" in the context of the Nationalist accusations against the Progressive Federal Party was being abused, and incorrectly understood.

The question asked whether or not any "extra-parliamentary activities were constitutional.

LEGAL

There was nothing wrong with such activities that were constitutional and legal.

"If this was not so, the National Party would not be able to exist," Dr Slabbert said.

Sinister meaning was being given to the term "extra-parliamentary," suggesting unconstitutional action. Yet there were ways to prevent any action of this nature.

There were many extra-parliamentary bodies that were doing good work. The South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA) was involved in extra-parliamentary activities.
DOMINATION: PM challenged

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was involved in a most dangerous practice when it created the illusion that white domination could be entrenched in a constitution, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

"He opened the debate on the Prime Minister’s vote in the committee stage of the Budget Vote and said the country could not be won with word tricks.

"Any constitutional solution which produces the result of co-operation between all race groups would be a failure."

"A constitution cannot create loyalty to it if there was no co-operation in its creation," he said.

"Pluralism"

The issue was not whether there were mechanisms for creating a successful pluralistic system, but whether the constitution itself worked.

"There must be voluntary pluralism where groups can participate and compete freely," he said.

The question the Prime Minister had to answer was whether his party’s concept of white self-determination meant white domination. Constitutional development and domination were the first of four issues his party would discuss in the Prime Minister’s vote.

Blacks detested domination and whites feared it, Dr Slabbert said.

"It has to be eliminated in any constitutional development."

The Prime Minister had said by way of interjection during the Censure Debate that “in this state” white self-determination meant white domination and this could mean one of three things to the government:

● White self-determination was equal to white domination in the present constitutional situation.

● White self-determination was equal to white domination, also in terms of the government’s 1977 constitutional proposals.

● White self-determination was equal to white domination in terms of any future constitutional proposals brought by the President’s Council.

There was no problem in admitting the first situation as its truth was not denied. The Prime Minister had said that the government still felt itself bound by the 1977 proposals until change came, but there was difference in interpretation between the present and previous Prime Minister’s interpretation of the 1977 proposals.

Mr B J Vorster had said that he saw no obstacle constitutionally to the election of a coloured or Asian to the post of State President. Colour, he was quoted as saying, would play no role.

The present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said that white domination was part of the 1977 proposals.

He had said that white self-determination was non-negotiable in any constitutional settlement.

"With us, a deciding question would be whether whites retain their right to self-determination," Mr Botha had said.

"My question is," Dr Slabbert said, "Can he (the Prime Minister) give meaning to white self-determination without domination?"

"Is he prepared to accept in principle that there can be a coloured or Asian State President in terms of the 1977 proposals?"

"Is he prepared to summarily accept proportional representation which does not include an entrenched white majority?"

"Illusion"

The Prime Minister had already anticipated the President’s Council by insisting that blacks be excluded from proposals and that there would be no common voters role for coloureds, Asians and whites.

If white self-determination meant that whites alone had the right to decide on crucial issues such as privileges and property, it was domination.

The dominant position of whites in the work, social and educational field no longer existed, he said.

"A most dangerous practice is the government’s efforts to create the illusion that even white domination is disappearing in the socio-economic reality, it can nevertheless be guaranteed constitutionally."

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY activities defended

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party would not be intimidated by government attempts to ascribe minister meaning to extra-parliamentary activity by MPs, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Referring to the clamour of indignation expressed by Nationalist MPs over “extra-parliamentary” activity by PFP MPs during the Nyanga squatter debacle, Dr Slabbert said Nationalists had tried to draw a distinction between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary activity.

"But they misunderstand the distinction and are misusing it," he said.

Opening the debate on the Prime Minister’s Vote, Dr Slabbert said the of the most significant extra-parliamentary pressure groups was the Broederbond.

"And there is surely nothing wrong with belonging to organisations outside Parliament, provided they work within the law and it is not in defiance of the constitution," Dr Slabbert said.

The Nationalist member for Benoni, Mr Chris Rencken last night accused Mrs Helen Summan (PFP Houghton) and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) of having helped to create the climate which led to last week’s march on Parliament in protest at the Nyanga evictions.

Mr Reneken said the two MPs had attended a “so-called service” in St George’s Cathedral but claimed they did not know into what the protest would “degenerate”.

He alleged that Mrs Summan had only decided to help defuse the situation when she saw confrontation developing between police and the demonstrators.

"To whom do they listen if it is not to the people they regard as their leaders?" he asked.
Van Zyl Slabbert slams Botha on domination

'WHITE DANGER'

THE Government was involved in a most dangerous practice when it created the illusion that white domination could be entrenched in a constitution, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

He opened the debate on the Prime Minister's vote in the Budget Committee stage and said the constitutional struggle could not be won with word tricks.

Any constitutional solution which was not the result of co-operation between all race groups would be a failure.

"A constitution cannot create loyalty to it if there was no co-operation in its creation," he said.

The issue was not whether there were mechanisms for creating a successful pluralistic system but whether the constitution itself worked.

"There must be voluntary pluralism where groups can participate and compete freely," he said.

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The Prime Minister had already anticipated the President's Council by insisting that blacks be excluded from proposals and that there would be no common voters role for Coloureds, Asians and whites. — Sapa


96. Ibid., pp.15–18.

95. Wetherley, Indian Question in South Africa, p.5

Amongst Indian Muslims in Cape Town, ...
Firearm licences

16. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Police:

(1) What is the average time taken to process firearm licences for (a) pistols and revolvers and (b) sporting rifles?

(2) how many applications for firearm licences were outstanding as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) and (2) Statistics of this nature are unfortunately not kept.

The Cape Malay Association.

The idea of Representative Institutions was not considered treasonable persons nominated by the Governor.

nominate members, five senator officials and five to seen.

capable legislative council. This body was composed of wholly

momentum. Since 1834, legislative power had been vested in the

elected representatives in a central parliament, gathered

whites in Cape Town and the British settlers in the Eastern Cape

After the promulgation of Ordinance 3 of 1899, the demands of the

became possible.

In local government in the early years when participation

the latter. This is possibly why the Muslims never participated

resolved and pre-occupied most of the community’s energy.

Local government was given serious consideration. It was never

the case of a tremendous amount of Supreme Court litigation. In

the nineteenth century. In 1899, the First Leadership dispute came to

187
The Minister: This is the last day of the period of notice for the Opposition to make representations about the proposed changes to the Electoral Act for Northern Ireland, 1998, and therefore I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have made representations to us in this period and to note that their views will be carefully considered. The Government's proposals are set out in the consultation document, which sets out the changes that are proposed and the reasons for them. The consultation document has been widely circulated and has been available for public comment. In making these proposals, the Government has been guided by the need to ensure that the electoral system remains fair and effective and that it continues to meet the needs of the people of Northern Ireland. The Government is committed to ensuring that the electoral system is responsive to the changing needs of the community and that it continues to reflect the diversity of the population. The Government is also committed to ensuring that the electoral system is open and transparent and that it is capable of being scrutinized by the public. The Government is confident that the proposed changes will achieve these objectives and that the electoral system will continue to serve the people of Northern Ireland well into the future.
The PRIME MINISTER:

No—the hon. member must learn not to allow himself to be misused to spread unfounded stories.

Whether the organization known as Congress of the People (COPE) has been provided with financial assistance by the State; if so, (a) by which Department, (b) what was the total amount involved and (c) for what purpose was such assistance provided?

The PRIME MINISTER:

In cash, by way of a temporary capital subscription of 50,000

(1) 10 ordinary shares of R32,000 each
(2) 10 shares held for one of the writers of R25,000 each

There is no evidence of any contribution of funds to COPE. If there is, we will ask the shareholders to consider a scheme of

reconstruction whereby

ordinary shareholders are entitled to

receive a dividend of Rs 7 per share.

Hence—ask whether they will still permit a Rs 90,000 short fall to be met by ordinary shareholders.
WESSEL Ebersohn is a contradiction in terms.

Author of a novel about an inflammatory political cause célèbre, he claims not to be particularly political.

With several successful books to his name, he seems entirely lacking in self-confidence.

He says he puts himself into his books yet he puts little of that self into talking about himself.

A huge man, he slides self-effacingly deep into an easy chair in the corner of the room and is clearly uncomfortable — with me?

With the notion of personal interviews? I am not sure.

He is warm, friendly and hospitable and, on first meeting at least, he shows little of the steel that must have gone into building a writing career on natural talent laced with sheer determination and willpower.

Almost hesitant, he pauses often to reflect on a question and its possible answer, hands covering the pleasant, bearded face.

In his odyssey from story-telling eight-year-old to successful novelist, Ebersohn has travelled an unusual road. Not for him the opportunity to devote all his time to his craft — he always written (and indeed still writes) in the moments between the hours spent earning his living.

Not for him, either, the luxury of absorbing the works of great writers in hallowed halls of learning. Ebersohn left school at the age of 15 at the end of his Standard 8 year because of “family problems” and achieved his matric level by correspondence.

Meanwhile, school left behind, and with “nothing much I wanted to do”, he gravitated to the post office where he spent much of the next 20 years, rising to a position of chief technician and writing in his spare time.

“I think that really it was good for me from a writing point of view. I experienced more and learnt more than I would have otherwise. I’ve known more varied circumstances in the Cape that most and I can identify more closely with more different people than most can.”

With four novels published (the fourth is banned in South Africa), Ebersohn is still a part-time writer though now his job is carried on from his home where he and his wife run a typesetting business.

 Seriously

Just to get the recognition of publication took Wessel Ebersohn a long time. Although he started writing seriously at 15, his first work was published 20 years later.

That was two years ago. The novel was “A lonely place to die” and Ebersohn terms it as a thriller set against the South African social scene.

Ebersohn grew up in the Cape in what he describes as a “broadly liberal sort of household” but, despite the overtly political theme of “Store up the anger”, he does not consider himself to be politically involved.

“Essentially I write my stories, the stories I perceive to be my own and because we live in such an unusual society I can hardly avoid writing about it. “I’m not trying to bring about any particular change, I’m simply trying to record the society as I see it. I think South Africa and the moment of history at which we are poised makes it a particular opportunity for a writer.”

But this writer has no intention of using his works to draw attention to himself for the future. He describes himself as “just a story teller, not a prophet”.

Still, he does venture one “daring” statement when we talk — as he sees it, the tragic figure in South Africa is the Afrikaaner — “in the long term, there’s no way he can maintain power”.

He might not consider himself political but others did and, when his researches for “Store up the anger” led him to an investigation of the fate of black community projects and to conversations with the people who had been involved in them, he found they also brought “quite a lot of strain” into his civil service working life.

“When I was researching ‘Store up the anger’ — if researching is the right term — I saw a lot of people civil servants don’t normally talk to and there’s no doubt that word got round from someone to my employer.

“No one knew exactly what I was up to — there was an element of tension between myself and my seniors,” he says understatedly.

But that was not, he says, the reason why he resigned from the Post Office, the move would have come anyway.

Why did an avowedly non-political, novel-writing post office worker decide to focus on the sensitive subject of Steve Biko’s death in detention? That, says Ebersohn in cliché, is the “$64 000 question”.

He doesn’t really answer it.

He does, however, point out that half of the book is devoted to flashbacks of his protagonist’s life and none of them has much relationship to the facts of Biko’s life.

Identity

Ebersohn finds it hard to identify with any particular group in the country. “I see myself more as a chronicler of the society I live in,” he says.

“I write because I need to, because I have to.”

My writing function is truly not a matter of intelligence in the ordinary way, it’s an instinctive business.”

And that instinct is undiminished by the output of the past few years. There’s a lot more coming from Wessel Ebersohn.

He admits to only one ambition — to write some good stories. To communicate something to the reader, that’s my only ambition — to impart something of myself to the reader. There is something of myself in every book.”
## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
No. 1868  
28 August 1981

### UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

#### LYS/LIST P81/73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskrywing Entry No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/55.</td>
<td>Zuid-Afrika: Geschiedenis van die verzet</td>
<td>Kriek, Leuven.</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/60.</td>
<td>Africa Calling: &quot;Isolate the Racists!&quot;—The Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa</td>
<td>John Pittman.</td>
<td>(d)+(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/77.</td>
<td>Anti-SAIC News—No 1, August 1981.</td>
<td>Transvaal Anti SAIC Committee, Ferreira Town International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, in cooperation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, London</td>
<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/8/86.</td>
<td>Women onder Apartheid.</td>
<td>Erich Wiedemann.</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/87.</td>
<td>&quot;Wir reiten, bis wir im Blut versinken&quot;—Rassenstaat Suid-Afrika</td>
<td>An IMBISA Social Concern Document.</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/7/90.</td>
<td>Story of James Silanga, The</td>
<td>UCT Women's Movement, University of Cape Town, Rondelsbosch</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P81/8/93.</td>
<td>&quot;Stridom ... You have struck a rock&quot;</td>
<td>Medical Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Congella</td>
<td>(d)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P81/8/96.</td>
<td>UNB News—Vol 3, July 1981.</td>
<td>Edited by Barry Feinberg.</td>
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<td>7752</td>
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**CONTENTS**

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<td>1868 Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: Lys P81/73</td>
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796-A

7752-1
Defector asks for asylum

MASELU. — A Lezotho Government spokesman disclosed yesterday that a white South African, Mr. Martin Gregory Sherrard, had arrived in Lesotho to seek political asylum after defecting from the South African Defence Force.

"Mr. Sherrard arrived in Maseru last weekend and, according to the spokesman, said he wished to join the African National Congress, which is waging guerrilla warfare against the South African Government."
activity's. 
In the year 1977, Mr. D. I. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:
(a) Who are the members serving at present on the committee of specialists dealing with political publications and auditing them as referred to in paragraph 13 of the Report of the Directorate of Publications for the Calendar Year 1976? (b) what are the individual specialist qualifications and (c) how long has each such member served on the committee?
The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
(a) It is not the policy of the Directorate to divulge the names of the members of the ad hoc committees appointed every year, and which became function offices after having delivered their respective reports. The list of names of persons compiled by me every three years from which members of committees are being appointed, are, however, released to the press.
(b) Each one of the present members appointed on the ad hoc committees is an expert in, among others, one or more of the following subjects: political science, military and intelligence matters, the practice and teaching of law, Africa studies and the dangers of subversion.
(c) The present members appointed on the ad hoc committees, two in 1975, one in 1977, two in 1978 and two in 1981 were included in the list compiled by me.

See a Jewish Chronicle, 19.10.1971, p. 59-64.
From Lithuania to South Africa, in Saran and Holtz, p. 57.
See the classic works of L. Geberberg, The Jews in Russia, Vol. 1, A. 2, pp. 59-64.

See the classic works of L. Geberberg, The Jews in Russia, Vol. 1, A. 2, pp. 59-64.
FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST 1981

Under the Act by reason of their educational qualifications and knowledge. I do not, however, consider it just to the persons concerned to make the particulars of their individual qualifications publicly known.

(a) Who are the members serving on the publications committees at present and (b) what are their individual specialist qualifications?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(c) A new list of names of persons from which such committees are being appointed by the Directorate of Publications has been compiled by me in terms of section 3 of the Publications Act, 1974 for the period 1 April 1981 to 31 March 1984. The names of the persons have been made publicly known by me by way of a press statement issued by me on 20 March 1981. This list has since been supplemented as follows:

Mrs. L. J. Scholtzmeijer
Mr. T. N. J. Hickman
Prof. M. G. Scholtz
Dr. F. R. Gillian
Mr. P. Burnett
Mr. A. R. Bhorat
Mr. S. S. Ramsingh
Dr. S. G. Hatton
Mr. P. Beukes
Mrs. P. C. Strijling
Mrs. J. Lurie
Mr. P. H. S. van Zijl.

(b) Persons whose names are included in the said list shall be persons who are in my opinion fit to perform the functions entrusted to committees.

The first point may be the consideration of the publication of the coloured voters, but it is almost certain that the lists did not go into detail as to the portion of the coloured voters who were classified 'coloured' and who were classified 'non-coloured', distributed through the district, local government, the Cape Province, and the Western Cape. The Cape Town area had been well provisioned, the Cape Town City Council, during the years 1840 to 1842, during the years 1840 to 1842.

They were elected, therefore, by the property qualification which had not been exceeded most.

The property qualification was that of the Cape Muslims, two of their prime points. The property qualification would have exceeded most of their property as they were not represented on this body.

Cape Muslims were taxed to their tips before 1882, so they were not represented on this body. They were included in the Muslim Board, two of them were elected for each ward with four wards in each district. The Municipal Board was divided into two tiers — Warmasters and Warmasters.
Chance for Walmer

civil defence action

Weekend Post Reporter

WALMER residents have a chance to prove they are alive and well — and alert to the need for civil defence in their area.

Dr H van der Merwe, chairman of the Walmer Ratepayers Association, told Weekend Post after a report last weekend about apathy in Walmer to civil defence, that ratepayers who felt strongly about reviving the movement in the suburb should telephone him at home, 61-5131.

If enough people were interested, arrangements would be made to call a meeting.

"When we held a ward meeting on July 30, at which civil defence was discussed, we had little response from the ratepayers. "We discussed the whole matter again, after the report in Weekend Post, at our executive meeting this week and we have found that nobody is prepared to come forward and help.

"We cannot organise anything unless we get the support from the ratepayers themselves. "Our next general meeting is set for September 30 and civil defence will again be discussed. But in the meantime the women who telephoned you and felt nothing was being done can come forward, and we will see if we can get the zone re-established."
Court boost for Fosatu drive

Labour Reporter

The recruiting activities of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the country's biggest independent black union federation, have been given a major boost by a decision in the Natal Supreme Court on Friday.

In judgment on an action brought by Fosatu against the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, set aside a Government proclamation under the Fund-Raising Act which prohibited Fosatu from raising money both inside the country and abroad.

The proclamation, signed earlier this year by Dr Munnik, dealt a serious blow to Fosatu. Like other black union groups, it relied heavily on grants from Western European trade unions to fund its recruiting work.

As a result of the proclamation, Fosatu was forced to close a number of its offices and retrench several union organisers.

Support

Fosatu sources say that despite the fund-raising ban, the federation's unions have shown a steady growth this year as black worker support for trade unionism has increased.

They add that, since Dr Munnik's proclamation, Fosatu has taken steps to sharply decrease its dependence on money raised from outside the organisation and to become financially self-sufficient.

However, Mr Justice James' decision is likely to provide Fosatu with much greater financial leeway and it could herald an increase in its unions' organising activities.

Dr Munnik's proclamation followed a request by Fosatu to his department to grant it permission to raise money abroad.

Prosecution

The 1976 Fund-Raising Act made it an offence for any organisation which was not a registered welfare organisation to raise money without Government permission. Fosatu applied for permission because it feared prosecution if it continued raising money abroad.

However, while its application was still being considered, Dr Munnik's proclamation was gazetted, prohibiting it from raising money — not only from foreign sources, but locally as well.

Some lawyers argue that the proclamation could have been used to prevent Fosatu affiliated unions, although sources in Dr Munnik's department insisted that this was not its intention.
UN is ‘vilifying’ us — Hilgard Muller

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

IN THE first major public statement since his retirement, the former Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, yesterday praised the Reagan administration for its stand against “Soviet imperialism” and attacked the United Nations for “vilifying” South Africa.

Dr Muller was delivering a paper — prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs — at a conference on Southern Africa. His successor, Mr P W Botha, was originally scheduled to address the conference in Johannesburg.

Neither Mr Botha nor the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, was able to attend the conference because of an urgent meeting of the State Security Council in Cape Town.

The council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met in the shadow of angry reaction in the UN — in contrast to the relatively even-handed response of the United States — to South Africa’s raid into Angola last week.

Noting that South Africa had long expressed concern about the expansion of Soviet power, Dr Muller said: “It is clear that the United States is aware of the strategic value of South Africa to the West with regard to both our geographic location and mineral wealth.”

Campaign

Of the UN he said: “It is no secret that the international campaign of vilification of South Africa is largely orchestrated and artificially stimulated by the UN and the activist international and national groupings which work closely with that organisation.”

He named several UN subsidiary groups which he said the UN had financed to the tune of more than R30-million over the past two years to spearhead the anti-South African campaign. These included:

• The Special Committee against Apartheid, which “is closely” with the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and which is serviced by a special division within the “supposedly impartial” secretariat.

• The Council for Namibia, headed by the man named as the UN Secretary-General’s special representative during the proposed internationally supervised election in South West Africa, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Relating the history of negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the SWA dispute since 1977, Dr Muller said the reason why the territory was not independent today could not be attributed to “any reluctance by South Africa to accommodate the international community”.

He blamed the impasse on SWAPO’s delay in accepting the original proposals and the UN’s subsequent modification of them to favour SWAPO in the scheduled election.
Pophonuthathamswana, Tabbi

Won't believe he's dead

CAPITOL HILL

WASHINGTON...
Russians called apartheid’s secret backers

By David Breier

South Africa has relied for years on arguments about its strategic world importance. This week overseas analysts turned those arguments upside-down.

The sobering exercise took place before some 400 people — many of them top company executives — at the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg.

These traditional arguments have long com- for ted South Africans faced with growing world hostility:

○ The West needs our minerals.
○ The West needs the Cape sea route.
○ If the West wants to retain use of these assets, it had better help South Africa against communism, or the Russians will step in.

Foreign analysts at the conference took the same basic approach about the Soviet threat. Several agreed that Russia had its eyes on southern Africa.

But their conclusion was disturbingly different. It was not for the West to rescue South Africa. It was up to South Africa to save itself, or nobody would.

“We start with the same goals and reach opposite conclusions,” said a French international analyst, Professor Thierry de Montbrial.

It has become too embarrassing for the West to be seen to give any succour to South African apartheid.

And if need be, South Africa can be sacrificed to the communists. This would be a lesser evil to the West than the loss of credibility in Africa.

Former British Conservative Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath expressed this clearly when he said South Africa could expect no help from the West in a moment of national peril.

“‘To do so would not only violate our most deeply held principles, it would also have unimaginable consequences for racial harmony at home. It would turn allies and friends throughout the world against the West,’” he said.

Unlike South Africa did something drastic to win world respect, it would remain an expendable pawn on the international chessboard.

South Africa’s incursion into Angola last week provided much grist to the mill of overseas analysts at the conference.

The consensus was this: by entering Angola, South Africa had played into Russian hands. For every time South Africa hits a neighbour, it needs to call on Russia to provide military support increases.

The most convincing support for this theory came from an unexpected source at the conference — Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing Board.

He said South Africans simply had no idea how swiftly the Soviets acted when the South Africans attacked a neighbouring country.

Within 35 hours of the raid on Matola in Mozambique, there was a Soviet naval presence in Maputo. Within 24 hours of the raid, there was a Soviet ambassador in Salisbury, he said.

FOOTNOTE

In fact, so useful is the South African strategy to Russia that some speakers seriously suggested Russia was quite happy to let South Africa continue its present policies and had no desire to dominate South Africa.

For while Russia lost credibility in the rest of the world, it did secure a foothold in Africa due to apartheid in South Africa. The apartheid seek military aid from Russia and its satellites against South Africa.

This theory, however, has some extraordinary implications. It means that apartheid is a strategic disaster to the West as it gives Russian leverage in Africa.

But it also means that apartheid is South Africa’s guarantee of safety from Russian invasion. For if Russia wants apartheid in South Africa, then Russia would be reluctant to see apartheid destroyed.

The overseas analysts, in turning South Africa’s arguments upside down, may have gone a little too far. They may have given South Africa a reason to retain apartheid.

(2) Similarly, one would expect a 100% increase in turnover to require increased facilities of R92 000 on fixed assets purchased seems reasonable (original cost R120 000). In purchased should have been financed out of long term capital, and additional working capital internally generated funds.

(3) Not only was the necessary long term capital not raised but the company repaid the carry of the year thus worsening the position.

(4) Funds generated by operations and available to finance additional working capital required (R581 000 less tax paid actually paid 40 000) plus cash on hand at beginning of the year. Additional working capital requirements were approximately R77 000 (stock 100, debtors advance 8, less creditors 240) giving shortfall of R15 000. If debtors were maintained at 12% of original level then working capital requirement would have been R480 000 less available for dividend.

Conclusion — on actual occurrence no dividend should have been paid. If debtors were kept a dividend at the same rate as the previous year could have been paid; in the circumstances of R200 000 is excessive in the extreme.
States idea won't work

Chief Reporter

The proposed constellation of southern African states is a wonderful idea — but it won't work, a prominent French international analyst said in Johannesburg.

Professor Thierry de Montrha, director of the French Institute of International Affairs in Paris, was addressing the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

He said South Africa's constellation of states idea was "a satisfactory intellectual construction." It was a bit like the 19th century French constitutional model, but like that model, it would not work.

ACCEPTANCE

Professor de Montrhia said two criteria worked against the constellation of states. These were:
- Lack of internal support in South Africa;
- Lack of international acceptance.

"I believe the future of South Africa depends on one factor: the degree to which South Africa will be able to solve the core problem of how to bring the black community into a new way of power sharing," he said.

If a 'liberal' approach to the problem prevailed, it would be one of the most positive developments of our time, and have powerful repercussions in southern Africa, Africa and the world, he said. If South Africa sticks to the status quo, "it would set some time experience revolution."
Strikes: arrests

"15. Dr. A. L. BOKAINE asked the Minister of Police:

2/9/81

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally during 1979 and 1980, respectively?"

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1979—214.

1980—294.
Just how much are South Africa and its satellite territories spending on lobbyists in the United States to buy influence? The results of the campaign are hard to quantify but it seems clear that more doors are being opened with the help of lobbyists untainted by the.info scandal than would have been the case without them. ANDRE MEYERWITZ of The Star Bureau in Washington examines the activities of the lobbyists and how South Africa is pursuing a vigorous image-building campaign.

How to buy friends

South Africa and its satellite territories are buying influence in the United States at a cost of more than R1-million a year, employing some of America's foremost lawyers and lobbyists in a vigorous image-building campaign.

Apart from South Africa, SWA/Namibia and the "independent" homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda have all entered into lobbying contracts and have all set up offices which function as embassies.

The job of the lobbyists is to use their expertise to gain understanding and, if possible, sympathy in influential American circles - such as within Congress and the Reagan Administration - for South Africa's viewpoints.

This effort is over and above the more traditional image-building of the SA Foundation and Samora Machel's Association that:

It was with this in mind, one may assume, that he declared in

opposition to the report that subjugation was one of the reasons for which they could have been killed by the Indian Muslims. In the process he diminished the strengthening bonds of Islam, the major play of divide and rule, widening the already existing cleavage between these two Muslim population groups in Cape Town.

In the process he diminished the strengthening bonds of Islam, the major play of divide and rule, widening the already existing cleavage between these two Muslim population groups in Cape Town.

African resentment was going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indian government. We also knew that the class areas were considered to be the strongholds of the Congress. Areas of opposition were going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indian government. We also knew that the class areas were considered to be the strongholds of the Congress. Areas of opposition were going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indian government. We also knew that the class areas were considered to be the strongholds of the Congress. Areas of opposition were going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indian government. We also knew that the class areas were considered to be the strongholds of the Congress.

An arrangement between South Africa and the Sidney Baron organisation in New York, which waged an aggressive public relations campaign during the Rhodesia era, has ended and Mr. Donald Delicetzer, who was the chief Washington lobbyist in the Muldergate days, now has a Reagan Government job dealing with international trade.

Many details of South African and related lobbying activities are on file with the US Department of Justice in terms of US laws on so-called "foreign agents," and are therefore publicly available.

However, some of the more points of instructions from client to lobbyist, and of contacts between lobbyist and target, may remain secret.

Tomorrow: The man who "sells" SWA/Namibia in the US.
White politics—what future?
Widman calls for assurance on tapping

Parliamentary Staff

THE official Opposition yesterday called on the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, to give an assurance that no members of Parliament or any political party were having their telephones tapped.

The call came from Mr Alf Widman (FFP, Hillbrow) during the second reading debate on the Post Office budget.

Mr Widman referred to the out of court settlement when two senior officials of the Herstigte Nasionale Party sued the Government for putting illegal security taps on their office telephones.

The costs payable by the Prime Minister and this Minister (Mr Smit), I understand, somewhere in the vicinity of R$50 000 or R$50 000, and I want to know whether the Minister wants the taxpayers to foot the bill,' said Mr Widman.

Mr Widman said he also wanted to know who gave authority for the tapping of the phone of the editor and general secretary of the newspaper, the Afrikaans. Each had received R$10 000 damages, plus costs.

He went on to say that the provisions of the Post Office Act, allowing the interception of telephone calls in certain circumstances, should be applied in such a manner that a healthy balance is maintained between the two interests.

It was the party's view that although they were 'dead against' interceptions of telephones and mail which interfered with the privacy of a person, there could be occasions where the interests of the State could be affected.

'But then an application for an interception should be made by the head of the department through the Minister concerned to a judge in chambers. Evidence and hearing should be in camera and only a judge should authorise this interception under such conditions and for such periods as he may determine,' he said.

He asked the Minister if, and when, he would amend the Act to that effect.

The debate was adjourned before Mr Smit had the opportunity of replying to Mr Widman's questions.

Video innovation is 'revolutionary'

THE telephone and video conference facilities, introduced between Pretoria and Cape Town on an experimental basis, were 'revolutionary' innovations, the magnitude of which was not realised, Mr D B van Zyl (NP, Sunnyside) said in the second reading debate on the Post Office budget.

He said the Minister (Mr Smit) should say when he expected the system to become operational, when it would be extended to the other main centres and whether it would be linked up internationally.

'These systems are of tremendous importance to South Africa and her economy,' he said.

Businessmen could use them without fearing 'eavesdropping' on their conversations. They would save time and large sums of money in travelling costs.

If it wasn't for the efficient service rendered by the Post Office the economy would not have prospered as it had.

The Minister should say what efforts were being made to recruit qualified personnel in overseas countries where economic recessions were being experienced. The time to recruit was now, he said.
Red painting defaces walls

The Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, BISHOP B EVANS, indicates one of a series of neat hammer-and-sickle signs sprayed on to a wall surrounding his home.

Communist symbols sprayed on walls of PE clergymen’s homes

By LLOYD BODILL

THE Communist hammer-and-sickle symbol was sprayed in red paint on to walls at the homes of two prominent Port Elizabeth clergymen last night, one of them being the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Reverend B Evans.

The other victim of the attack was the superintendent minister of the Methodist Central Circuit and the national chairman of Lifeline South Africa, the Reverend George Irvine.

Both he and Bishop Evans first noticed the signs — which seemed to be identical — when their children left for school today. Both believe that people unhappy with the stand of their churches on racial issues may have been responsible.

Seven signs were sprayed on to a garden wall surrounding the bishop’s house, opposite the Provincial Hospital, and Mr Irvine found three identical signs on the garden wall of his Glenwood Park home.

Bishop Evans said his wife heard a car screeching to a halt outside their home at about 19h30 last night and speed off minutes later. He was walking his dog at the time.

"I would like people to know we are not Communists. Only people with sick minds could behave in this way.

"It’s a nuisance. There’s a lot of expense involved in cleaning this up," Bishop Evans said.

Two years ago hammer-and-sickle symbols were sprayed on the same walls "using the exact same stencil", he said. Similar symbols were also sprayed on to the walls of the Holy Rosary Convent about three years ago.

"It must have been done by people angered by the Church’s stand. It’s a cowardly way of expressing an opinion," Bishop Evans said.

"If people have a difference of opinion, they should come and speak to me."

Mr Irvine said the defacing was "a sign of the times."

"I believe in standing in Christ’s name for justice and peace, and am committed to seeing people brought together in His name, irrespective of race. There are people in the community who resent this," he said.

He had been plagued with anonymous telephone calls from people who accused him of being "anti-South African".

"After the first rugby game was cancelled in New Zealand, I received a call from an angry person who accused me of being anti-South African and told me to go back to Ireland," he said.

He, too, asked those who differed in opinion from him to "come and talk.

Police are investigating the two incidents."
Smit quizzed by Widman on phone-tapping

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The opposition spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Alf Widman, yesterday asked for the minister’s assurance that no member of Parliament or of any political party was at present having telephones or mail intercepted or interfered with in any way.

He turned to the question of telephone tapping during the debate on the Post Office budget.

Earlier he had charged that the critical staff shortage had brought the Post Office’s telecommunication service to the edge of chaos.

He quoted the South African Telecommunications Association as having said the situation was so bad that unless urgent and drastic steps were taken to improve salaries and fringe benefits, the Post Office would not succeed in averting total inefficiency in telecommunication services.

The Post Office’s position was seriously weakening so that it could not even compete with other government departments — not to mention the private sector — when it came to attracting and retaining staff.

Turning to telephone tapping, Mr Widman said: “I want to know who gave authority for the tapping of the phones of Mr Louis Stobberg (general secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party) and Mr Beaumont Schoeman (the editor of The Afrikaans).

“They each received R1 000 damages plus costs. I would like to know from the minister why he did not see the case through to its finality and whether we are in fact correct in assuming therefore that he did not see the prospects of success looming too favourably for him.”

It is our view as the Official Opposition that although we are dead against interception of telephones and mail which interfere with the very fundamental individual privacy of a person, that there could be occasions where the interest of the state could be affected.

‘Judge only’

“But then we take the word ‘judiciary’ as mentioned by the Prime Minister and state that an application for an interception of a telephone or post should be made by the head of the department through the minister concerned on application to a judge in chambers.

“The evidence and hearing should be in camera and only a judge should authorise interception under such conditions and for such periods as he may determine.”

Mr Widman said he wanted the assurance from the minister that no member of Parliament or of any political party was at present having telephones or mail intercepted or interfered with in any way.

He moved an amendment that the House decline to pass the second reading of the Post Office Appropriation Bill unless the government undertook “to attract and concentrate on the recruitment of staff, priority being given to technical and professionally trained personnel, and to expedite the installation of telephones to eliminate the substantial backlog of outstanding applications”. — Sapa
### GOEWEVERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

#### DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

**No. 1934**
4 September 1981

**ONGEWOENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE**

En Komitee bedeel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragsens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is buite die bedeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Uranium in Namibia: Hoe Nederland daarbij betrakt</em> (National Vol 2, No 6, August 1981)</td>
<td>Ruard Huisman</td>
<td>(d)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Frankfurter Vol 5, No 4, August 1981</em></td>
<td>SASPU, Bramfontein</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Io Toonh</em>: Produkt van Apartheid</td>
<td>Dr Lieman Durban</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Republic, The: Burden of the People</em></td>
<td>International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa in co-operation with United Nations Centre Against Apartheid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Benoni Student Movement—1961</em></td>
<td>Issued by the Republic Day ad hoc committee in conjunction with Congress Committee and SAM, University of the North-Westrand, Johannesburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Haiku</em>: Vol 3, No 2, June 1981</td>
<td>Benoni Student Movement, Benoni South</td>
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<td><em>Apartheid Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam</em></td>
<td>Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Joe Gqabi: Murdered 31st July 1981: Our Griek will fuel our Struggle (Hakkaan/Poster)</em></td>
<td>Ne vermeld nie/Net stated</td>
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### GOVERNMENT NOTICES

#### DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**No. 1941**
4 September 1981

**UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS</em></td>
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#### A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable.

**Entry No.** P81/9/98.
**Publication.**—Revue—No 85, 20 June 1981.
**Author or producer.**—Newspace Ltd, London.
**Section.**—47 (2) (a).
The strategy to present a good image of SWA/Namibia ... from opening the doors of prominent politicians to organizing publicity about the Namibian entrant for the Miss Universe Contest... is being run by an influential firm of Washington attorneys. ANDRE MEYEROWITZ of The Star Bureau in Washington examines their activities, and what they are and how much they cost in the third of a series of articles on South African lobbying power in the United States.

WASHINGTON — Anyone who walks into the offices of the Government of SWA/Namibia here and asks to see the ambassador will probably meet Mr. Marion Snoek.

The title "ambassador" was not conferred by Windhoek but Mr. Snoek uses it, as custom entitles him to do, because he was the United States Chief of Protocol.

He and Mr. Carl Shipley, an experienced Washington attorney, are partners in an influential law firm.

According to once-secret documents now on file at the Justice Department, Mr. Snoek and Mr. Shipley devised a strategy designed to promote the good image abroad of the country and people of SWA/Namibia, and in particular of its duly elected National Assembly and Council of Ministers.

They set up a corporation known as the "US SWA/Namibia Trade and Cultural Council" and a year ago the Administrator-General entered into a contract with them to implement the strategy.

Since then, with the help of Mr. Shipley's and Mr. Snoek's expertise and contacts, leading figures in SWA/Namibia's internal politics have had good access to American political leaders and to the news media on visits to Washington.

Among the visitors have been Mr. Danie Hough, the Administrator General, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the Reverend Peter Kalangula, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

On his most recent trip Mr. Mudge said the arrangement had opened significant doors that were previously closed.

He said the cost was "not astronomical, given the fact that our country is at stake."

During Mr. Shipley's and Mr. Snoek's first six months of work for SWA/Namibia they received R167,000 from Windhoek.

Among their disbursements were:

- R6,000 to the Pinkerton detective agency for personal protection of visiting Herero Chief Kuaima Kirako;
- R8,000 for a trip to Windhoek (their contract expressly provides for first class travel and subsistence);
- R350 for 10 shares in the Gulf Oil Corporation, which has extensive interests in Namibia's neighbour, Angola.

- R45 for an engraved brass sign.

An energetic flow of Press releases from the US/Namibia Trade and Cultural Council reflects mainly the political statements of the Council of Ministers — but issue number 43 was about Miss Antoinet Knoetze, the Namibian entrant in the Miss Universe Contest. Among other activities, the Trade and Cultural Council has initiated a lawsuit against the United States: It claims that US taxpayers' money is wrongfully going to the United Nations to be spent on SWAPO terrorism.

The case has gone into a legal limbo, more or less as expected, but the lobbyists have drawn attention to the issue.

Monday: The man who haunts Capitol Hill for Transkei.
Fund for Bomb Victims

Durban Lawyer Suggests
The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, MR GEORGE FARR, attended the international political outlook conference convened in Johannesburg this week by the South African Institute of International Affairs. He reports here on the substance and tenor of the addresses.

The purpose of the conference, all who attended were told, was to examine the complex relations between states in the world today and the pressing issues raised by the rapidly changing environment in which South Africa finds itself.

That is how Mr Harry Oppenheimer spelled it out in letters he addressed to about 400 South Africans, representative of the private and public sectors he asked to attend.

As chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Oppenheimer also invited people from the United States, Britain, Europe and from states in Africa.

The attendance, as a result, was truly cosmopolitan.

And the message that came through, both in the conference hall itself and in the function rooms where delegates rubbed shoulders between sessions, was that South Africa has not yet achieved changes needed to make it acceptable to the international community.

The problem pinpointed time after time was apartheid—segregate development or any other euphemistic name used to describe a policy that the world disapproves of.

In short, delegates were told that if South Africa wants to grow (in international standing) it must get rid of apartheid.

Mr Heath argued that the fury and frustration of South Africa's black population, born of the system of apartheid and fanned by the emergence of black majority rule elsewhere in Africa, constituted one of the greatest
guard Muller, deputised for him but patently did not speak with authority, being out of government.

Valiantly though he tried to justify government attitudes and to put South Africa's case in perspective, his presentation was later rudely described by a white Zimbabwean, Mr Eddie Cross, as a "broken record".

Mr Cross, who is president of Zimbabwe's own Institute of International Affairs, took a surprisingly militant stance and gave alarming expression to the growing estrangement of South Africa's neighbouring across the Limpopo River.

He described South Africa's political condition as "terminal" and said Zimbabweans could see little future for South Africa if its government continued on its present course.

He stressed Zimbabwe's dedication to the emergence of majority rule in South Africa and said: "Your future is being determined in Salisbury, not in Pretoria."

Mr Muller, valiantly but... The "dismantlement" of apartheid had to be assured if South Africa wanted Western support, Mr Heath said.

Without apartheid, he insisted, South Africa and the West would be natural partners, wedded in common cause against the communist onslaught in Southern Africa and around the world.

Speaker after speaker identified apartheid as the obstruction to South Africa taking a leadership role in Africa and also becoming a powerful anti-communist influence in the world.

Marion Countess Doenhoff, a German and a distinguished publisher in Europe, put it this way.

Germany's experience, she said, was that any form of discrimination invited communism to infiltrate.

Yet communism, she believed, could be contained and was, in fact, being contained.

Its fascination had evaporated both for intellectuals in Europe and within... of radical states, hostile to South Africa and supported by the rest of the world, frustrating...
opportunities for Soviet advance in the world today.

South Africa’s security was endangered, he said, which affected the interests of the West, yet the White minority did not maintain in strategic alliance with South Africa while she pursued a system it considered to be profoundly insuliting to the rights of the overwhelming majority of South Africa’s population.

Mr Heath spoke less as a critic than as a man deeply concerned about South Africa’s wellbeing, as a friend wanting to help. That he took the trouble to come to this country to offer his point of view emphasised his goodwill.

Yet he has already been berated by the political establishment for some of the things he said.

His statement, for example, that the election of central government in South Africa must be by universal suffrage has been taken out of context and distorted in its meaning.

Not once did Mr Heath insist on one-man, one-vote or a unitary state. What he actually advised was, whatever political option was preferred — a qualified franchise, a federal or confederal state, even blacks living separately from whites — the election of the central government should be by universal franchise at the national level.

That was the only way he could see an authority, uniting perhaps a confederation of states, being truly representative of all the elements sustaining it.

South Africa’s Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who withdrew from the conference just before it started, has dismissed Mr Heath’s suggestion as a recipe for conflict.

It was a pity, however, that Mr Botha, or any other representative of the South African Government, was not available to explain the government’s approach to the conference.

Mr Botha’s absence was particularly regrettable, considering he is an honorary president of the institute.

A former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hil-
apartheid

It's Still

Daily Dispatch, Friday, September 4, 1987
No. 1871
4 September 1981

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 20 August 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 The Tin Drum. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 1855
4 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROBINSON TO WELDON

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Neil Agnew Robinson, residing at 401 Rigel Avenue, Erasmusrand, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Weldon.

No. 1877
4 September 1981

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the said Act:

1. Embassy of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.
   Mr. J. M. Moeletsi.
   Mrs. L. P. Moeletsi.
   Mr. M. Moeletsi.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKEN EN INLIGTING

No. 1887
4 September 1981

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomateke Voorrege, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), geregistreer is as geregistre op diplomateke immunité kragtens genoemde Wet:

1. Ambassade van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.
   Mr. J. M. Moeletsi.
   Mrs. L. P. Moeletsi.
   Mr. M. Moeletsi.
**GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE**

No. 1869 4 September 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 besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bebedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inskryw No.</th>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voorbringer</th>
<th>Artikels 47 (2) Section 47 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P10/10/104</td>
<td><em>Analysis of Human Sexual Inequality, An.</em></td>
<td>Ian and Judi Robbins</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10/10/181</td>
<td><em>Playboy's Party Jokes — No 4</em></td>
<td>Playboy Panmacneeks, New York</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10/7/99</td>
<td><em>Folkland Road,</em></td>
<td>Mary Ellen Martinez</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10/7/109</td>
<td><em>Red-Guard (Groot — No 35)</em></td>
<td>James W. Marvin</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10/8/08</td>
<td><em>Newspaper 1.10, London</em></td>
<td>Newspapers List London</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10/8/125</td>
<td>B-1 (Flakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>P10/8/125</td>
<td>B-2 (Flakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P10/8/125</td>
<td>B-3 (Flakkant/Poster)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LYS/LIST P1874**

No. 1870 4 September 1981

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE — VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÉL**

Die Direksionat van Publikasies het op 26 Augustus 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appél aangeteken teen die beslissing op 20 Augustus 1981 van die Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LECTURE DATE</th>
<th>LECTURE NO.</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>THE INCOME TAX ACT</th>
<th>MEYEROWITZ</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES</th>
<th>TUTORIALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)</td>
<td>Chapter 7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Double Tax Agreements</td>
<td>s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22. United States Art. IV, VI, VIII. Germany Art. 7, 8, 9, 12, 20. Switzerland Art. X, XI, XII, XIV, XVII.</td>
<td>Chapter 27 (skim)</td>
<td>Summerised table on D.T.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>U.P.T. (including foreign companies)</td>
<td>ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A</td>
<td>s.1252 - 1294</td>
<td>Handout on s.50(d)</td>
<td>8.10</td>
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<td>1294A</td>
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<td>8.12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Minister answers on tapping of phones

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Hennie Smit, said yesterday it as "unnecessary" for him to say whether the taxpayer would have to pay for an out of court settlement alleged to be between R30 000 to R50 000 for the government's tapping of HNP telephones.

During the debate on the Post Office budget here, Mr. Smit deflected the question by Mr. Alf Widman, opposition spokesman on the Post Office, on who would foot the bill in the case.

Replying to Mr. Widman, Mr. Smit said: "In terms of the (Post Office) Act he should know what happens in a case like this. It is not necessary for me to explain."

Mr. Smit's statement drew a chorus of interjections from the opposition that it was clear the taxpayer would have to pay the bill for the government's unlawful telephone tapping.

Mr. Smit said the government had reached an out of court settlement, with two HNP officials, Mr. Louis Stoofberg, the party's general secretary, and Mr. Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the party's newspaper, in order to save costs.

The case had arisen because of a "technical defect" in handling the tapping of the telephones involved, Mr. Smit said. This was a clear reference to the fact that the tapping of the HNP phones had not been properly authorized in terms of the Post Office Act.

Mr. Smit's explanation drew strong protest from the opposition, who said that the taxpayer was not being made to pay for the so-called "technical defect" in the way the telephone tapping was handled.

Mr. Smit emphasized that the phone tapping had been done in good faith despite "technical defect" involved. He also refused to disclose the name of the person who authorized the tapping, saying it was not in the interest of "state security."

Mr. Widman asked Mr. Smit of giving "vague and embarrassing" replies. "Have you ever heard of such an explanation?" Mr. Widman asked Parliament.

He said the public was entitled to know how much the case cost, whether they would have to pay, and who had authorized the tapping.

Mr. Smit declined to reply directly to these questions but gave a repeated assurance that the telephone communications of political par-
8.4. RETURN

Function
To return from a
unit that

RETURN

DURBAN — The smuggling of communist-manufactured arms and am-
munition into South Africa, and particularly to Durban, has taken on a
new dimension with the arrival of thousands of Zimbabweans.

The smuggling problem facing the South African Police was highlighted by the
arrest near Durban last week of two former Zimbabweans following the discovery of a
large cache of arms and ammunition in a house at Botha's Hill.

Police suspect that the arms, which included AK-47 assault rifles, dropped
by "Zimbabweans," are still "displaced" in Durban.

Immigrants are still pouring in from across the Limpopo River, with
Durban being a favourite settling place for many
"displaced" Rhodesians
beca use it is mainly
English-speaking.

SOUVENIRS

Most of the men were
involved in the protracted
bush war in Zimbabwe
and many collected souve-
nirs in the form of ter-
rorist weapons.

Obviously the temptation
to bring these souve-
nirs with them to South
Africa has proved too
strong for some immi-
grants who have smuggled
them across the border.

Police are concerned that
unlicensed arms, par-


8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS

External functions are of two types: external subprocesses and many-collected souve-


8.5.1. Basic External Functions

Table 8-3 lists standard basic external functions.
Plea for Kalahari farmers

The Kalahari was a strategic border area and it was essential that white farmers remained there, Mr J H Hoon (NP Kuruman) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Energy Affairs Vote, Mr Hoon said farmers should be encouraged at all costs to remain on their farms.

"This is in the interest of South Africa." — Sapa
After threat to Jews

Police cancel

By MAURICE GANES
Winds that blow to the
Eye of the hurricane

TWENTY years ago when former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan sat down after making his famous "Winds of Change" speech, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, South African Premier, was so taken aback that he stuttered before settling into the stride of his reply (which was an extemporaneous tour de force).

This week there was similar stuttering and shock at Edward Heath's "Eye of the Hurricane" address to a conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, typified by an immediate response from the South African Foreign Minister and outraged splutterings in the editorial airings of the SABC.

The theme of what Heath said was neither fresh nor new. Indeed even moderate black groupings in this country—those coloureds, Indians and blacks in the Black Alliance for example—have probably long understood that some form of universal franchise for all South Africans is in the long run inevitable.

That is why they will never throw in their lot with the whites.

Why then this reaction to Heath's speech? Because the analogy with MacMillan has not been lost—there is a golden thread that links the two prophecies. Millions of South Africans, black and white, know in their heart of hearts, whether they like to admit it or not, that the sheer Malthusian logic, the inexorable press of numbers and history point to some majoritarian denouement in the final analysis.

It's just that it sometimes takes a conservative, and therefore credible friend to spell it out.

But if such was the reaction on one level, the reaction on another has been one of immediate concern by strategists at Heath's bald assertion that either South Africa starts negotiating a road to some form of universal franchise or it will lose the protection of the West.

The spectre this raises is of growing conflict between Soviet-sponsored ANC insurgents and South African security forces, with the West arranging another Lancaster type settlement. A worse picture is that of the nationalist forces emerging victorious, and some ally of the Soviets actually becomes the Government in Pretoria.

Far-fetched? Mr Heath thinks not. Other speakers at the conference also made the point that even a far-left black government in Pretoria would probably have little option but to sell their minerals to the West, otherwise who would buy them? The Soviet Union certainly wouldn't—they are the only country with the same minerals themselves, and wouldn't require South Africa's mineral wealth.

Simplistic perhaps, but it is gaining acceptance in responsible circles. South Africa, is ultimately expendable in Western eyes. Even if, as Heath said, the loss of potential South African participation in the Western security alliance would be a great blow.

From Winds of Change to the Eye of the Hurricane. But the eye is still, the battle lines do not yet appear to have been drawn. Heath recognises this. Opportunities for dialogue and political reform without revolution still exist.

But first we will have to remember that, as Antoine Saint-Exupery said, in a civil war there is no front line: It runs through the hearts of men.

What Heath is saying is that there is no Western palliative for the ills of this society. The cure lies within.
Draft dodgers name SA 'spy'

By RICHARD WALKER: New York

AN AGENCY that helps South African draft evaders in the United States is alerting supporters that it has been infiltrated and its secrets rifled by a South African police spy.

Confidential correspondence, files and material relating to applications for asylum in the US have all been stolen, its message warns.

But it claims that a cache of some of its most sensitive data is safe and it vows: "We will pick up the pieces and fight on."

The agency is Samraf, Brooklyn-based South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

It names the infiltrator as Clifton Westraad, 22, South African horseman who made a name for himself in showjumping before appearing in California last year.

After a year's association with Samraf, Mr Westraad vanished on the same day that more than 100 files went missing from the agency's locked office, Samraf states.

He had access to office keys, former colleagues say.

Last night the South African Police declined to comment.
of winning at the job

CAPITOL HILL
THE LOBBY ON
8.2. STATEMENT FUNCTION

There are two types of statement function.

8.2.1. Arithmetic Statement Function:

To define an arithmetic statement function, the following rules apply:

1. An arithmetic statement function is a mathematical expression that can be evaluated and assigned to a variable. The expression can be a combination of numbers, variables, and arithmetic operators.

2. The statement function is evaluated using the order of operations: parentheses first, then exponents, followed by multiplication and division, and finally addition and subtraction.

For example, the statement function:

\[ Z = Y - A\times V\times R\times G\times E\times (R_1, S_1, T_1) \]

can be used with the following statement:

\[ Z_i = Y_i - A\times V\times R_i\times G_i\times E_i (R_1, S_1, T_1) \]

The value for the actual argument \( R \) is substituted for its dummy argument \( A, S \) for \( B \), and \( T \) for \( C \). A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression \( Y - AVRGE(R, S, T) \) can be evaluated and assigned to \( Z \). The statement function reference...
Over Leadership

Rightwining Funds

Brodentong

By Don Marshall and Chris Freind
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The threat of giving veto rights to the coloured and Asian communities could not be put on such shaky foundations. If South Africa's constitutional committee had not been put on such shaky foundations, the danger of the coloured and Asian communities would have been greater.

The Nationalist Party's Council would make representations to the government on their behalf. We will never oppose that, as we have something in common with them.

In matters of representation, the government's proposals were reversed by the coloured and Asian communities. There was a lack of understanding of what the coloured and Asian communities were saying. The failures of the coloured and Asian communities were not put on such shaky foundations. When they came to the Nationalist Party's Council, they were rejected. We have something in common with them.普遍主义 is the foundation of the coloured and Asian communities. 在基础方面，普遍主义是基础
(1) Whether the publication Aksie of July 1981 has been brought to his attention; if so,
(2) whether he is aware of the Insan case referred to in this publication; if so, what was the charge and (b) the verdict of the court in this case:
(3) whether the verdict of the court published the finding of a publications committee in terms of the Publications Act, No. 42 of 1974, on the publication Insan; if so, what was the finding of such committee:
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.
(2) Yes
(a) Contravention of section 8(1)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 (distribution of a publication which is undesirable in accordance with a committee’s decision).
(b) The accused was acquitted on the charge.
(5) No; the committee’s decision that the publication Insan is undesirable and which decision was made known by notice in the Government Gazette, stays in force.
(4) Yes. The Court acquitted the editor of Insan on a charge that she contravened section 8(1)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 by distributing an undesirable publication. The alleged offence was to have been committed before the Publications Act, 1974 was amended during 1979 to make provision that a decision of ‘undesirability’ by a publications committee, as published in the Government Gazette, is conclusive proof of the undesirability of such application. The verdict of the Court was therefore based on a technical issue. The particular edition of Insan which includes the Gedeb of André le Roux du Toit. It therefore undesirable and may not, in accordance with section 8(1)(b), be distributed.
Our pitch men in Washington

By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Government has some high-powered American lobbyists on its payroll and is said to be well satisfied with their work.

The most influential — and the most costly at $200,000 a year, with provision for expenses — is the law firm of Baskin and Sears.

Senior partner John Sears was at one time Ronald Reagan's election campaign manager and is well connected with the conservative establishment in the United States.

THEIR TASK

Mr. Sears is regarded in Washington as having both the expertise and the political access to advance almost any cause he sees fit to champion.

Working with him on the South African account is Mr. Philip Tare, one of the many partners in Baskin and Sears, who was born in South Africa but took American citizenship last year.

Their task, broadly, is to represent South Africa before the United States Congress, administrative agencies, the executive branch and the courts of law.

The lobbyists constitute an extension of the South African Embassy here, but with more inside knowledge of the American political scene than any South African diplomat could be expected to have.

If Baskin and Sears provides a line into the highest echelons of American government, the law firm of Smathers, Symington and Heiron can aim itself at leaders of the US Congress.

Mr. George Smathers is a former Senator and Mr. James Symington is a former member of the House of Representatives. Both are Democrats.

The Smathers/Symington firm took on the South African job for $250,000 a year. They agreed specifically to help in "arranging timely contacts with US Government officials, members of Congress and other opinion leaders in Washington" with emphasis on "the foreign and defence policy establishments."

From time to time the two firms co-ordinate their activities. Both disseminate political propaganda as defined by American law — in letters or personal discussions — among public officials, legislators and key Congressional staff members.

Sources in Washington say the South African Embassy is getting good value for its money by employing these firms. It is not only buying invaluable expertise and access, but also saving administrative expenses on tasks it would otherwise have had to perform itself.

Another South African "agent" in Washington is Mr. Kimberley Hallamore, a private government relations consultant.

For $300 a month, he seeks to create a better understanding of South Africa by members of the US Government, US Congress and US business corporations.

This concludes the period.

For large samples $\bar{x}_{\text{reg}}$ is unbiased and its variance can be estimated by

$$s^2(\bar{x}_{\text{reg}}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum (1 - r_{xy}^2) s^2$$

where $r_{xy}$ is the linear regression coefficient and $s^2$ is the variance of the sample.
PPF WALKOUT

N.B.
Student appears on publication charge

By Mike Louw

A MASTER of Arts student at the University of the Witwatersrand appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of producing undesirable publications.

Mr Daniel Francois Roodt, 23, of Windsor Park, Johannesburg, pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges he produced undesirable publications entitled "Taaldoos 1" and "Taaldoos 1 plus 1" in November last year.

Sergeant Gerhard Pretorius said he had found copies of the publications at a Johannesburg bookshop in February this year.

Literary value

Testifying for the State, a senior lecturer at the Rand Afrikaans University, Mr. Harry C Muller, said the publications were generally of no literary value. He felt that "Taaldoos 1 plus 1" was not intended for a limited readership as it had an address where readers could write and ask for free copies.

Mr Muller said a person could exercise greater literary freedom when writing only for himself and a few friends.

The trial was postponed to October 20. Mr Roodt was freed on warning.
Heunis: Status quo must change

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The status quo in South Africa could not and, in fact, should not be maintained, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, said here yesterday.

In a lengthy exposition of government policy on constitutional reform, Mr Heunis said the status quo had to be changed drastically but the question was how to extend rights and privileges to other population groups without destroying existing rights, privileges and norms.

He was speaking on the Internal Affairs Vote in the budget committee stage and said he wanted to discuss the importance of stability as a prerequisite for reform.

"Models and strategies formulated with reform as the goal are futile once such models and strategies become the prelude to destabilization and chaos," he said.

It was his conviction and the view of the government that the "status quo in South Africa cannot be maintained and that in fact it should not be maintained".

"Measured against the demands of reasonableness and fairness and the desire to live and let live in prosperity and not in misery, in dignity and not in shame, and by retaining the values and norms that distinguish democratic communities from dictatorships and civilized communities from the primitive, the status quo ought to be changed drastically," he said.

A new constitution which provided for universal franchise or a qualified franchise or a consensational democracy or simply meaningful participation, could not suddenly change a society which had been termed deeply divided, into a more state with a contented and prosperous citizenry which would be enthusiastically welcomed into the ranks of fine western democracies.

The complexity of the society underlined the limitations to the possible development of a constitutional dispensation which would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all the people in South Africa.

"It is of no help that the different population groups, the coloureds and indians in this context, overemphasize their own expectations at this stage.

"Nobody is disputing anyone's claim to rights and privileges. The question is how those rights and privileges are realized without destroying the existing rights, privileges and norms," he said.

"The Government is irresponsibly committed to the unbiased maintenance of the rights and privileges of every population group," he said.

Risky

In this respect the government had created the President's Council, one of the most significant political steps taken in the constitutional history of South Africa.

There were those who said it was a risky and dangerous exercise while others claimed it was inadequate and could not bring about reform.

It underlined an important fact though. Constitutional reform was not a single-step matter. It was the result of mutual attitudes not the cause of them.

The President's Council was an opportunity in the constitutional history of South Africa within which, there could be calm and controlled investigation, evaluation, negotiation and formulation "on that which we would like to call the unique constitutional dispensation of South Africa".

The expectation and aspirations of the various population groups was going to depend on the view the government held of the population's makeup.

"This image has differed through the ages," he said.

At one time it was based on a Christian/non-Christian differentiation and later, even in South Africa, on a European/non-European division.

"Now there is an image which some call unsophisticated, but which I call dangerous: An image that there are only whites and non-whites."
House of Assembly. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday identified the coloured people as "constitutionally white".

He was answering a question across the floor during the committee stage debate on his vote.

Mr Colin Eglin (FFP Sea Point) asked him whether the coloured people were part of the same nation as the whites, to which Mr Heunis replied:

"Constitutionally — yes."

Mr Eglin said it was important to note that the government had moved away from the concept of a separate coloured nation.

He called on the government to involve the coloured people in a referendum to approve any new constitutional dispensation just as it planned to do with whites.

Mr Eglin asked Mr Heunis to say whether the government was committed to coloured approval of any constitutional dispensation.

The minister should repudiate Dr H J M van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) for saying that commitment to coloured approval was tantamount to giving them an unacceptable veto right.

"Is this government committed to agreement of the coloured people or is it not?" Mr Eglin asked. If it was, then why could the coloured people not express their approval as the whites would by way of referendum, he asked.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said that he did not view the coloured people as a separate nation. He had said that the only way they differed from whites was "in certain physical characteristics."

They shared the same cultures, languages and churches, the Prime Minister had said.

"This is a fundamental departure from the Nationalist philosophy under Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster," Mr Eglin said. Mr Vorster had called them a nation-in-making. — Sapo
torpedoed alliance bid
Right-Wing
‘Wrong strings’
being played

— Badenhorst

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The coloured people were lagging behind politically and were going to find it more and more difficult to catch up, the Deputy Minis-
ter of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, said here yester-
day.

He warned that certain coloured leaders “are playing the wrong strings” when
they did not want to partici-
pate in constitutional negoti-
ation unless blacks were also involved.

Speaking on the Internal Affairs Vote, Mr Badenhorst said that these leaders should take note of the con-
stitutional structures that had been created for the in-
dependent black states and the national self-governing states. They should also take note of the community coun-
cils of urban blacks.

“In other words there is not a single black nation which has not accepted the concept of self-determi-
ation,” he said.

“I do not know of a single black leader who refuses to negotiate with the government unless the coloureds were involved,” he said.

“Chief Buthelezi has often come to negotiate. Has he ever asked where the Rever-
end Hendrikse is?”

“I want to warn them they are falling behind and they are looking over their shoul-
ders at others and they are going to find their backlog dif-
cult to catch up on.”

Unless they took a more balanced stance they were placing themselves in an un-
happy situation. The government’s policy rested on three foundations: The pro-	ection of minorities; the right to self-determination over their own affairs, and development. Each group had to have full opportunity to develop itself fully.

There were many who did not want to accept this and who placed the emphasis on the negative side of the gov-
ernment’s policy.

“I admit there are negative aspects but we are rem-
ing them every day in order to have a fair policy,” he said.

Mr Badenhorst also warned that if coloured schools were used to achieve political objec-
tives, “the coloured child will become the victim.”

“I want to warn that if this happens, it is going to be the coloured child who is going to suffer,” he said. — Sepa
Defiant PFP members stage mass walkout

CT 10/9/81

Political staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Progressive Federal Party staged a mass walkout from Parliament yesterday in a defiant protest against a ruling by the chairman of committees, Mr Frank le Roux.

Rejecting his ruling that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, could continue his speech after saying that PFP members were "advocates" of violent organizations aiming to overthrow the State, the Opposition's chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, said it was intended to be "a reflection" on the chair.

It is the first time in many years that anyone has bluntly defied the chair in this way and for nearly an hour Parliament was without an official Opposition except for one lone representative, Mr Ali Widman, who was the whip on duty.

Yesterday's walkout climaxised growing anger among opposition members at a strategy by the National Party throughout the session to question the party's patriotism and loyalty.

The Opposition members resumed their seats only when the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley, took over the chair from Mr Le Roux.

Later, when Mr Le Roux once again relieved Mr Langley, Opposition members stayed in their seats in what seemed to signal the end to an immediate confrontation.

The clash started when Mr Heunis, replyng to the PFP member for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said that more than 50 percent of organisations referred to in the control board list were investigating violence for which the ANC was condemned, such as the African National Congress, the PAC and the South African Communist Party, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the SWAPO.

"He is an advocate for communism," Mr Bamford retorted that the Opposition was speaking up for publications of banned organizations.

Mr Van Rensburg said the whole of the National Party was an advocate for the Communist Party.

When he refused to withdraw his remark he was ordered out of the chamber and followed by five members of the PFP.

Mr Bamford: "We have no intention of accepting that ruling."

Mr Le Roux: "Is that a reflection on the chair?"

Mr Bamford: "Yes. It was intended to be."

Mr Heunis said the Opposition were advocates of banned organizations.

Mr Le Roux: "The minister did not say that. Will the minister elaborate?"

Mr Bamford: "He either used the word or he didn't."

Mr Heunis said he had used the word "advocates" and was allowed to continue his speech.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston): "He is an advocate for communism."

Mr Heunis retorted that the Opposition was speaking up for publications of banned organisations.

When Mr Van Rensburg was called he said the whole of the National Party was an advocate for the Communist Party.

Mr Van Rensburg said the whole of the National Party was an advocate for the Communist Party.
Status quo must change, but how? says Heunis

which had been termed deeply divided, into a model state with a contested and prosperous citizenry which would be enthusiastically welcomed into the ranks of fine Western democracies.

The complexity of the society underlined the limitations to the possible development of a constitutional dispensation which would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all the people in South Africa.

It is of no help that the different population groups, the coloureds and Indians in this context, overemphasise their own expectations at this stage,' Mr Heunis said. Nobody is disputing anyone's claim to rights and privileges. The question is how those rights and privileges are realised without destroying the existent rights, privileges and norms.

The Government is irreversibly committed to the unbiased maintenance of the rights and privileges of every population group.

In this respect the Government had created the President's Council, one of the most significant political steps taken in the constitutional history of South Africa.

There were those who said it was a risky and dangerous exercise while others claimed it was inadequate and could not bring about reform.

It underlined an important fact though. Constitutional reform was not a single-step matter. It was the result of mutual attitudes, not the cause of them.

'The President's Council was an opportunity for calm and controlled investigation, evaluation, negotiation, and formulation of that which we would like to call the unique constitutional dispensation of South Africa.'

Mr Heunis saw an inherent danger in calling everyone who was not white simply black.

'This is to unleash and propagate confrontation between white and non-white and I want to warn that if such a clash should come, all values will be destroyed.' — Sapa.
Heunis in clashes on PFP policies

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, frequently clashed with the official Opposition when he replied to the committee stage debate on his budget vote yesterday.

He devoted a major part of his marathon speech to attacks on the official Opposition and its policies.

At times Mr Heunis reacted angrily or threw up his hands in despair when opposition members interjected.

During one of the verbal clashes, the chief Opposition whip, Mr Brian Samford, interjected: 'You ask questions and don't want the answers.'

Many questions raised by opposition speakers on constitutional and political issues were left unanswered, or were dismissed by Mr Heunis.

At an early stage of the Minister's main speech yesterday he fired critical questions at the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, on the Progressive Federal Party's concept of a national convention to work out a constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

Mr Heunis said Dr Slabbert had not yet made it clear how his national convention would be composed.

'Tell him this is a dangerous thing. It is a recipe for conflict and revolution,' the Minister said.

Referring to coloured affairs, Mr Heunis gave an assurance that the Government's doors were open to all the leaders of the coloured people.

He had had regular discussions with coloured and Indian leaders, and had met delegations of the Freedom Party, the Labour Party and others.

'I am fed-up that every time we consult with people of colour the mere fact they consult with us is counted against them,' Mr Heunis said.

He accused Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) of 'impertinence' for having questioned aspects of Government talks with certain coloured people.

At one stage Mr Heunis said the Cape Town City Council had a large 'Prog component.'

An opposition member interjected: 'Especially the Mayor.'

The Minister asked where co-operation between white authorities and coloured management committees was poorer than it was with the Cape Town City Council.

He dismissed opposition questions on whether referendums envisaged by the Prime Minister on important constitutional proposals would also be held for the coloured and Indian people.

He said, legislation on referendums might be introduced in Parliament next year.
PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 176, 1981
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 13 OF 1980

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby amend Proclamation 13 of 1980 by the addition to paragraph (2) of the following words:

"and that the appointment may be made with retrospective effect."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this First day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council,

J. C. HEUNIS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 176 11 September 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 PB/177

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer of voortbringer</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Review—Issue 14, June 1981</td>
<td>Social Research Agency, Mowbray</td>
<td>(d)+ (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride on the Whirlwind, A</td>
<td>Sisqo Sepamla</td>
<td>(c), (d)+ (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowuba—N. 15, Gemalto-Mario 1981 (Edizioni Itakam)</td>
<td>l'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia</td>
<td>(d)+ (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim News—Vol 21, No 14, July 24, 1981</td>
<td>Muslim News Publications, Athlone</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Journal—No 4, August 1981</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Nut stated.</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'in Komitee beëdel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publi-

kopies, 1974 wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde

Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasie on-

gewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2)

van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van

genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies ver-

bied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van

genoemde Wet deur die Appèraad oor Publikasies

bekragtig.

INHOUD

PROKLAMASIE

176 Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika
(39/1988): Proklamasi 13 van 1980:
Wygiging..................... 1 7784

GOEWERMETSKENNISGINGSWINGS

Binnelandse Aangeneemde, Departement van
Goewermentskennisgewings

1976 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste
publikasie van voorwerpe: Lys P81/77.... 1 7784

1977 Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Verbod op
besit van ongewenste publikasies............ 2 7784
Secrets from the files of agent Westraad

By CHRIS OCKERS

A YOUNG army deserter, Clifton Westraad, has given military authorities hundreds of documents from the secret files of a New York organisation that tries to subvert the South African armed forces.

Westraad admitted yesterday that he had stolen the documents from the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf) and handed them to military authorities in South Africa as his "passport" to return home.

Samraf has in the past mailed to South African soldiers a publication called "On-keeper", which urged them to resist military service and gave advice on how to do so. It acted as a reception centre for draft dodgers who turned up in New York.

Mr Westraad gave copies of some Samraf documents exclusively to the Rand Daily Mail (See Page 13). The originals are being studied by security experts in Pretoria.

In an interview, Mr Westraad said he had returned to South Africa three weeks ago, after a midnight raid on Samraf's Brooklyn offices in which he and friends cleaned out the organisation's filing cabinets.

The documents - confidential correspondence and files - run into hundreds of pages, contained in more than 100 files. These given to the Rand Daily Mail disclose that:

- Samraf was closely linked with the American white communist organisation Sojourner Truth and had connections with several other black revolutionary organisations, radical and communist groups.

Bankrupt
- The organisation was bankrupt and had struggled through its umbrella organisation, the South African Liberation Support Committee, to maintain its position as an invisible support group of the African National Congress.
- While it preached pacifism to South African soldiers, it accepted violence as the means to "liberate" South Africa.
- Craig Williamson, the security expert, had an "instructive evening" in Geneva, gave advice to Samraf from time to time before he was exposed as a South African agent.
- Mr Westraad was run amokishly and wrecked by internal disaffection and fears of infiltration, while it sought persistently to win the approval of the ANC.

The documents which Mr Westraad handed over included correspondence with other organisations, minutes of staff and board meetings, files of funding organisations and individuals, and details of cooperation with American anti-nuclear and anti-racism organisations.

Homesick
Mr Westraad said he had decided to steal the documents three months ago because he wanted to return home. He contacted South African authorities on the day that he stole the documents and told them he planned to hand them over.

He said: "It was nerve-wracking. I realised that once I had made the decision I would have to push through with it. I had access to the offices and decided to wait until August when my visa expired before I made my move. With the help of friends who are not involved with Samraf, we entered the offices in the middle of the night three weeks ago and stuffed every available document and file into bags.

"I did not return to the Brooklyn flat which I shared with Samraf director Don Morton, but instead booked into a hotel. The next morning I took the first available flight back to South Africa.

"It felt as if a mountain was rolling off my back. I was going home - to my country, my parents and my friends."
GOVT WITHIN RIGHTS TO ACT

Against Sages
Anatomy of South African draft dodger

By David Breier

Tennis pros do it. Devout Christians do it. Perhaps even some cowards do it. Their common goal is avoiding South African military service.

Draft dodgers, deserters and conscientious objectors seem to have as little in common with each other as they have with the SA Defence Force.

Their reasons for avoiding military service are as varied as South African society.

"It would be tough to drop my rackets and go into the army when I'm into my best years," says tennis ace Kevin Curren.

"If I expect black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment is required on my part," says conscientious objector Mr Charles Yeats, now serving 12 months in detention.

These statements may appear light years apart in moral terms.

But they show one thing in common — a lack of commitment by many young white South Africans to the current war.

Conscientious objectors and draft dodgers alike see the war not as a defence against communism, but as an effort to perpetuate apartheid.

This resistance is often a battle for organisations in the United Kingdom and the United States committee to sapping South Africa's military manpower.

South African police spy, Mr Craig Williamson, says the SA Communist Party in London set up the Committee of South African War Resistance (COSAWR).

This aims to receive and indoctrinate draft dodgers and deserters.

The police also state that United Nations agencies as well as the International Defence and Aid Fund helped finance COSAWR.

At one stage COSAWR sent anti-war pamphlets to South African youths about to undergo military training, the police say.

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The 'infiltrator' comes home

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A draft resisters aid group here is circulating among support groups around the world the profile of a 21-year-old South African "infiltrator" who has left New York with some of its files.

The South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (SAMRAF), has sent to other anti-apartheid groups a description of Clifton Westraad, who claimed to be a draft resister and was given shelter by the group.

In the leter Samraf said Mr Westraad had taken files with names of people on its mailing list. But the files containing names of contacts in South Africa had been kept elsewhere and were not taken.

Mr Westraad had surfaced in Johannesburg and claims to have handed many Samraf documents to the military authorities in Pretoria. He says these documents were the "passports" which enabled him to return to South Africa. He stole them so he could return home.

A Samraf spokesman, Mr Mike Morgan, refused to give details other than those in the letters to supporters.

A South African playwright, Mr Selelelo Maredi, said Mr Westraad had been the stage manager for the production of his play "For Better Or For Worse," which involves the theme of resistance to both in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Selelelo said a copy of the script and a valuable tape recording of the play's music had also vanished with Mr Westraad.

The play has been performed in Brooklyn and Baltimore. Asked if the play might be considered subversive, Mr Selelelo laughed. "No, in fact I plan to send it to South Africa as soon as it has been reviewed here."

Mr Maredi said he was not surprised to learn that Clifton Westraad was a Government infiltrator. "For one thing, he spoke to me like a bantu. And he never showed much sign of commitment to anything."

"The people at Samraf are dedicated, and have little money. But this young guy bought roller skates, had a Walkman head- phone set and spoke to women on the phone all the time."

Mr Maredi said he was not surprised to learn that Clifton Westraad was a Government infiltrator. "For one thing, he spoke to me like a bantu. And he never showed much sign of commitment to anything."

"The people at Samraf are dedicated, and have little money. But this young guy bought roller skates, had a Walkman head- phone set and spoke to women on the phone all the time."

Asked how he rated Mr Westraad's performance as an actor, Mr Maredi said he was "pretty poor. He was badly trained. When he had to give a speech on the Samraf cause he was so bad I was astonished," Mr Maredi said.

But other Samraf workers were taken in. "They loved his stories about how he crooked the military into expropriating him — he said he pricked his finger with a pin, then dropped blood in his urine test." Another member of the cast, Judy Gribelisky — an American who played the part of a black South African — said she had been totally taken in. "I thought he was just immature — but I never suspected he was a spy," she said.
Spy reveals secrets of the plot to smash SA’s war effort

By EUGENE HUGO

DESERTER-turned-agent Clifton Westraad has handed a dossier of documents to military authorities which exposes in detail the machinery of the covert American-based campaign against the South African war effort.


The documents he managed to snatch from the Brooklyn headquarters of the anti-military draft agency have also “blown” the secret plan of action of the South African Liberation Support Committee (Salcom) — an organisation spawned from the anti-Government Othela movement.

Salcom and its satellite Samraf have links with the African National Congress (ANC), South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo), a white American communist organisation called Sojourn Trust and many black revolutionary, radical and community-oriented groups and the Gay Liberation Movement in California.

Samraf also has strong links with the South African Communist Party front in London, called the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr).

Priority

A letter from Cosawr to Mike and Don Morton of Samraf agrees that the number one priority should be support for the "liberation...
Vetran

Another political force was the Communist Party of the United States (CP-USA).

Organisations forming a support group included the Black Veterans for Social Justice, Harlem Fightback, People Against White Supremacy, BANG, a Brooklyn anti-nuclear group.

In Washington Swapo also sought support from the All African Peoples' Revolutionary Party (AAPRP), chaired by Stokely Carmichael.

Somraf makes it clear in documents that it is firmly committed to building support for Swapo with its network of allies in the US— including the anti-nuclear and anti-draft constituencies.

The documents give a full list of Swapo contacts throughout America.
Walkout: Heunis explains

Mr Heunis.

"I want to confirm that your interpretation of what I said was correct and that I definitely did not mean what was understood by my words."

The Opposition took strong exception to Mr Le Roux's interpretation of Wednesday and his chief whip, Mr Brian Banford, challenged his ruling and was subsequently ordered to withdraw from the House after saying that his challenge was "intended" to be a reflection on the chair.

His expulsion from the House led to a mass walkout by the PFP which was represented by only one MP until Mr Le Roux was relieved by the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley."
Status quo: 'Govt not to blame'

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that, instead of denying rights to the coloured people, the government was moving away from differentiations it had inherited.

Mr Heunis, whose department is now responsible for coloured affairs, objected during the debate on his portfolio to accusations that Nationalist policies since 1948 were to blame for everything.

In the 300 years before that Nationalist election victory, a variety of discriminatory measures had applied to the coloured people. These included a qualified franchise, the failure to extend the vote to coloured women when it was given to white women and, in 1945, compulsory voter registration for white people but not for coloured people.

"Until 1945, the situation existed that a distinction was drawn — and not by this government — regarding the rights and privileges of this population group."

"I therefore object to people saying everything characteristic of the government. Instead of Mr Botha's efforts being praised, they were decried, and people who came to consult with the government had that held against them.

Mr Heunis confirmed that the government would not establish the proposed Coloured Persons Council, which was to have succeeded the now-defunct Coloured Persons Representative Council but gave no other indication of the government's constitutional thinking regarding the coloured people.

Replying to questions about plans to submit President's Council constitutional recommendations accepted by the government to the country by way of referendum, he said enabling legislation should be introduced next year.

"It will provide for the holding of referendums by..."
GOEWEMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDEN

No. 1894 11 September 1981
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—KITCHEN IN HASKINS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Deborah Kitchen, woonagtig te Cotswoldylna 29, Westville, te magtig om die van Haskins aan te neem.

No. 1895 11 September 1981
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Steven Zundelowitz en sy vrou Arlene Terry, gebore Normand, woonagtig te North Downs 205, Mansionstraat, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1905 11 September 1981
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—WEITLING IN DE KLERK

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Fredrick Willem Weitling, woonagtig te Heen-en-Weer, Breërivierv, Wolsey, te magtig om die van De Klerk aan te neem.

No. 1906 11 September 1981
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937
VANSVERANDERING.—MOOI IN CAROLUS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Brian James Mool, woonagtig te Nerrina 699, Bridgt, Oudtshoorn, te magtig om die van Carolus aan te neem.

No. 1935 11 September 1981
ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES VAN VOORWERPE

‘n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op PUBLikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet bestis dat die ondergemaende publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die beelding van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publikasie of voorwerp</th>
<th>Skrywer en ondertekener</th>
<th>Artikel 47 (2)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dingley Falls</td>
<td>Michael Malone</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckoo</td>
<td>Wendy Ferriman</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First of Winter</td>
<td>Johanna Lindsey</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine</td>
<td>Graham Masterton</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New American Nudes</td>
<td>Edited by Arie Raffael Miniksen</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sex</td>
<td>De Herbert A. Gero &amp; Roberta Otto</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex &amp; A User's Manual</td>
<td>The Diagram Group</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plascon-Pantheren—July 1981—June 1982 (Kalendar/Calendar)</td>
<td>Nie vermeld nie/Not stated</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teendres Coutts—No. 6208 deurfby David Hamilton (Pakkaat/Poster)</td>
<td>Poster Verkerke Reprodukties BV, Ede, Holland</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 permis van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

Anti Apartheidse Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam

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. 1936 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OF 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. 1937 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS OF OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 1 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 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.

No. 1937 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 1 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 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.

No. 1937 11 September 1981

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No. 1938 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

TRAILER

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, confirmed the conditional approval of the undermentioned trailer by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

No. 1938 11 September 1981

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No. 1938 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

TRAILER

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, confirmed the conditional approval of the undermentioned trailer by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

No. 1938 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

TRAILER

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, confirmed the conditional approval of the undermentioned trailer by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:
No. 1939
11 September 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van
die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goed-
keuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee
bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur be-
paal—

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

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<th>Inskrywing No.</th>
<th>Rolprent</th>
<th>Vertoëmaker Representer</th>
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<td>Entry No.</td>
<td>Film</td>
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<td>R81/646</td>
<td>Audrey Rose</td>
<td>United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./Pty Ltd.</td>
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</table>

No. 1948
11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die
bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937
(Wet 1 van 1937), Michael Ben Zundelowitz, woonagtig te
Corbelsingel 11, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magtig om
die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1948
11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ZUNDELOWITZ TO ZUNDE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions
of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to
authorise Michael Ben Zundelowitz, residing at 11 Corbel
Crescent, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, to assume the surname
of Zunde.
Civil defence in Walmer is given a boost

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

CIVIL DEFENCE in Walmer is on the move.

After reports in the Weekend Post which said some people felt there was apathy in the suburb, the Walmer Ratepayers' Association has proved the critics wrong.

People have come forward and the key figure, a zone controller, has been appointed.

He is Mr Joe Lemmer, • 514081 (home), or • 27651-2 (office).

Dr H van der Merwe, chairman of the Walmer Ratepayers' Association, said he had been pleased with the response for civil defence to get going again in Walmer.

"We are on the move now and those people who felt Walmer residents were apathetic have the chance to come to a meeting to be held in the Walmer Library on September 24 at 7.30pm," he said.

"Commander Robert Hartshorn-Hill will be organising the evening and we are hoping Walmer residents will support this important meeting to the full. Now is their chance to come forward."

Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill, Chief Civil Defence Officer for Port Elizabeth, said letters were ready to go out to all people who had originally volunteered for civil defence in Walmer.

"We are asking that they come to the meeting and bring along at least three friends," he said.

As far as other areas in Port Elizabeth are concerned, Newton Park residents held a successful meeting last Saturday and plans are under way for the training of a zone controller.

Zone controllers are still needed in some areas, particularly the Western Suburbs and Algoa Park. Mill Park is another area needing to be motivated.
Another SA spy suspect named

By EUGENE HUGO

Two organisations fighting South Africa's war effort — the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund and the South West African People's Organisation — believe there is another government spy in their midst.

Mr T.K. has returned to South Africa with a huge collection of documents from their secret files, and has handed them to military authorities.

"But the organisations believe Samraf could in fact have infiltrated by another means, poneraz as draft dodgers or deserters."

"Offsetting Interest Income",

"Response to Proposed Standards — 'Capitalisation of Interest in the pay distorts Earnings',"

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byist close to the Urban Foundation who made the following comment about negotiations with the South African government: "There might be an ideological impasse, but except on issues relating to the security of the state, that impasse is not met at the first door. We can only think ahead a few steps at a time. Win some gains, build some new premises, and move from there." It is, to be hoped that the business leaders will be some steps ahead of the government at the Cape Town conference. At Carlton they certainly were not.

There is an old British Army saying that no one is ever a complete failure: one can always be held up as an horrible example. If the last two years have taught business something about negotiating with government — how to build new premises and how to move forward — the Carlton conference need not be considered a complete failure.

And then the Cape Town conference could be the beginning of a more abrasive but ultimately more rewarding affair.
The opposition, in what may be its last organized effort to prevent the Americanization of the nation's foreign policy and the extension of the war to Europe, is mounting an all-out attack on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee, under the leadership of Senator Robert Taft, has been investigating the activities of various American political organizations abroad, including the American Committee for Italian Freedom, which has been accused of subversive activities.

The opposition is using the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as a tool to try to block the Americanization of the nation's foreign policy. They are trying to prevent the extension of the war to Europe, and they are using every means at their disposal to achieve their goal.

The American Committee for Italian Freedom is one of the groups being investigated by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. They have been accused of subversive activities, and the opposition is using this as an excuse to try to block the Americanization of the nation's foreign policy.

The opposition is not content with just trying to block the Americanization of the nation's foreign policy. They are also trying to prevent the extension of the war to Europe. They believe that the war should be limited to the European theater, and they are using every means at their disposal to achieve this goal.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is trying to investigate the activities of various American political organizations abroad. They are trying to find out if there is any evidence of subversive activities, and they are using every means at their disposal to achieve this goal.

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The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is trying to investigate the activities of various American political organizations abroad. They are trying to find out if there is any evidence of subversive activities, and they are using every means at their disposal to achieve this goal.
Constitution: Govt is 'vague'

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, expressed disappointment yesterday that the three-day debate on the Internal Affairs portfolio had done little to remove the vagueness of the government's constitutional statements.

Dr Slabbert was approached following a feeling in opposition circles that the debate—which was expected to throw some light on government constitutional thinking and on the future of the coloured people in particular—was anti-climactic.

The new Department of Internal Affairs under Mr Chris Heunis includes constitutional matters and the former departments of coloured and Indian affairs.

Dr Slabbert yesterday blamed Nationalist divisions over the future road for the fact that so little had emerged from a debate which included lengthy speeches from Mr Heunis.

He said the debate had an air of unreality from the start because the 'functions of the Department of Internal Affairs' precluded fruitful mention of black people in the process of constitutional change.

Even within these limitations, Mr Heunis would not say why, if the coloured people were not a homogeneous group or a 'volk in wording', their constitutional future had to differ from that of whites.

"The abstraction and vagueness of government spokesmen on constitutional matters reflects internal tensions within the party on such matters," Dr Slabbert said.

"It is an attempt to cover up such tensions in constitutional gobbledegook. Increasingly one gets the impression that the National Party is creating a new kind of constitutional language in Parliament which is becoming more and more removed from the realities of South African life.

"It is one way of fiddling while Rome burns."

The most elementary probing from the Opposition was met with 'platitudes, obfuscation and generalities' from the government.

One of the characteristics of the present parliamentary session was the 'vagueness and ambiguity with which government spokesmen dealt with constitutional matters."

Dr Slabbert said Mr Heunis had unfortunately been no exception to this in his handling of the debate this week.
I felt like a traitor to SA — Westraad

By CHRIS OLCKERS

ARMY deserter Colin Westraad says he turned against his former colleagues in the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund because he did not want to be part of a group which was indirectly responsible for killing his friends on the border.

"I felt I was committing treason against myself, my family, friends and my country," he told the Rand Daily Mail in an exclusive interview.

"It was a terrible struggle with my conscience."

Mr Westraad, "fed up" with army life, fled South Africa in 1977 as a 17-year-old while doing his national service with the Medical Services Corps.

Mr Westraad, slipped back into South Africa several times, then decided in 1980 to seek political asylum in the US.

He said: "People might say that I am an opportunist by giving the documents to the Defence Force after deserting. But I'm prepared to do my time now, even if they call me up again."

He denied claims by Samraf director Don Morton that he had stolen the petty cash and that he had misused the organisation's most sensitive material in his raid on their Brooklyn offices three weeks ago.

Mr Westraad said: "Samraf is broke. They haven't even got petty cash. Even if there was any cash, it would be like stealing from the poor.

"As far as the documents are concerned, I know and they know that I removed everything of importance."

Although he worked for Samraf, he never agreed with them politically, he says.

"They had several communist links and they ran it on socialistic lines. Everybody shared everything."

"Whatever money came in was first used to see to the needs of Samraf staff. Cheques often bounced and the rent was always two months late."

Mr Westraad was interviewed by Richard Walker in New York the week before the burglary. He had made anti-South African statements as he did not want to alert Samraf.

He warned other would-be South African draft dodgers against going to Samraf for help, and said living in New York was "10 times worse than any part of basic training."

Mr Westraad said: "He will have a place to stay — if he is prepared to live in the bowels of Brooklyn."

"I love the good life. Because I stole documents as a means of returning home, I could be called an opportunist. But I did it for my country."

He added: "I have been on the run for four years. When I ran I never realised what the repercussions could be."

He said he would like to get back into music and horse riding.

He was drummer for the Johannesburg group "In Flight" before he fled the country.

"If the army calls me up, I will go willingly — I have been running for too long."

Mr Westraad first fled in 1977 after going awol from his base. He fled to England where he stayed for six months, then returned to the Republic.

He opened his own riding school at Halfway House but military police found him in January 1979.

He gave himself up and was put in detention barracks. Before court-martial proceedings ended, he escaped again and went to Cape Town.

Then he fled to the US and went to San Diego where he had relatives.

To escape having to return to South Africa he decided to marry an American girl, but before the marriage could take place, he heard about Samraf.

He joined the organisation in San Francisco, but the urge to return to South Africa was too great and again he returned.

Fearing re-arrest by military police, he returned to the US in September 1980 and joined Samraf's Brooklyn head office, then asked them to apply for political asylum on his behalf.

He shared a flat with Samraf director Don Morton, a defrocked Methodist preacher who was charged with a "ringleader" in the Breyten Breytenbach conspiracy in 1968.

A Defraa spokesman said yesterday that although Westraad had escaped while being court-martialled for desertion, he would not be prosecuted.
The disclosures of self-confessed spy Gordon Winter could severely damage South Africa’s security.
The disclosures of self-confessed spy Gordon Winter could severely damage South Africa’s security

STAND BY FOR

THE WINTER DOSSIER

By Chief Reporter

DESMOND BLOW in
Johannesburg and
CHRIS BYE in London

It is already widely speculated that the book, accorded by him to go on sale on October 25, contains dramatic allegations against South Africa’s former Bureau for State Security.

The book is being published by Allen Lane of the hardback division of Penguin. The paperbound version is due out at the same time.

Winter has already made allegations to newspapers of OSS involvement in a murder and phone tapping in Britain. He is living at a secret address for fear of reprisals.

But the Sunday Express can today reveal the dramatic claims and information contained in secret papers and tapes prepared by Winter which come into the light of our London source.

His disclosures are certain to have far-reaching effects in Britain, South Africa and other parts of the world. Next week read the secrets of the Winter Papers...

THE GREAT AMERICAN

CLAP YOUR HANDS AND TURN
YOUR VIDEO, TV, HI-FI OR
LIGHTS ON OR OFF

R29.95

THE NIGHTMARE WORLD OF DRUG GIRL LINDSAY

Dressed to kill

but there’s always time for last minute repair—
especially when it needs a friend’s helping hand.

NORTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL “budgy budger”
Donnie Tвен makes a last minute adjustment to the bungalow of drug dealer Carol Baker.

Westridge was just one of the 31 schools competing in the national drug awareness competitions at Florida yesterday. Also at the competition were 14 American girls from California, last year’s American champion squad who gave a display of US drill techniques.
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### Examples

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### The Income Tax Act

- U.K. Impression
- Foreign Exchange
- NRI's
- M.A. Income
- Wages by Residents
- Establishment in Various Parts
- Chapter 25: ZA

### Tax Planning

- Foreign Companies
- Definition of South Africa

### Note

- Political Correspondent: Correspondent of the President's Office, Ministry of Communications, Department of State, and Chief of Staff for the President. The Trades and Customs Department in Parliament. The Political Correspondent will be assisted in developing policies for building communities and developing the economy by the Ministry of Economy and Planning. Trade and Development Assistance
- R2 million

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**PC houses to cost R2 million**

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**Lecturers' Data: Lecturers on Topic**

**Department of Accounting**

**University of Cape Town**

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**Course Outline/Reading List for 2nd Quarter 1981**

**Taxation and Estate Duty II**

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**Taxation and Estate Duty II - 1981**
Many Indians ignore call to boycott SAIC poll

By Zainel Vawda

Despite a campaign by the Anti-SAIC Committee to persuade Indians to boycott the SA Indian Council elections, several candidates are preparing to fight the elections.

After September 23 — nomination day — the public will know the 40 candidates who will be contesting the new SAIC's 10 Tanwaal, 27 Natal and three Cape seats.

Members of three Indian political parties have indicated that they will be fighting the elections.

Several independents will also be standing.

This has led to an even larger campaign in the anti-SAIC Committee against the elections throughout the country.

SAIC member and chairman of the Association of Non-European Communities Mr M R Abramjee said he held similar apartheid views to the Anti-SAIC Committee but it was "not possible to turn your back on the facts of life in South Africa."

He said there was no way in which Indians — and others — could ignore day to day dealings with the country's bureaucracy.

Members of the Reform Party and the Indian Progressive Party said they did not see how a boycott of the elections by the community's bona fide leaders would help the country solve daily bread and butter issues.

Spokesmen for the Anti-SAIC Committee said their stand against the elections was "categorically clear."

It involved the rejection of an election based on a separate policy of which a body, the SAIC, would arise with no parliamentary powers.
Yeats to hear fate of his clothes today

BY JOUBERT MALHERBE
Mail Reporter

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will rule today on whether the military authorities should be ordered to return civilian clothing taken from conscientious objector Charles Yeats, currently serving a 12-month sentence at the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks.

Mr Justice Gordon is also expected to rule whether Yeats — who has refused to don a brown military overall since his conviction in April this year — should be allowed to wear a non-military blue overall.

Yeats was sentenced to one year after he refused to report for military service last July.

According to affidavits, Yeats' civilian clothing was removed shortly after his conviction and he was kept in his cell wearing only a pair of physical training shorts.

After he brought the urgent application in May, Yeats was given a blue overall to wear pending the outcome of the application.

In another affidavit, Yeats said that the DB doctor had examined him after his clothing was removed and had found that Yeats' body temperature had dropped and that he was in danger of hyperventilating.

Fatal error

The military authorities refused to give Yeats a blue overall and described the giving of blue overall to two former conscientious objectors as a "fatal error".

Blue overall is only given to "recognised" conscientious objectors such as Jehovah's Witnesses.

At the Supreme Court hearing in August, Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, for Yeats, asked Mr Justice Gordon — who suspended judgment — to order the military authorities to allow Yeats to wear a blue overall for the rest of his detention.

This request was made as an amendment to the original urgent application by Yeats that his civilian clothing be returned to him.

Mr J P Roux, SC, for the Defence Force, said there was no legal basis for the relief sought by Yeats and said it was clear from letters written by Yeats, which were intercepted by the Army, that they were going to "have trouble with this man".

Mr Justice Gordon said at the hearing that Yeats was not a "pervasive man but someone who is acting because of deep beliefs". He added that he would deal with the matter more leniently than he would have in the case of someone who was "wilfully pervasive".

The army has refused to allow Yeats to attend the proceedings.

Therefore, according to the entity theory, the proprietors point of view, there are costs, and the total of these returns would be the interest cost

I would also like to add that there are those who feel that acceptance of either the proprietary or entity theory of ownership equity is not fundamental to the issue of imputing equity interest, and that one may accept the one theory without accepting the proposed treatment of the interest charge that supplements it. 8
Censors hear argument on acclaimed film

BY JOUBERT MALHERBE

TODAY'S 18-year-old youth ready mature and the Publications Appeal Board had to keep this in mind when deciding on the age restriction for the film "The Tin Drum", a representative for the Committee for Publications said in Pretoria yesterday.

Prof H P Viljoen spoke at a hearing at which the Publications Appeal Board considered an application by the Directorate for Publications that two extensive cuts be made to the film, and that a two to 21 age restriction be put on it.

The Committee for Publications earlier suggested that the film be allowed with two minor cuts and that an age restriction of two to 18 be put on it.

Yesterday Prof Viljoen said the film, which won an Academy prize and was given an award at the Cannes Film Festival, would not appeal to the general public and was intended for the "serious filmgoer".

Mr Janjie Wagener, who appeared on behalf of the Directorate for Publications, said it was absurd to think that so-called serious filmgoers were more tolerant of daring sex scenes.

Urging the board to extend the cuts already recommended by the committee, Mr Wagener said further cuts would not lead to a depreciation of the film.

Mr Heinz Kallenbach, managing director of Romay Films (Pty) Ltd, the distributors of "The Tin Drum", said the film would only be shown in selected cinemas.

He said the film would attract the film festival crowd and he suggested that it be allowed without any cuts.

The film, which runs for more than two hours, is based on the novel by Gunter Grass and is set in the city of Danzig on the German-Polish border during the rise of Nazism.

Its main character is Oskar, a boy sickened by the excesses of sex, violence and gluttony by the older generation, who decides to "stop growing" at the age of three years.

Disgust

Beating rhythmically on his toy drum throughout the film, Oskar views the activities of the political masters with disgust until he is lured into becoming a Nazi.

After suffering the traumas of war and personal conflicts he decides to start growing again.

The film is directed by Volker Schlondorff.
escape bid—ace acc
I was asked to help
Mandela plot
The term "boss" is a common word in the English language, often used to describe someone in authority or control. In the context of this image, it appears to be used metaphorically to describe a character or figure who is in charge or has power.

The text on the page is not entirely clear, but it seems to be discussing some technical or scientific topic, possibly related to the use of photography or lighting equipment. The diagrams and images on the page may be illustrating the concepts or techniques mentioned in the text.

Without more context or a clearer view of the text, it is difficult to provide a more detailed interpretation of the page. However, the use of the word "boss" and the presence of diagrams suggest a focus on some form of leadership or control in the context of the topic being discussed.
The plot to

British flying ace Miss Sheila Scott who has confirmed that attempts were made to persuade her to fly Nelson Mandela to freedom in 1960...

Plotter fell for spy's masquerade

Smooth-talking Gordon Winter (right) who says he was a BOSS agent, was a convincing actor. One of the plotters in the Mandela case believed his story that he was deported from South Africa, where he had served a jail sentence. Tim Paten reports.

One of the plotters in the BOSS-mandated Mandela escape plan was Marianne Berman. Berman was a convincing actress as part of her cover story, but she was also a crucial player in the escape plan. Marianne Berman, known as Miss Sheila Scott, was a key player in the Mandela escape plan. She was involved in the planning of the escape, and her role was crucial to its success. Berman was able to persuade the authorities that she was a genuine actress, and her cover story was convincing.

Miss Berman admitted that she was involved in the planning of the escape, but she denied any involvement in the actual execution of the plan. She claimed that she was just a cover for the real escape plan. Berman was a talented actress, but she was also a skilled spy. She was able to convince the authorities that she was a genuine actress, and her cover story was convincing.

International solo flying ace Miss Sheila Scott has confirmed that attempts were made to persuade her to fly Nelson Mandela to freedom in 1960...

Sheila hat of physica

Danger is no stranger to British flying ace Miss Sheila Scott — she faced it many times in her record-breaking trips around the world.

Her North Pole world flight in 1956 was a 15,000-km epic from Karachi to Equator over the near North Pole. It made her tiny Piper Arrow the first light aircraft to be flown solo successfully over the Pole from north to south.

In an earlier record bid she succeeded in flying the world's solo London-Cape Town round by leaving Heathrow last year, when it had been set 21 years earlier by Anne Johnson, an English woman aviator.

Miss Scott's solo flights have won her fame as one of the most fearless female aviators of her career. She has made five official flights over the Sahara in darkness and sandstorms.

Her automatic pilot failed and then, with her radio broken, she flew her radio and automatic controls to a safe flight.

The caretaker woman pilot failed, and she was flying to a safe flight at sea when her message was picked up and she was guided.

She had in her hand a map and task east and west of sea, near her home, was in the course of a flight when she was called, and she had to make her landing under the cover of darkness and sandstorms.

As a result, she was a cover for a group of British agents involved in the Mandela escape plan. Berman was a talented actress, but she was also a skilled spy. She was able to convince the authorities that she was a genuine actress, and her cover story was convincing.

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Free Mandela

The warden would have been the State's star witness, Winter says, and would have been granted immunity from arrest when he made his full "confession" of how he had accumulated to bribery to a group of "communist plotters.

According to Winter, BOSS dreamed up a further "refinement." After Mandela had been shot, security police would find a false identity card in Mandela's pocket. It was Winter's job to ensure that Mandela was given this card before he escaped from the island so that he could produce it if challenged by a policeman on the mainland.

Winter says he still has the identity card — number 622 763107 — and that it once belonged to Mr. G. Zutphen, who died in the Cape in 1955. Mr. Zutphen's photograph, which appears on the card, bears a passable resemblance to Mandela as he would have looked in October 1957 when the idea of the photograph was taken.

Winter says that "fortunately for Nelson Mandela, the whole escape plot was fouled up" when a man named "Mr. Chips," whose name was blown, told about the escape plan by Mr. Bruce.

He was, according to Winter, a "well-known British personality who is talked and eminently respectable." Winter was ordered by BOSS to steer clear of "Mr. Chips" because Pretoria believed that he was a high-level operative on the African beat for British intelligence.

BOSS indicated to Winter that British intelligence was on the plan and were displeased that he was recruiting British nationals in the plot in the full knowledge that they were to be arrested later.

Winter was told that he must be taken off the case or British Intelligence would "hobble" him.

After the plan was abandoned, it was suggested that ex-Battle John Lennox, who had left-wing leanings, should be approached to finance another Mandela escape plan.

This did not take place.

No Fear, Danger

make a landing in dangerous conditions.

So it would not be physical fear that made her turn down approaches from self-confessed BOSS agent Gordon Winter to help in a pilot to fly jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to freedom.

Shelia Christine Scott, aviator, lecturer, actress and writer, was born in Wroclaw, Poland, in 1927. Although she has set more records in her light aircraft than any other pilot, man or woman, she did not learn to fly until 1959.

Since then she has qualified as a seaplane and helicopter pilot, taken part in a ballasting race in giant, and flown a jet fighter through the sound barrier. She holds British and American commercial licenses.

In 1969 she entered for her first air race and won it.

In the years that followed she became one of the world's top pilots. She has set up more than a hundred records.

Miss Scott has been a frequent visitor to the South Africa. In 1973 she spoke to members of the South African Club. She married in 1946 and was divorced in 1960.

and standing on the wing of "Myth Too" after completing a record-breaking round-the-world flight in 1986.

Peatedly rejected the plan

Repeated proposals were made to solo flying ace Miss Sheila Scott to pilot the escape plane from an airstrick on Robben Island, reports Tim Patten (right) of The Star Bureau in London.

"I told him that I wasn't very interested, although I didn't say so even then what the reconstruction was.

"But he persisted and finally told me that when he went to South Africa he would be in the States with a man called Henry Morgan.

"Henry Morgan was the code-name used by the escape plotters (who had been infiltrated by BOSS) for a Dutch-born man, Mr. Gordon Bruce, Mr. Bruce has told that he was one of the escape planners.

"In 1969 Miss Scott completed her history-making solo flight from London to South Africa and was staying in the Mount Nelson Hotel.

"Returning to her suite to change for another reception, Miss Scott found an envelope on a chair with a letter inside addressed to her. It was signed Henry Morgan.

"The letter set out some of the plan and mentioned the "freeing of a prisoner held improperly on Robben Island. It asked her to fly the escape plane.

"Miss Scott was to fly her plane ever Robben Island to have a good look at the island, and investigate the possibility of landing an aircraft there secretly.

""Having been told by Gordon Winter that a man called Henry Morgan would approach me I was expecting something, but I wasn't sure what. I was upset and nervous. I didn't reply to the letter and ignored it," Miss Scott could not explain why anyone had gained access to her bedroom.

"The next approach came in the form of telephone calls from men speaking with South African accents, asking her to meet them to discuss the plan.

"I didn't ever meet any of them. I refused. But they continued phoning, urging.

"All I knew at that stage was that there was to be a rescue attempt, and I was aware that the prisoner was Nelson Mandela. But the details of where and when, which airstrick was to be used and the escape flight plan was never mentioned. I believe it was to be via Zambia.

"The last call to me was in Johannesburg and I told them that they must never phone me again.

"Miss Scott left South Africa and was...approached again.
President's Council will be told: No autonomy

By Yusaf Nazeer

Indian and coloured management committee members will tell the President's Council today that they reject the recommendation of Johannesburg City Council's Nationalist-controlled management committee that Indian and coloured areas be given autonomous municipalities.

Six representatives from the Indian and coloured management committees in Johannesburg flew to Cape Town this morning to challenge the recommendation which was made to the President's Council this week by Johannesburg management committee chairman, Counselor J F Oberholzer.

A member of the Lenasia management committee, Mr Abe Choorna, said today that four committee members — Mr Dennis Pillay, Mr Sayed Mia, Mr Faiz Khan and Mr Manfull Juma (the last two are members of the Indian Progressive Party) were invited by the President's Council to give their views on the council's recommendations.

Mr Milly Richards and Mr Albie Pop will represent the coloured management committee.

It is understood that the Indian and coloured spokesmen were invited to present their case on the separate local authorities issue after the Johannesburg management committee said it spoke for the Indian and coloured committees.

Indian spokesmen said their invitation was a surprise. Mr Choorna said he telephoned the President's Council to ask "why we were suddenly invited at short notice" yesterday while the Indian committee was having its monthly meeting.

"A President's Council spokesman told me that they had rejected the Johannesburg management committee's bid to speak on our behalf. Our stand is clear — we reject an autonomous municipality in Lenasia," Mr Choorna said.

The chairman of the Association of Management Committees, Mr W J Boothe, said the President's Council was well aware of the Indian and coloured management committees' rejection of new separate local authorities.

"Indian and coloured areas are not geared financially to run their own municipal affairs. The Brown Commission will say this two years ago," added Mr Boothe.

He said the normal practice was for smaller local bodies to be amalgamated into larger municipalities to boost the former's growth.

Coloured and Indian areas had no infrastructure and other large rateable finance generators, Mr Boothe added.

The attempt to lessen metropolitan and urban dependence on contract was introduced.

One may doubt whether it will achieve the purpose for which it was introduced.

Relaxation of controls on the movement of qualified workers in urban and metropolitan areas have persisted after the 1971 contract; however, in view of the fact that regional differences...
ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'in Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publicasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet bestis het dat ondergenoemde publicasie 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 publicasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

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UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 1980

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ROSS-WILSON IN ROSS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Duncan Robert Ross-Wilson en sy vrou Robyn Jane, gebore Cohen, woonagtig te Illovo, toename 12, Corlettstraat, Illovo, Johannesburg, te magte om die van Ross aan te neem.

No. 1981

ALLIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROSS-WILSON TO ROSS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Duncan Robert Ross-Wilson and his wife Robyn Jane, born Cohen, residing at 12 Illovo Mansions, Corlett Drive, Illovo, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Ross.

No. 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Larry Zundelowitz en sy vrou Adrienne Philippa, gebore Gordon, woonagtig te Corbelsingel 11, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magte om die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1995

ALLIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ZUNDELOWITZ TO ZUNDE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Larry Zundelowitz and his wife Adrienne Philippa, born Gordon, residing at 11 Corbel Crescent, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Zunde.
Regina shooting: Probe goes on

By WILLIE BOKALA

POLICE SAY they have not yet completed investigations into the wounding of four Soweto people when police allegedly fired on fleeing people during this year's Regina Mundy commemoration service on June 16.

Colonel Steve Loom, Chief of the Soweto police, said yesterday that it would take the police a long time to complete investigations. He denied reports that a dossier has already been handed over to the Attorney-General to make a ruling.

Four people, Mr Mmaoleni Moloko of Tokoza South, Miss Jane Mokgens of White City, Mr Dlunzo Mngqele of Yeoville and Mr Shedade Mntella of Tembisa, were treated for minor injuries after allegedly being fired at by police during a clash after the service.

Police claim that as far as they knew no bullets were fired by them that day and that they only fired teargas canisters into the crowd when a clash developed at the church.

TEAR GAS

But the SOWETAN revealed that Mr Moloko was rushed to the Baragwanth Hospital where a bullet lodged in his body was removed after he was allegedly shot by police.

Police had fired teargas, breaking up the service and forcing people to scatter in all directions.

Another victim, Miss Mokgens, a Form 4 student at the Thebele Senior Secondary School, said she was going home when she was hit by a bullet near a bus-stop not far from the church.
South African Embassy in London: statement

9. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the South African Embassy in London recently issued a statement in connection with a statement by a British Member of Parliament relating to his mail; if so, (a) what is the text of the statement issued by the Embassy and (b) on what date was it issued;

(2) whether the Embassy took any steps to investigate the allegation prior to issuing such statement; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) However, when telephonic enquiries were received from the media, representatives of the Embassy, inter alia, expressed astonishment that a member of parliament should make a statement of the kind Mr. Bottomley had made, being conscious of the reaction it would generate in the news media. The Embassy regarded the allegation as preposterous. Further comment was reserved pending receipt of a communication from Mr. Bottomley which was foreshadowed by him. When the communication was received, the Ambassador replied to it as follows:

"Dear Mr. Bottomley

I received your letter of 9 September, the contents of which I had already gleaned from your statements to the public media even before you had left South Africa.

I deplore the suspicions which you obviously entertain. If you could give me the assurance that you will direct the necessary

enquiry to the British Authorities about the possibility that your letter was tampered with in the United Kingdom before delivery, I shall direct an enquiry to South Africa.

In view of your description of the state of the letter when delivered, have you considered the possibility that the letter was deliberately tampered with by someone who wanted to mislead you into making assumptions to embarrass you and us?

Yours sincerely",

(2) No. As soon as our Embassy receives confirmation from Mr. Bottomley that his allegation has also been referred to the British postal organization for investigation, I shall request my colleague responsible for postal affairs in South Africa to investigate the allegation.

Hopefully we shall then be able to get to the bottom of Mr. Bottomley's problem.

British Member of Parliament: statement

8. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether a statement by a British Member of Parliament relating to his mail has been brought to his notice; if so,

(2) whether he has called for an investigation of the allegation?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) No, but only the contents of press reports from London about a radio interview with Mr. Bottomley, the gist of which was that it appeared that the South African authorities had tampered with his mail since a letter to his wife in London had been cut open and two letters to Zimbabwean addresses had, at the time of his departure from South Africa, not yet been delivered to those addresses.

(2) No, since I am not prepared to react to insinuations, which indeed also affect other foreign postal administrations, before a complaint has been officially brought to my notice.
Alleged tapping of telephones: out-of-court settlement.

379. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether an out-of-court settlement was reached in the recent court case in which he and another member of the Cabinet were sued for damages arising out of the alleged tapping of telephones: if so, (a)(i) on whose advice did he opt for such settlement and (ii) what was the nature of such advice, (b)(i) what were the (aa) attorney-client and (bb) party-party costs and (ii) by whom will such costs be paid and (c)(i) what was the capital amount to be paid for damages and (ii) by whom will it be paid?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes.

(a) (i) My legal representatives.

(ii) That, as had already been found in the report of the Advocate-General, the authorization of the interception did not, on technical grounds, take place in accordance with the Post Office Act; that legal uncertainty existed with respect to the points in dispute that were raised in the case; that there were adequate reasons for accepting that disclosure of facts concerning interceptions would be prejudicial to the interests of the State; and that the case could be settled for a relatively small amount and such settlement would effect a saving in costs.

(b) (i) (aa) State Departments do not pay attorney-client costs to the State Attorney, but the State Attorney's expenses amount to R4 297.50.

(bb) The plaintiffs' account for part-party costs has not yet been taxed and the amount is therefore still unknown.

(ii) The State.

(c) (i) R1 000 to each of the two plaintiffs.

(ii) The State.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The strongest weapon South Africa could hope to have was the unified voice of all its people on the directions which were being taken, the Leader of the New Republic Party, Mr. Vause Raw said yesterday.

And his NRP colleague from Umhlanga, Mr. Brian Page, said that the path back into the international community was through Africa and suggested a "Vorster-type African initiative".

Mr. Raw said during the Foreign Affairs Vote debate that he agreed that no one party in the House could hope to satisfy world opinion.

"I agree with the minister, but what we should try to do is to satisfy all the people of South Africa."

"Our own people must say to the world together, that no matter what you believe we believe that this is the right way to do things."

Mr. Raw said South Africa should make use of the opportunity offered by the attitudes of the present American and British government.

Every effort should be made to find a peaceful and internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia and South Africa should not be seen to be, or thought to be, dragging its heels.

Mr. Brian Page said the previous (Vorster) initiative had started with great promise, but had failed because of apartheid and because of the then Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder.

"I think if we go back to Africa with proof of real internal reform, and only this government can do that;"

"If we go back to Africa with a prospect of development and progress hitherto unknown, if we can go back to Africa having said that we must jointly declare a war on poverty and hunger and let us make that war our rational strategy, we will achieve great things."

"Let us start at the Limpopo, let us then move on to the Zambezi and, ultimately, let us move on to the realization of Jan Smuts' vision of the civilization and development of the African continent." - Sapa
Eglin: SA must shed 'racist' tag

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The government should embark on a serious and co-ordinated diplomatic initiative designed to get a better understanding between the various governments in the subcontinent, Mr Colin Eglin (FFP, Sea Point) said yesterday.

Mr Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said during the debate on Mr Pik Botha's portfolio that "our relationship with the Western world will never return to normal, nor will we be able to play a meaningful role in Africa, unless we can shed the 'racist' tag".

He said he believed the government, in South Africa's own interests, should take a lead in promoting stability in the region. Certainly it should avoid doing anything that could have a destabilising effect on its neighbours.

South Africa's international position had never been bolder, he said, and his party would not shrink from its responsibility to express disagreement with government policy where it was in the interest of South Africa and its people to do so.

Disagreement

One point on which the FFP did not agree with the government was point 10 of the 12-point plan of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which said, "Pursuit of a policy of qualified neutrality when there are clashes between the West and the East."

"We do not believe it is in South Africa's interest for a thin country to adopt a neutral posture in the ideological conflict between communism and the free world, or in the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the West."

"We urge the Official Opposition believe that while South Africa is of Africa, it should commit itself unambiguously and unashamedly against the communist and towards the free world."

"We believe there is much in the government's 'total concept' which is simplistic, inaccurate or dangerous."

This did not provide a sophisticated or discerning basis on which to build foreign policy for South Africa."
Govt call for a summit meeting

By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, called yesterday for a summit meeting of leaders in Southern Africa to halt the almost inevitable drift towards conflict in the region.

In a lengthy and conciliatory speech during the debate on his portfolio, Mr Botha warned that unless decisions were taken soon, conflict could degenerate into war from which no country involved would profit.

"A historic responsibility rests on all the leaders of Southern Africa to get together and objectively review the whole situation," he said.

"We should put aside our ideological differences for the time being."

"Right now the drift towards confrontation must be arrested before we reach the precipice."

Right decision

Mr Botha said future generations in all the countries involved would thank their leaders for having taken the right decision.

"The South African Government stands ready to take just that decision."

He also envisaged a new role for South Africa in the next 10 or 20 years as the East-West power struggle reached stalemate and cooperation increased within Africa and between states of the southern hemisphere.

He believed South Africa and Nigeria, two powerful African states with complementing resources and technology, could be drawn closer together to the benefit of the whole continent.

Eglin: ‘Trigger action’ needed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There would have to be a "trigger action" sparked by the South African Government if a Southern African summit were to become a reality. Mr Colin Eglin, the opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, said last night.

"I was reacting to an earlier call by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for the heads of government in Southern Africa to get together to avoid confrontation in the sub-continent."

"There is a certain thing which we must be doing in South Africa," Mr Eglin said.

There was not a "blatant wall of hostility" in Africa against South Africa "but we must be prepared to be bold in the adjustments which we must make," he said.

Mr Botha’s plea to Southern African leaders followed calls from opposition Foreign Affairs spokesmen for a dramatic government initiative to restore co-operation and stability in Southern Africa.

He conceded it would not be easy, given African perceptions of South Africa’s policies — for which he said press reports which ignored positive development had largely to blame — a history of antagonism and distrust and the dispute over independence for SWA.

But, in what was taken as a strong hint that a SWA settlement might at last be in sight, he said substantial progress had been made and a solution of outstanding issues was not impossible.

Mr Botha disclosed he had already broached the idea of a meeting with the Foreign ministers of Botswana, Botswana and Swaziland.

"with a more realistic assessment on the part of Nigeria and with certain adjustments on the part of South Africa, these two important African countries could become bulwarks in the true sense of the word against foreign imperialism."

"Mr Botha has to South African leaders followed calls from opposition Foreign Affairs spokesmen for a dramatic government initiative to restore co-operation and stability in Southern Africa."

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Pik: Fast reform could topple govt

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has conceded its fear that too-rapid implementation of reform could lead to a white backlash that might topple the Nationalist Government.

This message was delivered to United States Government leaders, including the President, Mr Ronald Reagan, the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, and his deputy, Mr William Clark, shortly after the April General Election in South Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, disclosing this during debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote yesterday, said that if the Nationalist government were unseated it would be replaced by a Progressive Federal Party government, but by the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

He was reacting directly to questions posed by Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, who asked what Mr Botha had said in the United States that had given rise to "expectations" of change.

Mr Botha replied: "I told them of our objectives and what our Prime Minister wanted to achieve. They then made statements which were interpreted to be of a pro-South African nature."

Mr Botha said this had confronted him with a dilemma.

"I said there were indeed some matters which we wished to rectify or amend or change, but that if we did it too quickly it would cause a white backlash that would lead to us being ousted.

"If that happened, the new government would not be the PFP, it would be the HNP, and nobody wants that."

Mr Botha said he underlined his view by referring to the General Election, in which the HNP, in its first major election offensive, won virtually as many votes as the PFP.

He said that accusations within South Africa that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had backtracked on promises to bring about certain changes were untrue and part of "an evil strategy. Part of the strategy was to play the Prime Minister off against the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said Mr Botha.

"I made no promises to General Haig, Mr Chester Crocker or to Mr Clark. I stated that some of the changes could not be achieved too quickly. I did not ask if they approved."

Mr Botha emphasized that 'nobody in the United States suggested that my government should relinquish its power base to appease America'.

Mr Botha warned that South Africa should not base its future planning exclusively on the constructive approach towards the country by the United States.

"There could be dramatic changes in power structures and in the East-West balance of power."

PFP concern

The Opposition's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, (PFP Sea Point) expressed concern over the minister's statement.

He said what Mr Botha had told General Haig meant the government would have to implement its policies by stealth or lose power to the HNP.

"The government is saying, the pace of change is not being dictated by the National Party caucus or the cabinet, but by Mr Jaap Marais and the HNP," Mr Eglin said.

It was serious and distressing for a government to admit that it dare not move too fast.

"Even at the risk of losing some seats, I believe that if the Prime Minister wants to..."
He was a future-time agent.
Taking alc

Winter's tale—the murky world of a dedicated spy

By Tony Stirling

Former Johannesburg journalist

Gordon Winter's book "Inside BOSS." due to be published in Britain late next month by Allen Lane through Penguin Books, is, like another book, by Dr Eschel Bhola of the Info scandal, unlikely to see the light of day in South Africa.

Winter's tale is bound to cause a rumpus in Britain, where Winter was deported from South Africa for his role in the Waldeck murder and which he now ascribes to other more sinister reasons.

In particular, Winter's alleged role in attempts to discredit former liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe and anti-tour demonstration leader Peter Hain are likely to cause a furor in the House of

The retiring Mr Bruce has confirmed the existence of the plot to rescue Nelson Mandela but refuses to give details.

The book's draft is one which concerns the acquisition by Winter of British passports through using the names of dead children in whose names passports had previously been sought. Many of the names Winter drops into the book are known South African security men, although Winter does on occasions seem to confuse for whom they worked.

For instance, Winter names one former member of FIDE, the Portuguese secret police, as a member of BOSS. The man in fact has his offices and works at Security Police headquarters in Pretoria. Although he does lapse occasionally into small errors of detail such as this, Winter's book is an incredible accumulation of information and bears testimony to the legend that he never destroyed a notebook or photographic negative.

A former BOSS agent who examined Winter's material is convinced that he was regarded as a full-time agent since, he says, it is ascertainable that much of his detailed information is drawn directly from files at the BOSS library in Pretoria.

Monster

In his book Winter paints a picture of himself as some kind of a monster who was set out deliberately to destroy people who got in his way, and in this regard he is some of the facts stick.

Such as his story in a chapter entitled "The Smearing of Ian Winer." In it Winter recounts how he set about smearing Mr Winer, who had learnt by chance of Winter's secret activities. Winter's account closely resembles that of Mr Winer, who worked as a freelance photographer for the Sunday Tribune at the time.

Reputant

Among the more reputant features of this chapter is Winter's confession that he, as part of his campaign, deliberately destroyed Mr Winer's marriage.

A number of Winter's allegations, however, do not appear to stand up to any evidence, and it is apparent from these that Winter sets about to smear South African security much in the same way as he did in the case of persons such as Mr Winer.
Rhoadie’s
Info bomb
may fizzle

Dr Eschel Rhoadie’s book on the Info scandal has been with South African publishers, Perskor, since the end of last year, but is unlikely to be published locally because of the “political dynamite” and secretive information it contains. Tony Stirling assesses the book.

Dr Eschel Rhoadie’s book is much in the style of a self-justification for all the events surrounding Infogate, and Dr Rhoadie argues endlessly on matters surrounding the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry and its findings, particularly those findings which affected Dr Rhoadie.

He repeats allegations that the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, knew all about secret funding, and alleges knowledge by other members of the Cabinet. He has produced documents to back his allegations, and The Star has published these.

The commission rejected the evidence Dr Rhoadie gave in this regard, as it did the evidence of his former Minister, Dr Conrie Mulder, and the book is unlikely to have the effect the former secretary so clearly desires — of opening the whole wound again to appear the wrong Dr Rhoadie feels was done to him.

A few of the documents to which he refers to in the book — which he says have never been seen by the commission — might cause a ripple in Parliament if the Opposition puts questions on them to Government, but it appears unlikely that these particular accusations would reverse recorded history or the findings made by the commission.

In its own way, Dr Rhoadie’s book seeks to damage, much as Winter’s book seeks to damage those against whom he has turned or who have turned against him.

For instance, through it he clearly identifies a newspaper editor who was alleged to have acted as a Boss informant on what had been leaked to the Sunday Express newspaper in the report of the then Auditor General, Mr F. G. Barrie, who also comes in for a parting at his hands.

He also treats some of his former Info colleagues who emerged with credit at the commission, no less bellicosely, and for that reason alone the book would appear unlikely to be published locally.

The book also goes into delicate questions involving territories such as South West Africa, and if these rumours, whether false or accurate, were published, could do untold damage.

Timol
dead

A theory that detainees Ahmed Timol fell to his death while being held out of a window at John Vorster Square as part of a torture routine known as “the paralysed,” has been discounted by an
Reports from Cape Town.

Correspondent, Peter Stuivan.

has put his share, the Stars, political.

of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pieter Botha (ret),

Diplomats are wondering what the Minister.

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Mandela master-mind tells of ghost he wants to forget

A former BOSS agent is convinced that Gordon Winter was a fulltime agent of that now defunct organisation.

He made this assessment following publication in The Star yesterday of Winter’s description, in a book, of how he infiltrated a plot to free jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela from Robben Island. (See Page 17)

Winter, who acted as a journalist, joined an amateurish group of British who felt they needed to “make a gesture.” They acted independently of the PAC, ANC, and other apartheid groups.

The “master-mind” behind the escape plot, Mr Gordon Bruce, has made one brief comment exclusively to The Star on Winter’s allegations.

It is this: “The statements made by Mr Gordon Winter, for which he makes a claim of authenticity, cover events which purportedly took place some eleven or twelve years ago.

“I have no comment to make or add to the lurid and highly romanticised picture which Mr Winter paints.”

Further than that he refuses to be drawn. In an earlier interview he confirmed his involvement in the plot but refused to give details.

Robert Gordon Bruce is a quietly spoken, intelligent man who lives with his wife and two sons in a modest home in a city suburb. He came to South Africa from Britain in 1959.

A devoted family man in his mid-50s, anyone less like a James Bond it would be difficult to imagine. But it certainly took an Ian Fleming character to hatch a plot to set free South Africa’s best-known political prisoner from Robben Island and then have him flown to freedom by an internationally renowned woman pilot. And that is exactly what Gordon Bruce did.

Some 12 years have elapsed since the obvious hare-brained scheme to rescue Mandela was conceived. No action was taken either by BOSS or its successor organisations against Mr Bruce.

But for Gordon Bruce publication of Winter’s book has raised a 12-year-old ghost he would prefer to forget.

The “master-mind” behind the plot to fly jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to freedom, Mr Gordon Bruce, strides away from The Star Office after describing the allegations made by Gordon Winter as “lurid and highly romanticised.” He refused to be photographed front view.

‘Explosive’ books unlikely to be published in SA

Two books, each containing “political dynamite,” are unlikely to be published in South Africa.

One of these books, an account of the information scandal as seen by Dr Evash Kahn, former Secretary for Information, has been on ice with his publishers, Perskor, since he handed over his manuscript towards the end of last year.

The other is journalist Gordon Winter’s book, “Inside BOSS,” due to be published late next month by Allen Lane through Penguin.

Even if the books were not censored officially they contained sufficient accusation and libel to make local publication very risky and several legal actions would be likely.

For the past two months The Star has been checking many of the facts set out in these books.

Investigations show that some of the facts are true. Many deductions made from these facts may not be. In addition, many of the allegations in the two books do not stand up to scrutiny.

But, both manuscripts appear to come close enough to the truth, in some instances, to cause acute embarrassment to leading personalities and politicians in South Africa.

See Page 17.
The informal trading sector is not included.

Figure 1 shows, in the starkest fashion, how big the discrepancy is between income from agricultural employment and from employment in the modern sector. People earning intermediate incomes are predominantly migrants in mining and in the lower ranges of the services sector (domestic servants). This makes it plausible to refute any suggestion that labour bureaux passively adjust to market conditions and to argue that administrative equilibration of supply and demand for African labour takes place within a geographically segmented economy.

This system then, continues to benefit agricultural interests; it also has other features which will be discussed in the following section.
The road to reform in SA might lie through some form of autocracy, said Professor S P Huntington, of the Centre of International Relations at Harvard University.

Reform programmes often involve violence from the Left and the Right, from radicals seeking to discredit reformism and from conservatives opposed to changes in the status quo.

"No reform occurs without violence," he said, having earlier stressed that it was vital for reformist governments to maintain control of violence.

"Within limits reform and repression may proceed hand in hand...

"Effective repression may enhance the appeal of reform to radicals by increasing the costs and risks of revolution and to stand-patters by reassuring them of the government's ability to maintain order.

The danger to the government and to the reform process comes if the government significantly loses its monopoly of counter-revolutionary violence (and) armed vigilante groups, paramilitary violence, outriders of the security police begin to take the law into their own hands and attempt...to eliminate revolutionary groups.

In the specific context of South Africa, Professor Huntington cited trends which might be viewed as evidence of attempts to achieve reform through "enlightened despoliation."

They included the "increased role of the State Security Council," the enhanced decision-making powers of Cabinet Committees and the expanded role of the Prime Minister's office.

Reformist leadership made demands because reformist leaders had to fight a "two-front war" against reactionaries and revolutionaries and at the same time divide and confuse their enemies.

"The increasing strength and activities of the HNP, the (Afrikaner) Weerstands Beweging...on the one hand, and of the PFP and black groups, on the other, would appear to place the Government in a classic reform position."

Professor Huntington recommended a "combination of Fabian strategy and blitzkrieg tactics" as the best approach for reformist governments to adopt.

"Fabian strategy includes a "step-by-step approach which enables the reformer to pacify conservatives by minimising the significance of any one change and by implying that each proposed change, like Hitler's territorial demands in Europe, will be his last."

"Blitzkrieg tactics include planning the proposed reform in secrecy, revealing it only to a small group of leaders whose support is crucial and then enacting it quickly "before its opponents can effectively mobilise and organise themselves to stop it."

Quoting the observations of the Afrikaner historian, Dr Herman Giliomee, on the present Government's modus operandi, Professor Huntington said: "It would indicate that the Government has indeed learned the advantages of Fabian strategy and blitzkrieg tactics."

On the options facing SA, Professor Huntington said a form of power-sharing — in the sense of an accommodation between elites of the different races — was the least difficult to realise of the various alternatives, "including maintenance of the existing system."

Solution may be in some form of autocracy.

RULE by an exclusive minority in South Africa had reached a "dangerous situation," said Prof Gerrit Olivier of Pretoria University.

Reform, he argued, was the only alternative to the violent maintenance or the violent overthrowing of the system.

"He said the status quo in South Africa was the exclusive political domination of the country by a single minority group — made possible through a monopolistic decision-making process and a legislative framework which favours that minority.

He said the reformist policy of the Government implied that:

- The status quo had become a source of instability.
- The present system was no guarantee for the continued existence of self-determination of minority groups, including whites.
- New guarantees via a new system had to be sought.

Although the reformist alternative was preferable to the violent alternative it did not mean that violence could altogether be averted, mainly that the possibility of revolutionary change could be reduced.

Prof Olivier said these aims could be achieved if reform was directed at equality of socio-political opportunity in a constitutional system in which the roles for peaceful co-existence of minority groups were guaranteed and honoured.

There were five interlinking motives for the Government's reformist initiative: order, security, welfare,緩和和 humanitarian motives.

"Reform has become imperative because the monopolistic and dominant nature of the white-controlled system is unleashing dangerous reactions in the form of rising non-white aspirations and growing external reaction against the so-called apartheid system," he said.

The insight, political will and leadership necessary for far-reaching reform had to come from the Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha).

And the successful implementation of reform would eventually depend on effective bureaucratic action after the Prime Minister and his party had given it legitimacy.

But he said that despite restrictive legislation, the role of the "informal sector" — specifically business, cultural, church and educational leaders — was of utmost importance.

Factors which impeded reform in South Africa included the lack of unity within the Afrikaner establishment — manifesting itself on party, cabinet and bureaucratic levels.

There was, he said, a complicated battle between the progresive and conservative elements in Afrikaner ranks, and the question was whether this did not place an "unbridgeable hindrance" in the way of peaceful change.

Other impediments included a radicalisation among blacks and whites and the growing gap between them, the absence of a broad mandate for the Prime Minister and inertia in the public service which delayed implementation of reform.

Quoting Harvard University's Professor S P Huntington, Prof Olivier advocated "Fabian gradualism" using a systematic strategy combined with sudden "blitzkrieg tactics to bring about reform."

But, he said, reform was approached in a reversed order. "It appears that the Government, particularly in the light of the election results, is not prepared to follow the high-risk alternatives and that changes which occur must be non-antagonistic," he said.
Without change tension could worsen

It would be "shortsighted" to rely exclusively on economic reforms to maintain stability in South Africa, Dr Simon Brand, head of Finance Policy in the Department of Finance, said.

He warned that social and political tensions in the country could worsen if economic reforms were not matched by constitutional change.

His warning came after he had spelled out how economic development in South Africa had been re-thought over the past two years following the partial failure of earlier economic development policies for the country.

Speaking on the interaction between economic and constitutional reforms in South Africa, Dr Brand concluded that current economic developments raised constitutional questions on three levels.

- Recognition of the common economic system for all population groups outside the national states had the "inevitable consequence" that members of different groups would be living permanently in close proximity to each other. This brought about a need for appropriate local authorities for each community as well as liaison between them on matters of common interest.

- The concentration of decentralised industrial development in a limited number of growth areas, cutting across national boundaries, necessitated appropriate consultative mechanisms and possibly bi- or multinational decision-making mechanisms.

- There was a need for formal consultative and possibly joint decision-making procedures and mechanisms at the international or interstate level.

Earlier, Dr Brand said measures aimed at changing SA's regional economic development pattern had not yet altered it sufficiently to provide an "adequate underpinning" to the constitutional development of the national states.

One consequence was that wide-ranging economic reforms had been set in train in the black urban areas outside the national states - which in turn created the need for constitutional accomodation. Starting with the promise that the national states were all intended to be the focus point for accommodating the constitutional aspirations of blacks, it appeared essential that greater impetus be given to the economic viability of these states, he said.

With this in view, the approach towards regional development had been "thoroughly reconsidered".

One of the main conclusions was that there had been a "too exclusive preoccupation" with industrial decentralisation, which led to excessive fragmentation between a multiplicity of growth points.

The alternative approach aimed at concentrating the development effort on a more limited number of industrial growth points outside the existing metropoliae areas.

- If the choice of industrial growth areas were to be made mainly on economic grounds, it was even likely that these would be outside the present borders of national states, he said.

This principle could be extended to other forms of economic activity and the definition of functional economic regions, the interests of different national states in such regions and the most appropriate mechanisms to give effect to co-operation between states in regional development were all being looked into at present, he said.

DR SIMON BRAND... Can't rely on economic reforms.

Existing practices can't just be ignored.

The President's Council's constitutional committee hoped to report early next year on its recommendations for reforms in South Africa, said its chairman, Dr Denis Worrall.

But Dr Worrall stressed the "sheer complexity" and difficulty of a "concerted process" of reform, adding that existing institutions, practices and traditions could not be ignored.

"The constitutional system which was established in 1910 might be limited in the participation which it offers and restricted in its accountability. Yet it contains much that is perfectly respectable and worthy of retention," said Dr Worrall.

Quoting Edmund Burke, Dr Worrall said that reform was not a change in the substance or in the primary modification of the object, but a direct application of a remedy to the grievance complained of.

At the same time he emphasised the importance of stability in the transitional situation.

In evidence before his committee, even the advocates of fairly drastic programmes of constitutional reform recognised the importance of maintaining stability.

This point had been well expressed by the late Clinton Rossiter: "No happiness without liberty, no liberty without self-government, no self-government without constitutionalism, no constitutionalism without stability and none of these great goods without order and harmony." The committee could not ignore this, he said.

Dr Worrall said he had been struck by the difficulties of the reformer. Apart from the fact that politicians did not easily loosen their grip on constitutional processes, government was an ongoing thing.

The politician could not lightly say "wait for the President's Council" when complaints were laid at his door.

Dr Worrall said there were no ready-made guides to constitution-making, but the President's Council had set its goal the broadening of participation in the political system and expansion of accountability.

"Our task in a nutshell is to produce a democratic constitution," said Dr Worrall, and his committee had had to decide how democratic the end-product should be. "Our answer to this immediately eliminated certain possibilities."

Dr Worrall said that his committee was aware of the evidence before them. The assumptions underlying this was that, however brilliant a proposed constitutional change may be, it will not work unless it is supported by the social and economic milieu in which it is to be applied.

Constitutional change in South Africa meant also social and economic change. The Committee identified certain practices and certain measures which it felt should be investigated before any recommendations of a constitutional nature were made. These matters were in the President's Council pipeline.

Dr Worrall said he got the impression that the public did not fully appreciate what was being achieved on the President's Council.

Finding answers to complex residential patterns, or identifying discriminatory practices in the economy was not simply a clinical intellectual exercise. "And for the time being the President's Council is the only place in the South African political system where this is happening."
To cling to status quo is to stagnate.
Reform is magic world.

The Argus, Friday September 1891
Our principal sources of information includes, in addition to the usual government affairs. The manager in the trade, other corporate setting. Of course, it is quite operations in a country. In fact, distinct positions for an intern is concerned. One is when a company in an area and the other is when there is an enormous difference between the two situations."

For the most part, company executives are the data are the same function of acquiring the information. Unfortunately, the understandable trend that has made operations as well. This often source for international market dynamics would do well to consider:

The human information network will also be seen as a constraint. There tend to scan information only about the current area or regions, and thus can sources in a domestic

"We have just had an election in which the HNP got more votes than the PFP. I told them that this was the record of my Prime Minister and party and that all this talk of "backtracking" was part of an evil strategy."

What was needed now was for the pendulum to swing back towards constructive dialogue.

Because of the fears, suspicion and mistrust, this would obviously not be easy. However, if a decision was not taken soon, confrontation would become inevitable with disastrous consequences for all." — Sapo.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, called in the Assembly yesterday for an early decision by leaders of Southern Africa to 'swing back the pendulum towards co-operation.'

He said that unless such a decision was taken soon the drift towards confrontation would become inevitable with 'disastrous consequences for all.'

Speaking in the budget debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, Mr. Botha said the drift towards confrontation had to be arrested 'before we reach the precipice.'

'If a decision will have to be taken for which our children will thank the leaders — white, black, coloured and Asian.

'The South African Government stands ready to take just that decision,' Mr. Botha said.

The Minister's call for co-operation was preceded by a warning to enemies that South Africa was too strong to be destroyed by conventional means.

He said: 'If they try to destroy South Africa they make a mistake ... this country has become too powerful to be destroyed by conventional means.'

To him the choice for South Africa was quite clear.

South West Africa was only part of the Southern African scene, and as far as he was concerned it was only the tip of the iceberg — the rest was far more dangerous.

All the leaders of Southern Africa had to get together somehow to review the whole situation.

Mr. Botha said that if it was true that Swapo had demoralised the leaders and to reconsider the situation, he believed the time to do this was now ripe.

Earlier in his address Mr. Botha outlined a vision of new foreign relationships which included a Pan-African economic front as a bulwark against foreign interference in Africa.

He said that if South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn closer together it would be of tremendous benefit to the African continent.

Referring to the possibility of new alliances between states for economic and security considerations, Mr. Botha suggested co-operation between Southern African states.

He said it was interesting to note that four states straddled the Atlantic Ocean — Brazil and Argentina on the South American side, and Nigeria and South Africa on the African side.

The Minister suggested that South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn closer, even if only for the reason that they were threatened by the same power.

South Africa could serve as a key to powerful regional alliances throughout the Southern Hemisphere.

If other African states responded favourably, identification with South Africa would no longer present a political liability.

There was great potential for South Africa to play an important role in Africa and in the South Atlantic region.

'This could ensure for decades to come that the Soviet Union would cease its adventures' in this part of the world.

Other points made by Mr. Botha included:

- He had discussed the future of Southern Africa with Mr. Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, and had warned him that countries in Southern Africa were drifting into a conflict situation.
- He had told Mr. Haig of the need to halt this drift before it reached a point of no return.
- He had made no promises to anybody in the US Government, but had conveyed to the US the intentions of the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and pointed out that 'these things would be achieved easily or fast.'
SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Relations in South Africa

5. Should management pay attention to the called tribal-oriented and worker-discussion. Discuss.

6. Many studies have concentrated on the black worker's place in industry. How far do they apply to black industry?

7. It has often been the view of the black worker one should emark his role involves workers and to management?

8. (a) 'Conflict seldom arises between the manager on the assembly line response from the nature of the internal factors such as rising wage rates. How far do you think this applies to recent strikes?

(b) There is a view that the migrant worker is the most exploited in industry agree?

SECTION C: Women in the Economy

In a separate book, answer ONE question

9. From your understanding of the economy, explain what insights to the position of women in Europe, explain what insights into the position of women.

10. Use one of the case studies below to conceptualize the relationship between women in the reserve, women in domestic work, and women factory work.

11. Discuss in the South African context the meaning of "women's emancipation."
DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
No. 1985 18 September 1981
VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE INGEVOELG ARTIKEL 2 (3) VAN DIE WET OP OPROERIGE BYEENKOMSTE, 1956
Aangesei ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig aang toe handhawing van die openbare rust, verbied ek hierby ingevolg artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), dié tydperk met ingang van 30 September 1981 en eindigende op 29 September 1983, in die gebied in die Bylaas hiervan omskryf—

(1) enige byeenkomst soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet, uitgesonder enige byeenkomst vir doeleindes van bona fide-godsdiensoefeninge; en

(2) enige byeenkomst soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet, wat van die volgende soort is, naamlik enige byeenkomst waarop enige staatsvorm of enige besigheid of beleid van die regering van 'n staat gepropa- gerne, verdedig, aangenaam, gekritiseer of besproeck word, of waarop daar teen enige persoon, saak, optrede of beoogde optrede of versuis om op te tree, protes aange- teken word.

Ek het spesiale voorskrifte aan die Landdros, Johannesburg, uitgereik rakende die magtiging van uitsonderings.

Gekteke na Kaapstad, op hede die 9de dag van September 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAAS
Daardie gedeelde van die stad Johannesburg wat lê ten suide van Presidentstraat, ten ooste van Sauerstraat, ten weste van Marketstraat en ten woste van Joubertstraat: Met dien verstande dat die binnekant van enige gebou daarop geleë, van sodanige gedeelte uitgesluit is.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSEYRE
No. 1986 18 September 1981
HEFFING EN SPSIALE HEFFING OEP EIERS.— WYSIGING
Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby bekend dat die Eierheerskema, vermeld in artikel 3 van die Eierheerskema, afgekondig deur Proklamasië R. 64 van 1963, soos gewysig, ingevolge artikel 17 van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing, afgekondig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 11 December 1965, soos gewysig, verder gewysig het soos in die Bylaas hiervan uiteengezet.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister van Landbou en Visserye.

BYLAAS
1 Die Bylaas van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 31 December 1965, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur in klusule 1 die uitdrukking “3,25c” deur die uitdrukking “1,25c” te vervang.

2 Hierdie kennisgewing tre n in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1876 van 4 September 1981 met ingang vanaf diezelfde datum.

DEPARTEMENT OF JUSTICE
No. 1985 18 September 1981
PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (3) OF THE RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES ACT, 1956
Whereas I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 30 September 1981 and ending on 29 September 1983, in the area described in the Schedule hereto—

(1) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (a) of the said Act, except any gathering for the purpose of bona fide divine services; and

(2) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (b) of the said Act, which is of the following kind, namely any gathering at which any form of state or any principal or policy of the government of a state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against.

I have issued special instructions to the Magistrate, Johannesburg, regarding the authorisation of exceptions.

Signed at Cape Town, this 9th day of September 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE
That portion of the City of Johannesburg which lies to the south of President Street, to the east of Sauer Street, to the north of Market Street and to the west of Joubert Street: Provided that from such portion shall be excluded the inside of any building situated thereon.

DEPARTEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
No. 1986 18 September 1981
LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON EGGS.— AMENDMENT
In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereby make known that the Egg Control Board, referred to in section 3 of the Egg Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 64 of 1963, as amended, has in terms of section 17 of the said Scheme, with my approval, further amended the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965, as amended, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE
1. The Schedule to Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965 as amended, is hereby further amended by the substitution in clause 1 for the expression “5,25c” of the expression “1,25c”.

2. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 1876 of 4 September 1981 with effect from the same date.
woning uit vry wil ontroof of vir solank sy binne die inkomstekategorieën val soos bepaal ingevolge artikel 19 (1) (a) van die Behuisingswet, 1966 (Wet 4 van 1966), welke perke op datum van uitvaardiging hiervan bepaal is op R360 per maand in die geval van enkelepers en R650 per maand in die geval van gesinners.

(b) die huidige huurgoed van dié woning sonder bepaal deur dié Huurraad nie verhoog mag word nie, statistiek verhoogting ten opsigte van munisipale belasting, elektrisiteits- en waterheffings, assurantiepremies, lom op hewings betaalbaar deur Swart werknemers uitgeblot, vir solank die woning deur die huidige huurder beheer word of vir solank haar inkomste nie die perke in (a) hierbo genoem oorskry nie; en

(c) 'n huurooreenkomst met die huurder aangegaan word waarin die voorwaardes in (a) en (b) ingelyf is.

Gegewe onder my Hand en die Seal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eeu-en-derde dag van Augustus Eenduizend Begaandert Eeu-en-tigste.
M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-raad:
S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE
Flat 1, Dilkusha, situate on Erven 1513 to 1516 at Cape Road, Kabega Park, Port Elizabeth.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
No. 1978
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE
On 3 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 27 August 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:

LYS/LIST PR/78

No. 1979
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) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Publicisatie Index No. Albumtaal
Publication or object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skrywer van voorbringer</th>
<th>Author or producer</th>
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<tr>
<td>George Devon</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Macbeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Lamb</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stan Mitchell</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naila van Niekerk</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2066  13 September 1981
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO PUBLICATION CONTROL (TELEVISIEN)

It is hereby notified to the general information that the Minister of Internal Affairs has appointed a committee of inquiry, consisting of representatives of interested departments to inquire into and make recommendations regarding:

(a) the statutory position in the Republic of South Africa with regard to the film industry and whether the measures in the existing legislation are sufficient to cope with problems which are being experienced;
(b) the problem of television violence in the programme content in the television industry;

Memoranda may be directed to interested parties and bodies not later than 5 October 1981.

The Chairman
Committee of Inquiry into Publications Control
Room 407, Cittas
Private Bag X114
Pretoria
0001
Minister's
'subtle appeal'
for SA reform

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The call by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for a Southern African summit also contained a subtle appeal for domestic reform to help make regional co-operation possible.

During the debate on his portfolio on Thursday, Mr Botha said he hoped Southern African leaders could somehow get together to turn increasing regional conflict into co-operation, prosperity and stability.

However, he also implied that this would not be possible while South Africa was seen as a political liability by its black neighbours.

"The benefits that this country might gain will strongly depend on South Africa's ability in establishing its credibility and status, not only as a necessary but also as an acceptable and desirable partner for other governments on the continent.

"Other African States will respond favourably to South African initiatives to the extent that association and identification with South Africa will no longer present a political liability," Mr Botha said.

Sapa reports from the House that the minister appealed to white leaders to 'play ball' and concentrate on that which was noble and in the interests of the country.

Costs

He said during the debate on his portfolio yesterday that those leaders should ask themselves what the costs of agitation and revolution would be if they continued to doubt each other's motives and integrity.

Referring to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and a statement made by Mr Colin Eglin (FFP Sea Point) that the HNP was dictating change in South Africa, Mr Botha said he did not believe a party like the HNP would be able to govern South Africa.

What he had said in a previous speech was that if the government should come to a fall, it would not be the FPF but the HNP that would come to power.

It was the responsibility of everyone to assist the government, which had a substantial majority in Parliament, with its difficult task.

● Replying to a question by Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) the minister said it was ironic that that some Zimbabwe spokesmen blamed South Africa for not employing workers from Zimbabwe when it was the Mugabe government which had stopped the practice, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

The minister said, as reported by our political staff, that if the Zimbabwe Government changed its attitude the whole matter could be reviewed.
How the public can help to beat bomb terrorism

BY NOREEN SCOTTER

We need to understand the threat. The threat of terror comes in many forms, from lone wolves to organized terrorist groups.

The most important thing is to be prepared. We need to know what to do, where to go, and how to stay safe.

We must also be aware of the signs. If you see something, say something.

Let's join forces to beat this threat. Together, we can make a difference.
Talks with Pretoria not on — Zimbabwe

SALESBURY: Zimbabwe Government spokesman yesterday dismissed the idea of a southern African summit in which South Africa would take part, as suggested by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha.

To a suggestion by Mr Colin Eglin, the South African Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, that Mr Mugabe and Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, should meet, the Zimbabwe Government spokesman said this was out of the question.

"We are aware that South Africa has been trying to get meetings at Ministerial level so as to make capital out of them."

While Mr Eglin might have had good intentions, a summit meeting was out of the question.
message to a boss spy

From Russia with Love
Keep off
the city
half steps

THE so-called "city hall steps" ban on public gatherings in Johannesburg has been renewed in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The notice, by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee, prohibits gatherings in terms of the Racial Assemblies Act in the area south of President Street, east of Sauer Street, north of Market Street and west of Joubert Street.

Exempt

The ban was extended from the end of the month to September 29, 1963.

Boar ride religious gatherings are not.

Gatherings at which "any form of State is propagated, defamed, attacked, criticized or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protected against," are specifically banned.

The notice said special instructions had been issued to the Johannesburg magistrate regarding the authorisation of exceptions.

8.1.1. Statement functions

Function reference in main program:

Function reference in subroutine:

Function reference in subroutine:

The function reference is CO(S(T(E)A)), and T(E)A is the actual argument that must

An example of a basic function reference is:

Programmer's functions and function subprograms are written by the programmer.

An example of a basic function reference is:

A function reference appears as a primary element in an arithmetic or in a logical expression.

1. T(E)A = 1.5

2. C = A * B * CO(S(T(E)A))
NO ONE should doubt that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was sincere when he appealed in the Assembly this week for a new peace initiative in Southern Africa.

He seemed to speak from his heart, measuring every word and avoiding troubled political and ideological issues.

The Foreign Minister's plan was for Southern African leaders to decide to co-operate and halt the ominous drift towards confrontation and war.

Mr Botha's calm voice dripped as if he were having an intimate fireside chat — and he seemed to be strangely out of tune with the aggressive and almost belligerent tone of some Cabinet and party colleagues.

Here was the sweet coming of a dove against the earlier cacophony of belligerent Government attacks on the loyalty of the Opposition and others.

This time there was no hint of Mr Botha's previous 'pull-in-a-chainsaw' approach to the Government's political opponents.

He left no doubt he was genuinely seeking the peaceful political climate needed for a peace initiative.

Earlier the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had accused the Opposition of playing into the hands of subversive elements and terrorists by opposing the Status of Cased Bill.

Similar accusations have come from other Cabinet Ministers and National Party spokesmen.

Government speakers gave the impression they regarded any criticism on human rights issues whether from the PNP, moderate black leaders, churchmen, or the Western world as playing into enemy hands.

There seemed to be a concerted campaign to discredit the Opposition as un-patriotic.

Mr Pik Botha's message of peace and co-operation could, therefore, hardly be assisted by the hostile political climate created by his Cabinet and party colleagues.

At the beginning of the Foreign Affairs debate, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Spen Point) put his finger on Government-created problems that could bedevil any peace initiative.

He said the Government's 'total onslaught' concept was simplistic, inaccurate and dangerous.

By linking the communities and the West in a 'total onslaught' on South Africa, the Government concealed the deep concern many people in the West had about the Southern Africa situation.

The Government's approach also concealed the real external threat to South Africa.

The Government's 'total onslaught' concept 'dulls one's perception of the extent to which Government policies and actions have either caused or contributed to our problems in the international field,' Mr Eglin said.

It seems, therefore, that Mr Pik Botha may have to try to convince some of his Cabinet colleagues that if they want a peace initiative to succeed there would have to be an exchange of heart.

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Government acknowledges its alarm at growth of rightwing

BY NORVIL WILKINS
Political Correspondent

The Government's panic at the dramatic recent growth of the rightwing movement has been officially acknowledged by the Minister of Defence Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

And it found echoes in two major papers this week, one by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr Chris Heunis, the other by the political editor of the London-based Economist, Mr Simon Jenkins.

In a major speech in Parliament this week, Mr Botha said that shortly after the April election, South Africa had warned the Reagan Administration in America it feared that too-rapid implementation of reform could lead to a white backlash that might topple the Nationalist Government.

If the Government were unseated, it would be by the Progresso Nationalist Party, not the Power Nationalist Party, he said.

But Dr Botha stressed that the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, was backtracking from recent pronouncements.

Later, Mr Botha referred to the subject and denied that the Government was allowing the HNP to dictate its pace.

But he said if the National Party fell or broke apart that party would replace it.

Stability

He said for the sake of stability it was everyone's responsibility not to make the task of the Government easier, even with its substantial electoral majority, more difficult than it already was.

Mr Botha said there was a vast spectrum of thinking in South Africa and more whites feared they were going to be plunged under.

If the Government was not careful, white society would be divided against itself.

In his speech in Parliament, Mr Botha said:

"The growth of fear felt by whites and of improper and irrational fears and frustration by blacks had to be balanced against each other, he said.

"The influence of the rising expectations and aspirations of blacks, colour and Indians on reform in South Africa must be taken into consideration," he said.

"On the other hand, an understanding of the fact that the perception of threat, even fear, gives rise to an anxiety to reform, is necessary.

"Mr Botha said it was of decisive importance that the correct attituded be fostered in.

Traumatic

Mr Jenkins, in a major review of South Africa, says the April election outcome was traumatic for Mr Botha and the National Party, plunging them into a period of deep introspection.

All the early optimism for change generated by Mr Botha's early promising and "gallant" withdrawal of apartheid, he says, has now been "confounded with astonishing complacency".

The reasons were part economic, part political, he says.

"Mr Botha's reaction to the election has been dramatic and has shown that he will not engage in an intensive period of fence mending with the aim of drawing back at least half the HNP defectors.

"The sorts of reforms can only be discussed last year, in the context of talk and segregation legislation, in particular - will not continue as a priority to the reformers and interested outsiders.

"Nobody is better aware than he that an Afrikanersdom divided against itself will fail.

"The national debate have to be formed by the linking of the white electorate.

"The white electorate must be formed by the linking of the white electorate.
flock to Jaap Marais' banner...

P is the jugular

The audience of almost 1000 loved Jaap Marais.

Jaap's people... convert to their leader's tirade against the National Party
THE jokoing has stopped as right winger... 

i was opening night at the Herstigte National Party's 12th annual congress. 

Dezens of mini Veldkraal flags adorned the stage of the Pretoria City Hall as party leader Marais made his way forward. 

Escorted by flag-waving youngsters, he stopped to the steps to the hall, his body slapping into the woman who had held his hand. 

"You can't do that, Mr Marais," another shouted after giving three barrels                                    

The audience — freshened after a rousing ses-   

The leader — a grey-haired, pale man looking slightly harassed by all the attention — sat  

But all that fell away when the orator took the microphone. Pulling himself up, Marais went con-   

Using a cleverly-designed set of folding cards, the leader slipped into the Nationalist Government on every level. 

A thick wall of newspaper cuttings served as his backdrop, the bigger headlines being attached   

As the cheers died down, the audience clapped  

And on he went, seemingly going nowhere but still managing to get his message across: the Govern- 

Harder and louder they clapped, with their hungry gaze on the television screen (and "Skande" for the Government) — not forgetting the constant urgings for the Afrikaner Press to "take note". 

It was all over in just over an hour. The leader seemed drained but as satisfied as the right winger he bore his name. 

The Government was well and truly dunned, while the audience cheered. 

All that was left were the 24 million black people outside.

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

But undeniably the biggest fillip to the HNP was the New Partnership that Minister P K Botha had that would make an embattled party more competitive. The HNP was not as far as the "take note". 

While the thousand odd supporters cheered and   

But they were not the only ones to appreciate Marais' speech. 

This was the first official government announcement that the HNP was going to be a political party. 

The HNP moved over $300 000 to test the country. 

The NP leadership has since been forced off the political scene. 

I am not a Member of Parliament, and I am a black person. But I am a citizen of this country. I am a South African. I am a Pretorian. I am a Pretoria City Citizen. 

S. Twuwee 327

By Chris Vick

Marais interpreted government moves at Reform as a fresh challenge on an unwill- 

At the meeting Mr Marais announced that after 1994 he would return to the country within the next two years, the HNP had earmarked the whites of South-West Africa for a giant rescue operation by opposing by all means possible the severing of ties with the territory and South Africa. 

HNP general secretary Louie Stoffberg underlined the point later at the congress by telling cheering delegates that within the HNP come to power South-West Africa would be reabsorbed by the Afrikaner, regardless of what it had gained its independence. 

While Mr Marais was opening the congress, at a meeting in Pretoria the same night, official HNP groups met behind closed doors to form an alliance under the banner of the "Save White South Africa". 

The groups involved were former Minister of Commerce's Nationalist Conservative Party (NCP), the Afrika-   

And his strategy paid off virtually within hours. 

In obvious puerile overtures first D. Minter's NCP and then the AWP sent telegrammes to Mr Marais, at the congress, pledging their support for the HNP's planned moves. 

The HNP undoubtedly remains a force in right wing politics in this country; it is still ajumlah question of whether or not the HNP groups can form a viable political force.

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

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The groups involved were former Minister of Commerce's Nationalist Conservative Party (NCP), the Afrikaans Workers' (AWB) and the Koppie Commando.

But Mr Marais rejected the alliance out of hand saying that if the HNP groups were free to join, he would not be party to an alliance of the kind, a move that meant the HNP having to face any of its partners.

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The HNP undoubtedly remains a force in right-wing politics in this country; it is still a question of whether or not the HNP groups can form a viable political force.
HNP axes its man from the AWB

The Herstigte Nasionale Party is moving against HNP members who are involved with Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's extremist right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr Terre'Blanche claimed that this had become necessary because "dozens of HNP members" were associated with the AWB.

The strongest action taken by the HNP up to now was the disciplining this week of Mr "Frik" Amandale, Meyerton representative on the general council of the HNP.

In an unprecedented move, Mr Amandale was summarily removed from the council this week because he had spoken from the platform at AWB meetings in Standerton and Bapsfontein recently.

This was confirmed to the Sunday Express yesterday by the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, who said: "We have not expelled Mr Amandale from the party, but he is well aware of the relationship between the HNP and the AWB. He also knows that any HNP member who becomes involved with another party is subject to discipline. If Mr Amandale wishes to be acceptable back in good standing the next move is up to him."

Mr Marais added that he had announced Mr Amandale's removal from the general council after this week's HNP congress in order to bring home to members that no relationship with the AWB or with any other political grouping would be tolerated.

Mr Terre'Blanche said he was aware Mr Amandale had been thrown off the HNP general council, adding that "this is only offensive that he tried to achieve unity among the Afrikaner people, as do the dozens more HNP members associated with the AWB."

There was a hint of sour grapes in Mr Marais's reaction to the news that HNP founder Dr Albert Hertzog had thrown in his lot with the new Right-wing alliance, Volksgedagte, which held its first meeting in Pretoria this week.

The alliance consists of the AWB, Dr Connie Malder's National Conservative Party, Akie Eie Toekoms, the Kappie-Kemmando and the Natal-based movement, South Africa First, but the HNP has refused to have anything to do with it.

Asked if he were disturbed at reports that Dr Hertzog would finance the alliance, Mr Marais said: "We don't need Dr Hertzog's money — in the past 12 years there have been several people in the HNP who have contributed far more to the party than Dr Hertzog ever did."

"We appealed for funds during this week's congress and within half-an-hour received pledges of R100 000."

This week's HNP congress in Pretoria made it clear that if there was to be any meaningful coming-together of Right-wing groupings it would have to be under the banner of the HNP and that the HNP would not shift from its decision not to join the new alliance.

The HNP message came across clearly that if Volksgedagte wanted to get anything where its constituents would have to disband and join the HNP.

Observers who had foreseen a softening of the HNP's hard-line racism at the congress following its greatly increased electoral support were, however, mistaken.

Most of the issues discussed at the congress were the mixture as before, with the usual prominence given to the evils of Sin City, the threat of miscegenation offered by the opening of parks and restaurants to all races, the way the country was being handed over to the Blacks.

However, this debate took an unusual turn when both the Afrikaans and English-language Press — generally a favourite target for HNP snipers — was thanked for writing about black advancement and thus driving voters to the HNP.

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter
Only English-speaking whites showed no change. They generally foresaw a "catastrophic" change 20 years ago, and today 20 years ago, and today a striking picture of the future.

Coloured students — whose views were not studied by Danziger — were generally found to believe there would be revolution.

A particularly surprising finding was that while Danziger's study revealed that African students generally had a revolutionary view of the future, students today at the University of Transkei have generally shifted to believing in peaceful change.

It is believed that this particular result might have been skewed because students were afraid to express their real views.

The universities involved in the study were UCT, Durban-Westville, Stellenbosch, Transkei and Western Cape.

The man in overall charge of the research was Professor Peter du Preez of UCT's Psychology Department.

In an interview this week, he said it was now intended to greatly expand the study by probing the views of the future of the wide possible spectrum of South African society.

"I hope eventually to present the government with a valuable body of material which they ought to take into account in future planning."

He explained that the students had been asked to write short essays about how they saw the next 50 years, a sort of history of the future.

"They were told they should give a serious assessment of what they really thought would happen, not an imaginative fantasy."

The essays were then classified into five categories, representing each student's basic orientation to the future.

Conservative: Though the pattern of society may be temporarily disturbed, things will remain very much as they are at present. Traditional policies will be maintained and power will not change hands to any marked extent, because there is a basic equilibrium in the system.

Technologist: The main changes in society will be technological and material. The technological transformation of society by new inventions and processes is the most fundamental form of change and progress.

Catastrophic: Social violence and destruction are inevitable, with little prospect of recovery. Things will go from bad to worse. There is no way out of the present deadlock and there is little anyone can do about it.

Liberal: Change will be relatively gradual and smooth as reforms are initiated with the political system. Enlightened self-interest will lead people to negotiate a society which is different from and better than the one in which we now live.

Revolutionary: The only way in which change can be brought about is by violence, since there are irreconcilable conflicts between different interest groups. Strategic foresight and planning by individuals and by groups of individuals are prepared to intervene is necessary to overthrow the regime and introduce a new social order.

Reporting on the Durban-Westville results, Dr Kastoor Bhana of the university's Psychology Department said the essays were written "as if the Indian was standing aside and watching the struggle between the blacks and whites."

He went on: "The Indian students appear to have moved towards a revolutionary mode of orientation towards the future. The goal towards which the changes are directed is always towards black majority rule at the end of 50 years or sooner.

"There is a very strong feeling, irrespective of whether it will be of benefit to Indians or not, that South Africa belongs to Africans."

Dr Bhana said 45 percent of the subjects believed there would be utopia with majority rule at the end of 50 years, but 45 percent did not believe majority rule necessarily meant utopia.

"There would be threats from Russia, in-fighting among different black groups, depletion or destruction of natural resources creating suffering."

Professor Elizabeth Nel of Stellenbosch's Psychology Department reported: "Afrikaans-speaking students have definitely moved away from the technicist and should be considered."

Extracts from three of the essays written by UCT students — one "liberal", one "revolutionary", and one "catastrophic"— illustrate clearly the sort of picture many have of the future, ranging from dark visions of violence and disruption to optimistic predictions of the peaceful death of apartheid.

"By this time integration and mixed facilities, and across - the colourbar — love has become so commonplace that the final step, i.e., the death of apartheid law, caused no outcry."

"A "progressive party" government took power. With the removal of apartheid rule, the devastated economy was "lifted to its feet again", and production was eventually increased threefold.

In contrast, the "revolutionary" student wrote: "1985 saw the beginning of a wave of riots and discontent and communism spread."

"Any attempts by the SA Government were in vain. On December 1 1999 the Russian submarines appeared in the Cape and a ten year period of terrorism similar to that in Rhodesia began.

In the end South Africa became a communist ruled Russian satellite state, under a black majority government."
coming...

AFRICA. The word has been used to describe the continent, the people, and the culture. It is also a term that has been used to describe the future. The future of Africa is a strong economy, a thriving culture, and a people who are proud of their heritage.

Northern Africa is a region that is rich in history and culture. The countries here are home to some of the oldest civilizations in the world. The Nile River, which flows through the region, has been a source of life and prosperity for thousands of years.

The people of Northern Africa are diverse in terms of language and culture. Arabic is the most commonly spoken language, but there are also many other languages spoken throughout the region. The art and architecture of the region are unique and stunning, and the cuisine is rich and flavorful.

The future of Northern Africa is bright. With its rich history and culture, the region has the potential to become a leader in the global community. The people of Northern Africa are proud of their heritage and are working hard to ensure a bright future for their region.
when we moved in, the furniture was crowded together and there were copies of paintings on the walls. What ghastly taste the other occupant must have had...

Like a typical woman, she changed things around. Now the decorations match the beautiful Georgian architecture. Original paintings, such as a Turner, have been borrowed from museums, as have special pieces of antique furniture.

She hopes she has made her study into a "British room" with native treasures for the many foreign visitors to admire.

And at home the Prime Minister generates an atmosphere of peace and calm. There is no evidence of the stridency and upmarket mannerisms with which Jocelyn Brown and Pamela Stephenson mimicked her.

Ungainly I think they have knocked it out of Margaret, and mocked themselves out of a lucrative act.

"If you put yourself in the front line people are bound to make fun of you," she says. "You are going to be shot at and you should be able to laugh at yourself.

"Denis is really absolutely marvellous. The whole family is very concerned and affectionate. She has twins, Mark and Carol, 27.

"We saw Anyone For Denis? (the West End satire on the Thatchers). Parts of it were good, other parts not so good. But they don't do Denis justice. It's not a bit like him.

"I think these Dear Bill letter things in Private Eye are very funny. But again the person who writes them doesn't know Denis. It's nothing like him.

False

"The image some people put across of us is totally false." How is she coping with the strain of high office? Stories abound of her energy which leave other politicians aghast.

One senior Tory sneers that she is the kind of woman who gets up at four o'clock in the morning to tune in to the Australian stock prices.

She tells me that she works "at least" a 16-hour day. Sometimes 18. "I can go quite hard on five hours sleep, and three or four hours can often be enough," she says.

"Long hours are a matter of habit with me. When I was a housewife this was an early training. Don't forget that housewives work extremely long hours. It's a managerial job.

"I can never understand when people dismiss them by saying, 'She's only a housewife.' A housewife does very creative work.

"In my young days it was a great compliment to say she was a good manager, that she could

Distressed

"It makes me so distressed," she says, "I don't know what I would do if I could only work 24 hours a day.

"Quite. But is there any hope in sight?"

"I believe we are through the worst of the recession. I never say a recession is over.

"We have got to look to the industries of the future - for example the leisure and service industries.

"We don't think a lot of jobs are going to come into the manufacturing industries.

"We have got to get genuine jobs with a future. There's a good prospect provided everyone works hard. You can't print money to create artificial jobs.

"Jobs wouldn't last because they wouldn't be genuine. Prices would go up and people couldn't afford the goods. Overseas competitors, who would not have put their prices up, would take our trade and we would get a further lot of jobless.

"That's the way we've been going. We have had over-manning and we have paid ourselves far more than we have produced in output.

"I really want to tackle this and get it right so we can compete with Germany and Japan.

"We are on the road towards success. There are definite signs of it."

The Thatcher government is at its halfway mark. She is in charge for another two-and-a-half years which is when the next election must take place.

Have the previous two and half years of draconian policies been worth it?

She thinks her message is getting through and she had a good meeting last week with the Trade Union bosses.

"But I do say to them that if we want to have young people employed we can't have them commanding wages almost as much as their fathers. If you force up the wages beyond what an employer can pay there's no job.

"I can't create genuine jobs for three million people, but we can start creating them for one another."

Can she see a breakthrough moment?

"I can't forecast a precise moment. What I can say is I had over-manning and restrictive practices been tackled before, we should not have had the unemployment we now have.

"I'm having to tackle them in a recession and that's why we are having a worse recession than others. We would not have had a hope of getting through the recession unless I tackled the problems.

"So until we get the results I am having to carry the can for other people's failures."
This threat to the Rule of Law

THE Government onslaught on South Africa's legal system and on the rights of individuals reached a new pitch in Parliament this week, with Government spokesmen pouring scorn on long-hallowed traditions like the Rule of Law.

Legal experts in South Africa, deeply disturbed by the erosion of the principles on which the South African system is based, spoke out this week against the Government's steady march beyond the frontiers of the law and into a growing situation of executive action.

And, at the end of the Justice Vote in Parliament this week, Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party MP and himself an advocate, told the Sunday Times: "After 2000 years of building a magnificent legal tradition, we find ourselves in a situation where individual rights are protected.

"In just two decades in South Africa this Government has smashed that tradition, probably beyond restoration."

In a controversial speech in Parliament, Mr Pitman charged - to outraged denials from the Government - that in the past actions relating to security matters, more people were now imprisoned by Cabinet Ministers, than by the courts.

Professor Tony Matthews, the noted Natal legal academic, said while Weshame and Delft incidents were steadily increasing the legal rights of individuals against executive action, the situation in South Africa was doing exactly the opposite.

It was freeing the executive of legal restraints and was reducing the rights of citizens.

**Troublesome**

"There seems to be a growing feeling that it is too troublesome to allow people decent hearing in the courts," was his warning in 1979 that the situation in South Africa did more than restrict judges' legal power to protect the liberties of the subject.

It increasingly undermined their will to do so, even when it might still be possible.

"Too soon they accept a position of submission and unprotesting powerlessness," he said.

"That is the great less."

"One day there will be change in South Africa."

"Those who come to rule may have seen the process of law in their country as protection against power but as no more than its convenient instrument, to be manipulated at will."

"It would then be not surprising if they failed to appreciate the value of an independent judiciary and of due process of law."

"If so, then it may be said of those who now govern that they destroyed better than they knew."

Symptomatic of the departure from legal tradition this week were the repeated Government tactics directed at the Opposition for wanting to uphold concepts like the rule of law - broadly defined, the philosophy that nobody has the right to remove an individual's property or freedom without due process of law.

"Seeking to retain individual rights under the law was ridiculed as if it were somehow sinister."

The predominant Government attitude forces the question of what becomes of a society when its legislators mock traditions.

"The right of an individual to receive paid advice from persons who qualified themselves to give such advice is fundamental. In my view it is unthinkable that this right of the individual can be taken away by the State - Mr Justice Rampie, Chief Justice."

**QUOTE**

In the State and municipally the right of an individual to receive paid advice from persons who qualified themselves to give such advice is fundamental. In my view it is unthinkable that this right of the individual can be taken away by the State - Mr Justice Rampie, Chief Justice.

**PITMAN:** "Tradition smashed"

**KENTIDGE:** "Great loss"

**DUGARD:** "Government ignorant"

**BANFORD:** "Dangerous pattern"

**QUOTE**

The right invaded in this case is one of the most important rights that can be enjoyed by any person; it is the right of personal liberty which is always guarded by the courts of law as one of the most cherished possessions of our society - Mr Justice Price in Azana v Minister of Native Affairs 1946.

**COOL OFF**

He also ridiculed Opposition demands that detainees be brought before the courts. Intervention was a measure aimed at stopping people from breaking the law. It was unnecessary, he said, to dispense judgment on actual contraventions of the law, he argued.

His speech followed the statement by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee earlier this year that detention was a measure aimed at enabling people to "cool off".

It also followed a statement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr F. Kotze, this week, that the Government intended increasing its powers in Group Areas Act prosecutions and hinted strongly that it would bypass the courts.

"As legal proceedings are time-consuming, which inevitably enables willful persons to employ a number of delaying tactics, the Government has, after careful consideration of the matter, come to the conclusion that it has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively at an early stage," he said.

It was this sort of trend that led the Lawyers For Human Rights organisation this week to release a report objecting to the Government's actions during the Nyanga squatters affair.

A report by the Western Cape regional committee of the organisation noted that the authorities obviously envisaged that the prosecutions would proceed at their customary pace in the commissioners' court at Lange, where, in cases normally lasting a few minutes, offenders are generally fined R60 or 60 days.

"However, in this case, lawyers offered their services free of charge to defend the squatters, leading to chaos when the commissioners' courts were unable to cope with defended cases."

The matter was eventually resolved, not through the courts, but by the authorities processing arrested squatters in the Criminal Courts and deporting them in their hundreds to Transkei.

"Against this backdrop," said the report, "Laws for Human Rights feel compelled to condemn the cynical misuse of law where prosecutions were initiated but were not carried through once it became apparent that due process would entail unacceptable delay or that witnesses could not be procured."

"We would also urge that when it becomes clear that the commission's court could not longer dispose of the cases in a 'sausage machine' manner, that instrument be dispensed with and other measures be sought - the invocation of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation and the use of a magistrate's court."

**Political game**

Professor John Dagdag of the University of Cape Town said it should be recalled that the right to legal representation was a basic principle of Roman, by which the South Africa system of law.

The present outbursts in Parliament are a gross infringement by the Government of the basic principles of criminal justice.

Professor Louis de Plessis, Professor of Legal Philosophy at the University of Potchefstroom, said law and order could be maintained only if the authorities as well as the citizens played the political game according to the rules of the legal order.

"Citizens who violate these rules cannot hope to meet with the strong arm of the Government," he said.

But if the people in authority also violate those rules by taking short cuts, they themselves create and enhance the conditions for lawlessness and disorderliness.

"History has proved that the arbitrariness of those in power bears the unrelieved of its subjects in its own," he said.

Mr Brian Bamford, PPMP, and a senior advocate, said the current Government pattern was "extremely dangerous".

"It has placed the individual in a merciless and untrammeled execut- or, political, action and it has developed a momentum of its own."
The new men round Maggie

INTRODUCING A REGULAR COLUMN
BY SIMON JENKINS

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is nothing if not determined.

Faced with the country's worst post-war recession, her government's strategy way-off target and plummeting opinion poll ratings, she this week reshuffled her Cabinet in a direction which gives no comfort to her critics and no quarter to her enemies.

The British habit of changing Ministers every two or three years amazes most foreign observers.

No sooner does a politician begin to learn the ropes of his department — how to get the better of his officials rather than be of them — than he is off somewhere else.

But to a Prime Minister, a Cabinet is not so much an executive team. It is more a combination of discussion forum and image machine.

And to Mrs Thatcher, it has clearly not performed either function well, at least as far as the major task facing this Parliament is concerned — piloting the economy through recession to recovery.

In just two years of office, Mrs Thatcher has now had to appoint one of her Ministers responsible for the central direction of economic policy, with the sole exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has so identified himself with his Premier's policy of tax to discuss him. ‘I would accept an admission of its failure: a shrewd power play by this uncharismatic but seriously effective politician.

However, Mrs Thatcher moved her Defence Secretary, Francis Pym, for over-spending his budget — and also moved the Treasury Minister, John Biffen, for apparently letting him do so.

Now he has sacked three Cabinet Ministers regarded as critics of economic policies, including Lord Soames, architect of the new Zimbabwe but regarded as a ‘fattally wet’ during the recent civil service strike.

She has removed from the economic front line James Prior at Employment, whose constant sniping at Treasury Ministers was such a feature of Cabinet meetings.

He has gone to make any wrong regard as the exit of the Northern Ireland administration as a post for which his conciliatory temperament admirably qualifies him. The sniping in Cabinet will no doubt continue, if more muted.

Meanwhile, an astonishing list of key posts have been vacated and refilled: Employment, Energy, Transport, Industry, Social Services, Education and two junior portfolios at the Treasury (both last to hardline monetarists).

All are now in the hands of Ministers, most of them under 50, who must learn their jobs swiftly and seek to put more credibility into the Cabinet’s ailing reputation.

A number of opinion polls are now putting the Conservatives a humiliating third, behind both Mr Michael Foot’s shambolic Labour Party and the new and exotic Social Democratic & Labour Alliance.

This inevitably raises the question of whether the changes are a sign of panic or merely of removed determination.

The answer is probably both. Mrs Thatcher’s government began two years ago with a remarkable run of relative good fortune.

It secured a Rhodesian settlement. It won a series of victories over the Common Market on the size of Britain’s Budget contribution.

The nation achieved all self-sufficiency in food. The Grenada Embassy hostages, there was a royal wedding.

And, to make Mrs Thatcher feel more at home, the election of Ronald Reagan to the White House convinced her that the West in general was turning away from socialism and “big government”.

Her Achilles heel, however, was the state of the economy.

The conduct of economic management over the past two years has been not so much monetarist — inflation, money supply and government debt have all risen — as ruthlessly traumatic.

There has been a deep-seated conviction on the part of Ministers that the British worker (and manager) has for decades been living on borrowed time and money — and that the day of reckoning had come.

The Government has not hesitated that day. It has merely refused any longer to postpone it.

Only by suffering the most severe withdrawal symptoms can the patient overcome the addiction.

There is at least rudimentary evidence to support this prescription.

Workers are now setting out for the ‘going rate’ as for what they understand their companies can afford.

Productivity is rising steadily as management focuses on bringing off staff and searching for ways of using their plants more efficiently.

Britain 1981 is a more realistic place than Britain 1979.

Yet the sector which has found it hardest to take abroad the new spirit of trauma has been government itself.

Public service unions, locally and nationally, civil servants, nationalised industries, even government Ministers, have battled as never before to maintain their share of the spending cake — and, if possible, increase it.

A politician who campaigned at the last election specifically on cutting public expenditure will fight like a tiger to raise his own department’s share.

This autumn the Treasury is confronting the Cabinet with figures which show that public spending plans for next year are expected to be billions over target.

It is an all-time record for government finance, and is set to be broken by the next one.

The result will inevitably be more demoralising and politically embarrassing for Mrs Thatcher.

It is this indiscipline in her own back yard that Mrs Thatcher is so determined to root out.

Most commentators have remarked that the new men brought into the team — such as Norman Tebbit at Employment, Nigel Lawson at Energy and Patrick Jenkin at Industry — are hardly political heavyweights, given the crucial importance of the task facing them.

This is true. And, indeed, many of the Cabinet’s most senior figures have been left quietly in place — Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office, William Whitelaw at the Home Office, Michael Heseltine at Defence.

But they are known sceptics of the economic strategy. The new men have one quality which Mrs Thatcher needs above all else. They are loyal to herself and are not likely to show independence of mind when told what to do by the Treasury.

The government may remain unhappy and divided. But at least it is divided by Mrs Thatcher’s favour.

With all her own men round the economic policy table, Mrs Thatcher will now have no further excuses for failure.

Actually, I hate sacking people

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this week wrung the “wets” out of her cabinet and announced sweeping changes.

JOHN KNIGHT talked to the “Iron Maiden” at 10 Downing Street just before the sacking was announced.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this week wrung the “wets” out of her cabinet and announced sweeping changes.

JOHN KNIGHT talked to the “Iron Maiden” at 10 Downing Street just before the sacking was announced.

One is a horrid business.

“You have to do it two or three times during the lifetime of a Parliament. And you have to say to someone, ‘Look, I know you have done a good job but I have got to promote someone else. I have got to bring the young people in’.”

“You have got to keep the dynamic going and then you find some people resign.”

Because they have made a mistake.

“Even then, there are others you can’t promote unless you get rid of someone, I hate doing it because I know the instant drop of money it involves, the problems of prestige and the way it will be received.”

It’s something you have to do.

Screw yourself up into doing it, you know what they’re feeling when they come in to see me, and I know what they’re feeling when I have to do it.”

“They ring up or go home and say to their wives: ‘She’s pushed me out!’ Of course they know it’s part of the job, but that doesn’t make it any easier when it happens.”

I found Margaret Thatcher in a relaxed and compassionate mood. Very much mistress of No. 10. If you didn’t know about the swings and roundabouts of politics, you could easily think it was her own house for keeps.

There was “terrible sale to make a pint of milk go further. She was economical, not mean.

“You lived within your income and you saved a bit. You didn’t need to keep the tradesmen waiting. I always swear that my economies are home economics.”

“As at home, as with government, you can’t spend money you haven’t got.”

Stories of a hardworking family when I grew up. There was a virtue in work. My mother was always up early and I followed her example. Life is so much more interesting if you fill the hours.

Nice work — that’s if you can get any work. But just about the
PC powers and privileges in Bill

Political Correspondent
A BILL giving the President's Council powers and privileges similar to those of commissions of inquiry was published in Cape Town today.

It gives power to subpoena witnesses; council members will be protected against insults or assaults, and a clause is aimed at preventing the disclosure of confidential information by council members or officials.

Freedom of speech and legal privilege are given to council proceedings and to witnesses and evidence before the council or its committees.

The measure will be handled in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst.

A spokesman for the department said the measure was meant to bring the council in line with commissions of inquiry, as the council was in effect such a commission, but with a higher status.

While commissions of inquiry, in terms of the Commissions Act, had the right to issue their own regulations, the President's Council had not been given these powers.

The measure was therefore meant to give the council the powers and protection normally given to commissions.

The spokesman said the clause on confidentiality should be interpreted as a measure aimed at officials or council members who might divulge confidential information, rather than at newspapers which published this.

Speculation about commissions of inquiry or, in this case, the President's Council, their proceedings or possible findings were not totally prohibited, he said.

CONCERN

Mr. Tian van der Merwe, the Opposition's chief spokesman on internal affairs, said two aspects of the Bill gave cause for concern.

The measure sought to confer powers and privileges on members of the President's Council which would put them on par with members of Parliament while the council was a non-representative body with limited functions.

Secondly, the clause dealing with confidentiality could be in conflict with the duty a member might have to divulge information in the highest interests of the country.
Students to sue Minister of Police

TWO Chris Jan Botha High School pupils in Rosettenville have instituted civil claims against the Minister of Police for allegedly being soambokked by riot police.

Jardine, the student representative council chairman of Chris Jan Botha, and Adrian Marachler claim they were soambokked on May 27 when riot police broke up a sit-in by 37 pupils of the school with teargas and soamboks.

He was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act that same night, and was later held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Jardine was released on August 18 after 70 days in detention.

The information in the past and it is only for the 1981 year that the actual equity method was adopted. The reader of such a report can immediately infer that the equity earnings of associates raised E.P.S. by 64%, however, such a practice could lead to a proliferation of E.P.S. figures on the face on the income statement. The advantage, however, of two E.P.S. figures is that it could assist the user of financial information in not relying solely on one E.P.S. figure, but rather on its composition. It is also a useful practice because it would enable investors to compute earnings yields and price earnings ratios which would then be comparable to companies who do not adopt the equity method for associates.

The treatment of goodwill depends on the group accounting policy and, if the group accounting policy is to amortize goodwill as outlined in Chapter 3, there should be appropriate disclosure thereof in the income statement. Amortization of goodwill should not be reflected in the investor's income statement, as it is likely that it is not the investor's policy to amortize goodwill. It is typically the group policy to amortize goodwill.
Z-squad laid Zambia ambush for white ANC leader, says informant

By Tony Stirling

The Star can today reveal the existence of Z-squad, formed by the unofficial body known as Republican Intelligence, the forerunner of the Bureau for State Security, whose objectives included the elimination of South Africa’s political enemies abroad if considered a danger to the State.

In his book, Inside Boss, former self-confessed Boss agent, Gordon Winter, says that General Hendrik van den Bergh was referring to Z-Squad when he told the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry: “I have enough men to commit murder for me. If I tell them to kill. . . .”

The Star’s main informant, an ex-member of Republican Intelligence, formed in 1963, told me that Z-squad was an informal grouping of agents at Republican Intelligence which could be compared to the “dirty tricks” squads operating in other intelligence networks.

Among its objectives, he said, was the elimination of expatriate South Africans operating abroad whose activities were considered extremely dangerous to South Africa.

TERRORISTS

He said that he had been on an abortive mission for Z-squad in which it was intended to assassinate a white man who was leading ANC terrorists on a route along the Zambezi River close to the Zimbabwe border from where the terrorists would cross into Botswana before entering South Africa.

“We received a tip-off from Rhodesian military intelligence of the approximate date on which the man was expected to lead a band of ANC terrorists along this route, which had been used before,” said the informant.

“Because of his activities, and because there was no legal way in which we could put a stop to these, the man was considered a ‘fair game’ and it was decided to try and eliminate him in an ambush,” said the informant.

Accordingly, a Z-squad group, which included the informant and which was led by an agent who used the alias of McDougal, went into Zimbabwe from.

Either he had been tipped off, or simply had, for some reason, cancelled his plans.”

It was then decided to abort the mission and the Z-squad group returned to South Africa via what was then Rhodesia.

According to the informant, "McDougal" had undertaken other similar missions.

He himself had on one subsequent occasion been briefed to undertake a further Z-squad mission, this time into Botswana, but the mission had been aborted before it got off the ground and before he left South Africa.

He described "McDougal" as a highly-trained commando veteran of World War 2. "He was, among other things, an expert with explosives and guns for which he used to make his own silencers," said the informant.

"He once won a bet with General van den Bergh that he would enter and leave our headquarters without being detected by the security system.

"No one has ever done anything quite like it to my knowledge before or since. Van den Bergh was amazed," said the informant.

"McDougal" would now be approaching 80, but he was in my opinion the most dangerous man I have ever met — the one man at MI 5 that I really feared.

"I regarded him as the only professional hit man we ever had. Because of his wartime experience as a commando he had learnt lessons as a young-
DRAFT RESISTER AWAITS

m no Spy, says Sa

By Eugene Hugh

[Image of text with a draft notice on it]
BII extends powers of PC

...
Boss spy hit back at journalist

sabotage targets for the banned ANC while he was in South Africa.

"Also, his allegation that I tried to commit suicide while under interrogation to protect Ben Turok (a listed member of the SA communist party, then living as a refugee in London), is untrue."

"Why should I have tried to protect Turok? He was 6,000 miles away in London and under no threat, nobody could harm him," he said.

"I did attempt suicide. But this was because they were trying to get me to work as a double agent for Boss, and because I, by then, knew the identities of two of the agents in Britain, I firmly believed they would never let me get out of there alive if I refused to co-operate," he said.

Mr Winer said that contrary to what Mr Winter had written in his book, by the time he (Mr Winer) was detained, Winter's cover in London had largely been blown.

"I gathered the impression that I was deliberately given the information identifying Winter and another agent because they were using Winter and were prepared to have him exposed as part of their plans," he said.

"I think that what they were rather hoping for at one stage was that if I blew Winter's cover it would start a blood feud between the ANC and Boss agents in London. They were prepared to sacrifice Winter in the belief that the feud would lead the authorities there to close down the ANC operation."

Mr Winer said that although Mr Winter's campaign of denigration against him succeeded in breaking his credibility with certain of his friends and broke up his marriage, it did not succeed with the left.

Mr Winer said the campaign to recruit him to spy for Boss was unsuccessful and most quarters in Britain accepted that he had never been an agent.

"My interrogators, making their offer, said I would be allowed to escape, get out of the country and reappear in London where I would receive a hero's welcome and work for the ANC while spying for Boss," he said.

"But they failed and it then took me five years of waiting before they gave me a temporary passport through which I left South Africa for Botswana," he said.

Mr Winer said it was his reasoning that Mr Winter's deliberate campaign to break up his marriage, "which I knew nothing about, like I knew nothing about his smear campaign against me until after I arrived back in London," had been an attempt to keep him permanently out of Britain.

"I was only allowed back into Britain because I had a wife living there. I knew this and was trying to stop me from getting back and exposing him," said Mr Winer.

General was convincing

The evidence of General Hendrik van den Bergh, former Secretary for National Security, that he had men who would murder for him, was taken seriously in the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry.

A Star reporter asked a member of the commission if he had taken seriously what General van den Bergh had to say in this regard. "Yes, I thought he was deadly serious," the commissioner replied.

According to former Boss agent Gordon Winter, General van den Bergh was referring to the activities of a group called Z-Squad, which was formed under the unofficial body called Republican Intelligence, the forerunner of Boys.

Yesterday The Star published a report quoting a former member of Republican Intelligence, who confirmed the existence of Z-Squad and described an abortive mission undertaken by a group of its operators which aimed to eliminate a white man who was helping ANC terrorists enter South Africa from abroad.

General van den Bergh's evidence on what his men would do for him was omitted from the first report of the Erasmus Commission. The original draft sent to the office of the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, did contain the full quote.

The paragraph in the original draft was marked by a blue line, and the evidence was changed to read that General Van den Bergh had referred to his men in "sinister terms," when the report was published.

However, the wording of what the former Secretary for National Security had to say on the qualities of his men was leaked to the Press, and later, when the full evidence was published, the exact quote was given.
In doing so, figures must fairly present the performance and financial position. One can infer that it is the

Privileges, powers for PC cause misgivings

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the chairman of the PFP's internal affairs group today expressed misgivings about the fact that a non-representative body such as the President's Council was being given the complete free speech privileges given to Parliament.

He said he felt that the council should not get the same high degree of protection.

The interpretations of the libel laws of the country in any case provided for some latitude in matters said in a political context.

It was therefore not clear why the council needed such virtually absolute protection.

Mr van der Merwe also expressed concern about a clause in the Bill which preserves secrecy on information concerning the council.

It prohibits members or officials of the council to divulge such information.

Mr van der Merwe said today that information could be declared confidential unilaterally by any person who told this to another.

An official of the department said today, however, that in terms of the new measure the chairman of the council or the council itself can rule on the confidentiality of a matter.

He also said that this rule on confidentiality, is similar to one that commissions of inquiry can issue in terms of the Commissions Act.

Another provision in the new measure is similar to one in the Powers and Privileges Parliament Act.

This lays down penalties of R5 000 or three years for the unauthorised printing of documents of the council or its committee.

Mr van der Merwe said the wide privileges granted to Parliament should be jealously guarded and sparingly used.

He found it unacceptable that these high privileges should be conferred on a non-representative body with limited functions.

Method of presenting financial data. The results of the study imply that financial analysts can and do - make use of accounting data regardless of its location within the audited portion of the financial report. This would seem to imply that financial accounting controversies involving a choice of how to present the data are of significantly less importance than those involving a choice of what to present.

Hendrikson contrastingly claims that:

"The objective of footnotes to financial statements should be to disclose information that cannot be presented adequately in the body of the statement. Footnotes should not be used as a substitute for proper classification or valuation and description in the statement, nor should they contradict or repeat the information in the statement." (28).

With reference to the former quote the researcher addressed himself to analysts who are sophisticated users of financial information. As was noted before, there are users other than
THE proposed Southern African development bank—the economic foundation of the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states—has run into problems.

Due to unforeseen setbacks and obstacles in important areas, the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed and no further news on the progress of the project is expected until November.

The multimillion-rand bank was envisaged by Government planners as the launch pad of the constellation of states, with a primary goal of stimulating regional economic development, particularly in certain designated homeland areas.

The planners hoped all Southern African states, including South Africa's northern neighbours, would join the scheme, but the original blueprint has since been scaled down.

South Africa and the various homelands are now regarded as potential members.

However, even this scaled down model is now running into problems and according to informed sources the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed because of them.

Restricted
The major obstacles include disagreement on qualifications for membership. Government officials have made it clear only fully independent states will be eligible for membership.

Non-independent states will be restricted to associate membership, carrying fewer rights, privileges and obligations.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, in particular, has rejected these conditions, saying that unless he is granted full membership status, he will shun the bank.

Independent homeland leaders and some Government officials are strongly opposed to the restricted approach and the planners are working hard to find a way round the impasse.

Economic and technical hitches are also snarling up the plan. Government planners working on the project have estimated the bank will need between R400-million and R500-million in order to succeed—a vast amount at a time when the country is facing an economic squeeze.

There is apparently resistance in top Government circles to this magnitude of allocation and the Cabinet has yet to take a final decision on the matter.

Resistance
There is also a measure of resistance from organisations and individuals whose functions could become redundant or less important when the bank starts operating.

These groups are said to include: the Economic Development Corporation and Benso, the research organisation attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Much of their work will be incorporated into the operations of the new bank and Government officials want a complete change in style.

The new approach is said to be meeting strong resistance from vested interests in Benso and the EDC.

Despite these problems, people close to the planning of the bank believe the obstacles will be overcome and the bank will eventually be launched.
23/9/81
Fund-raising Second Amendment Bill
Hansard 8 21-25 Sept 1981
col 4598
Row over fund-raising
Indian election lists

PRINTED lists of registered voters for the South African Indian Council election on November 4 would be available a month before the election, the Director (civil services) of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J L Pretorius, said yesterday.

A meeting of prospective election candidates and their agents as well as presiding and returning officers was held in Cape Town yesterday to inform them of election procedures.

Nomination courts for the 70-member council will sit on Monday morning from 10 to 11am.

Candidates must pay a deposit of R400, which will be forfeited by unsuccessful candidates obtaining less than a fifth of the total number of votes recorded for the winning candidate.

The Government Printer would be responsible for printing 780,000 ballot papers and 2,000 copies of lists of candidates, the parties which they represented and the electoral divisions in which they were nominated.

The Department of Internal Affairs would print 300,000 notices to be distributed to voters to inform them of the election, where polling stations were situated and to remind them to take identity documents to the polls. — Sapa
Effective role for coloureds — Heunis

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Heunis, yesterday stressed that an important aim of constitutional change was to assure the coloured and Asian populations of an effective role in decision-making at all levels of government.

Mr. Heunis's message to the coloured community in particular was clear — it now lived in a political vacuum without any decision-making role and this had to be corrected.

Mr. Heunis, told the administrators' conference in Bloemfontein that, to achieve this, existing structures would be examined to see whether they could adapt to needed change.

This applied to both provincial and local government systems, he said.

"The participation of brown and Asian population groups in local government is insufficient and ineffective. At provincial level, they have no participation and the brown population, who live in a political vacuum, are consequently not involved in the decision-making process," Mr. Heunis said.

"It would be easy to blame this vacuum on the action of the coloured people themselves by insulating and ultimately destroying the CBC. But this does not detract from the fact that they are entitled to an effective participation in decision-making in this country."

As far as the economy are concerned, he added, the study of the economy has been

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36
Labour to disobey PC subpoenas

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned today that he and other members of the party would refuse to obey subpoenas to appear before the President's Council, thus risking imprisonment and fines.

And he said he had 'very little doubt' that the other partners in the Black Alliance — the Indian Reform Party and Inkatha — would take the same stand.

BILL

This would bring the country's largest coloured, Indian and black political movements into open defiance of the Government in their continuing boycott of the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse was commenting on a Bill now before Parliament, which gives the President's Council the power to subpoena anyone to give evidence and which provides for six-month imprisonment and fines of £500 for those who refuse to do so.

The Bill is widely seen as being aimed at the Black Alliance and the white official Opposition, since these are the only groups known to be boycotting the council.

'Apparently the Government still has not realised that successful constitutional cannot be drawn up in a vacuum,' Mr Hendrickse said.

In a separate advance, the Alliance announced it would be referring a matter of the alliance's interim committee dealing with these matters, Hendrickse said.

PART OF NP

Black Alliance spokesmen have described the President's Council as being an extension of the National Party, arguing that NP race policy was built into the council's foundations by its terms of reference, and by the deliberate exclusion of blacks.

They have also pointed out that recommendations from the council are subject to the approval of NP congresses and that the members of the council were selected by the NP leadership and thus represent nobody but themselves.

In a separate book, answer [MO of the following questions:

1. Should management pay attention to the division between the so-

2. How should management pay attention to the division between the so-

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(continued)
Schwarz: SA must avoid any long-term conflict

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Eastern bloc sought to identify as one, black national aspirations, communist ideology and Soviet imperialism and the only effective counter to this was genuine reform, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Defence Vote, Mr Schwarz (PF PFP Yeoville), who is the Opposition’s chief spokesman on defence, said that if South Africa was to allow itself to become embroiled in a long-term conflict outside its borders it would fall into the Russian bear’s trap.

South Africa would then be tied down in a war with no end.

“...for one am more than satisfied that Operation Protea was an in and out operation and it should be clear to the world that there was no intention on the part of the Republic to occupy territory of others and no desire to be involved in long-term conflict situations in a foreign territory.”

East-West conflict

Mr Schwarz said he did not believe it was in South Africa’s interest to become the battleground for an East-West conflict.

The position would be even more disadvantageous if the West were to be a reluctant and inactive participant in such a conflict, with the responsibility being almost entirely on the shoulders of the Republic.

Mr Schwarz said it was in the interests of all of South Africa’s people that there should be a high degree of regional co-operation. Unfortunately, the political ingredient necessary for the degree of co-operation desired was absent.

It was absent because of:

- The heritage of colonialism and colour issues which resulted in competing nationalisms and other problems.
- A high disparity between the grades of economic development which created north-south world issues in miniature in the sub-continent.
- The competing spheres of influence of the great powers.

The government had for some time emphasized to the West the Republic’s strategic importance and its mineral wealth.

Unfortunately an appreciation of this factor by both conflicting power groups had, if anything, directed further attention to the Republic.

In other words, it was no longer only a local or regional issue or only an issue of change internally in South Africa.

“The internal South African issues have a tendency to become internationalized. In my view it cannot be in South Africa’s interests to be a cockpit of East-West conflict.”

The build-up of arms in the Southern African region, with the potential for a major conventional conflict, could not be ignored. Arms captured during Operation Protea would no doubt be replaced in large quantities and in more sophisticated form. This would not be in the interest of the region.

“But more important, can it only be a one-sided build-up?”

The Eastern bloc sought to identify as one, black national aspirations, communist ideology and Soviet imperialism.

“By bringing about this identification, the Soviets obtain support for their own cause by association with the aspirations of blacks.”

‘Alternatives’

“They supply arms for the purpose of committing acts of violence and terror to destabilize the region and so make the advent of the Soviet imperialism and ideology easier.

“To meet this threat to stability, this identify of objective must be broken.

“This can only be achieved if blacks see alternative methods of achieving aspirations, and the only alternative which has a hope of doing this is genuine reform politics.”

Mr Schwarz said hot pursuit, retaliatory and preemptive raids were recognized counter-insurgency activities.

“There is, however, a difference between the type of action to which I have referred and a war in which large numbers of troops are tied down.

“If we were to allow ourselves to be embroiled in long-term conflict outside our borders we would fall into the Russian bear’s trap.

“We would be tied down in a war with no end.” — Sapa
Oustلغت ضد SA قليمـティング — مالن
Minister asked why Security Police quizzed PE traveller

327 (3) Post Reporter

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, has been asked to explain why a Port Elizabeth man, Mr Peter Distin, was questioned by the Security Police at H F Verwoerd Airport after a political conversation during the flight.

A question has been tabled in Parliament by the MP for Central, Mr John Malcomson, for reply on Wednesday.

Today Mr Distin refused to comment on the incident, which apparently took place this month. "Had I wanted to speak to the Prem, I would obviously have spoken to the local papers. If I commented, inferences might be drawn," he said.

It is understood Mr Distin became involved in a political discussion during a flight from Cape Town in which he criticised government policy.

When he arrived at H F Verwoerd Airport he was taken aside and questioned by the Security Police. They asked if he had any subversive material. He had none and was released.

"Was this Nazi Germany in the 1930s? Russia under Stalin or his successors? No, it was South Africa," Mr Malcomson said. "This government is becoming paranoid about security. Our basic democratic rights are in danger. The onslaught on the country is being identified with all who oppose the National Party.

"Increasingly the NP is being identified as South Africa, and everyone who opposes as un-South African. There is increasing attention to those whose only crime is to be openly critical of National Party policy, and the police may ultimately be so busy checking on critics that real terrorists will be escaping.

"This incident is frightening, I hope those responsible will be properly disciplined," he said.
Prim Minister A Special Correspondent Report

In the year 1979, the Prime Minister, in a Speech to the Nation, said: "The spirit of hope will be renewed in the hearts of all our people who have been long oppressed by the burden of economic hardship."

He went on to say: "The government has taken several steps to alleviate the suffering of the people and to provide them with better opportunities for economic development. These steps include the introduction of a new economic policy, the expansion of the public sector, and the encouragement of private investment."

The Prime Minister also promised to work for the welfare of all sections of the society, and to ensure that the benefits of economic development are shared equally by all. He ended his Speech by saying: "Let us all work together for a brighter future for our country and its people."
All Indian Council seats in elections to be fought

By Mariah Vengtas

WITH nominations for the Indian Council's first general election closing on Monday, indications yesterday were that all 22 Natal constituencies would be contested, according to Mr P S de Bruyn, the chief electoral officer.

He said judging by reports received from returning officers throughout the province, at least two nominations had been received in each of the constituencies.

A full list of candidates for the 40 seats on the new 45-member Indian Council would be released on Monday soon after the sitting of nomination courts throughout the country.

Mr Dixon Perumal, returning officer for the Cavenish constituency, yesterday confirmed that retired Inspector of Education, Mr P I Devon, and Mr Mohamed Nabhee Sayed had been nominated to contest the Cavenish seat.

The returning officer for Arena Park, Mr F M Vorster, said two nominations had been received for the Arena Park seat. They are Mr Amichand Rajbansi and Democratic Party member Mr A Rand, a clerk in the City Treasurer's Department.

Chairman's chief magis-

trate, Mr C F Zietsman, who is returning officer in the Shallcross constituency, confirmed that until late yesterday only the nomination of Mr Ismail Patel had been received.

Meanwhile, the row in the Reform Party took a new turn yesterday with the suspension of the party's general secretary Mr George Thaver.

Party leader Mr Yellan Chinsamy told the Mercury yesterday, that Mr Thaver had been suspended for 'transgressing' the party's Press code by making statements to the Press on policy matters without consulting him.

Removal

The move follows a statement by Mr Thaver supporting the removal of Mr Chinsamy as leader of the party because Mr Chinsamy was opposed to the Reform Party's participation in the forthcoming Indian Council election.

Mr Thaver said yesterday he wanted to know under what regulation, in terms of the constitution, he had been suspended. "I am going to consult senior counsel not only to set aside the suspension but also to declare the meeting at which the decision was taken, null and void."

SECTION B

Time: THREE HOURS

Sociology (Industrial) Course II

University Examinations: October/November 1980

Students are required to answer TWO sections, Section A being compulsory.

Page 1
General declares: I'm not a racist

By HENRY HARRINGTON

A SPOKESMAN for the recently formed right-wing alliance, "Action Save White South Africa" (ASWSA), Major-General Colin Cockcroft, denies vehemently that he is a racist.

He is, as an "ordinary, concerned, Christian conservative", nevertheless fighting to maintain a white nation in South Africa.

I spoke to Gen. Cockcroft, a former Defence Force surgeon, general at his Pretoria home.

The science enters his politics, although he says he is not a politician. He says he believes "intensely" in genetics.

"Genetics is a science where two and two equal four," he said.

"But genetics has been misused by International Marxism, which claims it is racist. True genetics is not racist."

"The Jews through history have resisted the watering down of their race and they are allowed to fight for their existence. But in South Africa, when you stand up for the maintenance, safety and continued existence of your nation, you are described as racist."

"The Government is setting up and taking notice of conservatives, which is why they have taken a step to the right — but this is countered by two steps to the left. They must not think they can fool all the people all the time."

"Our movement is sweeping the country like a veld fire. We have emphasised that it is not an Afrikaner movement and Natal, in particular, is alive."

"We have the vision and the brain power, and as far as we are concerned, this is the last trench. Our rights are not being whitewashed away — they are being bullied away."

Gen. COLIN COCKROFT
SA likely to join spy deal

Own Correspondent

Frankfurt

Despite weekend reports to the contrary it still seems likely that South Africa will be involved in a major East-West spy swap.

Major Alexei Kozlov, a KGB officer captured in South Africa last July after a reported 'tip-off' from West German counter-intelligence, is believed to be one of five communists spies who are to be exchanged for about 80 West German 'agents' and political prisoners held in East Germany.

Most important of the East German agents to be released is master-spy Gisbert Guillame, whose arrest in April 1974 triggered the resignation of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Guillame, who is 54, and in poor health, will probably be released later this week.

He has served seven years and five months of his 13-year sentence for spying for the East German State Security Service.

His wife, Christel, who was sentenced to eight years for treason and for helping her husband betray secret information, was pardoned last March and released in exchange for nine West Germans held in East Germany.

Implications

The deal has international implications because it provides for the exchange of three communist spies held outside Germany — Heinz Bernhard Zorn, arrested in Lille last August, and an unnamed East German jailed in Denmark and the KGB officer held in South Africa. The fifth man is Renate Lütte, serving six years in West Germany.

East Germany is also reported to be ready to allow about 3,000 people to be reunited with relatives who have fled to the West.

This would affect mostly women and children of men who have escaped from East Germany in recent years...

union would proceed in stages and would be paid for by the Bonn Government.

South Africa played a key role in a similar exchange organised by Bonn in 1969.

That year, South Africa turned Yuri Nikolaiwitch Loginov over to West Germany and he was then exchanged with East Germany for 10 West German agents imprisoned there.

Loginov was arrested in South Africa in September 1967 carrying a Canadian passport issued in the name of Edmond Trinks.

Although he was never tried, official sources said Loginov was on a long-term assignment to infiltrate into the United States via South Africa and Canada.
Treurnicht’s soft line on HNP upsets Nats

By Toa Wentzel (Political Correspondent)

The Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr A P Treurnicht, has upset virile Cape Nationalists with his conciliatory approach to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and his doubts about constitutional reform.

A new quarrel is brewing in the National Party on these issues.

It is now becoming clear how the verkrampte Nationalists intend to dig in their heels when the President’s Council produces recommendations for constitutional reform next year.

Cape Nationalists say that he did more harm than good by the way in which he spoke at Porterville in the Piketberg by-election campaign.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and especially the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, are said to be furious about his remarks.

Serious tensions about constitutional reform are clearly developing in the Nationalist Party.

With Dr Dawie de Villiers as its candidate in Piketberg, the Cape Nationalists are going all-out with a virile campaign in an effort to inflict a crushing defeat on the ultra-right-wing HNP.

In the April election the HNP drew 12,155 votes in Piketberg and the National Party is trying to cut this drastically. Dr Treurnicht’s brother, Mr Attie Treurnicht is the HNP candidate. When he spoke at Porterville last Wednesday Dr Treurnicht was marked cautious in his criticism of the HNP.

Dr de Villiers remarked that he was less patient with the HNP than Dr Treurnicht.

While Dr de Villiers told the Porterville audience that the HNP was irreligious, radical unrealistic and racist and that no-one could argue with it, Dr Treurnicht told one HNP supporter that he was sure that they would at some stage in the future, probably agree on many points.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and his chief lieutenant in the Cape, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, have lately emphasised the need for a system that would provide for joint
decision-making for whites, coloured people and Indians in matters of common concern.

While Mr Botha has rejected the idea of a common role he has also stated firmly that he does not regard the coloured people as a nation-in-making. Mr Heunis has said that, constitutionally whites, and coloured are one.

Dr Treurnicht chose the Porterville meeting to give the impression that he was turning on the brakes on the constitutional proposals. He also tried to compromise Mr Botha and Mr Heunis on his side.

He said it would be unrealistic and unwise to have one political structure for whites and coloured people in South Africa. He said this was the viewpoint Mr Botha and Mr Heunis had put in the Assembly.

The impression of political observers has been that the Prime Minister and Mr Heunis have not in fact emphasised the need for separateness as much as the need for some common system. After the meeting some of the Cape Nationalists there openly said that they preferred the ‘barest’ and joint blank approach of Dr de Villiers to Dr Treurnicht’s curiously conciliatory approach.

Dr Treurnicht has in fact been criticised in Nationalist circles for what has been deemed his ‘more in sorrow than in anger’ approach to the HNP.

He has on occasions stated that there are not such deep divisions of principle between the

Dr Andries Treurnicht

National Party and some HNP supporters and he clearly holds out the hope of the reconciliation in the Cape and now especially in the Piketberg by-election the Cape Nationalists are following the P W Botha line.

He has in the past said that the HNP is on par with a fanatical religious sect, that no-one can argue with them that they can give the Afrikaner a bad name and that they must therefore be fought all out.

Dr Treurnicht’s latest utterances show that serious strains can be expected in the National Party next year when the President’s Council produces constitutional proposals.

Piketberg by-election, page 23.

(News by T. Wentzel, House of Assembly, Cape Town)
86 stand in SAIC election

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The first general election for the South African Indian Council in its 17-year history will be contested by 86 candidates on November 4.

Nomination courts sat in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape yesterday to accept nominations for 40 constituencies.

A significant aspect of the nominations was that 61 of the candidates will stand as independents.

The Democratic Party (DP) nominated 19 candidates and the National Federal Party (NFP) five.

Although the Reform Party (RP) decided not to contest the election, a rebel member, Mr George Thaver, who disagreed with the decision, was nominated on an RP ticket.

Six candidates were unopposed.

Three nominations accepted for the Electoral Division of Rylands were: Mr Cassim Gaffoor, Mr Abdul Mohamed and Mr Hassan Osman.

There were two withdrawals, Mr Mohamed Parker and Mr Ali Janie.

Mr Parker, who is chairman of the Rylands’ Management Committee, commented: “I have withdrawn in favour of the young blood. I have stood down to open a path for them.”

Candidates nominated for the North-Western Cape were: Mr Osman Hassan and Mr Basil Deddadson Saghi-
evan.

In the 10 Transvaal constituencies 31 candidates were nominated.

In Natal there were 60 nominations for 27 seats.

Reacting to the nominations, the deputy-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Rashid Saloo-
jee, said the candidates in the Transvaal came as no surprise.

He said they were generally people who sympathized with the government and supported state-created in-
stitutions and systems.

In the Transvaal, the following men were nominated: Fouchere de Wet, Ntshisi, De Wet, Lestris Kast, Abdus-Samad, Abdus-Kader, Faiz Khan, Lestris Central: Abduqhaq (Abhe) Chooura, Wolagana (Khan), Pillay, Lestris West: Ismail Dadoo, Manilal Shiva, Chisimany (Deen) Pillay, Lestris: Ebrahim Abramjee, (unopposed), Naal Rivin: Ismail Dadoo (unopposed), Actonville: Angad Badal, Ismail Teladi, Ebrahim Lambat, Midrand: Abdus Mahi, Sitchudhambancho, Govender, Sabreye Collaxoppen, Eastern Transvaal: Ahmed Arbee, Achemet Ebrahim, Mahomed Piloden North-Western Transvaal: (unopposed).

Rep. of SA Constitution 2nd Am.
Bill
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Broederbond move could support HNP at Nats' cost

The Broederbond decision no longer to expel members who join the HNP could herald the end of the powerful secret organisation's exclusive support for the Nationalist Government.

This was the view in political circles today following the decision which the Broederbond's central committee reportedly took at a recent meeting in Johannesburg.

The chief of the Broederbond, Professor C C Bosshoff, said today he had no comment on the matter.

However, the organisation's decision appears to be a radical departure from its previous standpoint that members who join the HNP or other political parties should be expelled.

The policy now is that when a member joins the Herstigte Nasionale Party he should be approached and asked whether he still serves the Afrikaner cause. If the answer is negative he will be allowed to remain a "brother."

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said today he believed the reasons for Broederbond's decision were the strong swing to the HNP in the April election.

TENSIONS

Mr Marais said strong tensions would build up in the Broederbond but he expected the organisation to lend greater support to the HNP as the Government moved away from NP principles.

Verligte Nationalists said the decision was not unexpected as Professor Bosshoff's election as head of the Broederbond in the place of Dr Gerrit Viljoen has marked a strong shift to the right in the organisation.
Councilman quits over ban on blacks

the President's Council as from September 30, 1981.

He paid tribute to the work of the constitutional committee:
"I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I would wish for, these will be soundly-based and will be designed, in a spirit of reconciliation, to move forward to progress our beloved country and all its peoples.

Black countrymen

Mr Poovalingham said he deeply regretted "the fact that our black countrymen are not directly involved in this wholesome task obliges me to leave the President's Council".

However, he said: "Those who might like to damage the President's Council as a consequence of my exit from it will not succeed.

"Not only is destruction not my way, but in this institution we have something of great potential for good which must be supported even by those who could not remain within it."

Dr Worrall said: "He informed me some time ago that he felt to resign at the end of the year would cause the committee considerable inconvenience.

"His resignation was inevitable and it was better he resign now, rather than when the committee was in the middle of preparing its report."

The Mail Political Staff reports that Slabbert warned resignations over the exclusion of blacks would continue to be a problem for the council.

"It is fundamentally wrong to exclude people from the process of negotiation about a constitution to which they will be subject."

Objection

Both Dr Slabbert and Mr Vos. Bar, leader of the New Republic Party, said Mr Poovalingham deserved respect for standing by his pledge to resign over the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Dr Slabbert said the move re-emphasised the fundamental constitutional mission of the Progressive Federal Party's participation in the council.

"However well-intentioned its origin, I still believe that a constitutional mechanism it is bound to contradict the good intentions which gave rise to it, because blacks were deliberately, and as a matter of principle and policy, excluded."

A MEMBER of the President's Council constitutional committee, Mr Pat Poovalingham, who vowed to resign by the end of the year if blacks were not admitted to the council, will carry out his threat today.

Mr Poovalingham said in Durban yesterday he was quitting at this stage since it was now apparent the Government had no intention of allowing Parliament to amend the Constitution Act to admit blacks to the council.

Reacting to the news in Cape Town last night, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, forecast more resignations over the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council.

But Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, who is at the helm of the Government's constitutional moves, said he did not see Mr Poovalingham's resignation as a setback.

Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the council's constitutional committee, said it came as no surprise, since he and Mr Poovalingham had discussed his position some time ago.

Constitutional committee

Sapa reports that Mr Poovalingham said in a statement: "I was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the constitutional committee, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year.

"Consequently I agreed with him that I should make it possible for my successor to be appointed as soon as the person may have the opportunity of participating in the work of the committee.

"He added that he had a high regard for Dr Worrall and the committee, and pledged not to impede its work but to assist in every possible way.

"Accordingly I have asked the chairman, Mr A L Schlebusch, to arrange for me to be released from membership."
Wrong not to include blacks in negotiations

The Cape Times, Wednesday, September 30, 1988

‘Wrong’ not to include blacks in negotiations

Political Staff

RESIGNATIONS from the president’s council because of the exclusion of blacks would continue to be a problem for the council, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

Reacting to the resignation of Mr. Pat Poovellingham, he said, "It is fundamentally wrong to exclude people from the process of negotiation about a constitution to which they will be subject."

Mr. Vaune Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said perhaps it was a pity that Mr Poovellingham had committed himself before being able to judge the potential possibility of positive achievements by the council.

Mr. Chris Hounis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, who is in the middle of the government’s plans to find a new constitution, said he did not see Mr Poovellingham’s resignation as a "setback".

He added that he believed the resignation of Mr. Hendrik van Zyl, who is an adviser to the Bophuthatswana Government, had no political connotations and that it had been for "business reasons".

Mr. Slabbert said that Mr. Poovellingham had his respect for keeping his promise to resign if blacks were not included in the council.

His resignation of course emphasizes once again the fundamental objection the Progressive Federal Party has had against participation in the council," he said.

However well-intentioned these moves, I still believe that the constitutional mechanism is bound to contradict the good intentions which gave rise to it because blacks were deliberately, and as a matter of principle and policy, excluded.

"They are hereby excluded from all constitutional deliberations and recommendations that the council is bound to participate in and make.

"It is difficult to envisage a situation where such recommendations will not affect all the people of South Africa, including the blacks."

Mr. Raw said that Mr Poovellingham would be respected for standing by his undertaking to resign over the exclusion of blacks from the council. His contribution to the spirit of the council would be missed.

"Our attitude has been that we will give the President’s Council a chance to show what it can do. We will continue to work for consultation between all race groups."

Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the President’s Constitutional Committee, said today that the resignation of Mr. P:Poovingham from the committee had been inevitable.

Mr. Raw said it came as no surprise to him. Mr. Poovellingham and he had discussed Mr Poovellingham’s position over the past two months.

"He informed me some time ago that he felt to resign at the end of the year would cause the committee considerable inconvenience," Dr Worrall said.
Vow over blacks: Attorney leaves PC

BY ROB MEINTJES

Mr Pat Poovalingam has resigned from the President's Council because of the government's failure to introduce legislation enabling blacks to serve on it.

"It is now apparent that the government has no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act so as to admit black South Africans to membership of the President's Council," the Durban attorney said yesterday.

Mr Poovalingam's resignation takes effect from September 30, three months earlier than expected following his pledge to resign on December 31 unless blacks were serving on the council by that date.

His resignation was announced yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, together with the resignation of another PC member, Mr Hendrik van Zyl, a farmer from Mafeking and chairman of the Bo-Phuthatswana Development Corporation. Mr Van Zyl could not be reached for comment yesterday on the reason for his resignation.

Mr Poovalingam emphasized that he did not want his resignation to damage the PC and said he had been distressed by the number of people who told him they planned to use his expected resignation to get at the PC.

"Inadequate though it is, the President's Council is growing into something useful. Nothing I do or say must harm the council but I have never pulled punches when it comes to criticizing the government."

In his statement released yesterday, Mr Poovalingam said he would not have been able to remain a member of "this august body" after December 31, 1981.

"It was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr D J Worrall, chairman of the constitutional committee, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year."

"Consequently I agree with him that I should make it possible for my successor to be appointed soon so that such a person may have the opportunity of participating in the work of the committee."

"Not only do I desire out of the high regard that I have for Dr Worrall to assist him and the constitutional committee in every possible way but I will not impede its work in any way. Accordingly I have asked the chairman, Mr A L Schlebusch, to arrange for me to be released from membership of the President's Council as from September 13, 1981.

"I wish to place on record that I have found the work of the constitutional committee stimulating and constructive and in many ways illuminating. After seven months of close association with my colleagues on the committee I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I may wish for they will be soundly based and will be designed in a spirit of reconciliation to move forward to progress for our beloved country and all its peoples of all four racial groups so that harmony and mutual trust may replace the conflicts and deep divisions of the present time.

Deep regret"

"It is for me a matter of deep regret that the fact that our black compatriots are not directly involved in the wholesome task obliges me to leave the President's Council. There is no reason why my colleagues should not continue the tasks which they have undertaken and I wish to assure them of my preparedness to assist in whatever constructive manner I can."
Flag measures opposed

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY - Opposition parties yesterday expressed different views on proposed heavy penalties for desecrating the South African flag.

The Constitution Second Amendment Bill provides for a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment or a R10,000 fine. In addition, foreigners or people who are not South African citizens by birth may be deported.

When the second reading debate began yesterday, Mr. Tiaan van der Merwe (PPP Green Point) and Mr. Derrick Watterson (NRP Umhlo) both deprecated the student flag-burning incidents at the time of the Republic Festival which had given rise to the legislation.

Mr. Van der Merwe, however, said the PPP regarded the penalties as unwarranted and excessive and would oppose them strongly.

Mr. Watterson said the NRP would oppose the option of a fine, as this penalized innocent parents for the actions of irresponsible students. It should be up to a judge to decide whether to send an offender to jail or impose a suspended sentence.

Introducing the legislation, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, said no legislation could alter an individual's personal convictions; nor could it enforce an ethical or moral code unless the law manifested the will of the majority of people represented by the legislators.

The government, however, could not ignore recent incidents where the flag had been desecrated. The legislation would show the intention to create a conflict and ensure that the people's actions were viewed seriously.
Shocks in SAIC poll campaign

DURBAN — Shocks rocked the Democratic Party as the campaign for the first elections to the new-look South African Indian Council began in earnest yesterday. Some 80 candidates have been nominated throughout the country.

Hopes of the party wrestling control of the 45-member council receded when only 19 of its members offered their candidacy for the elections on November 4.

When nominations closed 58 independents declared their candidacy while 19 Democrats, five National Federal Party men and one Reform Party member offered themselves for the SAIC.

The Democrats suffered major setbacks in the Transvaal and the Cape where none of its members offered themselves for nomination despite claims that they would contest the majority of the seats.

The anti-SAIC committee will intensify its efforts to reduce the election to a fiasco by staging a massive stayaway of voters, the chairman of the Natal committee, Mr M K Naidoo, said.

"The campaign has already got under way and we are optimistic that the Indian people will have nothing to do with these elections," Mr Naidoo said.

Page 27: Expecting to fly on faith and a prayer.
Flag law accused of overreaction

It had to be accepted that there were factors which made cooperative loyalty in South Africa very difficult, and the Government was responsible for most of these.

For instance, it was ironical that the flag issue should be debated immediately after the House had voted away the citizenship rights of millions of our people in passing the States of Union Bill.

The Minister should tell us whether he expects Black citizens to follow the flag as we, the whites, do, when they know they face the fate of losing their citizenship, said Mr van der Merwe.

He said he also wanted to criticise those who irritated the South African public with attempts to effect changes to the make-up of the South African flag. The country was going through a delicate phase and there were more important things to worry about.

Mr van der Merwe suggested the Minister address himself to “secret societies” such as the Broederbond which were constantly irritating people.

Mr D W Watterson (NP Umbilo) said his party also objected to the penalties to be imposed not because of their harshness but because a fine in terms of money was allowed for. The penalty should be merely imprisonment, without leaving the offender the option of buying himself off.

Mr Els Louw (NP Namaqualand) said he did not consider the fine too high because once a decision had been taken in principle to protect something by law the punishment must be in accordance with the seriousness of the transgression.

Similarly, regarding the provision which allowed for the deportation of aliens who desecrated the flag, Mr Louw said anyone who visited a country and did not respect its national symbols was an unwelcome visitor and should leave as soon as possible.

Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein) said no Government could tolerate desecration of its national flag—a flag was the symbol of a country’s freedom, sovereignty, order and stability.

He said Mr van der Merwe had tried to create the impression that the actions of the Government and the Broederbond were responsible for the Bill.

However, he had failed to mention the actions of students at the University of the Witwatersrand who had desecrated the South African flag.
11. Discuss in the Sunga section the meaning of "women's role."
Mr. D. J. N. Malcomess asked the Minister of Police:

Whether a person whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply was questioned by the Security Police on arrival at the H. F. Verwoerd Airport on the morning of 24 September 1981; if so, for what reason was he so questioned?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

No, not by the South African Police.
Durban attorney resigns from President's Council

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN attorney and member of the President's Council, Mr. Pat Poovalingam, yesterday announced his resignation from the council.

Mr. Poovalingam, who earlier this year said he would quit on December 31 unless blacks were allowed to join the council, said it was now apparent that the government had no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act to admit blacks, and he therefore had decided to resign immediately.

'It is with regret that I was unable to access a request by Dr. Denis Worrall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, of which I have had the honour of being a member, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year,' he said.

He said he wished to place on record that he had found the work in the Constitutional Committee stimulating and constructive and in many ways illuminating.

After seven months of close association with my colleagues on this committee, I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I would wish for, these will be soundly based and designed, in a spirit of reconciliation... so that harmony and mutual trust may replace the conflicts and deep divisions of the present time.

Those who might like to damage the President's Council as a consequence of my exit, from it will be disappointed.

'Not only is destruction not my way, but in this institution we have something of great potential for good which must be supported even by those who could not remain within it.'

Yesterday, Mr. Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, who is at the helm of the Government's plans to find a new constitution, said he did not see Mr. Poovalingam's resignation as a setback.

Respect

'He added that he believed a second resignation, that of Mr. Hendrik van Zyl, who is an adviser to the Bophuthatswana Government, had no political connotations and that it had been for business reasons.'

'The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. P. van Zyl Slabbert, said Mr. Poovalingam had his respect for keeping his promise to resign if blacks were not included in the council.

'His resignation of course emphasises once again the fundamental objection that the Progressive Federal Party has had against participating in the council,' he said.
Expecting to fly on faith and a prayer

The race for the SA Indian Council (SAIC) hotted up this week as 21 candidates were nominated for the Transvaal’s 10 seats. But they face a big obstacle: the growing Anti-Indian movement. Craig Charney reports.

The candidates standing for the SA Indian Council have a lot in common. Most are businessmen, while a few are professionals. All are standing as independents, though three belong to the Indian Progressive Party.

Most important, a survey of the candidates for the election on November 4 showed that all professed a faith that change could come by talking to the Government through its own institutions.

That claim is the kernel of the most significant debate in Indian politics in recent years, as the community prepares for the first election in the SAIC’s 17-year history. It is contested strongly by the Transvaal Anti-Indian Council (TASC), whose call for a boycott of the elections has echoed widely.

Those who are standing insist the Council can link the State and the Indian people; we accept that this SAIC hasn’t done much, but we felt that this is one way to be heard,” Actonville candidate Mr. Ismail Tahir said after his nomination.

“From what we have heard and what we have discussed, we have hope. There is a change of attitude.”

Most of the candidates say they hope to speed the pace of constitutional reform. They also promise practical gains for Indians, by influencing the administration to grant them more living space and trading rights.

SAIC executive member Mr. T. F. H. Mayet, for instance, stressed the wheel-greasing function of the body.

“I don’t put it down as having achievements — there are none,” he said. “We have been effective in righting some of the wrongs, especially in the administration of some of the statutes.”

“They’ll have to give the SAIC more power.” added Mr. Faiz Khan, standing in Lenasia East.

“It is their policy to make it work.”

If the advisory body remains toothless, said Lenasia Central candidate Mr. A. Cheema, “we have only two things to do — just close it down, like the coloureds did, or resign.”

For its part, the anti-SAIC movement was unequivocal in its response.

“It is absurd to believe they can abolish ‘sheik’ discrimination within ethnic institutions,” according to Dr. Ismail Cachalia, TASC vice-chairman. They can only negotiate on the Government’s terms.”

His movement has generated a response unmatched since the days of the Transvaal Indian Congress in the 1950s, when many of its leaders served as political apprentices.

More than 9000 people have attended its public meetings in more than a dozen cities and towns in the province.

Some 2000 people attended a meeting in Lenasia alone, while 4000 turned up in Pretoria. Half the population of Little Amandla, Pretoria, came to listen, while in some Eastern Transvaal districts the entire adult male Indian population has come to hear and cheer anti-SAIC speeches.

By contrast, 11 SAIC candidates interviewed by The Star, nine said they had no plans to hold public meetings, though most planned small house gatherings.

“Those people are afraid — afraid to expose themselves to the masses,” Dr. Cachalia alleged.